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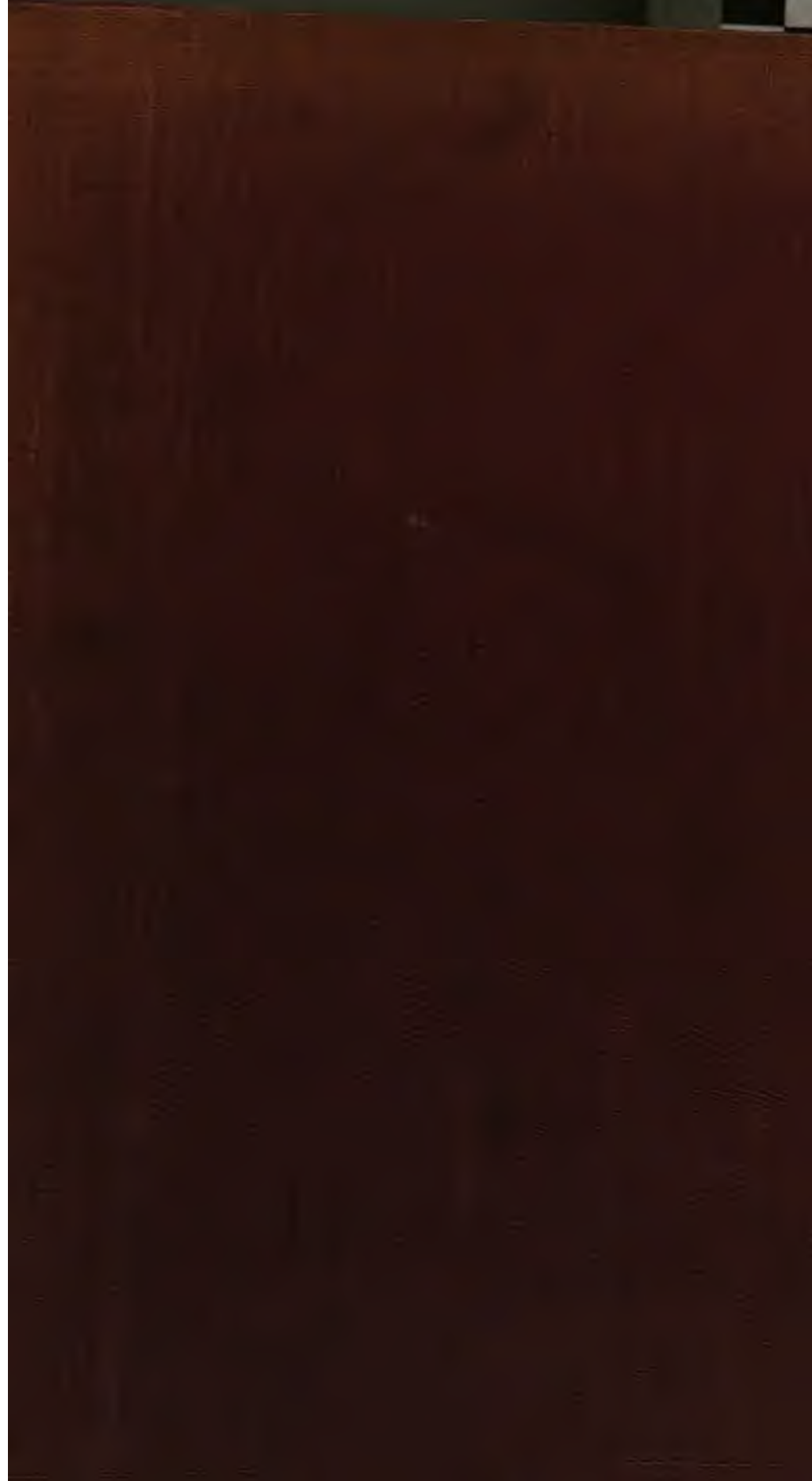
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A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
WELSH LANGUAGE,

EXPLAINED IN ENGLISH;

WITH
NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS, FROM THE LITERARY REMAINS AND
FROM THE LIVING SPEECH OF THE

Cymmyr.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A WELSH GRAMMAR.

THE SECOND EDITION.

By **W. OWEN PUGHE, D.C.L. F.A.S.**

VOL. II.



DENBIGH:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THOMAS GEE:

**AND MAY BE HAD OF LONGMAN, REES, ORME, AND GREEN, PATERNOSTER-RROW;
AND J. JONES, 3, DUKE-STREET, WEST SMITHFIELD, LONDON.**

1832.

GEIRIADUR CYMMRAEG A SAESONEG.

WELSH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

E B A

E, *A prefix in composition.* It implies aptness to act, or to move.

E, standing alone, as a word, implies action going on, and when it accompanies a verb it is the agent performing the action described without the discrimination of a person. The pronoun *it*; but the particular character is generally marked by the context; except in the *Silurian Dialect*, where it implies *he*, and *his*. It is appropriately the sign of the active participle, making actions of the present tense, which without it would be otherwise. It has also the form, in many expressions, of what would be termed an adverb. Examples, *gwelir*, there will be seen; *e welir*, seeing takes place, or, it is seen; *e'm gwelir*, the seeing of me takes place, or, I am seen; *e dyngai*, the agent swearing was, or he (she, or it) swore; *e dyngai y dyn*, the man swore, *nag e*, not it, or it not.

E fymal y gath bysgod, ond ni fymal wynebu ei throed.

The cat would have fish, but she would not have to wet her foot.

Adage.

Eang, *a.* (ang) Ample, large, wide, loose, free.

Gwr eang, a free man.

Eang yw y byd i lawb.

The world is spacious for all.

Adage.

Eangawl, *a.* (eang) Tending to make spacious.

Eangder, *s. m.* (eang) Spaciousness, capacity.

Eangiad, *s. m.* (eang) A making spacious.

Eangrwydd, *s. m.* (eang) Spaciousness, capacity.

Eangu, *v. a.* (eang) To make ample or spacious.

Eawg, *s. m.*—*pl.* *ecogiald* (awg) A salmon.

Nid weymaldid ond eawg.

There is nothing so pleasing as the salmon.

Adage.

Eawn, *a.* (awn) Bold, daring, intrepid, brave.

Faws, *s. f.*—*pl.* *ecosan* (aws) A nightingale.

Nid seuchwng ond fawr.

There is nothing so loving as the nightingale.

Adage.

EB, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t.* *ion*. A going; a going from, a proceeding out of; a sending from; utterance; in a state abstracted from.

Eb, *v. u.* (for ebu) To go, or proceed from; to send from; to utter; to say. *Eb ff, eb y ff, ebwyff ff, ebw ff*, quoth I; *eb di*, quoth thou; *eb efi*, saith he; *eb y ni*, quoth we.

Ebach, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* *an* (eb—ach) A nook, a corner, a cove, a bay.

Ac yna yr o Colleen i fynydd Glesnyfre, ac yno i gwaeli o'r gwladid dan ebach carreg mewn lla dirgel.

And thence Colleen went to the mountain of Glesnyfre, and there he made a hermitage under the corner of a stone in a secret place.

Buchedd Colleen.

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E B O

Ebachawg, *a.* (ebach) Full of nooks, or coves.

Ebaeth, *s. m.* (eb—aeth) A nook, or corner.

Eban, *s. m.*—*pl.* *ebyn* (eb) A passing on; a going by, or through. *v. a.* To go; to pass.

Fy march Melyngan

Gyfred a gryllan

My honn all dda

Cydwng mer a grise.

My stred Melyngan is swift as the sea mew which will not pass me between the sea and the shore.

Thalies.

Pan wni Ddu dangwng ei farau

Dyddwyr dy dangwng arau

Dychryn twrf toedodd yn eban

Dychryn hyn.

When God shall reveal his countenance, the house of cyth will raise itself over us; terror, with the tumultuous noise of armies in passing, will take his course.

Canadyn.

Ebargof, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *ion* (argof) A forgetting.

Ebargoŷ, *v. u.* (ebargof) To forget, to let out of mind; to have short memory.

Ebargofiad, *s. m.* (ebargof) A forgetting, oblivion.

Ebawl, *s. m.*—*pl.* *ebollon* (eb—awl) A colt, a foal, a young horse. *Bfas efi yn na ebawl*, he is quite a colt, or full of life.

Elir y bydd march bach yn ebawl.

Long will a little horse be a colt.

Adage.

Ni thollir eith i ebawl.

An arrow will not be paid to a colt.

Adage.

Ebediw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *iau* (eb—ediw) A heriot.

Ebestawl, *s. m.*—*pl.* *ebestallon* (eb—est) An apostle

Ebiath, *s. f.*—*pl.* *ebiethion* (eb—iath) A part or division of a sentence.

Gwelwch eadw y gair llinn dair gwalth yn nechreud yr ebiath wistadawl.

You see the word Eadw placed three times in the beginning of the semicolon division of the sentence.

H. Perri.

Ebill, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *ion* (pill) A piercer; a pin, or peg; an auger; a gimblet; the key of a musical instrument. *Ebillion teigr*, the keys, or pins of a harp.

—Dy gi

All ebbilion gwynion ar gas

Yn union yn ei cras.

They dig with his white pegs on the close straightly set in his jaws.

T. Fry.

Ebilldaradr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *ebillderydr* (ebill—taradr)

A small anger.

Ebilldaradr dimni a dai.

A small anger its value is a half-penny.

Welsh Laws.

Ebilleu, *s. f.* *dim.* (ebill) A small peg; a gimblet.

Ehilliad, *s. m.* (ebill) A pegging; a boaring.

Ebilliaw, *v. a.* (ebill) To peg, to pierce; to bore.

Ebilliawg, *a.* (ebill) Having pegs or pins.

Ebod, *s. pl.* *aggr.* (eb) What is voided, dung.

Ebodn, *s. m.* (ebod) The dung of a horse.

Ebodni, *v. a.* (ebodn) To void dung, as a horse.

Ebolidd, *a.* (ebawl) Like a colt, or coltish.

A

Eboles, s. f.—pl. t. au (ebawl) A young mare.

Ni chaf en man, achwyn mas,
Hob lla fy eboles—
I cwyd edwya canawr,
Achwyn yw am na chawr wr.

I get not a single spot, it is my complaint, free from the noise of my lilies; their craving is known to the messenger; it is grief because they can not get a husband.

E. Fynglwyd, t. olyn amos.

Ebolgarn, s. m.—pl. t. au (ebawl—carn) Colts foot, a herb, also called *alan bychan*; *ebolgarn y gerddi*, asarrabacca; *ebolgarn y mor*, sea-bindweed.

Eboli, v. s. (ebawl) To become as a colt.

Eboliawg, a. (ebawl) Fit for foaling, or breeding.

Teithi caneg yw tyau car yn allt ac yn ngwared, a dwyn gwn traw, a bod yn eboliawg.

The qualities of a mare are to draw a drag up hill and down hill, and to carry a cross load, and to be with foot. *Welsh Laws.*

Eboludd, adv. (eb—goludd) Without let, or hindrance, without delay, forthwith, presently.

Ebran, s. m.—pl. t. au (eb—rhan) Horse provender

Y dytaen a ddylly ddaen ebran i'w farch, a phedair pedol, ac en to a hollion awnau yn y dyddia i gan y gollia.

The steward of the household is entitled to two *bells* for his horse, and four shoes with their sets of nails one in a year from the smith of the court. *Welsh Laws.*

Ebraniad, s. m. (eburan) A baiting, a foddering.

Ebrann, v. a. (eburan) To bait; to fodder. *Ebrann meirch*, to bait horses.

Ebranwr, s. m.—pl. ebranwyr (eburan—gwr) One who gives provender for horses.

Ebrawl, a. (ebr) Having a tendency to go.

Ebreiddiad, s. m. (abred) A passing onward.

Ebreidiawg, a. (abred) Abounding with motion.

Ebri, s. m. (ebr) A going, egress, passage, utterance, a passing a word, surety.

Ac yst didryf didraol ebrt;
Ac am i myawent myawen holl;
Ywa fair ebrin.

And it has a sequestered place not worn by travelling; and around its cemetery is the bosom of the sea; the beautiful island of Mary.

Ebriad, s. m. (ebr) A going from or out of.

Ebrifed, a. (eb—rhifed) Without number.

Ord ar wy cyrchod
Gwneawr ebrifed.

To the conflict there resorted spears innumerable. *Talliesin.*

Ebrill, s. m. (eb—rhill) The month of April.

Ebrilliad, a. (ebrill) Like April; springing.

Ebru, a. (ebr) To move, to go from; to utter.

Ebrwydd, a. (eb—rhwydd) Quick, hasty, soon.

A cegryno yn hwy ebrwydd y digyn.

He that climbs up late soon he will descend. *Adage.*

Breddwyd yw ebrwydded oes.

It is a dream how swift is life. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ebrwyddaw, v. a. (ebrwydd) To hasten, to hie.

El a ebrwyddodd ei hyst.

He has quickened his course. *H. Cor. Mag.—Mabingion.*

Ebrwyddawl, a. (ebrwydd) Hastening, accelerating

Ebrwyddedig, a. (ebrwydd) Accelerated.

Ebrwyddiad, s. m. (ebrwydd) An acceleration.

Ebrydig, a. (abred) Having power to move.

Ebrydn, v. a. (abred) To move, pass onward.

Ebryfgawl, a. (rhyfygawl) Apt to neglect.

Ebryfygedig, a. (rhyfygedig) That is neglected.

Dadl ebrfyfygedig, a neglected cause.

Ebryfygiad, s. m. (rhyfygiad) A neglecting.

Ebryfygu, v. a. (rhyfygu) To desist from having to do with; to neglect.

Ebryfygala fwyta fy mara.

I neglected to eat my bread. *Defydd Ddu.*

Ebu, v. a. (eb) To proceed out; to utter; to speak, to say.

Ebusti, s. m. (busti) Gall bitter. *a. Bitter.*

Ebwch, s. m. (ebw—wch) A gasp; a groan, a sigh.

Ebwr, s. m. (bwr) That hems in. *a. Causing dread.*

Ebwystl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eb—gwystl) An embryo.

Ebychawl, a. (ebwch) Gasping, sighing, groaning.

Ebychedig, a. (ebwch) That is made to sigh.

Dywawd Brat Hir—Mae cenodi y Prydeiniad heb guffael un tywyngw a allid ei dwyn ar eu hen delyngdard, a haddiwy ebychedig a oedd o ymyrraol enbyddedd dy fod tithau yn dyrodded llaenau kynig ac ei gollu.

Brat Hic said—The action of the Britons is without obtaining one prince that could restore them to their ancient dignity, and this day it is distressing in endeavoring to preserve that honour that thou shouldst also suffer it to be diminished and lost.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Ebychiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (ebwch) A gasping.

Ebychiawl, a. (ebwch) Gasping; sighing.

Ebychn, v. a. (ebwch) To gasp; to clamour.

Ebyd, s. m. (eb) A going from, a passing off.

Ebyri, s. m. (ebwr) That causes dread or fear.

Ebyrn, s. m.—pl. t. i (byrn) A brook bank.

Oain cynwyrw—tardawg byrn;

Egrednadd cefw tros ebyrn;

Gwawd aml ei amgwydd trachwyrn.

Splendid the uprising of the foggy brook; of nimble leap the harts over the bank: the over hasty is accustomed to frequent tumbles.

E. C. Cynauwgr.

Ecradd, a. (egr) Of a harsh or severe nature.

Ecrawl, a. (egr) Of a harsh or severe nature.

Ecriad, s. m. (egr) A becoming harsh or sharp.

Ecrwr, s. m.—pl. ecrwyr (egr—gwr) A sharp

dealing person, a sharper, an extortioner.

ECH, s. f. r. What is still; what pervades.

It is seldom used except when compounded with other words. Also a portion of arable land; an acre.

Tadfwich Hir ech o dir a'i dreydd.

Tadfwich the tall, a spot of earth reduces him to corruption.

Aneurin.

Echaeth, s. m. (ech) A seclusion; retirement.

Echain, v. a. (ech) To become secluded; to retire aside; to rest; to repose; to sleep.

Echawl, a. (ech) Secluded, retired; reposing.

Echdoe, s. m. (ech—doe) The day before yesterday.

adv. On the day before yesterday.

Echdoe a doe y deurna

I'r byd da, a'r byrd hwn;

Hoddyw a'rh oedol Dafydd,

Yn fore doel ar y dydd.

The day before yesterday and yesterday I would to come the good state and this living; to-day, Dafydd, I will not disappoint thee, early on the day I will come.

Gut. Owain.

Echdoeawl, a. (echdoe) Of two days ago.

Echdywyn, s. m. (dywyn) Splendour, brightness.

Echdywynawl, a. (echdywyn) Glittering, luminous

Echdywynedig, a. (echdywyn) Resplendent, glittering, shining.

Y forwyn Eyllit hono, nid eodd bawdd caelaf dyn can deod a hi yn yr holl fyd; canys gwynach oedd ei chawd nos echdywynedig agwra morli.

Eyllit that same maid, it was not easy to find a person so fair as she in the whole world: for her body was whiter than the polished hose of the sea animal.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Echdywynedigrwydd, s. m. (echdywynedig) Glitteringness, or resplendency.

Arthur a weid freuddwyd—oef, drwg yn chadeg i wrth y gorllewin ac echdywynedigrwydd ei llygaid yn goleuau y wlad.

Arthur beheld a dream; namely, a dragon flying from out of the west, and the brightness of her eyes illuminating the country.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Echdywyniad, s. m. (echdywyn) A glittering.

Echdywynu, v. a. (echdywyn) To cast a light.

Echdywynyg, s. m. (echdywyn) A diffusing of light.

v. a. To cast a lustre; to glitter.

Echdywynygawl, a. (echdywynyg) Resplendent.

Echdywynnygiad, s. m. (echdywynyg) A glittering.
Echdywynygu, v. a. (echdywynyg) To cast a splendour, to glitter, to shine.
Echeinad, s. m. (eichen) A giving origin to.

*Ma'm ddawid o'n fodd, add echeinad,
 Ma'm gwelwyg yn mhlyg yn mhild i'w.*

Deprive me not of thy blessing, Lord of the creation, leave me not neglected and comfort with the hideous crew. *Cyddetu.*

Echel, s. f.—pl. echyl (ech—el) Axis; axle-tree.
*Ma'r fwy y crafid na chrair crod acethlad
 Echel cad cod adach.*

Much more than the gospel of the faith I believe the supporter and the pillar of battle; the scatterer of treasure. *Phylip Brydydd.*

Echen, s. f.—pl. echyn (ech—en) A source, or origin; a stock, tribe, family, or nation.

*Gwr hydr i'n bodran a ddol,
 Gwawr echen gwryd Echel!*

May a gallant hero come in our time, the luminary of the tribe having the courage of Echel! *Ll. P. Mech.*

*I'm peryf disgardd bwyf dygen geinlad;
 I'r Mab, I'r Mawr-dad roddlad fy Rheen,
 I'r Ychyd uchel o'r un echen.*

To my pure great cause may I bear conspicuous sinner; to the Son, to the great Father, the giver of my Lord, to the supreme Spirit from the one source. *Cyddetu, m. R. Field.*

Echenawg, a. (eichen) Having an origin or stock.
Echenawl, a. (eichen) Belonging to a tribe.
Eching, s. m. (ech—ing) A confined state.
Eching, a. (ech—ing) Straitened, restrained.

*Eching ynof cof, neu'm cafas odid
 Am echen teyrnau!*

Oppressed in memory within me, am I not smitten by affliction after the heir of a kingdom! *Ll. P. Mech. m. H. ab Gr. ab Cynan.*

Echur, s. m. (ech—llur) What causes paleness.
 a. Of a pale hue, livid.

Echlys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ech—llys) Cause, motive; occasion; opportunity.

Echlysawl, a. (echlys) Occasional; opportune.
Echlysariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (echlysar) An occasioning
Echlysu, v. a. (echlys) To occasion; to cause.

*Am gyfrwng Mchrawd Myrddin darogan;
 Am awry Cynan corod echlys.*

Of the joint brother of Meirddin Myrddin predicteth: of the great grandson of Cynan the song is called forth. *Gw. Brychriannwg.*

Echlysur, s. m.—pl. t. ion (echlys) A cause, a motive.

Echlysuraw, v. v. (echlysur) To make an occasion.

Echlysurawl, a. (echlysur) Occasional; causing.

Echlysurad, s. m.—pl. t. au (echlysur) A causing.

Echnos, s. f.—pl. t. au (ech—nos) The night before last.

Echre, adv. (ech—rhe) Rather, yea rather.

Echrestr, s. f.—pl. echrestrau (rhestr) What is registered or entered for a deposit; a register.

Echrestr yr ammod.

The registered copy of the covenant. *Cor. o Langerferm.*

Echrestrawl, a. (echrestr) Belonging to registering

Echrestrad, s. m. (echrestr) A registering.

Echrestru, v. a. (echrestr) To put in a register.

Echryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cryd) Abashment, affront; a trembling, or shivering.

Echrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (echryd) A shivering.

Echrydu, v. a. (echryd) To shiver or tremble.

Echrydus, a. (echryd) Shocking, terrible, horrid.

Echryn, s. m. (cryn) A trembling, a quaking, or shivering; terror, horror, dread.

Echryndwy, a. (echryn) Capable of agitating.

Echrynawl, a. (echryn) Shivering, trembling.

Echrynedig, a. (echryn) Made to quake.

Echryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (echryn) Trepidation.

Echrynu, v. a. (echryn) To quake, to tremble.

Echrys, s. m. (ech—rhy) What causes a starting, hurt, mischief; terror. a. Dire, horrid.

Echrysawl, a. (echrys) Tending to frighten.

Echryrader, s. m. (echrys) What causes a sudden shock; direfulness.

Echryrhaint, s. m. (echrys—haint) A blast; or malignant distemper; a benumbing stroke.

Echrysiad, s. m. (echrys) A striking with a shock.

Echryslawn, a. (echrys) Direful, or horrible.

Echryslondeb, s. m. (echryslawn) Direfulness.

Echryslonder, s. m. (echryslawn) Direfulness.

Echryslonedd, s. m. (echryslawn) Direfulness.

Echrysloni, v. a. (echryslawn) To become direful.

Echryslonrwydd, s. m. (echryslawn) Direfulness; heinousness, cursedness.

Echrysu, v. a. (echrys) To become malignant.

Echu, v. a. (ech) To be not acted upon; to go aside, to retire; to be reposing.

Echudd, s. m. (cudd) A hiding, a hiding place.

Mynaches wyd mewn echudd.

Thou art a nun in seclusion. *D. Llwyd.*

Echuddiad, s. m. (echudd) A hiding, or secluding

Echuddiaw, v. a. (echudd) To hide, or to seclude

Echur, s. m. (cur) Anguish, pain; disorder.

Echw, s. m. (ech) What has motion; a horse.

*Hy byddal y'nghyfrain Present mab Pel;
 Ar al echw byddal on fwl sira.*

Present the son of Pel would be bold in the conflict; on his horse he would be if he should not be on the return. *Aneurin.*

Echwa, v. a. (echw) To be on horseback; to ride.

*—Y wrthyd ni'm pella;
 —Pell ydyw i o awy' yn echwa;
 Ar al fo pwyllaw ni'm pwylla.*

Drive me not far from thee; because of lost far I am riding away; he that is not circumspect will not use discretion. *Cyddetu.*

Echwaint, s. m. (echw) A being riding.

*Melfod—
 A'i balch-wawr yn awr yn newinat,
 A'i balchgor heb achor echwaint.*

Melfod with its proud illumination in the matin hour, and its proud choir without a circle of progression. *Cyddetu.*

Echweg, a. (chweg) Lascious to the taste, sweet.

Echwith, a. (chwith) Adverse, contrary; awkward

Echwng, a. (ech—wng) Closed upon. v. a. To close upon, to envelope, to close to.

*Hiraeth a'm gwaheth gwelod arwag fawg
 Hirhoerwag echwng; o'ch o'r cuddiaw!*

Sorrow oppresses me, to see upon him the gloom of the closed long separation; alas, this covering over!

*Gwalth blwng odd echwng, och, Wenhwyr deg
 Dygn yno'f dy alar!*

It was gloomy work to close in, ah, fair Gwenhwyr severe is my grief for thee!

Echwraint, s. m. (ech—gwraint) A quiescent quality, or nature.

Echwydd, s. m. (echw) A state of stillness, rest, or quiescence, a cessation; a cleared region, or a place cleared of its wild state; but the common meaning of the word is the evening; and in some places it is the term for autumn.

*Tan yn nhal cyn dydd
 Rhag odd yr echwydd;
 Yr echwydd tecaf,
 A'i dynia haeaf;
 Gwaed Eling heb waesaf
 Am deyrn gwafaf.*

Fire in houses ere the day appears before the sovereign of the cultivated plain; the fairest cultivated plain, and its most generous men; the Angles are without house from the most excellent prince. *Taliesin, i Urien.*

Cyfranc allt a gallt ac echwydd.

The junction of cliff with cliff and the cultivated plain. *Taliesin.*

*Aeth i gym'ryd bedydd—
 Dian Fab Daw nef yn uwfr echwydd.*

The true Son of God of heaven went to take baptism in the water of stillness. *Gwalemai.*

Echwyddaw, v. (echwydd) To be still or at rest.

*Ffrower wna brodyr a'w fa,
Pan glywynt gyfnewid llw,
Ni echwyddai o' ganthau.*

*Fair Ffrower thou hadst brothers, when they heard the clashing
together of spears, there would be no stillness with them.*
Llywarch Hen.

Echwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwyn) What is taken or given for use; a loan.

Echwyn yw nag.

*A denial is what is upon trust,
Ni chynghain cwya am echwyn.*

Adage.

An action will not accord for what is upon return. *Adage.*
Cas dyn a ddycu ya echw yn mwy nog allo dalu byth.

*Odious is the man that shall take upon trust more than he can
ever pay.* *Adage.*

Echwyna, v. a. (echwyn) To take upon use; to borrow, to take a loan; to lend. **Echwyna ganddo, to borrow of him; echwyna iddo, to lend to him.**

*Chwynnawg wyf i echwyna—
A dwyn paun y dyn penaf.*

*I am ambitious for to take upon trust, and to take the peacock
of the chief of men.* *D. ab Ieu. Ddu.*

Echwynaw, v. a. (echwyn) To borrow, to take a loan; to lend, or give upon trust.

Cas a echwyno cyniatu ag na bo ganddo a'i tale.

*Odious is he that shall borrow so much as not to have where-
withal to pay it.* *Adage.*

Echwynawl, a. (echwyn) Relating to borrowing.

Echwyniad, s. m. (echwyn) A giving or taking upon trust; a borrowing.

Echwynwr, s. m.—pl. echwynwyr (echwyn—gwr) A lender, or giver upon trust; a creditor.

Dau ddyledwr oddi i'r un echwynawr.

There were two debtors for the one creditor. *Lac vii. 41.*

Echwynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (echwyn) A creditor

Echwyth, a. (ech—gwyth) Dall, sottish, foolish.

Echyingawl, a. (echwng) Having aptness to close

Echyingiad, s. m. (echwng) An approximating.

Echyngu, v. a. (echwng) To approximate.

*Echygodd deigr bardd uch i omni;
Och anhwdd ya ddig gyd a chwyne!*

*The test of a bard has approached to his cheek; ah, it is dis-
cult to be angry with complaints!* *Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Echyr, s. m. (cyrr) A reach, or attainment.

Ed, s. m. r. What has aptness to act, or velocity.

It is doubtful whether it is used in its simple form. Compounded with other words it is very generally used, both as a prefix and affix; it is particularly the termination of many verbs

Edaf, s. f.—pl. t. edd (ed—af) A thread, or yarn.

Edafedd, s. m. aggr. (edaf) Thread, or yarn.

Aur a dyf ar edafedd.

Gold doth grow upon the threads. *D. ab Gwilym, Fr. banaf.*

*Fyd yr edafedd yr oedd oriau, diwrnodau, a blynyddoedd; a
thynged wrth ei lyfr yn bori edafedd ednoes, ac yn agor drysau y
wal derfyn rhwng y ddau fyd.*

*Along the threads there were hours, days, and years; and fate
by his book was cutting the threads of life, and opening the doors
of the boundary wall between the two worlds.*

Ellis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Edafeddawg, a. (edafedd) Full of thread; rosy.

*Yr edafeddawg, cudweedd; edafeddawg llwyd,
llwyd y ffordd, llwydyn y ffordd, llwyd boneddig,
common cudweedd.*

Edafeddu, v. s. a. (edafedd) To form into thread; to become thread; to grow rosy.

Edau, s. f. (ed—au) Thread, or yarn. *Edau wlan,* woollen yarn; *edau sidan,* silk thread; *edau lin,* flaxen thread; *edau gycwrch,* hempen thread.

*Ni ddodwyd yddi edau
Na llwion bras, na llin bras.*

There was not put in it thread of crude hemp, nor rotten flax.
I. Llwyd, Brydydd, i wasgend.

Edefyn, s. m. dim. (edaf) A single thread.

Edeifniad, s. m.—pl. edeifniad (deifniad) One that is trained up, educated, or civilized.

*Pan orwg Cadi gelybuddid dalar,
Dyadion edeifniad,
Ef goren an gwrn yn mhaid
Cymru.*

*When the Mysterious One created the superior ones in know-
ledge of the earth, the peopled ones of mankind, he formed one
worthy to support the Welsh.* *Ll. P. Mech, i Redri.*

Eden, s. f.—pl. ednod (ed) A flying creature, a fowl, or a bird.

*Adar a gaid ar y gwynl,
O'i ddwy angor ai ddiengyst,
Ehillion cwmwl yn cau
Eden y bwn dan i bwsau.*

*Birds that should be found upon the wind, from his two grapple-
ties they would not escape, that were crooked legs strutting a
winged animal the bitters under his nails.* *F. Alun, i Watkin.*

*Dof yw'r adar wrth fara,
Diod yr ednod yw'r ia.*

*Tame are the fowls to the bread, the drink of the birds is the
ice.* *D. ab Ieuon ddu, i elgryn.*

Edenawg, a. (eden) Having winged motion. **s. f.** A hearse, or bier.

*Cenyw cenid aer;
Aer edurhawg,
Aer edenawg.*

*With as was there not a battle; a harness'd battle, a battle of
the bier.* *Anarhin.*

*Heddyw bardd y galaf wylow;
Cudd-fedd (wethrawr wedd) wrthaw,
Ac edenawg y danaw!*

*To-day I can easily weep; the gloomy grave (grievous the
countenance) near him, and the bier under him.* *Gr. ab Gwrgenau.*

Edfryd, s. m. (ed—bryd) The act of restoring.

*Gorwyr Bloddynat—
Hob edfryd y'ngwyrw wely!*

*The great grandson of Bloddynat without return in the bed of
earth he lies!* *Gwalchmai.*

Edfryd, v. a. (ed—bryd) To restore, to return.

*Ou o log, neu o adneu, neu a fambyg, yr holl dy dda, rhaid i'ti
fynegi y dydd y dydd eu hedfryd.*

*If with respect to interest, or pledge, or a loan thou dost claim
thy property, it is necessary for thee to declare the day on which
it ought to be restored.* *Welsh Laws.*

Edfrydawl, a. (edfryd) Tending to restore.

Edfrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edfryd) A restoration.

Edfrydwr, s. m. (edfryd—gwr) A restorer.

Edfrydydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (edfryd) A restorer.

Edfudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—budd) Interest.

Edfuddiaw, v. a. (edfudd) To make advantage of

Edfuddawl, a. (edfudd) Advantageous.

Edfyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ed—myn) Rejection; the act of going from, a departure.

*All lliam am edfyn
Yw Budd Llywelyn.*

Like the step of departure is the killing of Llywelyn. *Gwalchmai.*

Edfyn, v. a. (ed—myn) To refrain from, to go from, to depart.

Ei angerdd nis edfyn.

His ardency will not depart.

Cynddalen.

*A'rh gyfarfach na'f ai edfyn beirdd
Meyn Bardd ar dremyn.*

*Chief, I will greet thee, whom birds will not depart from, bring-
ing a bard on a journey.* *Ll. P. Mech.*

*Melys yw pechardd pan i hedfyn ddirodd;
Mor drwm yr eidd yd edfyn.*

*Sweet is sin when the mischievous purpose it; how sad the soul
that refrains not from it.* *Melior ab Gwalchmai.*

Edfynt, s. m. (edfyn) The act of refraining, or going from, a departure.

*Am orwyr Bloddynat
Yw gorhwedd hedfynat,
Am edfynt am dyd,
Am edfynt wrth arf heb!*

*For the grandson of Bloddynat indignation assails me, frequent
the departure homeward because of the nonexistence of the loss
of conflict with the bold weapon.* *Gwalchmai.*

Hi Mordudd draws hawdd drosaw lodgust;
Hi edfyr Bladdyrat blidd ymawlar.

The offspring of the haughty Mordudd, it is easy to be indignant
for his loss; the departed offspring of Bladdyrat the wolf of con-
fisc.

Bladdyrat Fordd, m. O. Goch.

Edgylhaeth, s. m. (ed—cyllaeth) Separation;
grief, sorrow, wailing.

Gwae i, o'i gollu drwy edgylhaeth hydr,
Holl fydd deigr o hiroeth.

Woe to me from losing him, by the awful separation flowing
will be tears from sorrowful longing!

Frydydd Dyhan.

Edifar, a. (difar) Penitent, Repenting, sorry.
Edifar genyf hyny, I am sorry for that.

Cu a wael ddrwg ac ni ho edifar ganddo.

Odious is he that doth evil, and is not sorry for it. *Adage.*

Edifarâad, s. m. (edifar) A repenting; contrition.

Edifarâawl, a. (edifar) Penitential, repenting.

Edifarâu, v. s. (edifar) To repent; to relent.

Edifarâwr, s. m.—pl. edifarâwyr (edifar—gwr)

One who is penitent, or that repents.

Edifaru, v. s. (edifar) To repent, to be sorry.

Edifaru, a. (edifar) Penitent, contrite, sorry.

Edifarwch, s. m. (edifar) Penitence, contrition.

Edifaw, v. a. (tifaw) To succeed to; to possess.

Edifedd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tifedd) A successor,

or heir; issue, or offspring; an inheritor.

Edifeddawl, a. (edifedd) That comes in succession

Edifeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (edifedd) A succeeding

Edifeddu, v. a. (edifedd) To succeed to, to inherit.

Edifeiriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (edifar) A repenting.

Edifeiriant, s. m. (edifar) Penitence, contrition.

Edifeiriaw, v. s. (edifar) To repent, to be sorry.

Edifeiriawg, a. (edifar) Repentant, contrite.

Edifeiriawg da Dew a'i celnywa;

Edifeiriawg da Dew a'i celnywa;

The good penitent, God will honour him; he shall have favour
on account of his little faith. *Melir ab Gwethm.*

Edifeiriawl, a. (edifar) Penitent, or contrite.

Edifeiriwch, s. m. (edifar) Repentance, contrition.

Gwethm. Edifeiriwch edifeiriwch gwerth.

The best repentance is the repentance for selling. *Adage.*

Eding, s. m. (ed—ing) Freedom from restraint.

Edlaes, a. (ed—laes) Slack, or trailing.

Edlid, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—llid) Irritation.

Dymoddyw edlid ac edlid

Am haelion haelion cyrnid!

There are come to me reproach and sensation for the generous
one of the stock of generosity. *Ll. F. Mech.*

Mwyfry yn tramwy trawer edlid—

Llir ac fy wyneb ni llyr edlid!

More and more my travelling with extreme sensation; not the
least colour has been left on my face! *Ier. Pychan.*

Edlin, s. m. (ed—llin) One in the line of succe-

sion; a grandson; an heir; an heir apparent.

Aarhyddhaaf wodi y brenin ac y frenlles yn edlin brant nes

ent.

The most honourable after the king and the queen is the heir

apparent by privilege, or birth. *Welsh Laws.*

Edliw, s. m. (ed—lliw) Reproach, upbraiding.

Edliw, v. a. (ed—lliw) To upbraid, to reproach.

Edliwgar, a. (edliw) Reproachful; contumelious.

Edliwgarwch, s. m. (edliwgar) Contumeliousness.

Edliwiad, s. m. (edliw) A reproaching, a twitting.

Edliwiant, s. m. (edliw) Reproach, contumely.

Edliwiaw, v. a. (edliw) To upbraid, to reproach.

Edliwiant, lle gwelaist gur,

I'm dalm o'm clywif a'm dalar.

Thou hast reproached, where thou hast seen affliction, to me

much of my disease and pain. *G. ab H. ab Tudur.*

Edliwawl, a. (edliw) Upbraiding, contumelious.

Edliwid, v. a. (edliw) To upbraid, to reproach.

Edliwiwr, s. m.—pl. edliwiwyr (edliw—gwr) An

upbraider, or reproacher.

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Edlwg, s. m.—pl. edlygon (ed—llwg) A review,

or observation. *Burw edlwg, to cast a look.*

Edlygawl, a. (edlwg) Reviewed, observing.

Edlygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edlwg) A reviewing.

Edlygu, v. a. (edlwg) To review, to observe.

Edlym, a. (ed—llym) Pungent, piercing, acute.

Mewn hanogertid—byddyl yr adroddied yn edlym a nyfaw.

In narrative poetry let the description be acute and vigorous.

Dardas.

Gwas farid ofor-ddyg edlym

Afrwydded fu'r dynged ym!

Woe to the bard of acute learning that is useless, that fate should
have been so adverse to me! *Ll. ab Gwilym.*

Edlymawl, a. (edlym) Tending to make sharp.

Edlymiad, s. m. (edlym) A making acute.

Edlymu, v. a. (edlym) To make acute or sharp.

Edlynawl, a. (ed—glynawl) Besmeared, daubed.

Edlyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ed—glynawl) A smearing

Edlynnu, v. a. (ed—glynau) To besmear, or bedaub

Ac odo a edlynau ei llygaid a gweryd y bedd.

And he was wont to besmear his eyes with the dust of the grave.

H. Peredur—Mabinogion.

Edmyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—myg) Honour, re-

verence. **Clod ac edmyg, fame and honour.**

a. Honoured, revered.

Hesych well penterydd!—Boed cyfawn dy rad dithau, a'th

glod, a'th edmyg yn yr ysgo hon.

All health to you supreme of kings!—Be thy favour also perfect,

and thy fame, and thy honour in this island.

H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Edmygawl, a. (edmyg) Honouring, reverential.

Edmygedd, s. m. (edmyg) Honourableness, re-

verence, solemnity.

Edmygiad, s. m. (edmyg) A honouring, revering.

Edmygu, v. a. (edmyg) To honour, to reverence.

Edmygir of fub Teghu,

Wth rhi, ac wyth ran,

Wyr Calfan gwid.

Honoured will be his son Teghu, at numbering, and at parti-

tion, the grandson of the ferry Calfan. *Taliessin.*

Edmygu radas rhin rhadlawn,

Rhad weluyn—

I will honour the endowments of gracious lords, dispensing hap-

piness. *Cynddelw, m. Cad. ab Madawg.*

Edn, s. m.—pl. ednod (ed) A flying creature, a

bird.

Hoff gan bob edn ei hais.

Every bird loves his own voice. *Adage.*

Edn eddig, wyd amddwyn;

Adref! drwg ei llef o'r llwyn.

Jealous bird, thou art disagreeable; go home! with thy eggy

noles, out of the grove. *Ll. ab Gwilym.*

Ednain, s. pl. aggr. (ednan) The winged tribe.

Ednaint, s. pl. aggr. (ednain) The winged tribe.

Y gwr a orew awyrawl ednain.

Ac ednau dalaru!—Ed mola!

The being that formed the aerial winged tribe, and the terres-

trial flocks—Him I sing. *Bidr Sais.*

Ednan, s. f. dim. (edyn) One of the winged tribe.

Carad yr ednan a'i haryau llae,

Cathl-foddlawg coed cadir ei hothae.

I love the little winged one with her mildly soothing voice, that

solaces the wood with hymns, whose spreading nest is strong.

Gwethm.

Ednarmes, s. m. (edn—armes) Augury.

Ednarmu, v. a. (edyn—armu) To augurize.

Ednawg, a. (edyn) Having the power to fly;

elated. **s. pl. Ednogion, winged ones.**

Ednawl, a. (edyn) Relating to birds or fowls.

Ednid, s. m. (nid) Entanglement.

Ednogaeth, s. m. (ednawg) Ornithology, a des-

cription of winged creatures.

Ednogyn, s. m. dim. (ednawg) A fly; a gnat.

Ni ddal yr eryr ednogyn.

The eagle will not catch the fly.

Adage.

B

Lladd o was pale lladd am
Ednogyn, o doc'n agos.

He would kill, except hindered by the night, a fly, if it came near.
Ll. ab Gwilym, Pr Ch.

Ednydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—nydd) The withe by which a rustic gate is swung to the post.

Ednyddawl, a. (ednydd) Wreathing backward and forward, retortive.

Ednyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ednydd) A writhing back, a retortion.

Ednyddu, v. a. (ednydd) To wreath the back.

Ednyfed, s. m. (nyfed) What is repurified, what is very pure, or bright; essence.

Ednyfedawg, a. (ednyfed) Fall of purity, or essence; spirited, vigorous, animated.

Tri gwydd ehydd Ynys Frycheia: yr ehydd banawg, ehydd ednyfedawg drythyl, ac yr ehydd melyn.
T. Alad.

The three wild monsters of the Isle of Britain: the spotted monster, the high-spirited wanton monster, and the yellow monster.
T. Alad.

Ednyw, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ed—nyw) Essence, spirit, parity, vigour, life.

Rhaid bod hyn oili o gumpas, a theuthi, ac ednywias, a rhinweddau ar y Gymarneg.
Barddas.

There must be all these excellencies, and qualities, and essences, and virtues in the Welsh language.
Barddas.

Ednywed, s. m. (ednyw) The state of being repurified, the essential, pure, or spiritual state.

Gwyn i fyd a fydd o foddied
Men y trig gwledig gwlad ednywed.
Llywelyn Fardd, i Gaddfan.

Happy his state who shall be partaking the joy of the place where dwells the sovereign of the region of regeneration.
Llywelyn Fardd, i Gaddfan.

Edrif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—rhif) A reckoning.

Edrifaw, v. a. (edrif) To recount, to reckon.

Edrynt edryfyst wrth edrifaw rhodd
A gefais o'i fodd o fudd ganddw.
Cynnddelu.

A sigh they would return in recounting the gift which I received with his good will and of profit from him.
Cynnddelu.

Edrifawl, a. (edrif) Relating to reckoning.

Edrifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edrif) A recounting.

Edrin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—rhin) A remurmur.

Brythwch gwasf garw—
Brydr edrin breulas brais naf.
Cynnddelu.

Like the tumult of blustering winter the clashing of the conflict of the king our mighty sovereign.
Cynnddelu.

Edrinaw, v. a. (edrin) To reverberate, to echo.

Twr Cynfael yn cwyddaw,
A mawr o'dm o'dm yn edrinaw,
Ac amgud ac ongyr yn llaw.
Cynnddelu.

The tower of Cynfael falling, and fiercely rising flames murmuring echoes, and violence and spears in hand.
Cynnddelu.

Enychaf Geraint Caranwys o'i fyddin yn dawed, a Boso o Rydychein; ac yn ddennod eu tyll; ac o hyry allan ni allai eu reol arunddiat, namyn ymffest yn gresiawn, oai glywid eu sain yn edrinaw yn yr awyr.
Gr. ab Arthwr.

Behold Geraint Caranwys with his host coming, and Boso of Rydychein; and immediately breaking through them; and from that time forward not the least order could be kept amongst them, whereupon a furious combat took place, so that their noise was heard echoing in the sky.
Gr. ab Arthwr.

Edrinawl, a. (edrin) Reverberating, echoing.

Edriniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edrin) Reverberation, a climbing.

Edring, s. f.—pl. t. au (dring) A lease; also called *goregyn* *Gwent*.

Edrith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—rith) A simulation.

Edrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edrith) An appearing

Edrithiaw, v. a. (edrith) To put on appearance.

Edrithiawl, a. (edrith) Under an appearance.

Edrwyth, s. m. (trwyth) A resolvent, a solvent.

Edrybod, s. m. (rhybod) A history, or a story.

Edrych, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ed—rhych) The appearance.

Ba ruid i rai heri drych
A'n ddwydrwydd i'n drych.
T. Alad.

What necessity is there that some should procure a mirror whilst thy sincerity is on thy countenance?
T. Alad.

Edrych, v. a. (ed—rhych) To look, to behold, to see, to view.

Edrychator, ger. (edrych) Being in the act of looking.

Edrychedig, a. (edrych) That is viewed or observed.

Edrychedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (edrychedig) The act or state of seeing; appearance. *Dwy-fawl edrychedigaeth*, divine appearance.

Edrychgar, a. (edrych) Speculative, observant.

Edrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edrych) A seeing, or

beholding, vision, appearance, or sight. *Dyn ag edrychiad drwg*, a man of a bad aspect.

Ei hedrychiad oedd nwyfais ac awadai, ac yr oedd yn troi ei gylch o bob ffordd.
Marchwyl Cwyrdd.

Her appearance was presumptuous and volatile, and she was turning her eyes every way.
Marchwyl Cwyrdd.

Edrychiawl, a. (edrych) Observing or looking.

Edryd, s. f.—pl. t. au (ed—rhyd) A resource, what has the power to restore, or to renew; a source, or origin; a stock, family, or kindred.

Uchdryd, un o'ch edryd oedd.

Uchdryd, one of your tribe was he.

T. Alad.

A gyt y sarff, a'i gwres oedd
A'r an edryd a'r nadrodd.

And the motion of the serpent and her heat were of the same origin as the snakes.
T. Alad.

Edryd, v. a. (ed—rhyd) To restore, to return.

Dynon anghyfeithus a fwrir o long i dir, hyd yn athen tair nos a thriadau, yn i wyppys gyfrith y wlad, ni ddylir arwynt am eu lloedraid amgen na'r edryd i'r collid y'r eiddau.
W. Llew.

Men of strange language that shall be cast from a ship on land, to the end of three nights and three days, so as to know the law of the country, nothing shall be required of them because of their theft, otherwise than to restore to the loser the goods.
W. Llew.

Edrydawl, a. (edryd) Restoring, restorative.

Edrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (edryd) A restoration.

Edrydu, v. a. (edryd) To restore, or to return.

Edryf, s. f.—pl. t. an (ed—rhyf) A resource, a source, or origin; a stock, a tribe.

Edryfawl, a. (edryf) Tending to reassume.

Edryfiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (edryf) A reassuming.

Edryfu, v. a. (edryf) To reassume, to assume.

Edrysedd, s. m. (ed—rhyssedd) Superfluity, excess, abundance.

Cyfoethawg terfawg, nwy terf i glodd,
Cyfodd edrysedd o'i ddeir.

Wealthy and of a numerous train, his sword will not be made to run away, fasting in abundance he will not be oppressed.
Ll. Brydydd Heddau.

Edryw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tryw) Instinct, perceptions, knowledge by the sense of smelling.

Edrywan, s. m.—pl. t. au (edryw) What is found out or followed by scent; a scent.

Ar gwasd y cyfys adnau odnau,
Ar edrywan gwan gwan yn adnau,
Ar edryfodd gwan gwanodol gylfain
Marchwyl fawr ar y ffrain.

On a corpse was beheld the flocking of birds, on the scent of the wound of the spear in the wing, on the scours of blood the ravens were calling out, the dead were riding on a thousand crows.
Cynnddelu, i O. Gwynedd.

Edrywant, s. m. (edrywan) A scent, a trace.

Edrywedd, s. m. (trywedd) Knowledge or information obtained by the scent; a scent.

Gorddyr adar ar edrywedd,
Ban llei cwn yn udduith,
Gorddyr adar edrywedd.

Clamorous the birds on a acree, loud the cry of dogs in a desert & again clamorous the birds.
Llywarch Hen.

Edryweddawl, a. (edrywedd) Tracing by scent.

Edrywediad, s. m.—pl. t. an (edrywedd) A tracing by the scent; a smelling out.

Edryweddau, v. a. (edrywedd) To trace by scent.

Edw, a. (ed) Dying away; faded; withered.

Edwad, s. m. (edw) A fading, a decaying, a passing away, a consuming.

Edwaint, s. m. (edw) Decay, a passing away.
Edwedd, s. f. (edw) What is in a state of decay.

O edwedd Morial,
 A gwedy Rhye mawr y noial.

Of the faded remains of Morial, and after Rhye great is the talking.
Llywarch Hen.

Edwi, v. a. (edw) To pass away; to consume; to decay; to grow faint; to turn stale; to wither, to fade.

Dyn hi corbowd yn edwi.

Man like the tender birch decaying. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Osian haddaf tymp dydd yn edwi.

The beginning of October is the time of the day's dying away.
LL. P. Mech.

Edwica, v. a. (gwica) To extort; to forestall.

Ni ddaw i'r cyhydd o'i dda
 Ond ocr ac i edwica.

There will not come to the miser from his wealth but wry, and to forestall.
Gr. Grgg.

Edwicwr, s. m.—pl. edwicwyr (gwicwr) A registrator; a forestaller, a monopolizer; an extortioner; an itinerant dealer.

Edwin, a. (edw) Fading; withering; faded; faint
Edwiniad, s. m. (edwin) A fading, a withering.
Edwinaw, v. a. (edwin) To fade, or wither; to waste away; to decay, to consume.

Edwinawl, a. (edwin) Fading, or withering.

Edyl, a. (ed) Symmetrical, shapely.

Edyrn, s. m. (ed—gyrn) Sovereignty, supremacy

O freiddad Cattiawh gan eddydd,
 Mewn dychariant ar hoesd be hir,
 Edyrn ddydd, a myn ddydd.

Of the conflict of Cattiawh when it shall be refuted, the multitude shall bewail, their grief long has been, a government without a sovereign, and a murky land.
Anwrien.

Edd, s. m. r.—pl. t. ion. A moment; a present time of motion; a going, or moving; a glide; a tranquil state. It is used as a prefix in composition; it is also the termination of nouns, as *gwirionedd, ceredd*, or the like; and it forms the plural of some others, as *trynodd, rhianedd* and *gwerigedd*.

Eddain, s. m. (edd) A moving or gliding onward.

Oryg a maria
 O deryn chroffrin
 Iothodd eddain.

Pickle and dissolving from the many boundary are the flowing hangings.
Taliesin.

Let the daring be dissolving, and let the exile be mending.
Llywarch Hen.

Eddain, v. a. (edd) To move, glide, or pass on.

Mach gwedyd, a'm myf i'n eddain i writhaw,
 Ac f'm llwyr fy hain
 Llwyer glawr.

Soon may I see him and my vigorous in motion on his account, and my hair in my hand, a bright gleam.
E. ab Iwan.

Eddaint, s. m. (eddain) A motion, a passing on.

Eddest, s. m.—pl. t. on (edd—est) A quick mover, or fleet runner, a steed.

Bacen eddestlawr pasg a'i gwaredal.

The rae of the fattened steeds would deliver him. *Anwrien.*

Eddelffisiad, a. m.—pl. eddelffisiad (deiffisiad) He that imbibes, or sucks, a sucker.

Eddetr, s. m.—pl. t. od (estr) A steed; a draft horse, a chariot horse.

Rym a fwl hwr hithir gw hnd,
 Rym a fwl eddytrod y gwnf.

To me might there be such him in summer, to me might there be steeds in winter.
Taliesin.

Addwyn eddestr f'ughebystr lledrin.

Beastful the steed in a leather a halter. *Taliesin.*

Pedest o eddestr addyn.

A pacer that is a gentle steed. *Guto'r Glyn.*

Eddëa, v. a. (edd) To give impulse to, to impel.

Eddewid, s. f.—pl. t. ion (addaw) A promise.

Eddewidiaw, v. a. (eddewid) To make a promise
Eddewidiaw, a. (eddewid) Promissory.

Eddi, s. pl. aggr. (edd) Thrums, or the ends of weaver's threads; fringe.

Mhi yr eddi am y garfan.

Like the thrums about the loom. *Adage.*

Eddiawg, a. (eddi) Having thrums, fringed.

Eddrin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (edd—rhin) A whispering. **a. Secretly whispering or gossiping.**

Gwylaw yn gwre ar wely lledin,
 Lledrhon ac plawr, pliedlin edrin.

See men playing on a bed of torrent, polished their plumes the secret gossiping groups. *Gwarchmest.*

Eddrin, v. a. (edd—rhin) To whisper together.

Eddrith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (edd—rith) A moving or variable appearance.

Todwedd dydd eddrith fyth fydd Cymru

A Cymru a chymruwyr.
 A land with aspect of varied appearance Wales shall ever be, and the Welsh united in affliction. *Gwarchmest.*

Eddu, v. a. (edd) To go. *Eddwyd*, thou art gone; *o an i un eddynt oll*, one by one they are all gone; *y dydd eddyw*, the day going on, or this day.

Eddw, a. (edd) That is become cause of motion.

Eddwl, a. (dwl) Covered over; submissive.

Eddyl, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyl) Duty, incumbency; intention; purpose; attribute.

Rym a oedd cyfrith yn ddolod: awg, clyed gorweddawg, na bo hydryn kido ei wlad nag i'w gened, neu fod mardwy gwelgi rhyngitho a'i eddyl.

The following shall delay law proceedings always: death, illness so as to keep the bed, that is hindered from entering his country, or sending his messenger, or that there should be an overflow of the sea between him and his duty. *Welsh Laws.*

Cyll din dref ei dda o rybuddaw gorwlad rhag eddyl argwydd ei gened.

A person shall lose his patrimony by warning another country of the purpose of the sovereign of his own nation. *Welsh Laws.*

Tri angen eddyl beirdd Ynys Prydain: amlygu gwir a'i ddos-barth, cynnal cof mawrion a fo ddolow a thegor, a gyrru heddwch ar ddiffrad ac arbalath.

The three necessary duties of the bards of the Isle of Britain: to make truth manifest and to diffuse it, to perpetuate the praise of all that is good and excellent, and with peace to prevail over the lawless and deprecatory. *Barddas.*

Cyfarach dydd da gwae a'i gwyl,
 Iddyn, addethid a'i eddyl.

Wee to him that shall see a good day greeted to them, the most worthless duty. *T. Pry.*

—Pa oethl
 A ddei i mi, eddyl maith.

What hope shall come to me, extensive the duty.
Raf. ab Robert.

Eddyllder, s. m. (eddwll) Humility, submission.

Oeraf maith farw dduith i'n ar fydder;
 Arwydd gw na'm llwyr llydd eddylder.

The stout and aged long death-journey suddenly took place; it is a sign that perfect submission will not avail to me.
Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Eddyllu, v. a. (eddwll) To cover over; to be covered over; to be submissive, or humble.

Eddyrn, a. (edd—gyrn) Supreme, pre-eminent.

Nead eddyrn teyrn hyd lan Tuedd.

Is not the prince supreme as far as the bank of Tuedd.
Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Eddyw, part. (edd—yw) That is going on, going or passing. *Y dydd eddyw*, the day passing on. **EF, s. m. r.** It is often used for *E*, the pronominal agent governing the action of a verb, without the discrimination of person; *pron. him*.

MH e'nair pawb yn ddoeth.

Every body will not be born wise. *Llirfod.*

Wf a ddaw hwl i gl.

Summer it will come to a dog. *Adage.*

Pob llaia diwael yn ael nant,
A gan ef o gu nwyllant.

Every masterly note; on the side of the brook, he doth slug from
amorous love. *D. ab Gwilym, 'r fren/raith.*

Gyd ag ef y cartrefaf,
Nef yn ei gartref a gaf.

With him I will dwell, heaven in his dwelling I shall obtain.
L. G. Cothi.

Efa, v. a. (ef) To cause motion; to agitate.

Efain, v. a. (ef) To move about; to be moving.

Efan, s. m. (ef) A motion; a course, a career.

Eryr Pengwern pengam llywd,
Aruchel ei efau,
Eiddig am gig Cyuddylan.

The eagle of Pengwern with the grey wry head, very high his
flight, jealous for the flesh of Cyuddylan. *Llywarch Hen.*

Efe, pron. (ef—e) He. Efe a biau, he doth own.

Efe a cap; na o'i chwata hi, canys mwy rhagorawi oedd hi nog
y clywaf efe son am dani gan y beirdorion.

He burnt with a desire to obtain her, for more excellent was she
than the report he had heard of her from the bard. *Car. o Langfen.*

Efel, a. (e—mal) That is like, or similar.

Efelwch, s. m. (efel) Similitude, or likeness.

Efelychadwy, a. (efelwch) Imitable; comparable.

Efelychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (efelwch) Imitation.

Efelychu, v. a. (efelwch) To imitate, to do the
like; to resemble.

Gwedi marw Eildyr War y doni Rhys fab Gorfynion yn frenin;
a'i ewylth a efelychwaf ef o yswyr, a phradd-der a doethineb.

After the death of Eildyr the mild, came Rhys the son of Gor-
fynion to be king; and he resembled his uncle in sense, and dis-
cretion, and wisdom. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Efely, adv. (efel) In that wise or form; so.

Ac fal yd oedd Arthur yn eu gwarchau efely enychaf Giliamwri,
breisio Ywerddon, yn dawed a llynges ganho, ac amlder o bobl-
oedd anghyfaith.

And as Arthur was besieging them in that wise, behold Giliam-
wri, king of Ireland, coming, having a fleet with him, and a mul-
titude of people of strange language. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Efengyl, s. f.—pl. t. au (ef—eng—yl) What is
spread abroad, manifested or declared; the
gospel.

Da yw y maen gyd a'r efengyl.

The touchstone is good with the gospel. *Adage.*

Efengylaid, a. (efengyl) Evangelical.

Efengyles, s. f.—pl. t. au (efengyl) A female
preacher of good tidings.

Ding rhagot, yr efengyles fion, i fywyd uchel; derchafa dy
lef trwy nerth, O efengyles ierusalem, derchafa; nag ofan!

O Zion, that bringest good tidings, get thee up into the high
mountain; lift up thy voice with strength, O Jerusalem that bring-
est good tidings lift it up; be not afraid. *Isaiah xl. 9.*

Efengylu, v. a. (efengyl) To preach the gospel.

Efengylwr, s. m.—pl. efengylwyr (efengyl—gwr)

An evangelist, or preacher of the gospel.

Efengyllydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (efengyl) An evan-
gelist; one who brings good tidings.

Efnys, s. pl. aggr. (afn) That comes forward, or
in opposition; foes, or enemies.

Brenia brwydr, efays gwrys gwellyniawg,
Pen rhiau parau uoedithiawg.

King of conflict, the correction of the foes, chief of princes
with spears not sparing of havoc. *Meilyr, i Gr. ab Cynan.*

Ni throes ei gefn ar efays.

He turned not his back upon the foe. *I. ab H. Sordwal.*

Efo, pron. (e—mo) He, or him. Dos gyd ag efo,
go along with him.

A fydd efo a fydd yn ei fro,
A'r hyn a fydd na bo ni bydd.

What he willeth will be in his country, and what he willeth that
it be not will not be. *L. G. Cothi.*

Efo, conj. (ef) With. *Dos efo fo,* go with him;
ef efo ag ef, I will go with him.

Efory, s. m. (mory) To-morrow. *adv.* To-mor-
row, or on the morrow.

Efr, s. m.—pl. t. au (ef) A tare, among corn.

Efrad, s. m. (brad) Crime, or transgression.

Efrac, a. (brais) Powerful of body; muscular.

Gwr efrac yn ahrak, yn ahracodd;
Gwr afraid i farw-nail i fodd.

A man powerful in oppression, and in transgression; a man
whose dying course to the grave was premature. *Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Efras, s. m. (bras) Plumpness or growth of youth.

Y dref wenys aroyn y cood,
Ys ef yw i befras erioed
Ar wynob gwellt y gwad.

The white town in the bosom of the wood, the blood of its youth
at all times has been running over the grass. *Llywarch Hen.*

Y dref wen e befras e glas fyfyr.

The white town its youth its blue tints of contemplation.
Llywarch Hen.

Efrac, a. (bras) Plump, in a state of growing.

Maenwyn, tra faw i efras,
Gwasawn welldred gwr tra byddwn gwas.

Maenwyn, whilst I was young and sleek I would perform the
tasks of a man whilst I was but a youth. *Llywarch Hen.*

Arddwyreal glew, llewllach efras.

I will extol the brave, the sprightly young lion. *Gwalchmai.*

Efrefiad, s. m. (brefiad) A lowing, a bleating.

Efrefu, v. a. (brefu) To low, or to bleat.

Efren, v. a. (brëu) To low, or to bleat; to cry.

Pan ymchoeliwyd
Nid efrywys bach with ei llo.

When he returned the cow did not low to her calf. *Taliesin.*

Efrlilid, s. m.—pl. t. au (afr—lilid) Merit.

Ebal Oswallt, plygwn ein gŵinlau, a gweddwn—ein rhyddau y
gan sybwr le y Prydeiniad—Ac efally pan ddaol y dydd y cyrch-
ynt eu gelyniad; a herwydd efrlilid os dydd hwynt, a gefynt y
luddygloech.

Oswallt said, let us bend our knees, and let us pray to be deli-
vered from the hungry army of the Britons; and so when the day
came they attacked their enemies; and because of the merit of
their faith they obtained the victory. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Mynych ydd ymladdant a mi o'm ienecdd, dywedod Israel yr
awr hon yn eu befrlilid.

Many times have they fought against me from my youth, let
Israel say at this hour in their merit/meritless. *D. Ddu, Ps. cxxix. 1.*

Efryd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bryd) Study, meditation.

Efrydiaw, v. a. (efryd) To purpose; to study.

Ei methas—

Selwedd, efryddodd i'rh frad,
Selldig hir, saw daw carlad.

His arrows he pointed, he meditated treachery to me, with a
long angry look, the penny god of love. *S. Tudur.*

Efrydiawl, a. (efryd) Stodious; meditating.

Efrydd, a. (brydd) Maimed, lame; defective in
any limb. *Efrydd gwyllt*, out of all order.

Aeth un yn rhydd, a'r llall yn efrydd yn y fynon.

One became perfect, and the other disabled in the spring.
D. Jones, o Lanfair.

Efryddawl, a. (efrydd) Tending to maim or hurt.

Efryddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (efrydd) A maiming.

Efryddlawn, a. (efrydd) Full of maims or defects

Efryddu, v. a. (efrydd) To maim, to disable.

Hensaint a ddaw fal hoenyd
A'i dwyll i efryddu dyn.

Old age will come like a snare with its deceit to disable man.
D. ab Gwilym.

Efwr, s. m. (bwr) The cow-parsnep. It grows
profusely about Dinevwr, where it is the name
of the plant.

Melyn eithin, crin efwr.

The farnie is yellow, the cow-parsnep is dry. *Llywarch Hen.*

Ogllawg blaen derw, chwerau chwasth on,
Cwag efwr, chwasthildind ton;
Ni chel grudd cystudd calon.

Full of branches the top of the oak, bitter the taste of the ash,
sweet the cow-parsnep, the ware is blistering; the cheek con-
ceals not the affliction of the heart. *Llywarch Hen.*

Efwrn, s. m. (bwrn) A swell, or spreading out.

Efydd, s. m. (mydd) Copper; tempered copper.

*Ynodd am wawr efydd,
Am nod gwir medd y gyfdd.*

Solicitors for a spear of brass, for it was of no moment how slender the wood.

Efyddaid, a. (efydd) Done with copper.

Ffyrnau efydd, podwr cotallawg a del.

Brillies done with copper, the value four-pence. Welsh Laws.

Efyddaid, a. (efydd) Of the nature of copper.

Efyddawg, s. (efydd) Having copper, coppery.

Efyddawl, a. (efydd) Of copper, coppery; brassy.

Efydden, s. f.—pl. t. an (efydd) A copper pan.

Efydda, v. a. (efydd) To do with copper.

Efyddwaith, s. m. (efydd—gwaith) Copper-work.

Efyddyn, s. m.—pl. t. an (efydd) A copper vessel.

Efyntau, pres. (ef—yntau) He also; and him.

Efyrrig, s. f. dim. (efwrn) A young goat, or that is with young the first time.

Triid efyrig cotallawg a dimal—casy hanner cerdded gair yw yr eidd.

The qualities of the yearling goat are valued at one penny and halfpenny; for hers be half of that of the goat. Welsh Laws.

Efrllys, s. m. (efwr—llys) Cow-parsnep.

Efaith, s. f.—pl. effeithiau (ffaith) An effect.

Effeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (effaith) Effectuation.

Effeithlwyd, a. (effeithiad) Effectible, or feasible.

Effeithlwr, v. a. (effaith) To effect, to effectuate.

Effeithiawl, a. (effaith) Effectual, or efficient.

Effeithedig, a. (effaith) Efficient, effectuated.

Effeithiol, s. m. (effeithiawl) Effectuation.

Fa both a ddolchyn gynnal yr ybryd, samys amsi Daw, trwy ddehaudd gynnal, ac effeithiol ddiolch a bythawl!

What is there that can support the spirit, except the breath of God, by an agreeable replenishing, and incessant and ever effectuation?

Effeitholdeb, s. m. (effeithiawl) Efficaciousness.

Effeithiol, v. a. (effeithiawl) To make effectual.

Effeithlorwydd, s. m. (effeithiawl) Efficaciousness.

Effeithiwr, s. m.—pl. effeithwyr (effaith—gwr)

One who effects, or brings to pass.

Effian, a. (plan) Splendid, bright, or glittering.

Effianawl, a. (effian) Resplendent, coruscant.

Effianiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (effian) A coruscation.

Effiane, v. a. (effian) To coruscate, to glitter.

Efforth, s. m.—pl. t. an (porth) An effort to aid.

Efforthawl, a. (efforth) Tending to help or aid.

Efforthi, v. a. (efforth) To make effort to aid.

Efforthiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (efforth) Exertion.

Effraw, a. (ffraw) In motion; awake, or wakeful.

Nwydd rot fy mhen i lawr: ac yn liod effraw, mi a giynw byrs

mor yn dawed unaf yn lloerdded.

Having just laid my head down, and being partly awake, I could feel a great weight coming dilly upon me. Ellis Wyn, B. Cwg.

Effroad, s. m. (effraw) A stirring about; a waking.

Effroi, v. a. (effraw) To stir up; to awake.

Effrom, a. (ffrom) Swelling up; towering; stiff;

sturdy; haughty, stubborn, pertinacious.

Effros, s. pl. aggr. (ffros) The herb eye-bright.

EG, s. m. r. What is open, plain, or clear; what

is opened; what is discriminated; the quantity of land ploughed, or opened in a day; an acre.

Egain, s. m. (cain) That is splendid; a lord.

Egalen, s. f.—pl. t. an (galen) A whetstone.

Egawr, v. a. (eg) To open, to expand; to widen;

to display.

Owell egawr no chynawys.

It is better to open than to contain.

Adage.

Egel, s. f. (eg—el) The sow-bread.

Egfaen, s. m.—pl. egfain (eg—maen) The haw,

or white-thorn berry.

Egfaenrwydd, s. m. (egfaen—gwydd) Hawthorn.

Egin, s. pl. aggr. (cin) A crop, or what covers the surface, the first shoots, or blades of vegetation.

Ni chel dryg-dir ei egin.

Bad land will not conceal its vegetation.

Adage.

Eginad, s. m. (egin) Germination, springing.

Eginaw, v. a. (egin) To germinate, to spring, to sprout forth, or to shoot up.

Ac un llyrriad a bwyd

Yw dynion bellachon y byd;

Ar eginio gogoniat,

Ys da nerth, dryw Grist a wnat.

And of the same corruption as the seed corn are the proud men of the world; and if the soil is good, they will, through Christ, shoot forth glory.

T. Alce.

Eginawl, a. (egin) Germinant, shooting, sprouting.

Eginyn, s. f. dim. (egin) A germe, a sprout.

Eglaen, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (eg—glaen) An opening shore, or bank, a gulf.

Addfya gair y sydd yn yr eglaw,

Addfyn y rhoddir i lawr ei ran.

A pleasant fort there is in the gulf, there pleasantly is given to every one his share.

Taliesin.

Eglawg, a. (eg—llawg) Widely gaping, yawning.

Er yfais o win o gawg,

Gan riau rhyfel eglawg,

Myrddin yw fy caw ambeilawg.

For what I have drank of wine from a goblet, from lords of devouring war, Myrddin is my prudent name.

Myrddin.

Eglur, a. (eg—llar) Bright, clear, plain, visible.

Eglurad, s. m. (eglur) Explanation, illustration.

Eglurawl, a. (eglurawl) Exegetical, explanatory.

Egluradwy, a. (eglur) Demonstrable, explicable.

Eglurain, a. (eglur) Illustrous, conspicuous.

Egluraint, s. m. (eglurain) Illustriousness, glory.

Meddod—

A' balch-lwys eglwys egluraint.

Meddod with its proudly solemn temple of splendour.

Cyneddau.

Eglurau, v. a. (eglur) To make clear, or plain.

Egluraw, v. a. (eglur) To make clear, or apparent, to manifest, to discover, to explain.

Morgan fab Arthur—o ddwyg ei riant a wnat lawnder, ac a egluraw gunedd Frydala o waithdoddeid da.

Morgan the son of Arthur, from the instruction of his parents, did equity, and he rendered conspicuous the people of Britain for good actions.

Or. ab Arthur.

Eglurawl, a. (eglur) Explanatory, illustrative.

Eglurdeb, s. m. (eglur) Clearness, perspicuity.

Their colofn eglurdeb; y gair a fo rald, y maint a fo rald, ac y ddull a fo rald.

The three bases of perspicuity: the word that is necessary, the quantum that is necessary, and the form that is necessary.

Berddau.

Egluredig, a. (eglur) Exemplified, demonstrated.

Egluriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (eglur) Illustration, explanation, exemplification, manifestation.

Egluriadawl, a. (egluriad) Explanatory, demonstrative, exemplifying.

Eglurwr, s. m.—pl. eglurwyr (eglur—gwr) An illustrator, exemplifier, or explainer.

Egluryn, s. m. (eglur) An exemplar, an exemplifier; a manifesto.

Eglwg, a. (eg—llwg) Bright, clear, manifest.

Llemaid i lam o lam eglwg;

Heusald da ni'r gao ddwrg;

Mygedorth Rhun ys ef ddwrg.

I have leaped a leap, a clear leap; good has been dispersed abroad if a person finds no evil; the funeral pile of Rhun it is an expiation.

Taliesin.

Eglwys, s. f.—pl. t. an, l. ydd (eg—glwys) That is hallowed or sanctified; a church.

Eglwys, a. (glwys) Hallowed, solemn, fair.

Eglwysaid, a. (eglwys) Of a hallowed nature; like the church; of the church.

Eglwysaw, v. a. (eglwys) To hallow, to sanctify, to purify; to church.

Eglwysawl, a. (eglwys) Tending to holiness; belonging to the church.

Eglwysiad, s. m. (eglwys) A hallowing; sanctification, or purification; a churching.

Eglwysig, a. (eglwys) Hallowed, sanctified; solemn; belonging to, or of, the church. *Gwr eglwysig*, a man of the church, a clergyman.

Eglwyswr, s. m.—pl. eglwyswyr (eglwys—gwr) A churchman, a church minister.

*A lychandwriaeth, medd Daw naí,
Y gwahaf ei beglyswr.*

With salvation, saith God the Lord, I will clothe her minister.
E. Fryx.

Egld, a. (eg—gld) Hovering over, wavering.

Egldder, s. m. (egldw) Brightness, clearness.

Eglyn, s. m. (eg—lyn) The golden saxifrage.

Egri, s. m.—pl. t. on (eg—gui) Strength, force, vigour, effort. *A'i holl egri*, with all his might.

*Dwy grol, nid oes graddar—
Gymunat a' h wael ya elyn,
Egri dost, ag i gwaia dyw!*

Wondrous the thought, there is not a creature that so greatly maketh thee a foe as doth man, affecting is the impulse.
Gr. Ll. ab D. ab Einton.

Egriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (egri) A making effort. **Egriaw, v. a. (egri)** To make an effort, to use exertion, to endeavour.

Egriawl, a. (egri) Forcible, vigorous, impetuous.

Egrius, a. (egri) Vehement, impetuous, forcible.

Egriwr, s. m.—pl. egriwyr (egri—gwr) One that makes an effort, or endeavour.

Egored, a. (egawr) Open, expanded, exposed.

Edd ci i gell egored.

Let the dog go to an open chamber.

Adaga.

Egoredig, a. (egawr) Opened, spread out, displayed.

Egorediaweth, a. m. (egoredig) The act of opening

Egrius, v. a. (egri) To open, to disclose.

Egoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (egawr) A making an aperture; an opening; a key.

Egoriadawl, a. (egoriad) Aperient, apt to open.

Egorwr, s. m.—pl. egorwyr (egawr—gwr) An opener, or one who opens.

Egr, a. (eg) Sharp, sour, tarting, biting, severe, poignant, eager.

Llys gwis agr, llaw gwinegock.

A peddle of stale wine, a food of murky red.

D. ab Gwilym, fr mawntwll.

Egraid, a. (egr) Tending to be hard, or stale.

Egrawl, a. (egr) Tending to harden or make stale.

Egredig, a. (egr) That is hardened, or made stale.

Egredd, s. m. (egr) Hardness, flatness, staleness.

Egri, s. m. (egr) Hardness, staleness, sharpness.

Egriad, s. m. (egr) A making, or becoming stale.

Egriff, s. m. (eg—griff) The spawn of frogs; a tadpole; also a fabulous animal the griffon.

Egroes, s. pl. aggr. (egr) Hips, or berries of the dog-rose; called also *Aeron miari Mair*.

Egroeswydd, s. m. (egroes—gwydd) The dog-rose.

*Minnas wraf, o byddi' hen,
Dy gwaet, bryd egroes.*

And I will from thee, if I shall be old, show of the hue of the mountain berry.
D. ab Gwilym, fr corru.

Egrwydd, s. m. (egr) Sourness, sharpness, acidity.

Egru, v. a. (egr) To become sharp, sour, or stale; to turn to acid. *Diard wael egru*, stale drink

Egryd, s. m. (cryd) Tremulation. *a. Trembling.*

Egrygi, s. m. (crygi) Hoarseness, roughness.

*Archaf ya Artywydd cwydd oell,
Nid of a archaf arch crygi.*

I will instead of my Lord, the love-grasping mutinous one, I will not crave of him a petition of roughness.
Eis. ab Gwalchmai.

*Gwelais feidd yn gryg, nid egrygi,
Gai fawdd, ya adrodd dy wragedi.*

I have seen a thong of birds, not with the roughness of the hostile shoot, recounting thy gallantry.
Ll. P. Henk, byddat D. ab Gwalchmai.

Egryn, s. m. (cryn) Fear, trembling. *a. Trembling*

Egrynedig, a. (egryn) Trembling. *Egrynedigion*

gwas, trembling steps.

Egwal, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwal) A cot, or hut.

Egwan, a. (gwan) Feeble, drooping, or flagging.

*Rhoof' lldo—
Wlledad ag' a wael egwan.*

They will give to him, judges that are poor and flagging.
E. Fryx.

*Un wadd egwan, un ddygwdd,
Ydyw gwr a biddan gwydd.*

Of the same feeble appearance, of the same end, is man as the blossoms of trees.
Iwan Llwyd, Eglwys.

Egwaneth, s. m. (egwan) Feebleness, imbecility.

*Gwynn au byd, bellach deria'r achwyn,
A phob cywaneth, a phob gwaneth.*

Happy their state, in length complaining to ended, and every feeble, and every malice.
Egrydd, a. Egrwydd.

Egwander, s. m. (egwan) Feebleness, or debility.

Egweddi, s. m.—pl. t. au (gweddi) A portion, a dower, what is given by the husband for a wife, a settlement, or jointure.

Egweddi yw y do a weddi gwr fr wrag y bore cyn cyfodi o'i gwely.

The jointure is the goods which the husband shall give to the wife the morning before rising from her bed.
Welsh Laws.

Oe gwr a gwrwg a egrawt cyn pen y mth mynodd, teler lldt at hwydd, a'i hargyrras, a'i chwyll, os ya forwys y ddech; ond os cyn y mth mynodd yr ymad hi a'i gwr, hi a gyl y cwbl ond at chwyll.

If a man and woman shall separate in the end of seven years, let there be restored to her her portion, and her paraphernalia and her maiden fee if she came a virgin; but if before the end of seven years she shall part from her husband, she shall lose the whole except her maiden fee.
Welsh Laws.

A thranorth y bore ydd erchis y forwys ei begwedd, am ei cheddiel yn wryf.

And the next day morning the world demanded her jointure for finding her a virgin.
Dr. M. Wladig—Mabingion.

Egweddiawl, a. (egweddi) Relating to a jointure.

Egwy, s. m. (eg—gwy) Watery eruption; a plague.

Egwy, v. a. (egwy) To break out in blotches.

Egwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (eg—gwyd) The small of the leg, the fetlock.

*Milgi gwyd rhwng rhed a rhed,
Mau egwyd-dod, min gweddol.*

A gwydd that is naughtily between the stout and the ford, with a small low fetlock, and bloody lip.
M. ab Reindell.

Egwydded, s. m. (egwyd—lled) The small of the leg.

Egwyddawr, s. f.—pl. egwyddorion (eg—gwyddawr) A first principle, a rudiment; an alphabet.

Egwyddorion crefydd, the first principles of religion.

Egwyddorawl, a. (egwyddawr) Elementary, elemental; initiating; intuitive; alphabetical.

Egwyddoredig, a. (egwyddawr) Grounded upon rudiments; initiated, instructed in the alphabet

Egwyddori, v. a. (egwyddawr) To instruct in rudiments, or elements; to initiate.

Egwyddoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (egwyddawr) The initiating in rudiments; initiation.

Egwyddorig, a. (egwyddawr) Having rudiments, or elements; grounded upon an alphabet. *s. c.*

A learner of the alphabet, an Abecedarian.

Egwyf, s. m.—pl. t. ion (e—gwyf) Convenience, fit time, opportunity. *Egwyf dda*, a good season.

Egryt, s. m. (eg) The herb crowfoot.
Egyr, s. m. (eg) An acre; also called *erw*.
Ehagr, v. (hagr) Ugly, unsightly, deformed.
Ehagrawl, a. (ehagr) Tending to render ugly.
Ehagriad, s. m. (ehagr) A making unsightly.
Ehagru, v. a. (ehagr) To make ugly, to deform.
Ehagrwch, s. m. (ehagr) Ugliness, unsightliness.
Ehed, s. f.—pl. t. lon (hed) A flight. *a. Flying.*
Maen ehed, neu ehedfaen, a loadstone.
Ehed, v. a. (hed) To fly. *Ehed fry, fly upward.*

Mygdyw fawhaw fwrch ya ehed.

An honourable rider of steeds a flying. Cyddolau.

Ehedawg, a. (ehed) Having flight; flying.
Ehedawl, a. (ehed) Relating to flight; flying.
Ehedbyg, s. pl. eggr. (ehed—pyg) Flying-fish.
Ehedeg, v. a. (ehed) To fly. *Ehedeg trwy gr awyr,*
to fly through the air.
Ehedfaen, s. m.—pl. ehedfaen (ehed—maen) A
 loadstone, or magnet.

Llawn o had llan ehedfaen,—
Yw'r drych.

Full of deception, of the form of a magnet, is the mirror.
D. ab Gwilym.

Ehedfan, v. a. (shed) To fly about, to hover.
Ehedfai, s. m.—pl. f. an (ehed) A flying, a flight.
Ehedfai, s. m.—pl. ehedfai (ehed) What flies.

Llywodraeth dyn—holl dda mawr,
A'r oher ddaen on heugyll,
Ehedfai o'r ddaen o'r ddaen
O'r ddaen o'r ddaen o'r ddaen.

Under the dominion of man are all the beasts of the field; and
birds of ascending wings; the flight of heaven, and the fish of the
water that travel the aerial ocean. *E. Pry.*

Ehedion, a. pl. eggr. (ehed) The refuse of corn.
Ehedwr, s. m.—pl. ehedwyr (ehed—gwr) A man
 that flies, a flyer.

Ehedydd, s. m.—pl. t. lon (ehed) A flyer; the
 lark. *Ehedydd y coed, neu esgudogyll, a wood-*
lark; ehedydd coch, red-lark; ehedydd cribbawg,
neu gwic, grasshopper-lark; ehedydd yr helyg,
willow-lark; coeg ehedydd, neu côr ehedydd,
titlark.

Ehedyn, s. m. dim. (ehed) A winged creature.

Ehedyn, mor by pwyd,
Hyd y net, ehedyn wyd.

Thou hast flown, so daring thou art, up to heaven, thou art a
flyer. *Id. Edward III.*

Ehegr, s. m.—pl. t. on (hegr) The staggers.

Ni phalla'r ehogr neb tiawd.

Precipitation will not drive any poor one far. *Adage.*

A den dri bunt y dyfyr bod am deithi march; rhag yr ehogr, dri
gwith; rhag yr ygybiant, ddyfwr; rhag y llymarch, gwyddyn

Against three diseases there ought to be warranted the qualities
of a horse; against the staggers, three dewy; against the glanders,
three moony; and against the spavin, a year. *Welsh Laws.*

Ehegrawl, a. (ehegr) Tending to be swift.

Ehegriad, s. m. (ehegr) A becoming quick.

Ehegru, v. a. (ehegr) To go rapidly or wildly.

Ehegr, a. (hegr) Swift, speedy; abrupt; wild.

adv. Quickly, forthwith.

A'r gynaid crychod och on heugyr,
Trae arwy: ya fwyf saw ehgr.

The first ones in the onset of slaughter with reddened spurs, of
daring violence in the pursuit of rapid course. *O. Cyfylliog.*

Ni wyddod na bryd y bydd hyn, ai ya hwyf ai ya ehgr.

Thou knowest not what time that will be, whether late or
speedily. *Id. G. Margat.*

Eheleath, a. (helaeth) Extensive; expansive;
 spacious, large, wide; abundant.

Ni baid llwfr llaw ehelaeth.

The coward will not dare the extended hand. *Adage.*

Eheleathawl, a. (ehelaeth) Tending to amplify.

Eheleathiad, s. m. (ehelaeth) A making spacious.

Eheleathrwydd, s. m. (ehelaeth) Spaciousness.
Eheleathu, v. a. (ehelaeth) To amplify, to enlarge.
Eheleathwr, s. m.—pl. ehelaethwyr (ehelaeth—
gwr) An amplifier, or enlarger.

Ehöeg, s. m. (höeg) Green colour. *a. Green.*

Nid yndeg addid, na glas, na gwyr,
Na chob, na chög.

We will not bear cloaths, nor of blue, nor brown, nor red, nor
green. *Tellur.*

Addwyn grug pan fo ehög,
Arall addwyn morfa i wartheg.

Pleasant is the heath when it is green, again pleasant is the sea
beach for cattle. *Tellur.*

Ehofs, a. (hofn) Daring, gallant, intrepid.

Myaw ehofs colofn cyfwrn;
Mir moddyr mychodry Mechain.

A gallant person like a towering column; fair the wood-horns
of the potent prince of Mechain. *Cyndder, I O. Cyfylliog.*

Et yw'r ehofst o'r gwyr ehofst.

He is the most gallant of the gallant ones. *Etien Offried.*

Ehofnawl, a. (ehofn) Intrepid, daring, bold.

Ehofnder, s. m. (ehofn) Intrepidity, boldness.

Ehofnedd, s. m. (ehofn) Intrepidity, prowess.

Ehofni, v. a. (ehofn) To act daringly; to be bold.

Ehorth, a. (horth) Diligent, assiduous, attentive.

Ehorthedd, s. m. (ehorth) Diligence, assiduity.

Ehud, a. (hud) Easy to be deceived, rash, unad-

vised, foolhardy; heedless.

Buan hwn pob ehud.

The judgement of every one rash is hasty. *Adage.*

Anwadol ehud.

The heedless is inconstant. *Adage.*

Ehudrwydd, s. m. (ehud) Rashness, heedlessness.

Ehydr, a. (hydr) Magnanimous, brave, great.

Ehydriad, s. m. (ehydr) A making, or becoming

great, grand, or magnanimous.

Ei, pron. (e) His, her, its. It strictly implies pos-

session by the third person without denoting

the gender, which is shewn by form of con-

struction. *Ei dad, his father; ei thad, her*

father.

Deubarth o'rdd ei gwrandaw.

Two parts of a song the hearing is. *Adage.*

Cas dyn a fygythio bawb, ac ni bo ar neb ei ofn.

Odious is the person that threatens every body, and whom no
body is under his dread. *Adage.*

Eich, pron. (ach) Your; you. *Eich lle, your place;*

eich dau, you two, m. JEFF dwy, you two, f.

Eichiad, s. m. (aich) A crying out loudly.

Eichlaw, v. a. (aich) To sound, to utter noise.

Eichlawg, a. (aich) Abounding with noise; loud.

s. c. What is loudly uttered; loud fame.

Cog hafar a gan gha ddydd,

Cyfran eichlawg ya nolydd.

The loquacious cuckoo sings with the day, the noisy jewel in
the dale. *Llywarch Hen.*

Cyn golo gwyrdd ar y gradd hael ohydd,

Doeth dygyrched e' gad, a' l' gloc, a' l' eichlawg.

Before the earth was covered over the cheek of the generous
departed one, wisely collected was his treasure, and his praise,
and his high sounding fame. *Anurion.*

Eichiawl, a. (aich) Tending to be noisy or loud.

Eidiaw, v. a. (aid) To give life, or briskness.

Eidiawg, a. (aid) Full of life, lively; vigorous,

mettlesome, brisk; wanton.

Byniawg ac eidiawg ydyw—

Y march.

Lively and vigorous is the steed. *T. Alod.*

Eidiawl, a. (aid) Lively, animated, vigorous.

On doeth wyd, ystyryth, eiddol,

'Y gharw byri, gwna grynawr fol.

If thou art wise, my lusty stag supple and vigorous, do accord-
ing to the advice of the simple. *W. Cyngol.*

Eidiogi, v. a. (eidiawg) To invigorate; to wanton

Eidiogrwydd, s. m. (eidiawg) Liveliness, briskness
Eidion, s. m.—pl. t. au (aid) A beast; a neat; a bullock; a beef; a steer. *Eidion mael*, a beast without horns.

Nid gwar ond ych, nid talawg ond eidion.

Nothing so gentle as an ox, nothing so warily as a steer.

Adage.

Eidionyn, s. m. dim. (eidion) A beast, one of the horned cattle.

*Yn hael ni bu yu hiliaw neb
 Eidiouyn un odioneb.*

Liberalty there has not been procreating a beast of so much wantonness.

D. ab Iwan Dda, i ddaew.

Eidral, s. m. aggr. (eidr) Ground-ivy; called also, *eiddew y ddaiar*, and *y feidiawg las*.

*Eidral, ac iagell nadrodd, a llelaw
 A llystau mynyddoedd—
 Yw cwrw Dinlych.*

Ground-ivy, and viper broth, and urine, and mountain herbs make Denbigh ale.

S. Tudur.

Eidr, s. m. (aid) What has a tendency to creep.

Eidran, s. m. (eidr) The marjoram.

Eiddaw, s. m. (aidd) One's own; possession; chattels. *Eiddaf*, my property, or mine; *eiddot*, thine; *eiddo*, his property; *eiddi*, hers; *eiddom*, ours; *eiddoch*, yours; *eiddont*, *eiddynt*, *eiddudd*, theirs.

Hirias nai Bedwyr, yn gyffroddig o anghen ei cwythr, a gymyrrh y gnd ag ei tri-chawr o'r rhael eiddaf; a megys beodd cood yu mblith telf o'r cwn, efely y cerddws ei trwy y gelysawl fyddisoodd

Hirias the nephew of Bedwyr, being agitated for the death of his uncle, took with him three hundred men of those who were his own; and like a wild boar amongst a pack of dogs, so he passed through the hostile legions.

Gr. ab Arthur.

*I ofyrnig y mae teithi; canys hanner cerddod gafr yw yr eiddi—
 sef on geinlawg am ei blith, a diamael am ei myn.*

To the young goat there are legal qualities; for half of what is upon the goat is *her's*; namely one penny on account of her milk and a halfpenny for her kid.

Welsh Laws.

Eiddawl, s. f.—pl. eiddolon (addawl) An idol.

Eiddew, s. m. aggr. (aidd) Ivy; called also, *eidd-torwg*. *Eiddew y ddaiar*, ground-ivy.

Eiddiad, s. m. (aidd) A taking to; a possessing.

Eiddiar, s. m. aggr. (aidd) Heath, ling, or hether.

Eiddiaw, v. a. (aidd) To take to one; to possess.

*Daw ni eiddiodd (dawn iiddi)
 Merch i'f hoes mor wych a thi.*

God possessed not (grace be to her) a maid in this time so fair as thou.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gwraig y bo marw ei gwr, hi a ddylly fod yna uwch ben ei selwyd hyd y mben y sawfed dydd; ac yno ar ei y geinlawg ddiweddfaf o'r eiddiad.

A wife whose husband shall die, she ought to be there over his heath until the end of the sixth day; and then till after the last penny that she should have possession of.

Welsh Laws.

*Brenin tir rhywir, rhyfodd ydd eiddi
 Nad eiddio fo Wynedd.*

The undoubted king of the land, it is wonderful that he doth not possess Gwynedd.

Einion Wen.

Eiddiawg, a. (aidd) That is possessed. *s. m.* One that is possessed, a slave.

Da sageu ar eiddiawg.

Death is a blessing to a slave.

Adage.

Eiddiawl, a. (aidd) Relating to possession.

Eiddiawr, s. m. (aidd) That adheres, or closes to.

Eiddig, a. (aidd) Jealous. *s. m.* A jealous one.

Devin pob eiddig.

Every jealous one is a conjurer.

Adage.

Eiddigawl, a. (eiddig) Apt to incite jealousy.

Eiddigedd, s. m. (eiddig) Jealousy; zeal; solicitude. *O ddirfawr eiddigedd daioni*, from extreme zeal for goodness.

Eiddigeddawl, a. (eiddigedd) Tending to create jealousy.

Eiddigeddiad, s. m. (eiddigedd) A being jealous.

Eiddigedd, v. n. (eiddigedd) To be jealous; to be zealous, to have zeal.

Eiddigeddus, a. (eiddigedd) Apt to be jealous.

Eiddigeddwr, s. m.—pl. eiddigeddwyrr (eiddigedd—gwr) One who is jealous.

Eiddiges, s. f.—pl. t. au (eiddig) A jealous female

Eiddigiad, s. m. (eiddig) A becoming jealous.

Eiddigor, s. m. (eiddig) One that is a possessor, or guarding; a lord, or master.

Eiddigus, a. (eiddig) Jealous; cautious; zealous.

Eiddigyn, s. m. dim. (eiddig) A jealous person.

Eiddil, a. (aidd—ll) Slender; small, diminutive.

Clwm eiddil moch eilwng.

A weak knot will soon loosen.

Adage.

Ni bu eiddil hen yn was.

The aged was not slender when a youth.

Adage.

*Lluddid eiddigion;
 Gwaed ar eiddil ofalon.*

Wearied the jealous ones; the enfeebled is used to carus.

Llywarch Hen.

Eiddilhad, s. m. (eiddil) A lessening, a making slender; extenuation; enervation.

Eiddilhaw, a. (eiddil) Tending to reduce small.

Eiddilau, v. n. (eiddil) To reduce, or make slender; to become reduced, or feeble.

Eiddilaw, v. a. (eiddil) To make slender, to lessen; to extenuate; to become small.

Eiddileb, s. f. (eiddil) Diminution, or extenuation; the *Meiosis*, in rhetoric, in which a thing is spoken of in slighter terms than it deserves.

Eiddiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eiddil) A making slender; extenuation, diminution.

Eiddilwas, s. m.—pl. eiddilweis (eiddil—gwas) A slender, or emaciated youth; a fribble.

Eiddilwch, s. m. (eiddil) Slenderness, smallness.

Eiddilwr, s. m. (eiddil—gwr) A slender-man.

*Piau y beidd yn y clydwr,
 Tra fu ai be eiddilwr;
 Beidd Ebediwr am Maelwr.*

He whose grave is in the sheltering slope, whilst he was he was no slender person; it is the grave of Ebediwr the son of Maelwr.

E. Beddau Milywr.

Eiddion, s. pl. aggr. (aidd) Personal property.

Eiddionydd, s. m. (eiddion) An estate which a man holds in his own right, a demesne.

Eiddiorwg, s. m. (eiddiawr) What clasps round; ivy.

*Nes endeweis i gog ar eiddiorwg bren,
 Neur lasewys fy nghylchwyll;
 Eidd a gerais, neud mwy!*

Heard I not a cuckoo on the tree (that is bound with ivy, which made me trail my shield, begone whom I loved, hence it shall be no more!

Llywarch Hen.

*Yr oedd yn berwi (wb o'r berwan)
 Salth gan mli peirliad o eneidiau;
 A beras hir-ddrwg, a phob eiddiorwg,
 A phawb heb olwg ar ei balfau.*

There were boiling (horrid the boilings!) seven hundred thousand casidrons-full of souls; and long wicked spite, and every clinging thing, and every one without sight and crawling.

Gr. ab Rhydderch Goch.

*Llafnau dar o gur, ac eiddiorwg a'i caffo,
 Lleidr odfyl didrwg.*

May steel blades of pain, and grapple lay hold of him, the thief of the harmless nag.

S. Merion.

Eiddo, s. m. (aidd) One's own; possession; chattels. *Eiddof*, my property, or mine; *eiddot*, thine; *eiddo*, his; *eiddi*, hers; *eiddom*, ours; *eiddoch*, yours; *eiddynt*, *eiddont*, *eiddudd*, theirs.

—*Eiddo Duw i Ddau*, the things that are God's to God.

*Y da nid eiddo'r cybydd,
 Yr hael a'i rho pleisfydd.*

Wealth is not the property of the miser, the generous that gives it is the one who owns it.

Adage.

Eiddoed, s. m. (aidd—oed) A point of meeting; a banner, or a standard.

*Aberlewis Urien, ydd yr eiddwydd,
O bydd ymmer fardd, am geruwydd,
Derchafwn eiddoed odduch mynydd.*

*Urien answered again if there should be a meeting because of
hundred, we will lift up a banner above the mountain. Taliesin.*

*A welles Llwyresydd uffyd cyngryn
Yn eiddoed cyhoedd, ya all meyrn,
Cad yn Rhod Alciys, cad yn Ynifer.*

*Humble and trembling that saw Llwyresydd, a conspicuous banner,
in the second place, a battle in the ford of Alciyd, a battle
in the confidence. Taliesin.*

Eiddolfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (eiddawl) A temple, a place of worship.

Eiddoli, v. a. (eiddawl) To worship, or to adore.

Eiddun, s. a. (aidd—un) Tending to raise a desire.

*Ypddig rhag carid corid orus deyrn,
Cidr cedeirn cad eiddun.*

*Sheltering from disgrace the load of song of the prince, the stay
of the mighty ones, fond of battle. Cynddelw, i O. Cyfelliawg.*

Eiddunadwy, a. (eiddun) That may be wished.

Eiddunaw, v. a. (eiddun) To desire, or to wish.

Eiddunaf na fyf f gwniwydd.

I pray that I be not a hundred years old. Llywarch Hen.

Eiddunawd, s. m. (eiddun) The act of wishing.

Eiddunawl, a. (eiddun) Having a wish, delectable

Eidduned, s. f.—pl. t. au (eiddun) A wish; a desire, an option, or choice.

Eidduned herwr hir-noc.

The desire of one on the scout is a long night. Adage.

Eiddunedig, a. (eiddun) That is wished.

Eiddunedigeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (eiddunedig)

The act of wishing, or desiring.

Eiddunedigawl, a. (eiddunedig) Optative, optional.

Eiddunedu, v. a. (eidduned) To wish, or to desire.

Eiddunafryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (eiddun—bryd) A

longed for purpose, or intention.

*An wriddes addes eiddunafryd Cymry,
Duch cymruaw a thristyd!*

*Upon the appropriate honour of the choice reliance of the Welsh,
there came rejection and sorrow. Bleddyn Fardd.*

Eidduniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eiddun) A desiring, wishing, or longing.

Eiddunwr, s. m.—pl. eiddunwyr (eiddun—gwr)

One who wishes, or desires; an intreater.

Eiddunydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eiddun) A desirer.

Eiddwch, s. m. (aidd) The state of being near, or within reach; proximity.

Eiddwg, s. m. (aidd) Nearness. a. Contiguous.

*Y dydd hwnn, nid eiddwg,
Cofia dloer, i caiff y dwg.*

*On that day, which is not near, the memorial is certain, he
shall obtain the benefit. Iwan Tew.*

Eiddwg, a. (aidd—wg) Hard by, near, contiguous. s. m. A neighbour.

*Ei yw—
Un heb eiddwg heb lldo.*

He is one without any body a neighbour to him. Cad. Dafydd.

Eiddegan, v. a. (eiddwg) To approximate.

Eiddeganawl, a. (eiddegan) Approximating.

Eiddeganiad, s. m. (eiddegan) Approximation, a drawing near, or approaching.

Eiddeganu, v. a. (eiddegan) To approximate.

*Yr aelwyd hon, nam chudd cywen,
M'o eidddeganu anghen
Yn myw Uwain ac Urien.*

*This hearth, is it not scratched up by the fowl, want would not
approach towards it in the life of Uwain and Urien. Llywarch Hen.*

Eidlyn, s. m. (aidd) The state of being close to, or set upon, or against.

*Dam getllawg rheidya
Ar leir ya eiddyn.*

VOL. II.

I have been a cock grasshopper upon the bean in a content state. Taliesin.

Elgiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (aig) A bringing forth.

Elgiaeth, s. m. (aig) The state of teeming, fullness.

Eigian, s. m. (aig) A bringing forth, or produc-

ing; a forcing out; force. *Mae yn gweiddi o eigian ei ben,* he is calling with all the force of his head; *gweithia o nerth eigian dy freichiau,* work with the power of the force of thy arms.

Eigian, v. a. (aig) To bring forth; to force out; to sob.

Elgiaw, v. a. (aig) To bring forth, to generate.

Elgiodd llyfaint haint egwan.

Frog generated an enfolding contagion. W. Middleton.

Eigiawl, a. (aig) Generative, prolific, teeming.

Elglawn, s. m. (aig) The great source; the mid-

dle; the abyss, or the ocean.

Oeddynt yn mwyrdd rhyddid—wrth eu bod mewn eigiawn oddi eith y byd yn preswylaw.

They were enjoying liberty, by being in an ocean dwelling separated from the world. Gr. ab Arihur.

Eigion, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (aig) The great source; the middle; the abyss, or great deep; the ocean. *Nau ion eigion,* the nine waves of the ocean.

Trwy eigion byd trig yn ben.

Through the midst of the world he will continue the thief. Iwan Brydydd.

Elgr, s. f.—pl. t. ion (aig) A maid, a virgin.

*Gwell elgr ddoeth yn ofni Duw,
A 'chydig bach o fodd i fyw,
No'r—oludawg ffol.*

Better a discreet maid that feareth God, with a very little means to live, than the silly one with wealth. R. Pritchard, o Llanymddyfri.

Eigraeth, s. m. (eigr) The state of a virgin.

Elgradd, a. (eigr) Like a virgin, maidenly.

Elgran, s. pl. (eigr) Stockings without feet.

s. Eigren. They are otherwise called *bacsau,* and *hosanau pen geist.*

Elgraw, v. a. (eigr) To make fit, to generate.

Elgrawl, a. (eigr) Proper for generating.

Elgriad, s. m. (eigr) A forming for generation.

Eigryn, s. m. (eigr) Quaking grass.

Eil, s. c. (ail) A second, or next in succession; a successor; a son; as, *Morfran eil Tegid, Dylan eil Ton,* and others.

Eilar, s. m. (ail—âr) A second ploughing.

Eilaru, v. a. (eilar) To plough a second time.

Eilchwaith, s. f. (ail—chwaith) The second time.

adv. A second time, or once more.

Eilchwyl, s. f. (ail—chwyl) The second turn.

adv. A second time, once more, again.

Eilewydd, s. m. (alaw) A musician; a minstrel.

*Can yw y daethant,
Can eilewydd gant,
Efa'u darogant.*

Since it is they are come, a hundred with the master of har-

monyng, he will foretell of them. Taliesin.

*Eilewydd celfydd
Pyr na'm dywydd!*

The ingenious minstrel why doth he not inform me! Taliesin.

Eilfaint, s. m. (ail—maint) Second rate. a. Se-

cond rate, of the second magnitude.

Eilfam, s. f. (ail—mam) A second mother.

Eilfam modryb dda.

A good aunt is a second mother. Adage.

Eilfydd, a. (ail—hydd) Being second to or like.

Eilfyddu, v. a. (eilfydd) To imitate, to resemble.

Eilliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ail) A placing alternately,

or putting together in order, a constructing.

*Eilho'r lath fal lolo'r oedd,
Eillad a'di lled ydoedd;
Awen ddoeth o'r au ddeffydd
A'r gawod fel ar goed fydd.*

C

He was harmonizing the language like Iolo, it was the ode construction of Aled; it was a profound gift of the same matter as money dew which on Ures is found.

Gr. ab I. ab Llywelyn Fychan.

- ✓ **Eiliant, s. m. (ail)** Constructure, concordance.
Eillas, s. f.—pl. t. au (al—ias) Harmonic influence or power.
Eiliasaf, s. m. (eilias) The flow of harmonious influence or power.

Urien yd gysrhaf—
 Cynawys a gaffaf
 O'rh parth gorcwsaf,
 Ydan eiliasaf.

To Urien I will resort, reception I will meet with, in the best of situations under the flow of sweet music. *Talliesin.*

Dinas ei dinas ar led eithaf,
 Dor angor byddin budd eiliasaf.

A city whose fame extends to the remotest parts, the straying shelter of the host; the benefit of the flow of pervading melody. *Anarion.*

Dygoglawdd ton befr benterin
 Men ydynt eiliasaf eian.

The bright wave on her pilgrimage rolls down where the young deer are in full melody. *Anarion.*

- ✓ **Eiliaw, v. a. (ail)** To put in succession, or order; to harmonize; to construct; to build, or to erect; to plait; to wattle.

Eilias erod glod, glowdeg Wenllant;
 Eiliodd dy follant hi ychwaneg.

I have constructed a panegyric for thy sake, Gwenlliant brightly fair; a thousand more have constructed thy praise. *Camodwyn.*

- Eiliawd, s. m. (ail)** The act of placing alternately, or constructing.

- Eiliawg, a. (ail)** Placed together, or constructed.

- Eilier, s. m.—pl. t. au (ail)** What makes, or undergoes, changes; the butterfly. It is also called, *eilir, ilir, pila, pilai*, and *gloyn byw*.
Eilig, a. (al) Having aptness to glide or flow.

Gorwyn blasen helyg, eilig pryg yn llyn;
 Gochwiban gwynt uwch blasen gwryg man;
 Trech anian nog addysg.

Glistening the tops of the willows, playful the fish in the pool; whistling the wind over the small branches; nature is more powerful than precept. *Llywarch Hen.*

- Eilir, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ail—ir)** Regeneration, reanimation, a return of moisture; a butterfly.
Alban eilir, the vernal equinox.

Mwy as'r eilir yn mia drych
 Ni waenont edrych arno.

Like the butterfly on the side of the mirror they will do nothing but gaze upon him. *H. Daf.*

- Eiliw, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ail)** Appearance, colour, pretence, form, or figure.

Dwyn eu bellw eu hun oddiarnyt, a dodi eiliw arall aranyt, fal na adnepid, a orwg.

He took away their own form from them, and gave another form to them, so that they were not known. *H. P. P. Dyfed—Mabinogion.*

- Eiliwed, s. m. (elliw)** Reproach, or disgrace.

Crefydd y Creadwr a gyfrifed
 I Raffodd, glow udd a'i cydd tudwed,
 Hyd as'r gwneid pechard pell eiliwed,
 Pedrydawg deyrn uch cyn coed.

Faith in the Creator is attributed to Gruffudd, the exalted chief, who is concealed in earth, so that sin shall not cause distant reproach, he that is a powerful prince over the horas of exhalation. *Meliyr.*

- Eiloes, s. f. (ail—oes)** A second age, or life; a second time. *adv.* Again.

- Eilon, s. m. (al—on)** Music, harmony, melody; also the hart, or roebuck. **Eilon mynydd**, a wild roebuck.

Yr ydwyf yn gynt—i dal'r ddaig—
 Na'r eilon i'r lan, na'r eilon i'r coed,
 Nag o droed a roed i oradain.

I am swifter to the houses of the two, than the roebuck to the bank; than the hind to the wood, or than the speed that is given to the swiftest wing. *L. G. Côté.*

Oiana parchellan, addan di'r eilon
 A gread arar cer Caer Rheun.

Litra, little pig, hear thou the melody which the feathered tribes are making by Caer Rheun. *Myrddin.*

Caraf caws fal forehan ludd,
 A golygon hwyr hir-wyn i grudd;
 Caraf eilon mygr math arasdeud,
 Eiliwed aserw, a seirch cystud.

I love the nightingale the obstruction of the morning sleep in May, with downcast looks, and long white-sided head; I love the sweet melody, heavy upon her the reproach of abiding in solitude, with the trappings of affliction. *Gwalchmai.*

- Eilpai, adv. (ail—pe)** As if.

- Eilsaig, s. m.—pl. eilseigiau (ail—saig)** Second course, or portion of victuals.

- Eilun, s. m. (ail—un)** A copy, image, or resemblance; a representation, picture, or portrait, an idol.

Y mae delw ac eilun Daw mewn dyn.

There be the form and image of God in man. *L. G. Hergott.*

- Eilunaddolaidd, a. (eilun—addolaidd)** Idolatrous

- Eilunaddolgar, a. (eilun—addolgar)** Idolatrous

- Eilunaddoli, v. a. (eilun—addoli)** To worship

- images, or idols, to commit idolatry.

- Eilunaddoliad, s. m. (eilun—addoliad)** A worship-

- ping of images; idolatry.

- Eilunaddoliaeth, s. m. (eilun—addoliaeth)** Idolatry

- Eilunaddoliant, s. m. (eilun—addoliant)** Idolatry.

- Eilunaddolwr, s. m.—pl. eilunaddolwyr (eilun—addolwr)** A worshipper of images.

- Eiluniad, s. m. (eilun)** A copying, a portraying.

- Eiluniath, s. m. (eilun)** A copy, or resemblance.

- Eiluniant, s. m. (eilun)** A portraiture, a picture.

- Eiluniaw, v. a. (eilun)** To copy, or to represent.

Eilunid Dunsud Deheuliat,
 Aer ei unw, ei arfau o Ffraloc.

Dunsud let him resemble Deheuliat, whose name is slaughter, and his arms from France. *Melgan, m. Cynddylan.*

- Eiluniawl, a. (eilun)** Having a resemblance.

- Eiluniwr, s. m.—pl. eilunwyr (eilun—gwr)** One

- who makes a copy, or resemblance.

- Eilw, s. m. (al)** Melody, harmony. **a.** Melodious.

- Eilwaith, s. f. (ail—gwaith)** A second time, or

turn. **a.** Second time, or again.

Pryu hen, pryn eilwaith.

Buy what is old, and buy a second time. *Adagr.*

- Eilwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (al)** That makes melody, or harmony; a musician; a minstrel.

Agores ei lysi les eilwyon byd;
 Eithid i eithyd ei ysborthlon.

He opened his court for the benefit of the minstrels of the world; to the guests are given his provisions. *Cynddelw, i Gadwallawn.*

I gerdawr am bruddiower, am brain;
 I eilwyon am eirchion archfala;
 I faldid rhudd i orddaw budd i frain;
 I feirdd dwfn dyfyd a gofain.

To a songster looking for the fruit of the chase, and for a delicacy; to the sons of melody for slender-bodied girls; to a ruddy wolf to prepare a treasure for ravens; to the profound bards will come what will be kept in memory. *Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

- Eilwydd, s. m. (al—gwydd)** Harmonic presence, a love meeting, or assignation.

Ebrwydd—ydd af,

Lie fym ilwydd eilwydd arwydd araf.

Quickly I will go where I shall prosper in a meeting of harmony, a gentle sign. *L. P. Mach, i Forch.*

—Gwneuthum

Dynwilen oed a ban lle baw,

Lle gwelais hwen geirw trais tral;

Ddywyl y hi addawad

Ddyfod i eilwydd ofyn,

Lle ni ddaseth llawen o dda.

I made on Monday an assignation with the fair where I have been, where I have seen her of the hue of the foamy waves of the stealing ebb; on Sunday she had promised to come to seek an assignation where the blitheesome nymph never came. *D. ab Gruffydd, i Forfudd.*

- Eilwys, s. pl. (al—gwys)** Powers of harmony.

E a wnaeth eilwys,

Yn llyso paradydd,

O achen aswys

lesu ffeimins.

The powers of harmony, in the court of paradise, did form, out of a left rib, a beauteous female. *Audi fraith.*

Elydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (al) One who produces harmony; a musician.

Rhyddhaf dincier nad yw,
Yn ei elydd eiddyd ciwy.

I wonder that he is not a more poetaster, following a musician of correct ear.

Mab cad Cadrwaladr celdw elydd hael.

The mighty son of Cadrwaladr: he keeps a liberal minstrel.

Syppyn Cyfeiliang.

Eilyg, s. m. (al) Harmony, melody, delight.

Gwynedd, argrann, aer gynnygn rabydd,
Gwyddi boded, byd eilyg.

The famed one of Gwynedd, the battle supporting leader, the pledge of the faith, the delight of the world.

Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.

Eilyrth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (al—yrth) The touch or impulse of melody.

Llef a glywaf, gloew eilyrth;
Llef eilon yn eilwydd feth!
Llef ban corn blasen end eithor,
Llef garu, a llef tarw Talgarth.

I hear a sound, the clear touch of melody; the sound of music is believed harmonic presence; the loud sound of the horn before the mighty battle; an awful voice, the call of the bull of Talgarth.

Cynddelw.

Elyw, s. m. (al) Harmony; melody; music.

Elywiant, s. m. (elwy) The profession of music.

Arnaf eirafwaf gwaidd a'm elwyd;
Am gwyddyt-radd rwyf yn rhydded;
Coddiant eilywiant rŵng eilwad;
Eilw a'm doddwy, Duw yn gwared!

I am afflicted with affliction that wounds me; for the chief with the ready sword I have been over anxious; the anxiety of minstrelsy for fear of disgrace; disgrace is come to me, may God save me!

Cynddelw, m. Cad. ad Medawg.

Eill, pron. (ill) They, those. **Eill dan, they two.**

Eilldu, s. m. (aill—tu) The onward side.

Eilldy, s. m. (aill—ty) A shaving house.

Eilliad, s. m. (ell) A cutting close, a shaving.

Eillaeth, s. m. (ell) The act of putting out; the state of being out, excommunicated.

Eillaw, v. a. (ell) To part from, to sever; to cut off from, to exterminate; to shave.

Gwedd caffel o Gaswallawn y fuddrylliath, cerdded a orag trwy wladod y Saxon;—ac nid arbedu nag i wr, nag i wraig, nag i fab; cawsu ei fustl yn hwy eillaw cenedi y Saxon o'r yny.

After obtaining the victory of Gaswallawn, he went through the countries of the Saxons; and he spared neither man, nor woman, nor a youth, nor a boy; for he was determined utterly to exterminate the nation of the Saxons out of the island.

Gr. ad Arthur.

Eilliedig, a. (ell) That is cut off, or shorn.

Eilliedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eilliad) A shaver; a razor; a plough for cutting paper.

Eillwr, s. m.—pl. eillwyr (ell—gwr) A shaver.

Eillwraig, s. f.—pl. eillwraigedd (ell—gwraig) A shaving woman.

Ein, pron. (ei) A sign of possession; property of; our property, ours; our. **Einaf, einawf, mine** **einot, einod, einawd, thine, eino, his property, eini, hers, einom, einym, ours, einock, yours, einout, einat, theirs.**

Wedd y ddwy Wynedd einym;
Da yw a galwau Duw ym.

The meet of the two Gwynedd is ours; it is good what God preserves for me.

Iolo Goch.

Einawr, s. m. (ein—awr) The hour that is ours, the present time, or now. **ado.** Now, at present.

Einioes, s. f. (ein—oes) One's life; the whole time of a man's life; life. **Duedd einioes, the end of life; hir einioes, long life; "Einioes dyn yn eistyan," the life of man drawing onward.**

Einioes yrth llywyd Fon,
A ddy einioes i'w dyddion.

Forlornest existence be to the tale of Mon, and two ages to its people.

L. G. Colli.

Tair marchod, tair tynged ion,
Y dy'n dwyn einioes y dyddion.

Three females, three cutting destines, there be taking away the life of men.

Einglaw, v. a. (ang) To cause to expand or dilate.

Eington, s. f. (ang) An anvil, a forging utensil.

Eira, s. m. (air) Snow. **Casag eira, a snow-ball.**

All fr alarch ar y don
Llŵ'r eira ar fron fnyddig;
Llawr gwlith, cyn canu'r gog,
Y rhoia yn clog tan danu;
Ac a'm ielyn gyd a ml,
I gans i ti, llŵ'r eira.

Like the swan upon the wave is she of the hue of snow on the mountain side; many a time before the singing of the cuckoo have I wrapt my cloak around me, and my harp along with me, to sing to thee who art of the colour of snow.

Fennith.

Eiras, s. m. (air—as) What glows, or gives light; burning matter, a fiery body; burning cinder.

Eirchiad, s. m.—pl. eirchiad (arch) A demander.

Eirchiawl, a. (arch) Mandatory, commanding.

Eirfydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arf) A blazoner of arms.

Arfer yr hen eirfyddion Cymareig yw cyfrif dysg yn gydradd ag y bouedd uchaf.

The custom of the old Welsh heralds is to reckon learning of equal dignity with the noblest descent.

Traeth. Arwyddoni.

Eiriach, v. a. (air) To deprecate, to avert.

Eiriach law, nag eiriach droed.

Deprecate a hand, do not deprecate a foot.

Adagr.

Eiriachawl, a. (eiriach) Deprecatory, averting.

Eiriachiad, s. m. (eiriach) A deprecating.

Eiriachu, v. a. (eiriach) To deprecate, to avert.

Maxen a Cynan—ag eu gwela hwynt, ag eu ciywaf, ffo a wna-
yat rhagddynt y flordd y teyrnynt caiffed nododd o'u heneidiau;
ac nid eirichynt hwyntau heb gr a gyfarfal ag hwyntau's dlenydd-
ynt onid gwreiddig.

Maxen and Cynan, whosever beheld them, and heard them, suddenly would fly from them, the way they should think of obtaining refuge for their souls; and on their part they would spare not any body who should come in their way that they would not put to death, except women.

Gr. ad Arthur.

Eiriachns, a. (eiriach) Deprecatory, tending to save

Eiriachydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eiriach) A deprecator

Eirian, a. (air) Bright, splendid; fair, beautiful.

Yn Dad—

Ac yn fab arab eirian,
Ac yn yabryd gloew-bryd gian.

Being a Father, and a Son blessed and fair, and a spirit of bright appearance and pure.

S. Ceti.

Eirianaid, a. (eirian) Of a splendid appearance.

Eirianawl, a. (eirian) Tending to make fair.

Eirianedd, s. m. (eirian) Splendour; beauty.

Eirianiad, s. m. (eirian) A making fine or gay.

Eirianrod, s. f. (eirian—rhod) The galaxy.

Mi fann dri chlymad
Yn ugliar eirianrod.

I have been for three seasons in the borders of the milky way.

Talliesin.

Eiriau, v. a. (eirian) To make splendid.

Eirias, s. m.—pl. t. an (eirias) Burning matter, or the body of fire, in opposition to the flame; burning cinders; a burning log.

Nid tan heb eirias.

There is no fire without a burning body.

Adagr.

Wyt chwyru, wyt leynu, wyt eirias cadau, wyt cadarn fal diase.

Thou art ardent, thou art a prince, thou art the fire of battles, thou art strong like a rampart.

Ll. P. Moch, i Lywelyn I.

Eiriasawl, a. (eirias) Of a glowing nature.

Eiriasdan, s. m. (eirias—tan) A glowing fire.

Eiriasedd, s. m. (eirias) Glowingness; fieriness.

Eiriasu, v. a. (eirias) To burn vehemently.

Eiriau, v. a. (air) To brighten; to become bright.

Eiriau, a. (air) Abounding with brightness.

Eiriawl, a. (air) Splendid, bright; beautiful; the snowdrop; also called *cloch maban*.

Priaf breuin Troca gwr mawr oedd, a theg, ac ymadrawd hy-
nasa, a chorff eiriawl.

Priam king of Troy, he was a big man, and fair, and he was of a pleasing conversation, and he had a beautiful form.

H. Dered—Mabingion.

Eiriawl, v. a. (air—iawl) To intreat; to intercede; to use persuasion, to persuade.

Hawdd eiriawl ar y gair.

It is easy to persuade one that is beloved.

Adage.

Eiriawl ni charer ni chynghaan.

It is not meet to intreat one that is not loved.

Adage.

Eiriecbaeth, s. m. (eiriach) Deprecation; intreaty

Eiriesyn, s. m. dim. (eirias) A glowing cinder.

Eirif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhif) A number; a counting; a numbering.

Niddodai eirif ar far ddilid.

He would not fix a number on scarlet garments.

D. Benfras.

Eirifaw, v. a. (eirif) To number, to enumerate.

Eirifawl, a. (eirif) Relating to number.

Eirifiad, s. m. (eirif) A numbering; enumeration

Eirig, a. (air) Splendid, shining; gay, or fine.

Eirig ei rethren rieddawn.

Splendid his princely spear.

Taliesin.

Eirioes, s. f. (air—oes) Pure, or holy life.

Corwyn bian egroes; nid moes caledi;

Cadwed bawb ei eirioes;

Gwethaf anaf anfoes.

Glittering the tops of the haws: hardship is not mannerly; let every one preserve his purity of life: the worst of blemish is want of manners.

Llywarch Hen.

Eiriolad, s. m. (eirawl) A using persuasion.

Eiriolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (eirawl) Intercession.

Eirioled, s. m. (eirawl) Intreaty; intercession.

Eirioledd, s. m. (eirawl) Intreaty, persuasion.

Eirioleddus, a. (eirioledd) Of persuading nature.

Eirioli, v. a. (eirawl) To intreat; to persuade, or to use persuasion; to intercede.

Eiriolus, a. (eirawl) Persuasive; intercessory.

Eiriolsrwydd, s. m. (eiriolus) Persuasiveness.

Eiriolwch, s. m. (eirawl) Intreaty, intercession.

Eiriolwr, s. m.—pl. eiriolwyr (eirawl—gwr) One who uses persuasion; an intercessor, or mediator

Eiriolydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eirawl) A paraclete; an advocate, a mediator, or intercessor.

Eiriolyddiaeth, s. m. (eiriolydd) A mediatorship.

Eirion, s. pl. aggr. (air) What gives splendour, or lustre, ornaments.

Eirionawl, a. (eirion) Ornamental; adorning.

Eirioni, v. a. (eirion) To ornament, to adorn.

Eirionyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (eirion) A border; the list of cloth; the edge, or selva; any border set on for ornament; a ruffe. *Dau eirionyn tir, the two borders, or cross ridges of a field.*

Welsh Laws.

Eirionynawg, a. (eirionyn) Having a border.

Eirionynawl, a. (eirionyn) Having trimmings.

Eirionynu, v. a. (eirionyn) To border, to edge; to fringe, to ruffe.

Eirilyd, a. (eiry) Apt to snow, apt to be snowy.

Eirilydrwydd, s. m. (eirilyd) A snowiness.

Eirthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arth) A growling as a bear; a baiting, or attacking as a bear.

Eirthiaw, v. a. (arth) A baiting, a setting upon.

All cwyn a'm tremyn tremid erddaw.

All gwr gwdd gordden arben eirthiaw.

Another who besale me from retrose: of him, a secon I might here that tells like a bear in the combat.

Cynddelw, m. R. Fladd.

Eirthawl, a. (arth) Buffetting, or baiting.

Eirw, s. m.—pl. t. on (air) A foaming place, a cataract, or waterfall.

Eirwlaw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eiry—gwlaw) Sleet.

Eirwlawiaw, v. a. (eirwlaw) To fall in sleet.

Eirwlawiawg, a. (eirwlaw) Abounding with sleet.

Eirwlawiogrwydd, s. m. (eirwlawiawg) Sleetiness.

Eirwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (eirw) A foaming cataract

Eirwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (eiry—gwynt) Snowy wind, or wind that brings snow.

Eiry, s. m. (air) Snow. *Adar yr eiry, starlings.*

Eiryaid, s. m. (eiry) Summer snowflake.

Eiryaidd, a. (eiry) Like snow, or snowy.

Eiryawg, a. (eiry) Abounding with snow, snowy.

A Graffudd yntas o gynnefodra a brwydr a luestws yn ei eirym yn mrechiau Eryri eiryawg.

And Graffudd also from a familiarity with war pitched his tent against him in the ridges of the snowy Eryri.

Buchedd G. ab Cynon.

Eiryawl, a. (eiry) Tending to snow, snowy.

Eiry, s. pl. aggr. (aren) Glands; testicles; a plumb.

Eiry, s. m. (aren) Glands; testicles; a plumb.

Eiry, s. m. (aren) Glands; testicles; a plumb.

Eiry, s. m. (aren) Glands; testicles; a plumb.

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Eiry, s. m. (aren) Glands; testicles; a plumb.

Eiry, s. m. (aren) Glands; testicles; a plumb.

Eiry, s. m. (aren) Glands; testicles; a plumb.

Eiry, s. m. (aren) Glands; testicles; a plumb.

Eiry, s. m. (aren) Glands; testicles; a plumb.

Eimind, s. m. (eisiw) A rendering destitute.
Eiswyd, s. m. (eisiw) Want; indigence, poverty.

Cyfeirir i'm byd
 A'n eiswyr
 Mynach eidd
 Fyr m'm dywaid.

Generally through my life poverty hath been; the wealthy monk
 will hardly speak to me. *Tellicin.*

Eisoes, adv. (es—oes) Nevertheless, however;
 moreover; likewise; already.

Eisor, a. (es—or) Equal; of the same sort, like.

Eisorawd, s. m. (eisor) What is like; a counter-
 part.

Eisorawl, a. (eisor) Tending to make equal.

Eisori, v. a. (eisor) To make equal, or like.

Eisoriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (eisor) An equalizing.

Eisorig, a. (eisor) Tending to assimilate.

Eisill, s. f. (eisill) What is parted from.

Eisilledd, s. m. (eisill) Offspring, or progeny.

Trwy for lldarant es hollledd.

Their offspring will glide through a sea. *Tellicin.*

Eisillid, s. m. (eisill) Offspring, or progeny.

Eisillyd, s. m. (eisill) Offspring, or progeny.

Eisillydd, s. m. (eisill) Offspring, or progeny.

Ni ba eiddir y dydd y cyrchodd,
 Cyrch eiddir eisillydd;
 Gwelid wawr ar wyr llawdd,
 Faf gwr yn gwrthledd cywillydd.

There was no repentance for the day he attacked, it was the on-
 set of a brave race; he perceived a hue on the men of battle, like
 a man opposing reproach. *Llygdd Gwr, i Llywelyn II.*

Eiste, v. a. (aes—te) A sitting, the act of sitting.

Eiste, v. a. (aes—te) To sit; to be seated.

Fwy bynag a cistio yddi.

Whoever that shall sit in it. *Breislau Arfon.*

Eistedd, s. m. (eiste) A sitting, the act of sitting.

Eistedd, v. a. (eiste) To sit. *Eistedd ar wyneb*, to
 sit upon eggs; *eistedd writh*, to sit down by, to
 lay siege to.

A chyn y faddysgellu hwn y doni Bell hyd at Fran ei frawd a
 oedd yn eistedd writh Rufein.

And in consequence of that victory Bell came to Bran his brother
 that was sitting before Rome. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Eisteddawl, a. (eistedd) Sedentary, or that sits.

Eisteddawl, a. (eistedd) Relating to sitting.

Eisteddfa, s. f.—pl. t. an (eistedd—ma) A sitting

place; also a station.

Eisteddfod, s. f.—pl. t. au (eistedd—bod) A being
 sitting, a sitting; a meeting, or assembly; a
 session. *Eisteddfod y beirdd*, a congress of the
 bards.

Eisteddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eistedd) A sitting.

Eisteddial, v. a. (eistedd) To sit often.

Eisteddig, a. (eistedd) Apt to be sitting.

Eisteddile, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (eistedd—lle) A sit-
 ting place; a station.

Eisteddigrwydd, s. m. (eistedd) Sedentariness.

Eisteddigrwydd, s. m. (eistedd) Sedentariness.

Eisteddwr, s. m.—pl. eisieddwyr (eistedd—gwr)

A sitter, a sedentary person.

Eistydd, s. m. (eistedd) The act of seating.

Eistyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eistydd) A seating.

Eistyddiaw, v. a. (eistydd) To place in a seat.

Eiwag, s. m.—pl. eisynion (aie—wng) Depri-
 vation; imminent want; a sigh.

Uffera—o'i hie eisynion a'i hennagau.

He, with his hoisting sighs, and his trumpings. *G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Eiwsy, adv. (eiws) Likewise, besides; already.

Eiwyddyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (eiwyddyn) A tenement.

Eiwsy, adv. (es—ys) Likewise, besides; already.

Bod yn hie yn glaf a marw eiwsy.

To be long sick and to die besides. *Adagr.*

Eithaf, s. m.—pl. t. on (aith) The acme, the ut-
 termost, the outermost, the farthest, the ulti-
 mate. *a. Ultimate; farthest, most distant.*
Eithafon byd, the uttermost parts of the world.

Dymchwel y rhyfel—
 Hyd eithafon peila'.

Return the war to the most distant extremities. *W. Middleton.*

Eithafed, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (eithaf) The utmost
 limit, or extremity.

Eithafig, a. (eithaf) Extreme, or ultimate. *s. pl.*

Eithafigion, borderers, or the inhabitants of the
 marches. Also a sword.

Eithafnod, s. m.—pl. t. an (eithaf—nod) Nonplus.

Eithen, s. f. dim. (aith) A prickle, a sharp point.

Eithin, s. pl. aggr. (aith) Furze, whins, or gorse.

Eithin freinag, common furze; *eithin marwlas*,

eithin man, whin; *eithin yr ieir*, crack eithin,

needle furze, or petty whin.

Eithin, a. (aith) Prickly, or full of prickles.

Ag eiddow ar ei byd,
 Mor eithin, i'r gryd
 Sirian mynydd.

With ivy on his front, so bristled, the cherry tree was provoked
 to the combat. *Tellicin.*

Eithinawg, a. (eithin) Overgrown with furze.

Tir eithinawg, furze land: *yr eithinawg sawr*,
 the greater furze bush.

Eithinen, s. f. (eithin) A furze, a furze bush.

Eithinen ber, or *eithinen y cwrw*, juniper.

Eithinsyw, s. m. (eithin—byw) The saven.

Eithiw, a. (aith) Prickly, or full of points.

Eithiaw, v. a. (eithiw) To make prickly.

Eithiawwg, a. (eithiw) Having prickles or points.

Eithr, adv. (aith) Except, without; besides; but.

Eithr gallu nid oes dim.

Besides power there is nothing.

Adagr.

Eithrad, s. m.—pl. eithraid (eithr) An excepted,
 or excluded one, a stranger.

Eithradwy, a. (eithr) Exceptionable, that may
 be excluded, or estranged.

Eithraw, v. a. (eithr) To except, to exclude.

Eithrawl, a. (eithr) Exceptive; exclusive.

Eithriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eithr) Exception.

Rhy rwyg chwel rhyfel—
 Eithriad brad brog eisiedd;
 Eithr cendd cynwyl ni waif.

Rhy, whose way is like the course of war, a stranger to trea-
 chery he brand that flows with harmony, except of thee no de-
 pendence will I seek. *Phylyp Brydydd, i Rys Iwan.*

EL, s. m. r.—pl. t. od. What has in itself the
 power of motion, a moving principle; an in-
 telligence; a spirit; an angel. *Tywysoes yr*
elod, the queen of the fairies.

Elaeth, s. m. (el) The act, or power, of self-
 motion; intelligence, or the state of angelic
 existence.

Elaid, a. (el) Intelligential, of angelic nature.

Elaig, s. m. (llaig) A secluded one; a hermit.

Nid wyd i vagoleig.

Nid wyd eiaig.

Unben u'i'n eiwir yn nydd rhaid;

Och Cynddilig na beod gwraig!

Thou art not a scholar, thou art not a minister, a monkard
 thou wilt not be called in the day of necessity; O Cynddilig,
 why wert thou not a woman! *Llywarch Hen.*

Elain, s. f.—pl. eleinod (el—sin) A fawn.

Elanedd, s. pl. aggr. (llanedd) The intestines.

Elawch, s. m. (llawch) Indulgence, tenderness.

Elawr, s. f.—pl. elorau (llawr) A bier. *Elawr*
feirch, a hearse.

Ya Llongborth gwelais drydar,
 Ac elorawr yn agwyr.
 A gwyr rhaid rhag rheitir agwr.

In Llongborth I saw a tumult, and there in blood, and ruddy
 men from the onset of the foe. *Llywarch Hen.*

Elcys, s. pl. aggr. (el—cws) Wild geese, ganzas.
Elcysen, s. f. (elcys) A wild goose, or ganzas.
Elech, s. f.—pl. t. an (llech) A slate, stone.

*Joseph a droses elech fawr ar ddwrws bedd Crist.
 Joseph rolled a great flat stone upon the door of the grave of Christ.*

Aelwyd rhwng pedair elech.

A hearth between four flat stones. L. G. Cuthi.

Eleigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (elaig) A becoming solitary, or secluded.

Eleigiaw, v. a. (elaig) To seclude; to conceal.

Eleigiawl, a. (elaig) Tending to make solitary.

Elen, s. f. (el) An intelligence, an angel.

Eleni, s. f. (elen) The present year. *adv.* This year, the year now going on.

Elenid, s. f. (elen) Present year. *adv.* This year.

Elest, s. m. aggr. (el—est) Flags, sedges; rushes.

Elestr, s. m.—pl. t. on (elest) The iris, flag, or sedge. *Ystrail elestr*, a mat of sedges.

Elestraid, a. (elestr) Like flags; like lillies.

Elestrawg, a. (elestr) Having lillies.

Elestrewn, s. f. (elestr) A flag or sedge leaf.

Nid hawdd bllngaw ng elestrewn.

It is not easy to flag with a flag leaf. Adage.

Elf, s. m.—pl. t. odd (el) A moving principle.

Elfaeth, s. m. (elf) Elementation; elementarity.

Elfed, s. m. (el—med) Autumn. *Alban elfed*, the autumnal equinox.

Elfen, s. f.—pl. t. au (elf) An operative cause; a particle, or constituent part; an element. *Elfen tân*, a particle, or spark of fire.

Elfenawl, a. (elfen) Elemental, elementary.

Elfeniad, s. m. (elfen) An elementation.

Elfenn, v. a. (elfen) To element; to constitute.

Elfod, s. m.—pl. t. au (el—bôd) Intellectual existence, or the state of spirits.

Elfyd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (el—byd) Intellectual world, or spiritual existence.

Elfydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (elf) The state of simple self-motion; an element, or first principle; earth, land.

Tri phrif elfydd y sydd: dalar, dwfr, a than.

There are three primary elements: earth, water, and fire. Trioedd.

*Iolwn ni a gwynys
 Nef ac elfydd.*

We will adore him that created heaven and the elementary Talliesin.

*Yn amwyn Elfael pan wna Elfed,
 Elfydden greulawn, elfydd greulod.*

*In defending Elfael when Elfed, a fierce region, made a blood-stained land.
 Nef'n he dydd, cor elfydd Elwy
 Ellwn wrodd—*

Have I not enjoyed a day, by the region of Elwy, when I composed a panegyric. Li. P. Moch.

*Ni'm dawr, can del dros elfydd
 Llawn o for, a lli o fynydd.*

I shall not be concerned, if there shall come over the country a tide from the sea, and a flood from the mountains. D. Llogwyn Mew.

Elfyddaid, s. m. (elfydd) An elementation.

Elfyddan, s. f.—pl. t. au (elfydd) That is formed of elements; the earth, the world.

*All i fodd! alfyddan,
 Yw llosgi elen'n lan.*

Like to the drowning of the world is the complete burning this year. T. Ffys.

Elfyddawl, a. (elfydd) Elemental, elementary.

Elfydden, s. m.—pl. t. au (elfydd) What is formed of the elements; earth, or land; a region.

*Mab Llywelyn hael bylwydd borthen
 Ar wyneb Prydain, pelf elfyddan.*

The son of the generous Llywelyn, a prosperous proprietor on the face of Britain, the choicest region.

Li. P. Moch, i Ref. ab Llywelyn.

Elfyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (elfydd) Elementation.

Elfyddnewidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (elfydd—newidiad) Trans-elementation.

Elfyddu, v. a. (elfydd) To form element; to constitute.

Elff, s. m.—pl. elf (el) What moves in a simple, or pure, state; a spirit; a demon.

Elgain, a. (el—cain) Supremely fair or elegant.

Elgeth, s. f.—pl. t. i (el—ceth) The jawbone.

Eli, s. m.—pl. t. on (el) A salve; a remedy.

Eliad, a. (eli) The applying a salve or plaster.

Eliaw, v. a. (eli) To anoint with salve.

Eliawl, a. (eli) Of the nature of salve, emplastical.

Elin, s. m.—pl. t. au (glin) An angle, an elbow.

Penelin, the elbow point, the elbow.

*I'r millwr y mae elin
 A wnaid drws a' wna'n y drin.*

To the warrior there is an elbow that would make a tumult with his spear in the conflict. L. G. Cuthi.

Elinad, s. m. (elin) A making an angle;—a cubit.

Elinaw, v. a. (elin) To describe an angle; to elbow.

Elinawg, a. (elin) Abounding with angles, angular, jointy, elbow-wise. *Yr elinawg*, woody nightshade, *elinawg goch*, arsmart; called also, *y bengoch*, *y benboeth*, *llawcagar*, *llysiaw y din*.

Eliandys, s. pl. aggr. (elin—tâs) The aurelia; the caterpillar; the volvox, or vinefretter.

Elorawg, a. (elawr) Having a bier, put on a bier.

Elorwydd, s. m. (elawr—gwydd) A hearse.

Eln, v. a. (el) To move onward; to go. *Elaynt gwn*, they went there; *elid*, let the goer (of any gender) go; *mal yr elwyl*, so that I may be going; *er naid elo*, though he may not go.

Elid ryw ar borth yw.

Let sex go upon the part of which it is. Adage.

Elid llaw gan droed.

Let the hand go with the foot. Adage.

*Maddeu'n beia'n i'n bywyd,
 Er bar, cyn ciom o'r byd.*

Forgive the faults of our lives, because of wrath, before we shall go out of the world. T. Ll. D. ab Hywel.

Elns, a. (al) Benevolent, bounteous, charitable.

Elusen, s. f. (elns) Benevolence, charity, alms.

Nid oes gwyl rhag elusen.

There is no pretence against charity. Adage.

Elusen tam o garw.

Even a morsel out of a stag is alms. Adage.

Elusenaidd, a. (elusen) Of a charitable turn.

Elusenawl, a. (elusen) Eleemosynary, bounteous.

Elusendawd, s. m. (elusen) Benevolence, charity

Elusendy, s. m. (elusen—ty) Almshouse.

Elusengar, a. (elusen) Charitable, benevolent.

Elusengarwch, s. m. (elusengar) Charitableness.

Elusengist, s. f. (elusen—cist) A charity box.

Eluseni, s. m. (elusen) Benevolence, charity.

*A son am element,
 Destygied, hareded oedd hi.*

And discouraging of benevolence, how meritorious, how fair she is. Porth. Even Evans.

Elusenwr, s. m.—pl. elusenwyr (elusen—gwr) An almsgiver, an almoner.

Elw, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (el) What is past motion, or become stationary; property, goods, or chattels; profit, advantage, lucre, gain.

Ni mad newid ni chaff elw.

He makes no good bargain that gets no gain. Adage.

Ema, v. a. (elw) To get wealth; to make profit.

*Beit ofal dyn, ceriys cesh,
Yr elwa am fywioleth.*

All the care of man, a slavish toiler, is to traffick for a livelihood. *L. Hopkin.*

Elwad, s. m. (elwa) A making advantageous.

Elwant, s. m. (elw) Advantage, profit, gain.

Elwau, v. a. (elwa) To enrich; to make profit.

Elwawd, s. m. (elw) The act of enriching.

Dyggychwyn elwau elwawd fangre.

Wheer, begin thy course to the place of profit. *Li. P. Mech.*

Elwawg, a. (elw) Having property, or profit.

Elwch, s. m. (al) Acclamation, joy, gladness.

*Larydd bodd boddiaw,
Lle gwyf hwyf hwrllaw,
Llwrw naf dref ddriddaw,
Alw elwch.*

The midmost of peace diffusing, where the course of the festive service is men; the confine of heaven's mansions resound with the music of gladness. *Carnodyn.*

Elwi, v. a. (elw) To get wealth; to turn to gain.

*Gwyth ygor ten mor, tra Menai,
Gwydd elwydd elwau o beolai,
Tra fa Owain mawr a'i meddai,
Madd a gwin t'o gwirawd fyddai.*

The channel of the village beyond the sea, beyond Menai, a mild region out of which I have profited; whilst Owain the great was, who owned it, mead and wine were want to be our beverage. *Cynuddaw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Ewig, a. (elw) Being inherent, as a principle.

Hydr elwig, b boldness that is inherent.

*Head edwyn ar fy agwen,
Yn hanfod cws achon,
Tri gwyddorw elwig awen.*

Doth he not recognise upon my men, showing a descent from a royal line, the three principles of incentive genius. *Llywarch Hen.*

Elwi, s. pl. aggr. (el-gwi) The reins, or kidneys.

Elwien, s. f.—pl. t. an (elwi) One of the reins.

Elwydd, s. m. (el-gwydd) Beatific presence.

*Credid i Beryf naf yn elwydd,
A'n gwmeth o herwr yn brydd.*

I believe in the Creator of heaven in the supernal light, who made me from a misanthrope to be a poet. *Cynuddaw.*

Elwysen, s. f. (alwynen) A donation, or alms.

Elwysen tan o garw.

Even a morsel out of a sting is alms. *Adage.*

Elyd, s. m. (al) What is fused or run to metal.

Elyda, s. m. (elyd) A mixed metal; brass.

*Corff elyda, cas-wyda, celis-wer—
Bydd i fadya.*

A body of brass, hatefully tough, seeking tallow, has reynard gone. *R. Goch Bryri.*

Elydaidd, a. (elydn) Of the nature of brass.

Elydnawi, a. (elydn) Consisting of brass; brassy.

Elydr, s. m.—pl. t. on (elyd) A compound metal; bell-metal; brass.

*Gwiall elydr, golen-lir,
A gwlid ei gorff, yn goed gwir.*

Robe of brass, of bright hue, guard his body, like fair troops. *Cynfrig ab Iafydd Goch, i Iosau.*

Elydraidd, a. (elydr) Of a brassy nature.

Elydrawl, a. (elydr) Consisting of brass; brassy.

Elyf, s. m. (al) What flows, or glides. a. Smooth, or polished; delicate.

*Rhodri—
Yn arddwy y beirdd, dwfn dyfnaid i alaf,
i elyf feirch casaid,
Yn erch llyfn, yn erch-llw gleisaid,
Yn erllawf siroen-fawr, llwri euralid.*

Rhodri regulating the bard, deep the attraction of his treasure, his delicate shining amice, highly sleek, and of the high colour of the salmon, with mighty distended nostrils and golden front. *Li. P. Mech, i R. ab Owain.*

Elyllu, s. m. (llwff—llu) A ravaging host; annoyance, or grievance.

*Cyd delai Gymrau, ac elyllu o Loegr,
A llawer o boblu,
Dangosir Pylt bywll lldu.*

Should Wales come forward, and oppression from England, and many on both sides, Pylt would shew them a feat. *Llywarch Hen.*

Elyfwl, s. m. (llwff) Annoyance, grievance, plague.

Elyw, s. m. (al) The aloes, the juice of aloes.

*A glud, ac ystor,
Ac elyw tramor.*

And frankincense, and myrrh, and transmarine aloes. *Talliesin'.*

ELL, s. f. r.—pl. t. au. What is outward, separated, or divided. a. Outward, prominent, conspicuous. adv. Extremely, very.

Ellael, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ell—ael) The eyebrow.

*Ni mywon, pe gallun gael,
Dy dwyllaw, du dy ellael.*

If I could have the opportunity, I would not deceive thee, thou whose eyebrows are black. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ellai, s. f.—pl. elleigion (ell—ai) A pear.

Ellain, a. (ell) Radiating, casting rays, splendid.

Ellast, s. m. (ell—ast) The common line thistle.

Ellbwyd, s. m. (ell—bwyd) Famine, foodless.

Ellmyn, s. pl. aggr. (allman) Foreigners; the Al-

lemanni, or Germans.

Does a chymhell yr Ellmyn.

Go and drive away the Germans. *L. ab R. ab I. Llywdd.*

Ellt, s. m. (ell) What is of a separating quality.

Elltrewen, s. f.—pl. t. au (alltraw) A tutress that is not of the family; a sponsor; a gossip; a step-mother.

Ni garo ei fun cared ei elltrewen.

Let him that loves not his mother love his step-mother. *Adage.*

Y nall llwyddyn a fydd mam i ddyn, ac y llall fydd ei elltrewen.

One year will be a mother to a man, and the other will be his step-mother. *Adage.*

Ellwedd, s. f. (ell—gwedd) An outward appearance. *Teg ei hellwedd, the fair of outward form.*

Ellwen, s. f. (ell—gwen) Outwardly fair. *Yr ellwen, the fair one. Silurian.*

Ellydd, s. m. (ell) A cutting off, extermination.

Ellyll, s. m.—pl. t. on (ell—yll) A wandering spirit, an elf, a demon; a phantom; a goblin. *Bydd ellyllon, mushrooms; menyg ellyllon, fox-gloves.*

Tri tharw ellyll yna Prydain: ellyll Gwydawl, ellyll Llyr Merin, ac ellyll Gwrthmwl wledig.

The three monster bulls of the isle of Britain: the monster of Gwydawl, the monster of Llyr Merin, and the monster of Gwrthmwl wledig. *Triwedd.*

Ellyllaidd, a. (ellyll) Like a demon; selfish.

Ellyldan, s. m. (ellyll—tan) Ignis fatuus, Will-with-the-whisp, or Jack-with-the-lantern.

Mwg ellyldan o awn.

The smoke of demon-fire from the great abyss. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ellylles, s. f.—pl. t. au (ellyll) A she demon.

*A'i gwedd wynebpryd dyn gwâr,
A'i sud ellylles adar.*

And the form of her visage like a scolden man, and her condition the scarecrow of the feathered tribe. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r ddylun.*

Ellyllyn, s. m. dim. (ellyll) A little devil; an elf.

Ellyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (ell) An exterminator; a razor.

Mal y gwalc dros an yr ellyn.

Like the hawk over the edge of the razor. *Adage.*

Ellynedd, s. m. (llynedd) The last year, or the year gone by. adv. Last year.

E.M. s. f. r.—pl. t. au. A rarity; a jewel, a gem.

*Bychan, em eirian, i mi
—Dy son.*

It is a small thing, my fair jewel, to me that thou shouldst be affronted. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Emano, *adv.* (eman) Three days since.
Emenydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (em—enydd) The brain
Emid, *s. m.* (em) What is precious or unique.
Emig, *s. f. dim.* (om) A little jewel or toy.
Eminiawg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (miniawg) A door-post.
Emwydd, *s. m.* (em—gwydd) A covered presence
Emyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (byl) A border, or edge.
Emyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (em) A hymn, a chaunt.

Cyflawn mewn glyn d' emyn di.

Chaste, in the dale, is thy hymn. D. ab Gwilym.

EN, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t. oedd.* The source of life; a living principle, or what is immortal; a being; a deity; a soul; a spirit, essence, or *ens*. *a.* Pure; essential; self-movement; quick; noble. *adv.* Very. It is used as a prefix, and postfix in composition.

Enad, *s. m.* (en) That has soul! animation.

*Dygwydd enaidiad cyfa enaid ar rhwyf,
 Ead rhwyf-fodd yn unbad.*

The songsters relate of the full animation of their leader, their free will is varieties. Cynddelw.

Enaele, *s. m.* (en—aele) A maim, hurt, or wound.
Enaele, *a.* (en—aele) Painful, smarting; piteous.
Enaeleu, *s. m.* (enaele) A maim, hurt, or wound.
Enald, *s. m.*—*pl. eneidiau* (en—aid) A soul; life.
Perchen enaid, endued with a soul; *enaid ych*, the life of an ox.

*Rhyfeddaf yn lyfrau
 Na's gwddant yn ddian
 Enaid pry ei hadnau;
 Pry bryd ei hadnau.*

I wonder that in books, they know not with certainty, where the seat of the soul is; what the appearance of its members. Taltier.

Enain, *a.* (en) Abounding with essence, essential
Enain-gyffaieth, a medical bath. *Medd. Myddfai.*
Enaint, *s. m.*—*pl. eneiniau* (enain) An ointment.

Bliddyd a adeilwyd Gaer Baddon, ac a wnaid yno yr enaint iwywyt.

Bliddyd built Caer Baddon, and he made there the warm bath. Gr. ab Arthur.

Enawel, *s. f.* (en—awel) A tempest, a hurricane.
Enawr, *s. m.* (en) An intelligence; a soul.
Enbyd, *a.* (en—pyd) Dangerous, or perilous.
Enbydawl, *a.* (enbyd) Tending to endanger.
Enbydiad, *s. m.* (enbyd) A making dangerous.
Enbydrwydd, *s. m.* (enbyd) Perilousness; peril.
Enbydu, *v. a.* (enbyd) To endanger; to hazard.
Enbydus, *a.* (enbyd) Perilous, or dangerous.
Dyn diwied enbydus, a very harmless person.
Dyfed.

*Gwne a ro ei fyd, ar byd rhaw,
 Ar ein byd mawr enbydus.*

Woe to him that shall give his mind, but for a moment, upon our greatly perilous world. Gr. Gwilym.

Encil, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (en—cil) A retreat, a fall back; a flight. *Myned ar encil*, to go upon a retreat, or to abscond.

Enciliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (encil) A retreating; an absconding; desertion, secession.

Enciliaw, *v. a.* (encil) To retreat, to retire, to step aside, to withdraw; to fly away, to desert.

Encilledig, *a.* (encil) Withdrawn; deserted.

Enciliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. enciliwyr* (encil—gwr) Deserter
Encilydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (encil) A retreat; a seceder, or one who separates himself.

Encudd, *s. m.* (cudd) A concealment; a hoard.

Hir o amser, a thros oedd, y bu y pethau hyn ar encudd, a choll yn eigion y tywyllwch.

A long time, and for ages, have these things been in concealment and loss in the midst of darkness. Ed. Dyffydd.

Encuddlo, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (encudd) An envelope.
Encuddlaw, *v. a.* (encudd) To envelope, to cover.

Encuddiawl, *a.* (encudd) Tending to envelope.
Encuddledig, *a.* (encudd) Enveloped, covered.
Encyd, *s. m.* (en—cyd) A space, a while. *Yr encyd*, for a while; *encyd o ffordd*, a good way off.

*Melyr oeddwn—
 Yn coeliaw 'mhen yn cael medd,
 Eacyd awr yn cydowedd.*

As I was giving credit to my nymph, and receiving enjoyment, and mutually reclining for the space of an hour. D. ab Gwilym.

Enchwardd, *s. m.* (chwardd) A laughter; joy.

Enchwarddawl, *a.* (enchwardd) Exulting, joyous.

Enchwarddiad, *s. m.* (enchwardd) Exultation.

Enchwarddu, *v. a.* (enchwardd) To exult.

*Ni enchwardd ei slo
 O Ystyr wylion.*

His foes will not exult because of the hostages of Ystyr. Taltier.

Enderig, *s. m.*—*pl. t. edd* (terig) A young ox.

Rhuthr enderig o'r allt.

The run of the steer from the hill. Adey.

Hir y bydd enderig ych drygwr.

The ox of a wicked man will long be a steer. Adey.

Gwas ystafell a gallf yr aneddodd ac yr enderigodd o anrhaith a dydyr o orwald.

The chamberlain shall have the bolsters and the steers of the spoil that shall be taken from another country. Welsh Laws.

Endid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (en) State of being; entity.

*—Dy saw mawr santeiddid
 Hyd eithaf holl endid, lle treig'rh hynwader.*

Thy great name, be it hallowed to the utmost of all entity where thy benevolence spreads about. Caing.

Enddawd, *s. m.* (en—dawd) A placing as a mark. *a.* Conspicuous, remarkable.

Enddigonawd, *s. m.* (digon) A making sufficient.

Enddodawl, *a.* (enddawd) Conspicuous, notable.

Enddodl, *v. a.* (enddawd) To place conspicuously.

Enddodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (enddawd) A denoting

Enddodiant, *s. m.* (enddawd) Distinction.

Enddwl, *s. m.*—*pl. enddylon* (en—dwl) The flow

of the soul, or mind; the will, or affection.

Enddylu, *v. a.* (enddwl) To show the affection.

Eneidfaddeu, *s. m.* (enaid—maddeu) One whose soul is remitted; a condemned criminal. *a.* Soul-remitted; or cast for death.

Tri dyn y sydd eneidfaddu, ac ni eilir eu pryau: brodor ar-gwydd, a dyn a laddo swail yn ffring, a leidr cydddel am werth mwy na phedair canlaw.

Three persons that are worthy of death, and they cannot be bought off: a traitor to the lord, and a man who kills another maliciously, and a confessed thief for the value of more than four-pence. Welsh Laws.

Eneidlad, *s. m.* (enaid) An enduing with soul.

Eneidlaw, *v. a.* (enaid) To endue with a soul.

Eneidlawg, *a.* (enaid) Having a soul, or life.

Eneidlawl, *a.* (enaid) Endued with a soul; living.

*Ni bryddid brydent anianawl;
 Ti wron oren encuddawl.*

No a poet of natural genius; thou a hero most excellent and animated. Ll. P. Mack, i D. ab Owain.

Eneidliol, *v. a.* (eneidiawl) To make animated.

Eneidliorwydd, *s. m.* (eneidiawl) Animality.

Eneidrwydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (enaid) The temples

Ni roddid—orphwys i'm eneidrwyddas.

I will give no rest to my temples. Dyffydd Udu, Ps. cxxii. 4.

Eneiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (enain) An anointing.

Eneiniaw, *v. a.* (enain) To anoint, to apply unction.

Eneiniawg, *a.* (enain) That is anointed. *s. m.*

An anointed one: a Messiah.

Eneiniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. eneiniwyr* (enain—gwr) Anointer; one who applies unction.

Eneirchiad, *s. m.* (arch) A covering with armour.

Eacirchiaw, v. a. (arch) To cover with armour.
Eacirchiawg, a. (eirchiawg) Of complete armour.

*Pan ddyfion drof for, gwy eacirchiawg,
Coddfeirch y danyat ddeuynchawg;
Deddfen ar en gwawd aoleithiawg,
Erded heb fedd yn myd dibeddawg.*

When they shall come over sea, the men completely covered with armour, with double-faced war steeds under them; two points on their spears not sparing of baroc.
Myrdin.

Ecer, s. m. (en) An agent of intelligence.
Rhwydd ecer, a liberal soul.

*Cerdd wales Cadfan cad-walch nifer;
Cerdd wales i gadaw Gadell ecer.*

The appropriate song of Cadfan the hawk of battle of the multitude; the moderate song for gifts from the living representative of Cadell.
Cynddelw, fr argl. Rhys.

Enfawr, a. (en-mawr) Very great, vast or huge.

Enfil, s. m.—pl. t. od (en-mil) An animal.

Enfilaidd, a. (enfil) Of the nature of an animal.

Enfydd, s. f. (en-mydd) Worship, honour.

Enfys, s. f.—pl. t. au (en-bys) A rainbow.

Enfysg, s. f.—pl. t. au (enfys) A rainbow.

Enhudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (en-hudd) A covered, shadowed, or darkened state.

Enhuddaw, v. a. (enhudd) To shadow, to darken.
Eahuddaw y tan, to cover the fire with ashes.

Enhuddawl, a. (enhudd) Of a covering quality.

Eahudded, s. f.—pl. t. au (enhudd) A covering.

*Doe'n argwydd cenedl-rydded
Heddyw dan yr enhudded.*

Our lord of a race liberal of treasure comes to day under the covering.
Gr. ab Gwilym.

Enhuddedig, a. (enhudd) Covered, enveloped.

Enhuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (enhudd) A covering.

Enhuddiant, s. m. (enhudd) The act of covering.

Enhued, s. m. (hued) One who follows the chase.

*Nid wyf enhued, milled ai chadwaf;
Ni allaf dderynuad;
Tra fo da gan gog caed!*

I am not a hunter, unable I do not keep; I cannot move along: as long as it is worth good let the cuckoo sing!
Llywarch Hen.

Eni, v. a. (en) To exert the mind or soul.

*Pan wagner haidra, pan hêir;
Pan wagner camawd camp enir;
Yn haidra yd fêir.*

When from shall be scattered, or when strewed; when the combat shall be agitated the feet will be told for; he will be judged expedient.
Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.

*Am arch-fais rhiaid rhaid i'm eni,
Trwy ddwydd ciraui deddfawl Dewi.*

For a slender bodied lady I must use exertion by closely interceding with pious Dewi.
Rin. ab Gwalchmai.

Eniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eni) A content, or area.

Eniain, s. m. (iain) State of the weather, or temperature. **a.** Very clear, pure, or intense.

Gawr gw ei heniaid heddy, severe is its temperature to day; mae yn eniaid oer, it is intensely cold.

Enid, s. f.—pl. t. iau (en) The wood-lark.

*A glywedd chwedl yr enid,
Yn y gwyddol rhag ymled—
Dreg pechawd o'i hir erid!*

Hast thou heard the saying of the wood-lark, in the brake avoiding pursuit—had it sin from long following it!
Begynion y Clywedd.

Enig, a. (en) Full of soul, or animation.

Esiwaid, s. m. (niwaid) Damage, harm, hurt.

Esiwaw, v. a. (niwaw) To endamage, to hurt.

Yseld i'm eniwd eniaw withaw.

There is harm to my lot for to be hurt at him.
Llywelyn Fydd.

Esiwawl, a. (niwawl) Tending to damage.

Esiwied, s. m.—pl. t. au (niwed) Damage, hurt, harm; wrong, prejudice. **Twrf ac eniwd,**

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disturbance and harm, the manner of disturbing quiet possession to prevent a title.

Sef yw twrf ac eniwd llosgi tal a thori eridd.

Disturbance and harm is to burn houses and to break ploughs.
Welsh Laws.

Eniwedn, v. a. (eniwed) To damage, to harm.

Eniweidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (eniwed) A hurting.

*Na podwch eniweidiad,
A chyhyng yw'ch iawn a gwad.*

Notice not an injury, when amends and acknowledgement are offered to you.
T. Alad.

Eniweidiaw, v. a. (eniwed) To hurt, to harm.

Eniweidiawl, a. (eniwed) Apt to damage, hurtful.

Enllib, s. m.—pl. t. ion (en-llib) Slander, calumny, or libel; a reproach.

Eld gwrteg yn oi en henlib.

Let a woman go after her reproach.
Adage.

Enllibiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (enllib) A slandering, calumniating, or disparaging; detraction.

Enllibiaidd, a. (enllib) Calumnious, detractive.

Enllibiaw, v. a. (enllib) To calumniate, to detract.

Enllibiawl, a. (enllib) Contumelious, detracting.

Enllibiedig, a. (enllib) Slandered, calumniated.

Enllibieiddrwydd, s. m. (enllibiaidd) Contumeliousness, slanderousness.

Enllibiwr, s. m.—pl. enllibwyr (enllib-gwr) A slanderer, a defamer, or a libeller.

Enllibus, a. (enllib) Slanderous, calumnious.

Enllibusrwydd, s. m. (enllibus) Slanderousness.

Enllyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llyn) Victuals, anything eaten with bread, as butter, or cheese.

Bars ac enllyn, bread and sool. North of England.

Enllyniad, s. m. (enllyn) A moistening for food.

Enllynu, v. a. (enllyn) To moisten a bit of food.

Hwaw yw ei yr on y rhoddyd i iddo dem wedy yri mi ei enllyn; ac ei enllyn ddaidd, ac ei rhoddes i fodas.

That one is he to whom I shall give a morsel after I shall have done to moisten it, and he moistened a bit, and gave it to Judas.
W. Salisbury.

Enmynedd, s. m. (mynedd) Patience, forbearance.

Enmyneddgar, a. (enmynedd) Patient, forbearing.

Enmyneddgarweb, s. m. (enmynedd) Patientness.

Enmyneddus, a. (enmynedd) Patient, passive.

*Enmyneddus fawr, far cadetli,
Eswawg orthowy, o'm gorthewi.*

I have been patient, thou bulwark of the war and fumed leader, because of my being made silent.
Li. P. Mech, bygwath D. ab Owain.

Ennill, s. m. (en-nill) Advantage, gain, profit.

Ennill, v. a. (en-nill) To get advantage, to gain.

Ennilladwy, a. (ennill) Capable of giving profit.

Ennillig, s. f. (ennill) What causes advantage.

Bwyall ennillig, a battle-axe.

Ennillgar, a. (ennill) Advantageous, gainful.

Ennyn, s. m. (en-yn) A kindling, ignition.

Ennyn, v. a. (en-yn) To kindle, to set on fire;

to inflame; to excite, to be inflamed, or incensed. **Ennyn o lid, to burn with anger.**

Ennynawl, a. (ennyn) Apt to kindle, ignitable.

Ennynfa, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ennyn-ma) A kindling, what is set on fire; a burning heat.

Ennyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ennyn) A kindling.

Ennynnu, v. a. (ennyn) To kindle; to set on fire;

to inflame; to be inflamed. **Ennynni o'i chwariad ai, thou wilt be inflamed with her love.**

O derfydd ennyau ty yn mhith tref, talied y ddau dy beaf a ennyau ganto, un o bob perth lido.

If a house shall be set on fire in the midst of a town, let it pay for the two adjoining houses that shall kindle from it, one on each side of it.
Welsh Laws.

Enraith, s. m.—pl. enreithi (rhaith) A friend.

D

Enrhy, s. m.—pl. t. on (en—rhy) An abundance.

a. Very much, very abundant.

Enrhyal, s. m. (rhyal) The increase of cattle.

Tri anifei sy fwy gwerth eu teithi dog eu gwerth cyfraith; ystalywn, a thawr treigordd, a basod cenafant; canys yr enrhyal a gollir o coillt wynias.

There are three animals the value of whose perfection is greater than their law value: a stallion, and a bull of a township, and a boar of a herd of swine; for the breed will be lost if they shall be lost.

Welsh Laws.

Enrhydedd, s. m. (rhydedd) Honour, reverence.

Enrhyddeddawl, a. (enrhydedd) Apt to honour.

Enrhyddedu, v. a. (enrhydedd) To honour.

Enrhyddeddus, a. (enrhydedd) Honourable.

Enrhyddedwr, s. m.—pl. enrhyddedwyr (enrhydedd—gwr) One who honoureth.

Enrhyfedd, a. (rhyfedd) Wonderful, marvellous.

Enrhyfeddawl, s. f. (enrhyfedd) A great wonder

*Ni's cyfrif nebawd
O'r bodd fadysawd,
Ac fydd ni's graetha,
A wneith fu rhian
O enrhyfeddodau
Tra fu yma.*

No body can recount, of all the world, and never can be relate what he hath done for our prince, of wonders, whilst he was here.

Tallies.

Enrhyfeddawl, a. (enrhyfedd) Wondrous.

Enrhyfeddig, a. (enrhyfedd) Of a wonderful nature.

*Eis a adnwyrddau maroedd Llandud, ac o enrhyfeddig dyroedd
at danygichawys.*

He built saw the walls of London, and with wonderful towers he surrounded it.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Enrhyfeddu, v. a. (enrhyfedd) To be wondering, to be marvelling; to be amazed.

Enserth, s. m. (serth) A lax, or falling state.

a. Of a slippery, or falling nature.

Enserthawl, a. (enserth) Debasing, apt to fall.

Enserthu, v. a. (enserth) To make abject.

Enserthus, a. (enserth) Debasing, apt to be vile.
Merch ddwrog enserthus, an evil and debased woman.

Entraw, s. m.—pl. entrawon (en—traw) Master.

Entrew, s. m.—pl. t. an (trew) A sneeze. *Taru entrew, to give a sneeze.*

Entrewl, v. a. (entrew) To sneeze, to sternutate.

Coffi dy din pan entrewych.

Remember thy posterior when thou dost sneeze.

Adage.

Entrewiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (entrew) A sternutation

Entrych, s. m. (trych) The great scope, or expanse, the firmament.

Entyreh, s. m. (tyrch) The firmament, the vault or canopy of the heavens.

*Yn myned, mewn lloedd llwyr,
A chowydd i entrych nwy.*

Going, in extreme toil, with a hymn to the vault of the sky.

D. ab Gwilym, Iv. hedydd.

Enw, s. m.—pl. t. au (nw) A name, appellation.

Gores oaw ni bles.

The best name is I own it.

Adage.

*Y dyn a gaffo oiw da
A gaffi gan lawb at gaffi.*

The man who shall acquire a good name will get to be remembered by every body.

L. G. Cwili.

Enwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (enw) A nomination.

Enwadawl, a. (enwad) Denominative, appellative.

Enwaered, s. m. (gwaered) Very low, or prone.

Enwal, s. m.—pl. enweilon (enw) Nominative case.

Enwald, a. (enw) Having a name or title.

Enwaldedig, a. (enwald) Named, circumcised.

Enwaldiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (enwald) Circumcision

Enwaldlaw, v. a. (enwald) To give a name; to circumcise.

Enwair, a. (gwair) Full of energy or vigour.

*Rhyddirid fy aghedd—
Yn Aber muner Menidion,
Yn enwair yn ddwair ddion.*

My song will obtain its mead in Aber, where dwells the pillar of the people of Menai, an energetic and constant sovereign.

Cyuddelu, i H. ab Owain.

Enwais, a. (gwais) Very brisk, merry, or gay.

*Bam enwais, a phawb i'm annerch,
Yn garwr bwr fwy mewn llwyr a llawerch.*

I have been blithesome, and every body greeting me, a lover of the kind maid in the grove and in the lawn.

T. Hywel Môn.

Enwawd, s. m. (enw) Nomination, name, title.

*Parthen cor—
Llech fwrn, llech fan i folow;
Arffollant urddiant urdd enwawd.*

Possessing a choir of splendid appearance, a splendid place for praise; the adoration of the dignity of a great name.

Cyuddelu, i Dwyllon.

Enwawg, a. (enw) Having a name; renowned.

Enwawl, a. (enw) Nominal; having a name.

Enwedig, a. (enw) Nominated, specified, specific. particular, especial. *Yn enwedig, especially.*

Enwedigaeth, s. m. (enwedig) Nomination.

Enwedigaethydd, s. m. (enwedigaeth) Nominative case, in grammar.

Enwedigaw, v. a. (enwedig) To denominate.

Enwedigawl, a. (enwedig) Nominative.

Enweddydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (enwad) Denominator

Enweirus, a. (enwair) Energetic; vigorous.

*Marw Rhys, drwg enwirus drad
A'm gwneith drwy llythet dristyd!*

The dying of Rhys, a dragon energetic and brave, hath through loathing caused to me sadness!

Frydydd Bychan.

Enwi, v. a. (enw) To name, to term, to entitle.

Enwig, a. (enw) Having a name; famed.

*Derchafwdd gwledig
Am deryn llaen enwig.*

The sovereign is enshrined round the old and famous boundary.

Tallies.

Enwir, a. (en—gwir) Very true, or perfect.

*Enwir yth ddirw o'fth gywir wethred—
Ager dder dach,
Gaffi mwyf rann.*

Perfect art those called from thy just deed, those brave and wide extending stay with a spear like a serpent.

Tallies.

Enwogi, v. a. (enwawg) To make renowned.

Enwogiad, s. m. (enwawg) A making renowned.

Enwogrydd, s. m. (enwawg) Renownedness.

Enwyllt, a. (gwyllt) Very wild, furious, or raging.

*Ni bodd enwyrr, bodd enwyllt,
Hob cwyrr gwyrr o'i ben gwyllt.*

He is not at any time, the furious bear, without a white foam out of his fierce head.

S. Merion.

Enwyn, a. (gwyn) Very white. *Llaeth enwyn, butter-milk. s. m. Butter-milk.*

Enycha, v. imper. (nychu) Behold, lo; look there.

*Mai yd oeddny y lloegon yn eiddol y tir, enycha Caeuallawn
a holl gadernyd yny Fryddel caeddo ya dwerd i Gwstall Dolobol
yn ebyrn Caeu.*

As the ships were making to the head, Arkell Caeuallawn, with all the strength of the island of Britain with him, coming to the castle of Dolobol against Caeu.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Enyd, s. m. (en—yd) Space, while, time, leisure.

Tros enyd, for a while; cael enyd, to get leisure.

Enydd, s. m. (en) The seat of intellect or soul.

Enfyed, s. m. (nyfed) Animation, or vigour.

ENG, s. m. r.—pl. t. ion. Space, amplitude.

a. Large, spacious; loose, at large, free.

Engfud, s. m. (eng—bod) Unconnected, or loose existence; a fallible state.

Engherdded, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cerdded) A tedious travelling or sojourning.

Hir y bde yn yr engherdded hwn.

Long has he been in that sojourning.

H. Peredur—Mabynion.

Engl, v. a. (ang) To set at large; to deliver, to loosen, to extricate; to be delivered.

Dedda mawr mynah ac angl ar llygoden.

Long and frequent disparting and to be delivered of a mouse.
Adage.

*O doubtful betwixt gwyneddian a goeth, y nob a? huchlog
a ddyf, wddi gwyneddian a goeth, y nob a? huchlog
a ddyf, wddi gwyneddian a goeth, y nob a? huchlog*

*If a female above shall be made pregnant, he that shall make her
pregnant is obliged to furnish another woman as good as she is to
serve in her stead until she shall deliver.*
Welsh Law.

Englyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (glyn) A term in prosody for one of the three primary metres, being a flowing combination of accordant sounds, as it were chained together; a stanza of such kind of metre; an epigram. There are many varieties of the *englyn*; as, the *unlon*, *cyrch*, *crwca*, *cyfnewidiang*, *cadwynang*, and *triban milwr*.

Englysidid, a. (englyn) Having the character of an *englyn*; an epigrammatic.

Englynawl, a. (englyn) Relating to the *englyn* metre; epigrammatic.

Englynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (englyn) A maker of an *englyn*; an epigrammatist.

Engu, v. a. (ang) To set at large, to deliver out; to render ample, or loose; to be freed.

*Engu hyd rhag agau bro;
Dew o lag a'n dangos!*

*We will be ample against the necessity of a country: may God
deliver us from trouble!*
Rhys Fowth.

Engur, a. (eng—ur) Awful, marvellous; amazing.

Enguriaw, v. a. (engur) To marvel, to wonder.

Engurawi, a. (engur) Tending to amaze; awful.

Engwarth, s. m.—pl. engweirth (eng—gwarth) A spreading surface; a beach.

*Bum fili yn eirch;
Dew tua yn engweirth.*

*I have been a serpent on the slope; I have been a wave on the
extended shore.*
Tallies.

Engwawd, s. m. (eng—gawd) A free panegyric.

Engwth, s. m. (gwrth) A quick push. *a. Sudden.*

Engyl, s. m. (eng—yl) An expanding principle;
fire. Rhawg y ddau engyl, between the two fires

*Cyflun—
Cyflun y cor, diwrch-chwedd,
I m, y cyflun o'r mawr.*

*A knife, it will be had to draw, (a fortunate lot for me) the fire
out of the stone.*
Rhys Goch Bryl.

Engyn, s. m. dim. (eng) An unconnected one, or a frail one.

*Ni wel dyn, engyn anghell,
Y llan y nythlodd y llall.*

Alas, no impudent wretch, alas not the way another fell.
Idem Trw.

Engynlawg, a. (engyn) Full of laxity; fallible.

Engyr, s. m. (eng—gyr) A pervading impulse; a shock. *a. Impulsive; awful, marvellous, amazing*

*Breika Powys, pobl doet yn engyr,
Yn engyr garlodd.*

*King of Powys, a people severe in the shock, in the conflict of
quarrel then distasteful.*
L. P. Moch.

Engyriawl, a. (engyr) Amazing, or wonderful.

Engyriolbeth, s. m. (engyriawl) Fierceness; terribleness.

Paras a wael gwr Rhafn trwy engyriolbeth yn eu herbyn.

The men of Rome persevered with fierceness against them.
Gr. ab Arthwr.

Engyrth, a. (eng—gyrth) Terrible, or awful.

*Angus pob rhan dda y daw
Engyrth rhy gynyth d'gan rhagdaew.*

*The death of all great ones certainly will come, especially he pre-
pares to take his sleep on ward!*
Blodwyn Fard.

Engyrthawl, a. (engyrth) Tending to terrify.

*Cy goddef angus engyrthawl
A'm bwyf fan deu-hastod cyfeillion*

*Before suffering the death of terrors may I be with two generous
ones to obtain friends.*
Gr. ab yr Ynad Coch.

Eoca, v. a. (eawg) To fish for, or catch salmon.

Eofn, a. (oñ) Dauntless, causing dread; bold; daring, adventurous, confident, courageous.

Eofnder, s. m. (eöfn) Confidence, assurance.

Eofndra, s. m. (eöfn) Daringness, boldness.

Eofneg, s. f. (eöfn) The parrhesia; boldness, or liberty of speech.

Eofni, v. a. (eöfn) To cause dread; to be bold.

Eofniad, s. m. (eöfn) A causing dread; a daring.

Eogfrithyll, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (eawg—brithyll) A salmon-trout.

Eogyn, s. m. dim. (eawg) A samlet, a little salmon.

Eon, a. (on) Bold, forward, daring, presuming.

*I'rh wlad—
Dy lathlon fon yst.*

To serve thee, thy minions are bold.
D. ab Gwilym.

Eonder, s. m. (eön) Boldness, or forwardness.

Tair ffynnon deall; eonder, myf ac ymgula.

*The three springs of the understanding; boldness, vigour, and
exertion.*
Bardde.

Eondra, s. m. (eön) Boldness, or forwardness.

Eonfalch, a. (eön—balch) Boldly-aspiring.

Eonfalchedd, s. m. (eönfalch) Aspiring pride.

Be f'r argwydd d' gwyddu am d' eonfalchedd.

It came that the Lord chastised him for his presumption.
Marchant Crayford.

Eoni, v. a. (eön) To become bold or daring.

Eoniad, s. m. (eön) A becoming bold or daring.

Eorth, a. (orth) Diligent, assiduous, studious.

*Gweddion Daw, gwerdd forth,
Y baw; canaf gwerdd am forth.*

*Praying to God in a diligent manner, I have been! I will sing
a song for aid.*
Iolo Goch.

Eorthawl, a. (eorth) Of a diligent disposition.

Eorthedd, s. m. (eorth) Studiousness; meditation.

Eosidd, a. (eaws) Like a nightingale; melodious

*Yn araf yd wyd—
O dalu aar dros gerdd eosidd.*

*With gentleness thou didst distribute gold for the philometion
song.*
L. G. Colli.

Eosig, a. (eaws) Of the nature of a nightingale.

Epa, s. m.—pl. t. od (ab) An ape, a monkey.

Epiäidd, a. (epa) Like an ape, or apish.

Eples, s. m. (eb—les) Leaven, a ferment.

Eppil, s. f. aggr.—pl. t. oedd (eb—hil) Offspring,

issue, prosperity, progeny, or descendants.

Eppiledd, s. pl. aggr. (eppil) Progeny, descendants

Eppilgar, a. (eppil) Tending to procreate.

Eppilgarwch, s. m. (eppilgar) Aptness to generate

Eppiliad, s. m. (eppil) A bringing forth issue.

Eppiliaeth, s. m. (eppil) The act of bringing forth.

Eppiliaw, v. a. (eppil) To procreate; to generate,

to bring forth, or multiply, to beget issue.

Eppiliawd, s. m. (eppil) The act of bringing forth

Eppiliawg, a. (eppil) Having issue or progeny.

Eppiliwr, s. m.—pl. eppilwyr (eppil—gwr) One

who generates, or begets issue.

**Eppilwraig, s. f.—pl. eppilwreigedd (eppil—
gwraig)** One who brings forth.

Epynt, s. m. (eb—ynt) An ascent, rise or slope.

*Na'm cana pwyllaw, pwyllaw cdynt Rys,
Y rhwyg rhos ac epynt;
Bardd fan i'w trawd trwynt,
A chydymath canwath cym.*

*Hate me not, consider, Rhys of impelling course between the
plain and the evening slope; I have been a bard to thee of wary
watchfulness, and a companion a hundred times frequently.*
Phyllip Brydydd, i R. Grg.

*Cyfeir gwawr ddydd pan ddyrys hant;
Cyllw alyr gwrwys gwrwydd epynt.*

*Splendid as the dawn of day when it rises on its course; of the
same hue as the peevy while once sitting on the slope.*
Cydeilia, i R. Grg.

ER, s. m. r. A motion, or impulse forward; a progress, or course. It is prefixed in composition to enhance the meaning of words.

Er, prep. For, because of, with respect to, in the place of, in order; towards; to; for the sake of, on account of, through, notwithstanding; from; since, ever since.—*Erdwyf, erof*, for my sake; *erod, erot*, for thy sake; *ero*, for him; *eri*, for her; *erom*, for our sake; *erock*, for your sake; *eront, erynt*, for their sake.—*Nid er dim*, not for any thing; *er dechreuad y byd*, from the beginning of the world; *er dywedyd o hono*, notwithstanding its being said by him; *er ys blwyddym*, for a year; *er doe*, since yesterday; *er ys talm byd*, for a long while since; *er nollt y dydd*, for a shilling a day; *er hyn i gyd*, notwithstanding all this; *er hyny*, notwithstanding that; *er amled*, though ever so numerous; *er lleied y bo*, though it be ever so small.

Ni chred eiddig er a dynger.

The jealous one will not believe for all that is sworn. *Adage.*

Bid ehad drad er chwethin.

Let the jealous be sickle though he laughs. *Adage.*

Er amman o rai yna.

Er hyn Daw sy'n rhannu da.

Though some here may doubt, notwithstanding this God is dispensing good. *T. Alod.*

Eraill, s. pl. (arall) Others. *pron.* Those others.

Erain, a. (er) Abounding with impulse; what may be impelled.

Eraint, s. f. (erain) A round body; a ball; a bowl, or cup; a pear.

Erbarch, s. m. (parch) Reverence, deference.

Neu'r orfydd dy orfa nad lat i'th erbyn,
I'th erbarch feddiant;
Neu'r orfydd yn ngoren Morgant
Ar diwy'r Prydain pedrydant!

Will not thy dread cause that they shall not go against thee, in thy enjoyment of Honour; will it not overcome in the high title of Morgant the warriors of Britain in all its bounds!

Ll. P. Moch, i Lywelyn I.

Erbarchawl, a. (erbarch) Reverential, revering.

Erbarchiad, s. m. (erbarch) A reverencing.

Erbarchu, v. a. (erbarch) To reverence.

Erbin, s. m. (pin) The common calamint.

Erbwl, a. (pwl) Blanting, tending to blunt.

Eryliad, s. m. (erbw) A making blunt.

Eryblo, v. a. (erbw) To blunt, to make dull.

Ar ol eryblo cyrdd nid cofiaim ei ddwyn
Oddyman byd Kufala.

After divesting of wit the songs it is no good news that he should be carried from here to Rome. *Idyll Bryffwrch.*

Erbyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pyn) Contrast, opposition. *prep.* Against, over against, opposite; towards; by.

Tri pheth nid oes a ei yn eu herbyn: defawd gorredd, can gorredd, a llafor gorredd.

Three things to which nothing can go in opposition: custom of the convention, song of the convention, and voice of the convention. *Barddas.*

Erbyn, v. a. (pyn) To take to, to take, to receive, to accept; to give reception, or to entertain.

Erbynddywedyd, s. m. (erbyn—dywedyd) A gaining, or contradiction.

Erbyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erbyn) A receiving; reception, acceptance, or adoption.

Erbyniaw, v. a. (erbyn) To receive, to accept.

Erbyniawd, s. m. (erbyn) Reception, acceptance.

Erbyniawl, a. (erbyn) Receiving, adoptive.

Erbynied, v. a. (erbyn) To take; to receive.

Erbyniwr, s. m.—pl. erbynwyr (erbyn—gwr) A receiver, or acceptor.

Erbynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (erbyn) An acceptor.

Erch, s. m. (er) A dark colour, a dark brown.

E'm rhidd fêrch—
Llaw llyd, a lla,
Llaw erch trid.

He will give me of steeds, many a gray, and roan, many a dun there would be for me. *Gwladfawr.*

Erch, a. (er) Of a dark hue, darkish brown, dun; dismal, dreadful, terrible, dire.

Erchi, v. a. (arch) To ask, to demand.

Erchi a orug Emrys iddo dywedyd y darogannu a ddalai rhag-llaw: ac yna y dywedd Myrddin, 'Arglwydd, nid lawn ddechus o'r rhyw befnus hyny nannyn pan y cyrrhellu angearuaid. Fel a'd dyweddau ni yn amser ni bai raid wrthyt twi a wai yr ysbeyd ym dygu lloian; a phan fai raid wrtho y foai rhagof.'

Ambrosius requested of him to declare the predictions that should come in future: and Myrddin thereupon said, 'My lord, it is not right to treat of those kind of things, except when necessity compelleth. If I were to speak at a time when there should be no call for them, the spirit would cease to teach me then; and when he should be wanted he would go away from me. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Arch I Ddaidd a archaf;
Arch cyn ei herchi a gaf.

A request of Dauid I will ask; the request before it is asked I shall have. *L. G. Cethl.*

Erchlais, s. m.—pl. erchleisiau (arch—llais) A frightful voice, or scream.

Fy nghalon a gryn ring erchlais y fran.

My heart doth tremble because of the ugly crash of the reven. *Perys ab Cadlyf.*

Erchlas, s. m. (erch—glas) A dusky blue; a grey.

Erchliw, s. m. (erch—lliw) A dusky or dun colour.

Ei cyffwrdd canaid,
Yn erchliw, yn erchliw gleisiad.

His valuable stock steeds so very smooth of the dusky hue of salmon. *Ll. P. Moch, i Redri.*

Erchryn, a. (erçyn) Agitating, trembling, quaking.

Erchrynaw, a. (erchryn) Tending to agitate.

Erchryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erchryn) Agitation.

Erchrynn, v. a. (erchryn) To agitate; to tremble.

Erchwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyn) A pass over; a side. *Erchwyn gweily, a side, or stead of a bed, the outer side of a bed.*

Mab Llywelyn hael hael gyfa eirchliad,
Erchwyn guald gryn tyrr.

The son of the generous Llywelyn is the entire claim of the petitioners, the fiery motion and strength of a host. *Ll. P. Moch, i Rhydd.*

Gwlad cryr mliwyr Maclawr a archaf
I erchwyn nef a llawr;
Udd dinag dinag gwriawr,
Un dinam, un mab mam mawr.

The fiery eagle of the warriors of Maclor I ask of the support of heaven and earth; the never refusing chief of the city of Jerusalem, a spotless one, the one great son of a mother. *Ll. P. Moch, i Fawdd ab Gruffudd.*

Erchwynedig, a. (erchwyn) That has a passage over.

Gorair erchwynedig hon a fo wrthdrysych poth arall o'i hol; megis—Gwelf.

A verb transitive is this that is the object of something else following it; such as—I see.

Erchwynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (erchwynedig) The act of passing over; transition.

O erchwynedigaeth Babilon hyd enedigeth Crist i bu oesoedd gwyr: pedair ar-ddeg.

From the captivity of Babilon to the birth of Christ there were of the ages of men fourteen. *Ll. G. Hergent.*

Erchwyniad, s. m. (erchwyn) Transition.

Erchwyniaw, v. (erchwyn) To cause to pass over.

Erchwyniawg, a. (erchwyn) Having cause of motion. *s. m.* A place to pass over, or to range.

Edryn trin foddgyr trydar erchwyniawg.

The sovereign of the battle of meadborne, a briskly moving tumult. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Mochnant dleuchwant erchwyniawg gwledig
Gwlad Frochfael Ygithrawg.

Mochnant the truly delectable range of the sovereign of the country of Brochfael Ygithrog. *Cyaddwr, s. O. ab Madawg.*

Erchwyniawg trylew trylwyr ach prais.

The career of the most gallant one most complainant over the banquet. *Cyaddwr.*

Erchwyniawl, a. (erchwyn) Apt to pass over.
Erchwyrn, a. (chwynr) Rapidly moving.
Erchwys, s. f. (erch-gwys) A pack of hounds.
Erchyll, a. (erch) Ghastly, horrible, or dreadful.

Nid chwarae a fo erchyll.

It is no play that is terrifying.

Adage.

Erchylldawd, s. m. (erchyll) Horribleness.
Erchylldra, s. m. (erchyll) Horribleness, frightfulness.
Erchyllfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (erchyll) Hideous place.

Tynais fyrddeu o hmochoi, fy ennyllon duon gyd a'm cyffon
 F'r erchyllfa saenger hon.

I have drawn a million of you, my black angels, with my tail to
 this never to be left place of horror. *Elin Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

Erchyllrwydd, s. m. (erchyll) Frightfulness.
Erchyllu, s. a. (erchyll) To look ghastly.
Erchynawl, a. (cynawl) Apt to exalt or lift.
Erchyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyniad) Elevation.
Erchyn, v. a. (cynu) To elevate, to exalt.
Erchynwa, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywyn) A pass over.
Erchwynedig, a. (erchwyn) Transmigratory.
**Erchwynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (erchwyn-
 edig)** Transmigration, or a passing over.
Erchwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erchwyn) A
 transmigrating, a passing over.

Erchwynna, s. a. (erchwyn) To transmigrate.
Erdolwg, v. a. (dolwg) To beseech, to intreat.
*Erdolwg, dywed pwy oedd yno, I pray thee, tell
 me who was there.*

Erd, s. m. (er) Impulse forward, or course. It
 is prefixed in composition, to enhance the
 meaning of words.

Erd, prep. For, because, for the sake of. *Erd-
 wyf, erddaf, for my sake; erddod, erddod, for
 thy sake; erddo, for his sake; erddi, for her;
 erddom, for us; erddoch, for your sake; erddynt,
 for their sake, or for them.*

Erdrrwg, a. (erdd—rhwg) Confused, huddled.

Gwnaeth drallig gwyer uch Trallwg Eliael,
 Pan fy ymdraed drud ac erddrwg.

He caused a torrent of blood where Trallwg Eliael, when the
 fierce and confused conflict took place. *E. ab M. Rhakad.*

Erdrym, s. m. (erdd—grym) Potency, strength.
Erdrym, a. (erdd—grym) Potent, robust, lusty.

Grym erddrym awr ddraig afael—
 Gwedd hyl Mardudd hael.

Powerful of body, with the grasp of the dragon of slaughter, is
 Gwedd the descendant of the generous Mardudd. *Bladdyn Fardd.*

Oafth gaf er codd erddrym—
 Yn iach f'r byd!

If I obtain thee not through the potent song, farewell to the
 world! *D. ab Gwilym.*

Erdrymawl, a. (erddrym) Having robustness.
Erdrymedd, s. m. (erddrym) Robustness.
Erdrywn, v. a. (dwyen) To bear away; to get.
Erddygan, s. f.—pl. t. au (dygan) Euphony.

Yr hen faldia a gwanat yn foel-awd; sef yn ddigryghnodd; a
 rhodd pwy y gawddodda ar yr erddygan.

The old birds sing in bare rhyme, that is, without concatenation;
 and trying the stress of the harmony upon the accentuation. *Barddas.*

Bardd dyngedig a fannat yn well yr hen drefn ar acanau y
 gerdd; sef amrafodion acenion ac erddyganau bith trs phlith.

Bards that are learned ones relish better the ancient order of ac-
 centing the composition; that is, varieties of accents and emphatic
 sounds promiscuously. *Barddas.*

Heu erddygan a ganai.

Sprightly harmony he was wont to sing.
D. ab Gwilym, f'r aderyn.

Un don yw'r erddygan dda
 Ag aml y mwginau.

Of the same tone is thy harmony as the blast of the bellows.
M. ab Rhys, f'r gwyni.

Erddyganawl, a. (erddygan) Euphonical.

Erddyganu, v. a. (erddygan) To yield euphony
Erddyganawd, s. m. (dyganawd) A belabouring.

Ni wyr neb, pan reddir
 Ei bron huan,
 Fy ddyddwg glais,
 O erddyganawd fain.

No body knows when the bosom of the parading orb is reddened,
 what brings out the sparkle from hard working of the stones.
Tallerin.

Erddygnawl, a. (dygnawl) Very toilsome.
Erddygniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygniad) A tolling.
Erddygnu, v. a. (dygnu) To toll, to labour hard.
Erddygyd, v. a. (dygyd) To bear from; to get.

Gwyf Powys—
 Padair cynodd, cadw cad ardder,
 Ar ddeg erddygaust o Feigen.

The men of Powys, fourteen superior distinctions, honoured for
 powerful defence, they acquired from Meigen. *Cynddelio.*

Erechwydd, s. m. (echwydd) A fixed state; pur-
 pose, or resolution. *a. Intent, resolved.*

Ar erchwydd ethyw gwall,
 O few marchawg ysgull:
 A fydd wrth Urian arall!

Upon the resolution there came a falling from the dread of a fir-
 mous knight; will there be another compared with Urian? *Llywarch Hen.*

Pryllai Danawd, farchawg gwais,
 Erchwydd gweithur celain,
 Yn erbyn crysodd Owain.

Danawd the leading knight would drive onward, intent on mak-
 ing a corpse, against the onset of Owain. *Llywarch Hen.*

Erefain, v. a. (efain) To impel, or move onward.
Ereill, s. pl. (arall) Others. *pron. Others.*
Ereinnwg, s. f. (eraint) A pear orchard. The old
 name of Herefordshire.

Eres, a. (er—ea) Marvellous, wonderful, strange.
Eres yw genyf, it is strange to me.

Ereai, s. m. (eres) Amazement, or wonder.
Erestyn, s. m. (erestyn) A hurdy-gurdy; buffoon.
Pwnc erestyn, a hardy-gurdy strain.

Erestyn hi's car ef a'i gradient—
 Cier y dom, erom heb wsrant amwg,
 Ei gwrch a'i olwg a ocheant.

A hardy-gurdy he loves not with his harsh string; the vagabond
 minstrel, that come before us without a clear licence, his frown
 and his look they will avoid. *L. G. Cefai.*

Eresu, v. a. (eres) To wonder, or to marvel.
Erf, s. m. (er) What has motion, or briskness.
a. Brisk, or full of motion.
Erfal, a. (erf) Brisk, or lively; animated.

Erbyned erfal eur-falch-wawd Walchmal,
 Yn awr ddifal yn urddedig;
 Yn synwyr y llywyr yn llusodig,
 Yn falch ferth, yn gerth yn goetbedig.

Let him receive the animated and exalted golden panegyric of
 Gwalchmal, dignified in a happy hour; in essence completely form-
 ed, beautifully aspiring, nervous and pure. *Gwalchmal i Roderi.*

Addol mun dan ddol Mui,
 A diriaint caried erfai.

Worshipping my fair under the leaves of May, with excess of
 animated love. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Erfawr, a. (mawr) Very great; magnificent.
Erfid, s. m. (er—mid) That produces a meeting;
 a junction, or meeting; a conflict, or rencoun-
 ter. *Aethant ben yn erfid, they are gone to log-
 gerheads. Sil.*

Ton tydd, told erfid;
 Pan ant cytrau y'ghoddi,
 Gwen, gwae rhy ben o'rh edlid.

Let the wave bluster, let it cover the coast; when the mutual
 spears go into toll, Gwen, woe to him that is too old, because of
 thy fury. *Llywarch Hen.*

Erfid a drychid rhag ei drachwres.

The union was wont to be broken from his violent passion.
Cynddelio.

Well cad drameu, ac awr dromid,
 A chyfarfod pobl pen yn erfid
 —Cyrn a gread.

After the tremendous conflict, and the hour of awful sight, and
 the meeting of men with heads in contact, horns were blown.
Phyllip Brydydd.

Erfid, v. a. (er—mid) To come in contact.

*Fiaa y bodd twa, mid arul,
Gryddwch wrth erfid,
Traillidion: chwariad writhid.*

The owner of this grave, met another, a wild bear when coming in contact, Traillidion: he would smite over there.
Engl. Boddan Miliary.

Erfin, s. pl. aggr. (erf) Turnips. *Erfin y coed.*

neu maip bendiged, briony roots.

Erfanen, s. f. (erfan) A turnip, or one turnip. *Erfanen yr yd, rape, or cole seed.*

Erfiawdd, a. (blawdd) Causing a tumult.

Erfyn, s. m. dim. (arf) A weapon, a tool.

Erfyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (myn) A request, a petition, prayer, or intreaty.

Erfyn, v. a. (myn) To request, to beseech, to intreat, or beg; to expect, or look for.

Erfyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erfyn) A requesting; a petition, a request, or intreaty.

Erfyniaw, v. a. (erfyn) To request; to beseech.

Eldol engob Caerlwy, brawd Eldol Iarl, pan welys Hingotr i dydd, pe erfyniad ym rhedus Hingotr, ni a'i hoddwafy hwn.

Eldol bishop of Gloucester, brother to Eldol the earl, when he saw Hingotr, said, if every one should solicit to liberate Hingotr I would myself slay him.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Erfyniawl, a. (erfyn) Supplicatory, petitionary.

Erfynied, a. a. (erfyn) To request; or to intreat.

Erfyniedig, a. (erfyn) Supplicated, implored.

Erfyniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (erfyniad) A beseecher, solicitor, or one who intreats.

Erfyniwr, s. m.—pl. erfynwyr (erfyn—gwr) One who solicits, or begs, an intreater.

Erganiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (caniad) A singing of.

Ergaru, v. a. (canu) To sing of, to celebrate.

*Dorwyddon doethur,
Dorowech i Arthur,
Ychyd y my gwr,
Nen'r mi ergenynt.*

Ye intelligent druids, declare to Arthur, what is there more early than me that they sing of.
Taliesin.

Erglyw, s. m. (olyw) A listening, or attention.

Erglywed, s. m. (erglyw) A hearing, a listening.

Erglywed, v. a. (erglyw) To hear; to attend to.

*Ych eiddyd yth admodd i waf;
Par eir-glow, erglyw fy mardd-lef!*

Thy relative makes mention of thee as first under heaven; then gold-armed chief, how my hard left!
Cynddelw, fr. argl. Rhys.

Erglywiad, s. m. (erglyw) A hearing, a listening.

Ergryd, s. m. (cryd) Trembling, horror, dread.

Gwng Mawen y ddiad i cwyddai yu ynoed ei oth, a'i ergryd ar bob llynyng, a phob bennid o'r a'i clywad.

Mazontas conquered the way he went, so that his fear and dread was upon every prince, and every king that heard of him.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Ergryd, v. a. (cryd) To cause to tremble, to agitate; to terrify; to tremble, to be terrified.

*Gwolaat glyw Powys i bell oerydd,
A hawdd i ergryd—*

'They shall see the sovereign of Powys to distant eyes, and aptly causing fear.
Melig.

Ergrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ergryd) A causing to tremble; agitation; a terrifying.

Ergrydiaw, v. a. (ergryd) To cause to quake; to agitate; to terrify; to be terrified.

*Gwan yu oer rith
Gwyt yu sergruad
Yn ergrydiaw.*

Spears in the slaughter will wound men wallowing in death and trembling.
Stryll Bryfforch.

Ergrydiawl, a. (ergryd) Tending to agitate.

Ergryf, a. (cryf) Productive of strength; strong.

Aer alyf gloddol, ergryf ogyrnau.

A sword gladdened with slaughter, endued with strength to collect a heap.
Biaim Ofertied.

Ergrya, s. m. (cryn) Terror, horror, dread.

Ergrynawd, s. m. (ergryn) Trepidation, agitation.

Ergrynawd, a. (ergryn) Tending to agitate.

Ergrynedig, a. (ergryn) Made to tremble.

*Pa beth y fowch, chwri ofnogion ergrynedig!
Ymchwalwch! ymchwalwch, ac ymchwalwch!*

Why do you flee, ye trembling timid ones! return! return, and fight.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Ergrynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ergrynedig) A causing to tremble; agitation, tremulation.

Ergryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ergryn) A trembling.

Ergryniag, a. (ergryn) Apt to tremble, timid.

*Rhyddolayf, rhyddolaf i wledig,
Yn y wlad add aeth ergryniad,
Nf'm gwad a'i gwad aethig.*

I will earnestly intreat, I will greatly cling to a sovereign in the region where he was agitated with frenzy, that he came to rest to be unable to form the lay.
Taliesin.

Ergrynu, v. a. (ergryn) To be quaking, to tremble.

Ergryn llyst Mawr addodol.

A great many banners will terrify a coward.
Adage.

Ergryniad fy mawrth o bell gerdded.

My faculty would be agitated with expiring far.
Melig.

Ergwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (owydd) A tumble.

Ergwyddaw, v. a. (ergwydd) To cause a fall.

Ergwyddawl, a. (ergwydd) Tending to fall down.

Ergwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ergwydd) A falling.

Ergwyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cwyn) Cause or ground of complaint.

Ergwynaw, v. a. (ergwyn) To make to complain.

Ergwynawl, a. (cogwyn) Plaintive, doleful.

Ergryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ergwyn) A complaining, or lamenting.

Ergyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyd) A propulsion, a throw, a cast, a hurl, a shot; a charge; a stroke.

Ergyd ar gwl.

A throw at a venture.
Adage.

Ergyd yn llwya cywl heb archi.

An advice unasked is like a shot into a wood.
Adage.

Ergydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ergyd) A propelling, a forcing, or effecting; a shooting; a striking; projection, or ejection; a cast, or throw.

Ergydiaw, v. a. (ergyd) To propel, or cast forward; to throw, to hurl, to fling; to push forward; to dart, to shoot; to charge.

Ergydiawl, a. (ergyd) Propulsive, impelling; mischievous, that is thrown, cast, or ejected.

Ergydwyr, s. m.—pl. ergydwr (ergyd—gwr) A thrower, a caster, a flinger, a hurler; a shooter.

Ergyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (er—cyr) An impulse, a thrust, or push forward; an instigation.

Ergrych, s. m. (cyrch) An onset, or attack.

Ergrychawl, a. (ergrych) Tending to come upon.

Ergrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ergrych) An attacking.

*Gwr ddiagramwydd—
Goren ergrychiad foddolidd fyddai.*

A man free from errors, the best adventurer in the enterprise he was used to be.
Ellwyn, i Iwan Llwyd.

Ergrychu, v. a. (ergrych) To make an onset.

Ergryiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ergyr) An impelling, or pushing forward; impulsion; instigation.

Ergryiaw, v. a. (ergyr) To impel, to thrust, or push violently; to instigate.

Ergryiawl, a. (ergyr) Impulsive; instigatory.

Ergrywaew, s. m. (ergyr—gwaew) A thrusting spear; an impelled, or flying spear.

Ergrywaew kydw tw ei darian.

A vehemently thrusting spear before his shield.
U. Cyfilieng.

Erheffa, s. f.—pl. t. au (heffa) A hunt, or hunting expedition, a hunting party.

A chase or erhellian: an ar all ystem i doli y caw i erhellian
ador.

And dividing the hunting parties: and upon the second turn
the dog came into the chase of Arthur.

H. Gervais—Mabynogion.

Eriod, adv. (er—oed) From the beginning; ever,
the past; never, the past.

Ni has cuned erioed.

[A messenger has not ever been slain.

Adage.

Llywedd!

Ag erioed of his gwr iach

Ogiond of erioed degach.

The eyes!—There has not been ever slain a hale innocent man
with falcon weapons.

Syppyn Cyfelliawg.

Eriw, s. m.—pl. t. ian (er) A progress, a course.

Dylidwyr ychydymd cain hys dydd,

And erio had hysdydd dedwydd.

In June there will come the day of fair weather; in the gentle
progress of summer happy is the man of observation.

Gwaelchmal.

Eriwryn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llewyn) What causes
light, or splendour, a meteor.

Eriid, s. f.—pl. t. ian (eryl) A pursuit; a driving.
Eriid, s. a. (eryl) To follow after, to pursue; to
prosecute; to persecute; to chase, to drive.

Gwaelchmal a wneud, a ffo trachd hys pws cydferant a byddin
Byddin ab Emwr Llydaw a Gwaelchmal. Ac y byddin hono mae
flem yn emwyr goddodith, can aly y rhai a ffoyst cyrche en gel-
ydw. Ac y rhai a oeddyst cyano byny yn erlid y rhai hys a
gynhysdych trach en cofa ar ffo.

They became exhausted, and retreated back until they met with
the division of Emwr the son of Emwr of Llydaw, and Gwaelchmal.
And that host was like a flame burning the wilderness, calling upon
those who were retreating to attack their enemies. Whereupon
those that were before them pursuing those they compelled to re-
treat back in turn.

Or. ab Arthur.

Eriidedig, a. (erlid) Pursued, chased, persecuted.
Eriidedigath, s. m.—pl. t. au (erlidedig) The
act of pursuing; persecution.

Eriidfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (erlid) A chase, a pursuit.

Eriidfa, s. m.—pl. t. au (erlid) A pursuing.

Eriidiaw, v. a. (erlid) To follow; to pursue.

Eriidiawl, a. (erlid) Pursuing, or chasing.

Eriidig, a. (erlid) Apt to pursue, or chase.

Eriidigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (erlidig) The act of
pursuing, or chasing; persecution.

Eriidiwr, s. m.—pl. erlidwyr (erlid—gwr) A pur-
suer, a chaser, a persecutor.

Eriidydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (erlid) A pursuer.

Erlif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llef) A great torrent.

Erlifaw, v. a. (erlif) To flow in a torrent.

Erlifad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erlif) A deluging.

Trydar aer lafar erlifad gwadffren,

Trachd ciod oles, clau adeilad.

The tumult of the noisy conflict, and the streaming of gore, are
thence of splendid fame in fine-wrought structure. *Rhasterdyn.*

Erlifant, s. m. (erlif) A violent torrent.

Eriyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eryl) A pursuit, a chase.

Eriyn, s. a. (eryl) To pursue, to follow after.

Ynaf a'i herty erlyn gartan dyn

Llywelyn gwad-wyn gwan.

That is to say he that pursues it by providing a severe conflict
in Llywelyn whose course is inclined by pride. *Llywarch Liberty.*

Eriynad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erlyn) A following after,
a proceeding. *Eriynadaw cyfraith, law pro-*

Eriynadwy, a. (erlyn) That may be pursued.

Eriynawl, a. (erlyn) Pursuing, chasing, persecuting

Eriynedig, a. (erlyn) Pursued; persecuted.

Eriynedigath, s. m. (erlynedig) Persecution.

Eriynedigawl, a. (erlynedig) Of a persecuting
nature; being apt to pursue.

Eriyniad, s. m.—pl. eriyniad (erlyn) A pursuer.

Gwaelchmal erioed.

A pursuer is generally one in love.

Adage.

Eriyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (erlyn) The act of
pursuing; persecution.

Eriynedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (erlynad) One who
pursues; a persecutor.

Eriyniwr, s. m.—pl. erlynwyr (erlyn—gwr) A
pursuer, a chaser, a persecutor.

Eriynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (erlyn) A pursuer.

Erlion, s. f.—pl. t. au (er—llion) A lamp.

Erluag, s. m. (luag) Lesser periwinkle.

Erllyfasawl, a. (llyfasawl) Of a daring disposition.

Erllyfasiad, s. m. (llyfasiad) An adventuring.

Erllyfasu, v. a. (llyfasu) To adventure, to dare.

Nid arlloddwyr rhir rhyddir;

Nid er lles nid erlllyfadr.

To cause obstructions to the prince it cannot be done; to advan-
tage he will not be dared.

Cynyddwyr, i H. ab Owain.

Erllynedd, adv. (llynedd) Since last year.

Erllyriad, s. m.—pl. erllyriad (llyriad) The
plantain, a herb; also called *Llydys y ffordd*.

Ermaes, a. (maes) External, exterior, outward.

Ermid, s. m. (mid) A cause of meeting; contact,
or junction; a conflict.

Ermid of groe-law ar ei gresian.

The conflict of his bloody hand upon his gory plain. *Cynyddwyr.*

Ermidodd, s. pl. eggr. (ormid) Rencontres.

Llywelyn—

Lloegr wrthry tra llyu Llywyanwy;

Wyr llydawg ermidodd fywyr.

Llywelyn the adversary of Lloegr beyond the lake of Llywyan-
wy, the grandson of Madoeg leaped to conflict. *Ll. F. Mech.*

Ermidoddawg, a. (ermidodd) Having conflicts.

Ernig, s. m.—pl. t. ion (er—mig) An instrument.

Ermlus, a. (milus) Prowling, hunting about.

Ermoed, adv. (er—moed) In all my life.

Ni thewais ermoed o'i moli mal drud.

I have not in all my life time ceased from priding her like one
distracted.

Cynyddwyr.

Ermyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (myg) What claims reve-
rence, respect, or honour.

Ermygawl, a. (ermyg) Tending to honour.

Ermygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ermyg) A worshipping,
a hallowing, or honouring; adoration.

Ermygn, v. a. (ermyg) To adore, to honour.

Er gmod arid arthodil;

Ermygwl gmodil.

O wyr gwyth gwaelch,

Yn mlyn Gwyndol gwaelch.

For the agreement of combat he would be preparing; he would
honour the corpses of brave and powerful men, which the upper
part of Gwyndol he should thrust through. *Aneurin.*

Rhyddid Hir ermygwl tra fo cerddawr.

Hythid Hir, he will be celebrated as long as there shall be a
 minstrel.

Aneurin.

Ern, s. m. (er) What serves to drive on; earnest,
earnest money, or what is given to settle a har-
gain.

Mae i'm llaw, o daw i dir,

Golewyrn, ar, ar oen gwr-hir.

There is in my hand, should he come to land, a penny of earnest
with a long-horned ewe.

Gyle y Glyn.

Ernaw, v. a. (ern) To give earnest money.

Ernes, s. f.—pl. t. au (ern) Earnest, or pledge.

Erniw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (niw) Harm, or hurt.

Erniwald, s. m. (erniw) Harm, or damage.

Erniwaw, v. a. (erniw) To hurt, or to harm; to
be afflicted, or hurt.

Nid aegwr ffroer a erniwaf heno,

Namyn my hun mi wan-giaf!

Fym brodyr a'm tynyr a gwyaf!

It is not the death of France that I am afflicted with this night,
but that myself am feebly sick; my associates and my country I
mourn!

Llywarch Hen.

Hys—

A'm erioed or m. dder.

This one doth hurt me though he doth not come. *Cynyddwyr.*

Erniwawl, a. (erniw) Detrimental, hurtful.

Erniwed, s. m. (erniw) Detriment, or harm.

Erniwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erniw) A doing harm.
Erniwiant, s. m. (erniw) Detriment, or hurt.
Ernwy, s. m. (nwy) Briskness, or vivacity.
Ernych, s. m. (nych) What causes anguish.
Ernychawl, a. (ernych) Tormenting, afflicting.
Ernychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ernych) A tormenting.
Ernychu, v. a. (ernych) To torment, or to afflict.

*Os dyn llonydd y fydd fo,
 Fo crynch hwn [wch aro.]*

If a quiet man he shall be, this one for you will tyrannize over him. *F. Prys.*

Ernyd, s. m. (ern) A precipice, or a slope.
Errith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rith) A passing form.

*Rhag deawr yn nentur y tiran,
 Rhag errith a chyrrith i ar welgan.*

Before two men they will land in the heaven; before a passing object and a phantom over the pale clear field. *Myrddin.*

Ertrai, s. m.—pl. ertrreion (trai) The ebbing, or the ebb tide; also the high-water mark, or where the tide begins to turn.

Syllai, can gerdded yr engwarth—certain yn dawed gyd a'r extrai.

He beheld, in walking the strand, a corpse coming with the tide. *H. P. F. Dyfed—Mabingdon.*

Gwyddfaereb ton torynt yn extrai.

The wooden wasters a wave broke them in the ebb tide. *Cyndddu.*

Rhwng Menai a'i bertrai hi.

Between Menai and its ebbing tide. *Rhys Goch Bryri.*

Erth, s. m.—pl. t. au (er) An effort; a puff.
Erthawl, a. (erth) Forcible, violent; puffing.
Erthi, s. m. (erth) An effort; a puff.
Erthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erth) A making an effort
Erthwrch, s. m.—pl. erthrychion (trwch) A tear, a rent.

Erthrychawl, a. (erthwrch) Tending to mangle.
Erthrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erthwrch) A tearing.

Erthrychu, v. a. (erthwrch) To tear, or to mangle.

Erthu, v. a. (erth) To make an effort; to puff.

Erthwch, s. m.—pl. erthychion (erth) A puffing, or difficulty of breathing; a groan. *Gwedd*

Erthwch, a. (erthwch) To puff, or breathe with difficulty; to breathe fast and thick; to puff; to utter groans; to roar.

Erthychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erthwch) A puffing.

Erthychlyd, a. (erthwch) Short-breathed.

Erthychu, v. a. (erthwch) To breathe hard.

Erthyl, s. m.—pl. t. od (erth—yl) That is born untimely, an untimely birth, a miscarriage.

Erthylaidd, a. (erthyl) Of an untimely birth.

Erthylawg, a. (erthyl) Having miscarriages, that miscarries; abortive. *Croth erthylawg, a miscarrying womb.*

Erthylaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (erthyl) Abortion.

Erthylu, v. a. (erthyl) To bring forth before the time, to miscarry.

Erthyllyn, s. m. dim. (erthyl) An abortive birth.

Erthyst, s. m. (tyst) Testimony, evidence.

*Rhybs erthyst yn; rhybs Arther gyst;
 Rhybs amgyfrowd, gwyt gwan tra mesur.*

There had been evidence for us; there had been Arthur of yore; there had been the impulse of wind breaking through above measure. *L. F. Neck.*

Erw, s. f.—pl. t. i (er) A drive, or a day's ploughing; a slang of arable land, a ridge; an acre. *Erw gymreig, a Welsh acre, being 160 square perches of 20 feet each.—Erw ddifoddedig, an extinguished acre, or escheat; erw yr ych du, the acre of the black ox, or land allotted to one who had a beast hurt by ploughing in conjunction; erw y gwydd, the acre of the wood or plough.*

Mesur erw gyfethdiawl; pedair troedfedd yn hyd y ferian; wylh yn y ferian; deuddeg yn y gaeolau; enarbymtheg yn yr hirliriau; a gwlisen gydd a bodu yn llaw y gellwad; ac y llaw arall ddod, ar yger perffedd yr hwn honi a hyl y cyraddio hono o bobu ddod yn lled yr erw; a'i deg ar ugrait yw ei byd.

The measure of a lawful acre; four feet in the length of the shooft yoke; eight in the close yoke; twelve in the lateral yoke; sixteen in the long yoke; and a rod of equal length with that in the hand of the driver, with his other hand upon the middle knob of that yoke; and so far as that reaches on each side of him is the breadth of the acre; and thirty times that is its length. *Welsh Laws.*

Un droedfedd ar bymtheg a fydd yn hyd yr hirlir; ac an iau ar bymtheg a wnaht hyd yr erw; a dwy fydd ei lled.

Sixteen feet are in the length of the yoke; and sixteen yokes make the length of the acre; and two make its breadth. *Welsh Laws.*

O bydd marw ych o dra aredig, ei berchenawg a gollf erw; a elwir erw yr ych du.

If an ox shall die from excessive ploughing, his owner shall have an acre; and that is called the acre of the black ox. *Welsh Laws.*

Erwain, s. pl. aggr. (erw) The meadow sweet, also called, *chwys Arthur, and llysian y gwenyn.*

Pan yw per erwain.

When the goat's beard be sweet. *Telliesin.*

Erwaint, s. pl. aggr. (erwain) The goat's beard.

Ni mwy goronl sar nog erwaint flawd.

He would no more hoard gold than blossoms of the goat's beard. *Gwalchmai.*

Erwan, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwan) A stab, pricking, or stinging.

A garw ddygyr gwyr a gwyth erwan.

And horrid shrieks of men with agony of wound.

O. Cyfeiliawg.

Erwan, a. (erwan) Debilitating, feeble, weak.

Erwanawl, a. (erwan) Stabbing, or thrusting.

Erwaniad, s. m. (erwan) A running through.

Erwann, v. a. (erwan) To run through; to stab.

*Dag Ywain wyn-fain, ai wa haa ai hood;
 Need i boedi a'm erwain!*

He has taken Owain, the fair and slender one, I know not whether to proceed or stay; his life being at an end it doth wound me! *L. F. Neck, i Mad. ab Gwafudd.*

O'i gollu—

Erwan dolar mil mil-cant.

From losing him, pain will sting a thousand thousands of hundreds. *Prydydd Dycheu.*

Erwas, s. m.—pl. erweision (gwas) A hero.

*Ohae, parchellian; y parchell dedwydd,
 Na chladid dy redgyr yn mhun mynydd,
 Yn lle argyl yn argoeddydd,
 Rhag erwla Rhydderch fael twyladar fydd.*

Listen, little pig; thou discreet pig, bary not thy snout on the mountain top, in a secluded place in forests, for fear of the heroes of Rhydderch the generous, the leader of christendom. *Myrddin.*

Erwawd, s. m. (gwaidd) Panegyric, encomiast.

Erwch, s. m. (er) Impulse, drive, or push.

Erwig, s. f. dim. (erw) A small piece of ground.

*Mab Rhys aeth o'i llys i lawr yr erwig;
 Mewn gro a cheryg mae'n garcharwr!*

The son of Rhys, he is gone from his mansion to the bottom of the small plot; under gravel and stones he is a prisoner. *D. Nanner.*

Erwyd, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (erw) A pole, or perch.

*Hil Cynan erwan erwydd—
 Mwyntant cerdd, nid cardd ei ddwydd.*

The offspring of Cynan, he is transixed with pikes, the enjoyment of the song, his end was no disgrace. *Gr. ab Gurgenu.*

Erwydd, s. f.—pl. t. au (erw) A pole, a rod.

Erwydd, s. pl. aggr. (gwydd) Staves, or split wood, used in coopers.

Erwydd, s. m. (gwydd) Presence. *conj.* Because, in regard to.

Erwyddaid, s. m.—pl. erwyddeidiau (erwydd) The length of a perch, or a pole.

Erwydden, s. f. dim. (erwydd) A rod; a perch.

Eryfil, a. (gwyll) That casts a gloom; gloomy.

*Pan add yd arwa pebyll
i ar cryddid eryr.
Addolwri o'r wrag Pyl.*

When he stood in the door of a tent upon a dark grey
sward, the wife of a hero. *Llywarch Hen.*

Erywn, a. (gwyn) Very white, or splendid.

*Hanbych well Dafydd, dawn gaffael,
O Doleu dora crinfael,
Ac o delya, hawl erywn hael.*

Be thou more blest, David, obtaining grace, of God the supreme
distributor, and of man, a splendid and liberal claim.
G. Egfel, i D. ab Owain.

Erwyr, a. (gŵyr) Tending to be oblique, or awry.

Erydd, s. m.—pl. t. on (er—ydd) An eagle. *Sil.*

Eryf, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (er—yf) Impulsion, violent exertion.

*Llew ar llyn, a'r llyn ar is Northain,
Ac crydded trwm rhag tramid angau
Fyngd crau ag eryfain.*

A hand on the blade, and the blade on the host of Normandy,
and heavy avenging against the signal of death from the running
of gore with toiling. *Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

*Arf eryf eryr Nanhoensin,
Arf yw arwydd i dychwain.*

The weapon of exertion of the eagle of Nanhoensin, gentle is
the token of its fate. *Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Eryfain, v. a. (eryf) To use exertion.

Eryfed, s. m. (yfed) A quaffing; a carousal.

Eryfed, v. a. (yfed) To drink much, to quaff.

*Eryfais dy wis o'ch wen adaf; diwedd,
Eryfed dy ladd; dy fodd a wraig;
Eryfais amsat
O tar ac arfist.*

I have drunk to excess of thy wine from thy fair hand; having
done, I will deeply quaff thy blood; thy pleasure I will do; mis-
trich will deeply quaff out of gold and silver.
Llywelyn Ferdd, i O. Gwynedd.

Eryl, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (er—yl) A look out.

*Y De y gooster cwn yn eryl, y cyntaf o honrat a gymro iwrch,
neu gwaio, neu ysgyarnawg, o barchen masffydd.*

Where dogs are placed on the watch, the first of them that shall
take a buck, or a fox, or a hare, his owner shall possess whichever
it be. *Welsh Laws.*

Eryl, v. a. (er—yl) To watch, to look after.

Bruna'n l' wera yn ei eryl.

A king with his comeliness guarding him.
L. G. Cethl.

Eryr, s. m.—pl. t. od (er—yr) An eagle. *Eryr*

*melyn, neu eryr curaid, golden eagle; eryr tin-
wyn, ring tail eagle; eryr y mor, eryr y dwfr,
neu pyg-eryr, the osprey.*

North eryr yn ei yllia.

The strength of an eagle in his bank. *Adasc.*

Eryrai, s. f. (eryr) The eagle stone, or ætasia.

Eryraidd, a. (eryr) Aquiline, like an eagle.

Eryran, s. m. (eryr) A young eagle, or eaglet.

Eryrawl, a. (eryr) Aquiline, like an eagle.

Eryres, s. f.—pl. t. an (eryr) A female eagle.

Eryri, s. f. (eryr) What is precipitated, or thrown
out violently, an irruption; the shingles; call-
ed also, *eryr* and *eryrod*. It is the appellation
of the mountainous part of Arvon, called in for-
mer times by the English, the forest of Snowdon

Eryron, s. pl. aggr. (eryr) Eagles; heroes.

*Drywedd derwyddon
Dadani haelion
O hîl eryron o Eryri.*

Dreadle doing of generous ones being born again of the race of
heroes out of Eryri. *Lt. P. Mech.*

Erydyddian, adv. (dydd) Days ago; a good while
ago, some time since.

Erygwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (yagwyddiad) Sup-
portation; a shouldering, or propping up.

*Dryll cadwr cad,
Cafu erygwyddiad.*

The powerful instrument of battle, a fair support. *Taliesin.*

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Erysi, s. m. (eres) Marvellousness; a wonder.

*Lle chwey aserw o erysi byd;
Lle chwey ebyd byd heb oedi.*

Where the bright genius will play his mind being filled with
amazement; where the guests of all the world will play without
one missing. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Erysmeltyrn, adv. (ysmeityrn) Some moments ago;
sometime since; a while ago.

Erystalm, adv. (ystalm) Since a while ago, some
time since, a good while ago.

Erysu, v. a. (eres) To wonder, or to marvel.

*Cenyt cerddorion;
Erysynt cadfion;
Dadwyrair i Prython
A oedd Gwydion.*

Mistrels have sung; men of conflict have wondered at the re-
newed glory to Britons which Gwydion accomplished. *Taliesin.*

ES, s. m. r. Motion from, or a divergency; sepa-
ration, division, or parting from; a shoot, or
dart from. It is used as a prefix in composi-
tion, being of the same force and origin with
the latin *ex*. It is also a termination of femi-
nine personal nouns, and of the third person of
verbs in the preterit.

*Ni wddant cwyd ant rey coddas
Yn dyrddi mothan, mai ydd es.*

They know not where they shall go whom he afflicted, meriting
praise as he went. *Lt. P. Mech, i Rodri.*

Esbayd, s. pl. aggr. (es—pyd) Guests, strangers.

*Goronwy, gwr—
Dawr-goeth, llyddawr yn lly arallwlad,
Dindir gad gynyddas;
Diane ebyd pyd grynha;
Ding gollidau fawg fa.*

Goronwy, a man nobly brave, warlike in the host of a foreign
country, not to be opposed in making the battle to prosper; the
strong hold where guests mutually approach; a token of unfailing
happiness he has been. *Birdwyn Ferdd.*

Esg, s. m. (es) What diverges or shoots out.

Esgaeth, a. (es—caeth) Void of restraint, divest-
ed of bondage; liberty, or free.

Esgaethu, v. a. (esgaeth) To free of bondage.

Esgaldd, a. (esg) Nimble, brisk; smart, gay.

Troi yn esgaldd iawn, to turn very smartly. Sil.

Esgair, s. f.—pl. esgeirian (esg) A shank, a leg, a
limb; a long ridge, a hill, or mountain that
stretches out, whence it is the appellation of
several places; as, *Esgair Weddar, Esgair-yn-
citra, Esgair Gelliauw, Esgair Hir, and Esgair
Galed.*

*Esgair dda i llun i'm bun bach;
Od annos nid yw wynach.*

A well-formed limb my little fair one has got; the one night's
snow is not whiter than it. *S. ab Hywel.*

*Lle cerddo Heng i heugair
Ni chyfyd nag yd na gwair.*

Where she with feeble shank happens to walk there will not
grow nor corn nor hay. *Goronwy Owain, i gwynfyr.*

Esgar, s. m.—pl. t. ion (es—car) A separation, a
divided state; a divorce; an adversary, or
enemy. *Un gar un esgar, common friend and
common foe.*

Cant car a fydd i ddy'n a chant esgar.

A man shall have a hundred friends and a hundred enemies.
Adasc.

Esgar, v. a. (es—car) To separate, to part; to
cast off; to divorce.

Esgarant, s. m.—pl. esgaraint (esgar) An adversary

Nia medd traia, nia traidid esgarant.

Oppression has no hold of him; enemies come not in to him.
Cynddelw.

Esgard, s. m.—pl. t. ion (esgar) A cleft, or chap.

Esgardiaw, v. a. (esgard) To cause to chap.

Esgardd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (esgar) A rupture.

Esgarddawl, a. (esgardd) Tending to disperse.

Esgardde, s. f. (esgardd) A dispersion, a scattering

Dylawyd fy ysgwyd yn esgardde;
Dylant esgarant gwaw o'i bawro.

My shield has been used to dispersion; foes will be accustomed to pain from its shelter.

L. F. Mack.

Esgaredd, s. m. (esgar) Separation, or schism.

Esgaredig, a. (esgar) Separated, parted; divorced

Esgaredigaeth, s. m. (esgaredig) Separation.

Esgariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgar) A separating.

Esgariaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgar) A separation.

Esgariaw, v. a. (esgar) To separate, to part.

Esgarllys, s. m. aggr. (esgar—llys) Birthwort, hart-wort. *Esgarllys gwyn*, round birthwort; *esgarllys hir*, long birthwort; *esgarllys bychan*, periwinkles, or climbers.

Esgaru, v. a. (esgar) To separate, to disjoin.

Esgeddig, a. (esgadd) Smart, nimble; moving with ease. *Corddedied esgoddig*, a smart walk; *dyn esgoddig*, a graceful person.

Yr hawl esgoddig wen-fen o'n bori el llyn a' llynw,
Cwch uchwyn mawr esgoddig—

The comely and graceful fair one, heiress of fawn and complexion, bear the complaint of a lovelock youth.

Yfen Hen.

Esgeirca, v. a. (esgair—ca) To move the shanks.

Esgircawraig, s. f.—pl. esgircawreidd (esgeirca—gwrwg) A walking woman, a walker.

Tobwg odd Elen iddant hwythau; a theg, a gwrwgidd, a by-naws odd; ac esgircawraig dda; a man odd rhwng el dwyall.

Elen was similar to them also; and fair, and effeminate, and kind was she; and a good walking woman; and there was a mark between her eyebrows.

H. Dard—Mabinogion.

Esgeriawg, a. (esgair) Having shanks, or legs.

Esgeirnoeth, a. (esgair—noeth) Bare-legged.

Esgemydd, s. f.—pl. t. au (es—cam) A bench.

Esgeraint, s. pl. aggr. (esgarant) Adversaries.

Tegroni 'th law, idd Geraint, nid chwith,
Er chwydd esgeraint;
Nid bath heb yn llaw ysgeraint;
Nid bydd byth bydwel el gymraist.

Those who art in wrath like Geraint, a kingdom in thy hand is not unworded, notwithstanding the vomiting of adversaries; very different the shaft in the heads of the relatives; those will never be another working to match with him.

L. F. Mack, & Redri.

Esgulus, a. (cael) Negligent, careless, heedless.

Nid esgulus ond gweludawg;
Nid cywir ond ci.

The most careless is a servant; the most faithful is a dog.

Adams.

Esgulusaw, v. n. (esgulus) To disregard.

Esgulusawl, a. (esgulus) Disregarding.

Esgulusdawl, s. m. (esgulus) Negligence.

Esgulusder, s. m. (esgulus) Negligence.

Esgulusdra, s. m. (esgulus) Negligence.

Esgulusedig, a. (esgulus) Neglected.

Esgulusiad, s. m. (esgulus) A neglecting, or disregarding; a carelessly acting.

Esgulusiant, s. m. (esgulus) Indifference.

Esgulusrwydd, s. m. (esgulus) Heedlessness, negligence, or neglectfulness.

Esguluswr, s. m.—pl. esguluswyr (esgulus—gwr) A neglecter; a heedless person.

Esgid, s. f.—pl. t. iau (es—cid) A shoe. *Esgid-iau y gog*, blue bells; *esgid Mair*, lady's slipper; *esgid morforwyrn*, mermaid's shoe, a species of sea-weed.

Esgidiedig, a. (esgid) Furnished with shoes; shod

Esgidiwr, s. m.—pl. esgidwyr (esgid—gwr) A shoe man, or dealer in shoes.

Esglyw, s. m. (esg—llyw) Protection; defence.

Esglywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esglyw) A defending.

Esglywa, v. a. (esglyw) To protect, to defend.

Esgud ei sgud i esglywa gwlad.

Nimble in his hand to defend a country.

Gwarkman.

Esglywyn, v. a. (esglyw) To protect, to defend—

Esgud sgud i esglywyn gwlad.

A nimble hand for defending a country.

McEllyr.

Esgob, s. m.—pl. t. ion (oob) A bishop. *Esgob-gwyn*, white bishop, or bellis major, a herb.

Cae esgob heb dylaw.

Odious is a bishop without learning.

Adams.

Esgobaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (esgob) A bishopric.

Esgobawd, s. f. (esgob) A bishopric; a diocese.

Esgobawl, a. (esgob) Diocesan, or episcopal.

Esgobdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgob—ty) A bishop's palace; a bishopric.

Esgor, s. m.—pl. t. au (es—cor) A partage.

Esgor, v. a. (es—cor) To separate; to dismiss; to quit, to leave off; to bring forth.

Esgoradwy, a. (esgor) Separable, that may be parted, or divided; that may be left off.

Esgordd, s. pl. aggr. (cordd) Such as be out of the circle; *esgorddion*, strangers.

Esgored, s. f. (esgor) What is parted from.

Esgoredfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (esgored) A place of breaking forth, or separation.

Esgoredig, a. (esgor) Separated; delivered.

Esgoredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgoredig) A separation; a quitting; a deliverance.

Esgoredigawl, a. (esgoredig) Parturient.

Esgorfa, s. pl. t. au (esgor) A parturition; a deliverance; a place of deliverance.

Esgorfaich, a. (esgor—baich) Delivered of a load

Ni bu esgorfaich Brynach brach.

The cross of the Highlands have not been free from a burden.

Cynddylan.

Esgori, v. a. (esgor) To separate; to dismiss; to quit; to be delivered, to bring forth.

Esgoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgor) A separating; a delivering; a being delivered; parturition.

Esgoriant, s. m. (esgor) Separation; deliverance.

Esgoriys, s. pl. aggr. (esgor—llys) Birth-wort; called also, *llysiau y galen*; *esgoriys bychan*, climbing birthwort; *esgoriys crwn*, round birthwort; *esgoriys hir*, long birthwort.

Esgorwraig, s. f.—pl. esgorwreidd (esgor—gwrwg) A midwife.

Esgoryd, v. a. (esgor) To part from; to deliver.

Cyn esgar, wrth esgoryd
Morwyn wen addiwyu oeddig.

Before separation, in bringing forth a fair maid thou wert.

H. ab Rhys ab Gwilym.

Esgorydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (esgor) One who takes from, or divides; a deliverer; an accoucher.

Esgud, a. (cud) Swift, quick; nimble; skittish; slipshod; active, diligent.

Mam esgud a was sgwrch ddiawg.

A lazy daughter makes a brisk mother.

Adams.

Un esgud fw dda ddyf;
O'n dal a' gych diawg wyt.

A nimble one am I to his house; going out of his house and his neighbourhood I am a lazy one.

L. G. Colth.

Esgudawg, a. (esgud) Abounding with activity.

Esgudfryd, s. m. (esgud—bryd) Of quick mind.

Esgudfryd, s. m. (esgud—brys) Quick battle.

Esgudogyll, s. m. (esgudawg) The wood-lark.

Esgudwal, s. f. (esgud—gwai) A quickly-moving shelter.

Pian yrrygwyd, esgudwal cywuan
A'r cap-wen am ei bali
Ysgwyd llywelyn.

Who owns the shield, the quickly-moving shelter of the foremost course with the hudding spears around its front!—It is the shield of Llywelyn.

Elywarch Henry, & G. ab Meddwy.

Esgudaw, s. f. (esgud—gwan) A swift career;
Esgudaw garthen, the swift course of conflict.
Esgus, s. m.—pl. t. ion (es—cus) A receding from,
 a refraining; an excuse; an apology.
Esgusaw, v. a. (esgus) To recede; to excuse.
Esgusawd, s. m.—pl. esgusodion (esgus) A refrain-
 ing, or finching from; an excusation.
Esgusawl, a. (esgus) Excusatory; apologetic.
Esgusedig, a. (esgus) Excused; palliated.
Esgusiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgus) An excusing.
Esgusodai, s. m.—pl. esgusodeion (esgusawd) One
 that is excused; one apologized to.
Esgusodawl, a. (esgusawd) Tending to excuse;
 excusatory; palliative.
Esgusedigawl, a. (esgusawd) Excused; remitted.
Esgusedigaeth, s. m. (esgusedig) Excusation,
 the act of excusing.
Esgusedigawl, a. (esgusedig) Palliative.
Esgusodi, v. a. (esgusawd) To apologize.
Esgusodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgusawd) Excusa-
 tion; an excusing, or apologizing.
**Esgusodwr, s. m.—pl. esgusodwyr (esgusawd—
 gwr)** One who excuses, an excuser.
Esgusodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (esgusawd) An ex-
 cuser; an apologist.
Esgutwyth, a. (esgud—gwyth) Quickly provoked.
Dyn esgutwyth, a person easily provoked.
Dyfed.
Esgymawl, a. (cym) Unassociating; unsocial.
Esgymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cym) A dissolving or
 separating a society.
Esgymun, a. (cymun) Excommunicate; accursed,
 execrable; detestable.
Esgymunaw, v. a. (esgymun) To excommunicate,
 to exclude from society.
Esgymunawd, s. m. (esgymun) Excommunication,
 exclusion from society.
Esgymunawl, a. (esgymun) Excommunicate.
Esgymuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgymun) An ex-
 communicating; excommunication.
Esgymunrwydd, s. m. (esgymun) An excommuni-
 cated state; accursedness.
Esgymu, v. a. (cym) To disconnect, to break off
 from associating.
Esgymus, a. (cym) Separated from society.
Esgyn, s. m. (cyn) The act of ascending up.
Esgyn, v. a. (cyn) To ascend, to mount, to rise.
Esgynadwy, a. (esgyn) Ascendable, that may be
 ascended, or mounted.
Esgynawl, a. (esgyn) Ascendant; ascending.
Esgynedig, a. (esgyn) Mounted up, ascended.
Esgynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgynedig) The
 act of ascending; ascension.
Esgynfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (esgyn) An ascent, rise,
 or acclivity; a getting up; a horse-block.
Esgynfaen, s. m.—pl. esgynfaen (esgyn—maen) A
 mounting stone, a horse-block.
When yn fydaf ar ben yr esgynfaen acw i'rh arwa di.
And I shall be on the top of yonder horse-block to stay for thee.
H. O. ab Urien—Mabingion.
Esgynglwm, s. m.—pl. esgynglwm (esgyn—clwm)
 An ascending node, in astronomy.
Esgyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgyn) A rising, or
 ascending; ascension; acclivity.
Esgyniadawl, a. (esgyniad) Ascensive, rising.
Esgyniaith, s. f. (esgyn—iaith) A climax.
Esgynlwr, s. m.—pl. esgynlwr (esgyn—lwr)
 A scaffold; a raised platform.
Esgynwr, s. m.—pl. esgynwyr (esgyn—gwr) One
 who mounts up; an ascender.
Esgynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (esgyn) An ascender.

Esgyr, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (es—gyr) A day's plough-
 ing with one yoke; an acre. **Esgyr Gwyngw,**
Esgyr Milygr; places so called.
Esgyrnawl, a. (asgwrn) Ossific; of bony nature.
Esgyrndy, s. m.—pl. t. au (asgwrn—ty) A bone-
 house or a charnel house.
Esgyrniad, s. m. (asgwrn) Ossification; a boning
Esgyrniawg, a. (asgwrn) Having bones, bony.
Esgyrnle, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (asgwrn—lle) A char-
 nel-house, or ossuary.
Esgyrnlyd, a. (asgwrn) Of a bony nature, osseous
Esgyrnlym, a. (asgwrn—llym) Sharp-boned.
Esgyrnlymedd, s. m. (asgwrnlym) Scragginess,
Esgyrnawg, s. m. (asgwrn) Fullness of bones.
Esgyrnygawl, a. (esgrynwg) Grinning, gnashing.
Esgyrnygfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (esgrynwg) A place
 of grinning, or gnashing of teeth.
Esgyrnygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esgrynwg) A grin-
 ning; a gnashing the teeth.
Esgyrnygu, v. a. (esgrynwg) To grin, to gnash the
 teeth: to chop bones, to bone.
Esill, s. m.—pl. t. ion (all) A member; offspring.
Esillt, s. m.—pl. t. ion (esill) Offspring, issue.
Esillydd, s. pl. aggr. (esillt) Offspring, progeny.
Esillydd, s. pl. aggr. (esill) Offspring, progeny.
Eslin, a. (es) Apt to fly out, or burst; perturbed.
Esling, s. m. (eslin) The act of breaking out. *Yr*
oeddwn i yn esling gwyllt ganddo, I was in a wild
tumult with it, or I could hardly contain myself
on account of it. Sil.

Tras dywn giyw aswyn, giew esing ofal,
Ofynig Masgynny;
Mab Owain carifain coelwig,
Mawr rad gwialodad gwelwig.

*It was oppression to take away the guardian chief, the brave dis-
 tributor of care, the hope of the country of Masgyn; the son of*
Owain, the portended treasure, the great gift of the distributor of
blissings. Gwa. Esgyl, i B. ab Owain.

Esiw, a. (es) In a state of privation, or destitute.
Esiwaw, v. a. (esiw) To cause privation.
Esiwydd, s. m. (esiw) A state of privation.
Esiwyddawl, a. (esiwydd) Necessitous, needy.
Esiwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esiwydd) A feeling
 want; privation, or destitution.
Esiwyddu, v. a. (esiwydd) To experience want.
Esmwyth, a. (mwyth) Soft, or smooth to the feel;
 easy; quiet; agreeable, comfortable.

Esmwythaf gwaith yr moethu.

The easiest work is so said.

Adage.

All faw esmwyth a llawn dawn,
A balch lle bawn, a brywus,
A llawenaf dyn i'm phwy?
A heddyw 'dd wy'n eddfus!

*I have been comfortable, and full of enjoyment, and proud
 wherever I was, and wanton, and the merriest man in my com-
 munity, and to day I am oppressed with care! Hep. T. Phylip.*

Esmwythiad, s. m. (esmwyth) A softening; qui-
 eting; a mollifying, or assuaging.
Esmwythiawl, a. (esmwyth) Mollificative.
Esmwythator, ger. (esmwyth) Making easy.
Esmwythau, v. a. (esmwyth) To soften, to molli-
 fy; to become easy or composed.
Esmwythaw, v. a. (esmwyth) To soften, to make
 soft and easy; to ease, to emolliify; to assuage;
 to quiet; to be easy, or quiet.
Esmwythawl, a. (esmwyth) Mollient, assuasive.
Esmwythder, s. m. (esmwyth) Softness; easiness;
 quietness; tranquillity; ease, rest.

Tri dyn ni charant eu gwlad: a garo ei fol, a garo gyfoeth, ac
a garo esmwythder.

Three persons who have no regard for their country; that loves
his belly, that loves wealth, and that loves ease. Barddon.

Esmwythdra, s. m. (esmwyth) Softness to the feel,
 easiness; quietness, stillness, rest.
Esmwythedig, a. (esmwyth) Softened, mollified.

Esmwythedigaeth, s. m. (esmwythedig) The act of giving ease, or quietness; mollification.

Esmwythiad, s. m. (esmwyth) A softening; a quieting; mollification.

Esmwythiant, s. m. (esmwyth) A state of ease.

Esmwythid, s. m. (esmwyth) A state of ease, rest.

Esmwythitor, sup. (esmwythid) To be easing.

Esmwythyd, s. m. (esmwyth) A state of ease.

Esogryn, s. f. (gogryn) An inflammation about the jaws, or the mumps.

Esplydd, u. (plydd) Delicate, tender, or soft.

Afallen baren bodau esplydd—
A dyf yn argel yn argoeddydd.

Sweet apple tree with delicate blossoms—that grows a shelter in the forests. *Myrddin.*

Esplydden, s. f.—pl. t. au (esplydd) A pippin.

Esail, s. m.—pl. t. ion (sill) Offspring, issue.

Esailiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esail) A generation.

Esailiaw, v. a. (esail) To beget offspring.

Esailing, s. m. (esail) An origin, or source.

O'r cadetru coddi hawl kirdidig;
O Gadell ener o gadelling;
O'r glan esailid gloew esailing;
O'r giyw giew dywal ni dai ni diag.

Of the munificent mighty ones of far extending claim; of Gadell's stock of Cadellian power; of the pure offspring of the splendid source; of the chief brave and fierce that will not concede, that will not flinch. *Cynddelin, i Rhyd Fielded.*

Essillt, s. m.—pl. t. ion (esail) Offspring, issue.

Essillydd, s. pl. aggr. (esail) Offspring, progeny.

Essillyd, s. pl. aggr. (esail) Offspring, issue.

Essillydd, s. pl. aggr. (esail) Offspring, progeny.

Podwaredd welygordd, podwerydd molaidd.
Molaifi lyw ai dyryllydd;
Mawr dorf darf gylarf gyweithydd,
Madogion Madawg esaillydd.

The fourth community; a fourth panegyric, I will praise him who deserves it; a mighty host striking terror when an auxiliary with the mutual weapon, Madogion, the offspring of Madog. *Cynddelin.*

Fat, s. m. (es) A partition, or parting from.

Estawl, a. (est) Tending to separate or part.

Estrawn, s. m.—pl. estronion (trawn) One of a separate community; a stranger, a foreigner.

Dai llied, gofid, ac afar,
A chae wrth estrawn a char.

Holding malice, pain and vexation, and hatred to stranger and friend. *Ow. ab Selynn.*

Estriciad, s. m. (estrig) A hastening, a bustling.

Estriciaw, v. a. (estrig) To bustle, to brush away, to make haste; to be active.

Estrig, a. (estr) Apt to dart away; quick.

Estronaidd, a. (estrawn) Strange, extraneous.

Estronawg, a. (estrawn) Extraneous; strange.

A'rh folaf, filwr pedrydawg;
A'rh folant pymthecant cadeirlawg;
Rhythfawr ar y sydd estronlawg.

I will praise thee, warrior of swift career; fifteen hundred pre-riding birds will extol thee; thou wilt be greatly praised by such as are strange. *Ll. P. Mech, i Lywelyn I.*

Estronawl, a. (estrawn) Tending to estrange; foreign; extraneous.

Carawa a erchis gened—i gadw yys Prydain ar longau ar y moredydd yn i chylch rhag gormosedd y gaeu estroullion gened-oeidd.

Caron demanded permission to guard the isle of Britain with ships, upon the seas surrounding it, against the depredations of foreign nations. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Estronedig, a. (estrawn) Estranged, alienated.

Estroneiddiad, s. m. (estronaidd) An estranging.

Estroneiddiaw, v. a. (estronaidd) To be estranged; to render estranged.

Estroneiddiawl, a. (estronaidd) Apt to estrange.

Estrones, s. f.—pl. t. au (estrawn) A strange female, or a strange woman.

Onid yn estronessu y cyfrifaf cfe ynni!

Did he not consider us to be strangers! *Genesis xxxi. 13.*

Estroni, v. a. (estrawn) To estrange, to alienate.

Ni ellid ei wahana i wrtho, na'i estroni er a ddwyetol nob.

He could not be separated from him, nor could he be alienated for what any body could say. *H. Bown & Hammon—Mabonagton.*

Estroniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (estrawn) An estranging; estrangement; alienation.

Estroniaeth, s. m. (estrawn) An estrangement.

Estl, s. m.—pl. estion (est—yl) What ranges.

Estyll, s. pl. aggr.—pl. t. od (astell) Slit boards, or shingles; laths, or staves. *Estyll dyraeyn, winding blades.*

Estyllawg, a. (estyll) Having shingles or boards.

Estylledig, a. (estyll) Being done with boards.

Estyllen, s. f. dim.—pl. t. au (estyll) A shingle, or thin split board; a board; a close-stool.

Estyllfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (estyll) A board yard.

Estyllodi, v. a. (estyll) To slit into boards.

Estyllu, v. a. (estyll) To do with shingles.

Estyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (es—tyn) Extent; in law, a grant, or investiture; the act of investing with possession when seisin is given of an estate.

Estyn, v. a. (es—tyn) To extend, to stretch out, to enlarge; to stretch, to reach, to hold out; to invest, or make a grant of.

Dyn wyf o giwyr yu dwyn gies;
Os dyn fywn estyn i'f enioes.

I am one bearing the smart of a wound; if thou art a kind maid lengthen my life. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Estynadwy, a. (estyn) Extensible, ductile; that may be extended, stretched, or reached out.

Estynawl, a. (estyn) Extensive, extending; stretching, or reaching out; invested, or having seisin

Os derfydd i'r argiwydd geislaw cymhell o llydd y rhaf ai boad estynol o dir o fywn ei gyfoeth ei, ai ddytyr llydd llddys o gyfaill.

If the prince should attempt to compel those that are not invested with seisin of land within his jurisdiction to serve in the army, the law says they ought not to be obliged to serve. *Welsh Laws.*

Estynedig, a. (estyn) Extended, stretched out.

Estynedigaeith, s. m. (estynedig) An extension.

Estynedigawl, a. (estynedig) Of an extending, enlarging, or stretching quality.

Estyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (estyn) A reaching out, stretching, or extending; extension; continuation; a giving possession, investiture.

Estyniawg, a. (estyn) Having extension, extended

Estyn, v. a. (estyn) To extend, to stretch.

Estynwefl, s. f.—pl. t. au (estyn—gweff) A pointing lip; a long snout.

Estynwr, s. m.—pl. estynwyr (estyn—gwr) An extender, one who stretches, a reacher out.

Estynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (estyn) An extender.

Estyr, s. m.—pl. estrod (est—yr) That darts away

Est, v. a. (es) To push away; to range out.

Eswrn, s. m.—pl. esyrnau (swrn) The joint next to the foot of animals, the fet-lock joint.

Esyddyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (syddyn) A mansion, a dwelling place.

Tri phrif lys arbennig sydd i dri mychedyn dyddawg Cymru yn esyddynau breinlun iddynt; un yw Aberffraw yn Ngwynedd, Dinefwr yn y Deheaf, a Mathrafal Wynfa yn Mhowys.

There are three appropriate courts for the three supreme princes of Wales as privileged mansions for them; one is Aberffraw in Gwynedd, Dinefwr in the South, and Mathrafal Gwynfa in Powys Trisodd.

Esyddynawg, a. (esyddyn) Having a dwelling.

Esyddynawl, a. (esyddyn) Relating to a dwelling.

Esyddyniad, s. m. (esyddyn) A fixing a dwelling.

Esyddyn, v. a. (esyddyn) To settle a habitation.

Esyllt, s. f. (syllt) That is fair, or open to view.

The name of several famous women.

Esyllwg, s. f. (syllwg) That abounds with prospects. It is the name of a part of South Wales,

Intinied Siliuria, and was of considerable extent in ancient times. It was also called *Gwent*.
Eyth, *s. pl. aggr.* (aeeth) Sharp sticks, waggets.
Eythu, *v. a.* (esyth) To drive a stake through.
Etwyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (tewyn) A firebrand.

Gwell y llyng dau etwys nog an.

Two firebrands will burn better than one!

Adage.

Etifaw, *v. a.* (tifaw) To inherit, to possess.

Etifawg, *a.* (tifawg) Having an inheritance.

Etifawl, *a.* (tifawl) Hereditary, hereditary.

Etifedd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (tifedd) A birth; an infant; an heir.

Nid bodder ond etifedd.

The supreme pleasure is an heir.

Adage.

Etifeddawg, *a.* (etifedd) Having a child, or lying in childbed.

Etifeddawl, *a.* (etifedd) Hereditary, hereditary.

Nid etifeddawl neb i dala ddydded dros ei rieni.

No body is hereditary to pay a debt on account of his parents.

Welsh Laws.

Etifeddedig, *a.* (etifedd) Made hereditary.

Etifeddes, *s. f.—pl. t. an* (etifedd) A female inheritor, an heiress.

Etifediad, *s. m.* (etifedd) An inheriting; possession.

Etifeddiath, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (etifedd) An inheritance, or heritage.

Etifeddiant, *s. m.* (etifedd) An inheritance.

Etifeddu, *v. a.* (etifedd) To inherit, to possess by hereditary right.

Etifeddwy, *s. m.* (etifedd—gwy) A child-bed.

Etifeddwr, *s. m.—pl. etifeddwr* (etifedd—gwr) An inheritor, or one who holds by heirship.

Etifad, *s. m.* (tifad) A getting inheritance.

Etifant, *s. m.* (tifant) Heirship, heritage.

Eto, *conj.* (ed—to) Yet, still, also; however; nevertheless.

Eto, *adv.* (ed—ton) Yet, again, once more, another time, still; hitherto.

Gwrach a fydd marw ato yn Ehiw Fabon.

An old woman will die again in Ehiw Fabon.

Adage.

Etton, *conj.* (ed—ton) Yet, still.

adv. Again.

A chaf—

Y gan hys etton atib?

Shall I obtain from this female yet an answer.

G. ed. D. ab Tudur.

Etwa, *conj.* (ed—gwa) Yet, still.

adv. Yet, again.

Etwaeth, *conj.* (ed—gwaeth) Yet, still.

adv. Yet.

ETH, *s. m. r.* That is in motion, or progression; a pervading quality.

Ethais, *s. m.* (tais) What is spread or laid out.

Craed yr edman a'i larian llae.

Cathfodawg coed, cedri i beithais.

I have the little bird with her mild voice, filling the woods with song, firm is her seat.

Gwalchmai.

Ethol, *s. m.* (tol) Choice, election.

a. Select.

Ethol, *v. a.* (ethol) To elect, to select, to choose.

Etholadwy, *a.* (ethol) That may be chosen.

Etholedig, *a.* (ethol) Elected, elect, chosen.

Etholedigion i ddidrac beuan, chosen as objects of endless torments.

Etholedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (etholedig) The act of choosing, or electing, selection.

Etholi, *v. a.* (ethol) To elect, to choose, to select.

Etholiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ethol) An election.

Etholiadawl, *a.* (etholiad) Elective, selecting.

Etholiant, *s. m.* (ethol) Election, or choice.

Etholwr, *s. m.—pl. etholwr* (ethol—gwr) One who elects, an elector.

Etholydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ethol) An elector.

Etholyddiaeth, *s. m.* (etholydd) Electorship.

Ethrefiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (trefiad) Domestication.

Ethrefig, *a.* (trefig) Domestical, homely.

Ethrefigaw, *v. a.* (ethrefig) To domesticate.

Ni'm ethrefig Daw a dig-fryd eoch;

Ni luddiwa i'w heb newid breuddwyd.

God will not domesticate me with an angry-minded guest; I would not abstract any one to change a dream.

Gwalchmai.

Ethrefigawl, *a.* (ethrefig) Apt to domesticate.

Ethrefu, *v. a.* (trefu) To domesticate.

Ethrewyn, *v. a.* (trewyn) To conciliate, to pacify.

Ethria, *s. m.* (trin) A conflict, a toll.

Castell Mathrafi, mwth werin wythawg.

Du peithiawg poeth ethria.

The castle of Mathrafi where there is a pampered furious throng, is black and open from fiery conflict.

L. P. Moth.

Ethrinaw, *v. a.* (ethrin) To conflict; to toll.

Ethrinlad, *s. m.* (ethrin) A conflicting.

Ethrinawl, *a.* (ethrin) Conflicting, toiling.

Ethryb, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (tryb) Cause, or occasion. *O ethryb*, because, on account of.

Ponallysig fy nghof ymghyfaeth.

Yn ethryb caru Carwyn felia.

Distracted is my memory in the spring season, on account of loving a young fair one of Carwyn.

Gwalchmai.

Ethrychwil, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (try—chwil) A lizard.

Ethryllith, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tryllith) Intuition.

Ethryllithawg, *a.* (ethryllith) That is instructed.

Ethrywyllt, *a.* (trywyllt) Ferocious, furious.

Ethrywyn, *v. a.* (trywyn) To conciliate.

Eyth nid ethrywyn, heb wg.

Y ddwy-wlad i ddas oiwg.

Never will the two countries draw the attention of his eyes so as to take away the frown.

Bede Aurdrem.

Pan ddol angus—

Ni ddichon neb atib yn

Deith rywyr, nag ethrewyn.

When death comes, no body will be able to answer to as a long journey, nor to pacify.

Dr. S. Chas.

Ethw, *v. a.* (eth) To go, to proceed, to move off.

Cau ethw dy byyll gan wyllien mynydd.

A thy ban yn agro.

Pwy wedych gwedy lango?

Since thy intellect is gone with the dark spirits of the mountain, and thyself dejected, who shall reign after lango?

Cyffwrdd Myrddin.

Eithwyl o wiu-mwyf yn lach.

I am become well from excess of passion.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ethw, *a.* (eth) Of a pervading quality.

Ethy, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (eth) A sharp point; a spur

Greddf gwr, oed gwas.

Gwyrch un dda—

Coddyfauw gws glas.

Ethy aur a phan.

The perfection of a man, the age of a youth had the gallant one of tumult; a gushing sword blue and bright, golden spur and bridle.

Amoria.

Eu, *pron. pl.* (ei) Their, them. *Eu tadau*, their fathers; *eu hunain*, themselves; *eu lladd a wnaid*, kill them he would; *garw eu bed yma*, their being here is terrible.

Enad, *s. f.—pl. euaid* (au) The pink. It is also the veronica, or speedwell, also called *gwrnerth*, *dail duon da*, *craith unnos*, and *llysiaw*.

llywelyn, *euad ddu*, black yles; *euad goch*, red yles.

Enain, *v. a.* (au) To be moving, or wandering.

Nid egnid alltud:

Nid ddrygathu drud;

Nid chwaunawg ynyd i chwethin.

Let the exile be wandering; let the furious be raving; let the dilly be fond of larking.

Llywarch Hw.

Enawg, *a.* (au) Guilty, false, imperfect.

Eaddon, *s. pl. aggr.* (an) Acarus, or mites.

Euddonawg, *a.* (euddon) Abounding with mites.

Euddoni, *v. a.* (euddon) To breed mites; to be-

come mity. *Blawd weid tuddoni*, meal having become mity.

Eugi, v. a. (neg) To bawl, to cry out, to shriek.

Eulon, s. pl. aggr. (aul) Excrements, dung.

Eulon geifr, goat's dung.

Eulon, v. a. (eulon) To void excrements.

Eulun, s. m.—pl. t. od (an—llun) A false image.

Euocand, s. m. (euawg) A making guilty; a becoming guilty, or wicked.

Euoclawi, a. (euawg) Tending to make guilty.

Euocan, v. a. (euawg) To make guilty; to become guilty.

Euocan a wnaethoch, a lled y cyflawn, yr hwn nid gwrthwyndodd chwil.

You have become guilty in slaying the righteous, the one who has not opposed you. *W. Sallisbury, Iago 2.*

Euod, s. pl. aggr. (au) Worms in a sheep's liver.

Euogand, s. m. (euawg) A making guilty, or condemning; a becoming guilty.

Euogau, v. a. (euawg) To make guilty; to condemn; to become guilty.

Ni ddanfones Daw i Fab i'r byd i euogau y byd.

God did not send his Son into the world to condemn the world. *Merchug Croyddad.*

Euogfarn, s. f.—pl. t. an (euawg—barn) A sentence of guilt; condemnation.

Euogfarniad, s. m. (euogfarn) Condemnation.

Euogfarnu, v. a. (euogfarn) To judge guilty.

Euogi, v. a. (euawg) To make guilty, to condemn

Euogrwydd, s. m. (euawg) Guiltiness, guilt.

Euon, s. pl. aggr. (au) Bots, a species of worms in the entrails of horses.

Eurafal, s. m.—pl. t. au (aur—afal) An orange.

Eurafallach, s. f. (aur—afallach) An orangery.

Euraid, a. (aur) Golden, of gold, or like gold.

Euraid, a. (aur) Of the nature of gold, golden.

Euraint, s. m. (aur) What is made of gold.

Euraw, v. a. (aur) To do with gold; to gild; to make splendid, to embellish.

Eurodd ierwerth, gwin-werth gan, Eriyodd gwir gyfodd gwin, Ardd teg o oron teg, O ddu Daw, a eurodd dyn.

ierwerth, of high-priced wine, last year at a true banquet of wine, embellished a fair oration of purest accent, the gift of God, and which man hath embellished. *Sefyns.*

Ewyddan a gafu sydd gybon; Ewydd i law euraui i gerdorion.

He obtained offices that are just; the office of his hand his ministers to supply with gold. *L. G. Cofai.*

Eurawd, s. m. (aur) The act of doing with gold.

Eurawg, a. (aur) Abounding with gold.

Eurawl, a. (aur) Belonging to gold; auriate.

Eurben, s. m.—pl. t. au (aur—pen) The gilt-head, a fish; called also *banwes*.

Eurbibau, s. pl. aggr. (aur—pib) Orpiment.

Eurdafawd, s. m. (aur—dafawd) A golden tongue

Eurdafodiawg, a. (eurdafawd) Golden tongued.

Eurdalaeth, s. f.—pl. eurdaleithiau (aur—talmeth)

A gold fillet, or coronet.

Eurdaleithlawg, a. (eurdalaeth) Golden-crowned

Eurdo, s. m. (aur—do) A gold covering. a. Covered, or plated, with gold. *Llurg eurdo*, gold-covered corset.

Eurddonen, s. f. (aur—dawn) The gold-gifted; an appellation for the river Jordan.

Bodd e y twylf hael rwyf rhiau, Ar ian Eurddonen, u i ddolen.

Be it that I repay the bounteous Lord of lords, on the banks of Jordan, for the sake of his merits. *Rin. ab Iwanochmaw.*

Eurdoroh, a. f.—pl. t. an (aur—toroh) A golden wreath; being an ornament of distinction worn by the ancient warriors.

Eurdorohawg, a. (eurdoroh) Having a gold wreath

Or a noth Cenneth a eurdorohawg, Ar agau Myrddinwg myrddinwg mawr, Ni ddawh yd dderwch, a bardh Brythnos Goleuon yr bawl well an Cyron.

Of all that went to Cenneth of those wearing the golden coronet on the errand of his ydlig gentle leader of the throng, there can be not told of shame on the part of the Britons of Goleuon, a mighty man better than Cyron. *Anarfin.*

Eurdreth, s. f. (aur—treth) Gold tribute.

Eurdywod, s. m. aggr. (aur—tywod) Gold dust.

Eurddail, s. pl. aggr. (aur—dail) Gold leaves.

Eurddalen, s. f. (aur—dalen) Gold leaf.

Eurddalenydd, s. m. (eurddalen) A gold-beater.

Eurde, a. (aur—de) Covered with gold, gilt.

Eurddraenen, s. f. (eurddrain) The barberry tree. It is also called *pru melyn*.

Eurddrain, s. pl. (aur—drain) Barberry trees.

Euredig, a. (aur) Done with gold; auriate.

Eurem, s. f. (aur—em) A golden jewel.

Eurenan, s. pl. aggr. (aur—genau) Golden lips.

a. Golden-mouthed; eloquent.

Eurfain, s. m.—pl. eurfain (aur—maen) A chrysolite.

Eurfail, s. f.—pl. eurfailen (aur—mael) A golden goblet.

Eurfal, s. m.—pl. t. an (aur—bel) An orange.

Eurfanadl, s. pl. aggr. (aur—banadl) Dyer's greenweed; also called *corfenadl*, *grughyon*, and *benadlos*.

Eurfawd, s. m. (aur—blawd) Gold powder.

Eurfawd ei ygywyd, his gold-powdered shield.

Eurfodrwy, s. f. (aur—modrwy) A gold ring.

Eurfodrwyawg, a. (eurfodrwy) Goldringed.

Eurfrodiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (aur—brodiad) Gold embroidery; gold brocade.

Eurfrodiawg, v. a. (aur—brodiawg) To embroider with gold; to brocade.

Eurfrodiawg, a. (aur—brodiawg) Embroidered with gold; brocaded with gold.

Eurgaen, s. f. (aur—caen) A golden surface.

a. Covered, or sprinkled over with gold.

Eurgain, a. (aur—cain) Of golden brightness.

Eurgain. march Maethgw Gwynedd, a roen y gawyll wrth yr adar gwyllion i ddangrwy y ffordd i'w chariad.

EURGAIN, the daughter of Maethgw Gwynedd, fastened a torch to the wild fowls to show the way to her lover. *Mediogion.*

Eurgalch, s. m. (aur—calch) Gold enamel. a. Gold-enamelled.

Olyw glaw— Gwalch ya eurgalch, yn eurgaw.

A brave leader, a hawk in gold enamel, in gold armour. *Cynddaleu, t. O. ab Meddyg.*

Eurged, s. f.—pl. t. ion (aur—ced) A gold treasure

Rhed eurged ergyd troe Wynedd;

Rhyd gwynid gwan-fardd Arllechwedd.

The gold treasure will take a course over Wynedd; the poor bard's road to happiness is Arllechwedd. *Sefyns.*

Eurglawr, s. m.—pl. eurglorian (aur—clawr) A cover or flat surface of gold.

Oedd argledd gwir dir dilyn.

Ar eurglawr yr arglyddd Rhys.

He was truly and doubtless the trusty protection of the golden plain of the lord Rhys. *Fyddiged Dyfion.*

Eurgoron, s. f. (aur—coron) Gold crown.

Eurgoronawg, a. (eurgoron) Golden crowned.

Eurgrawn, s. f. (aur—crawn) A collection of gold; a treasure.

Or chudd dyn dir dya arall or chuddaw path yddu, pedair cotlawg cyfruth a gully gorchonawg y mae agori dalar, ac y gaddfa; gold eurgrawn fydd, canys brein blaen bob eurgrawn.

If a person shall dig the head of another person for the purpose of hiding something in it, the owner of the head shall have fourpence in law for opening the earth, and the board; except it shall be a treasure of gold, for the king owns every board of gold. *Welsh Laws.*

Eargwydr, a. (aur—cwydr) Strewn with gold, scattered over with gold.

Tal ysgwyd eargwydr toryn yn fuan.

The front of the gold-bermpled shield they quickly broke.
O. Cyfilyng.

Eariad, s. m.—pl. t. an (aur) A doing with gold.

Earin, a. (aur) Of gold, like gold, golden.

*Ar llaw Owain bael, hawl dilyn
Cyfrinach, y mas gorfwach pario.*

*Upon the hand of generous Owain, the pure chain of heroic
pario, there in the golden casket.*
Cyneddaw.

Earinaw, v. a. (aurin) To make like gold.

Earinawg, a. (aurin) Having the nature of gold.

Earinawl, a. (aurin) Of the nature of gold.

*Ti cyr aegyr angardawel
Taw yb lya bestr carinawl.*

*Thou eagle of the vehement spear, thine the court with golden
spear.*
Ll. P. Moeh, i D. ab Owain.

Earinllys, s. m. (aurin—llys) St. John's wort.

Eariaw, a. (aur—llaw) Gold handed; manifold.

Earien, a. f.—pl. t. i (aur—llen) Arras.

Earin, s. m. (aur—llin) The raw silk.

Eariw, s. m. (aur—llw) Gold colour. a. Of the
colour of gold; yellow-hued.

Eariw, s. m. (aur—llw) That is of golden colour;
ornament, or yellow arsenic.

Eariw, s. m. aggr. (aur—llys) Orache. It is also
called, *y llaw gwyn.*

Earmyddawg, a. (aur—myddedawg) Abound-
ing with golden circles or arches.

*Barneddolwg llym arbyn carban—
Earyra baello; baelgyr bael,
Briod y perthist pario ag arian.*

*The gold-circling beverage the golden flagon receives; the
golden horns of the buffalo; the high horns of the ox, thou hast
ever drenched towards us.*
Cyneddaw, i Med. ab Mynydd.

Earon, s. f. (aur—on) The bean-trefoil tree.

*Earon dale bael,
Afarw dale alyd.*

The herbaceous held in mind that your wild nature was foreign.
Talcein, Cad. Godeu.

Earrwy, s. m.—pl. t. ion (aur—rhwy) A gold ring

Earrwyawg, a. (aurwy) Wearing a gold ring.

Earsiderawg, a. (aur—siderawg) Laced with gold

Earwaith, s. m. (aur—gwaith) A gold work.

Earwallt, s. m. (aur—gwallt) Golden hair. *Eur-
wallt y forwyn*, common hair-moss.

Eurwawd, s. m. (aur—gwawd) Golden panegyric

Eurwawn, a. (aur—gwawn) Golden gossamer.

*Tell, dwir tyfod eurwawn,
Cad i'r dya goderfawr dawl.*

*Tell, whose water is the source of golden flying circles, let the
fair person establish grace.*
D. ab Owlym.

Eurwawr, s. f. (aur—gwawr) A golden dawn.

Eurwch, s. m. (aur) What is made of gold.

Eurwedd, s. f. (aur—gwedd) A golden, or fine
appearance. a. Golden-hued, yellow-hued.

Eurwern, s. f. (aur—gwern) Lime tree.

Eurwialen, s. f. (aur—gwial) Golden-rod.

Eurych, s. m.—pl. t. od (aur) A goldfinch, a
worker in gold; a goldsmith; a worker of metal;
a tinker.

Mai dau eurych.

Like two tinkers.

Adage.

Eurychaeth, s. m. (eurych) The trade, or art, of
a goldsmith; the art of working metals.

*Er achab craft eurychaeth,
I chad o ddiol yd arth.*

To preserve the trade of jewelry the went to a smithy of heaven.
D. ab Owlym, i Forfudd.

Eurychawl, a. (eurych) Of a goldsmith's trade.

Eurychwaith, s. m. (gwaiith) Goldsmith's work.

Eurydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (aur) A goldsmith.

Euryll, s. m. dim. (aur) A golden jewel or toy.

Euryr, s. m. dim. (aur) A golden trinket.

Eurysgwyd, s. f. (aur—yagwyd) A gold shield.

a. Having a golden shield.

EW, s. m. r. What has aptness to glide; what is
clear, smooth, or sleek.

Ewa, s. m. dim. (owythr) An squeal, in feed speech

Ewach, s. m. (gwach) A weakling, or a fribble.

Ewaint, s. pl. (gwaint) Kouth, young people.

*Bid sahygar diriad, bid far pob ewaint,
Bid hantist i dylodeg,
Bid addfryn yw aecwys medd.*

*Let the mischievous be disgusting, let all young people be strong,
to poverty let old age come, let mead be pleasant in the feast.*
Llywarch Hen.

Ewerddon, s. f. (gwerddon) A green spot of ground;
the Welsh name of Ireland.

Ewerddonig, a. (ewerddon) Like green Erin.

Ewi, v. a. (ew) To listen, to hear, to attend.
Ewas ar lais adar, I have listened to the song
of birds.

Ewiar, a. (ew) Smooth; clear; sleek, glossy.

Nu car—

*March mawrthig, gwythig, gwaith, awar,
Ffawddas, a phreiddias ewiar.*

*He loves not thy magnificent steeds, mawrthig, gwythig, awar, and
wanton, nor the sleek herds.*
Ll. P. Moeh, i Llywelyn I.

Ewig, s. f.—pl. t. od (ew—ig) A hind; a deer.

*Ewigod sy yn rheslaw,
Ya waldwyr ry drymlwg draw;
Rhodant, a seidiast yn wyllt,
Elsan gyr sawp gorwyllt.*

*Hinds are wandering about fodder, in wilderness and very
heavy; they ran, they wildly skip about for want of a wanton bod-
died husband.*
T. Frye, i cysn loru.

Ewin, s. f.—pl. t. edd (ew—in) A nail of the fin-
gers, or toes; a talon, or claw, of birds; a di-
vision of the horny substance of the foot of any
animal, that is divided, or cloven. *Ewin ebill*,
the screw, or edge of an auger.

Ewinallt, s. f. (ewin—allt) A steep cliff.

Ewinaw, v. a. (ewin) To use the nails, to claw.

*Du i gwyddost, yd i gweddys,
Yn i dep ewinaw dyn.*

Well thou knowest they suit thee, to claw a person's head.
Rhis. Iorwerth.

Ewinawg, a. (ewin) Having nails, or claws.

Glywa wrach—

Ewinawg, gwaithawg prof.

I could have a hag, furnished with claws and strong of grip.
D. ab Owlym.

Ewinbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (ewin—pren) A girder,
or binder, in carpentry.

Ewinfedd, s. f.—pl. t. i (ewin—bedd) A nail's
measure, a nail.

Ni chad—

Winfedd oil o'i anffod wr.

Thou wilt not, man, get a nail's breadth against his will.

R. Brynllips.

Ewingraff, a. (ewin—craff) That is sharp clawed.
s. f. A grimalkin.

Ewingrwn, a. (ewin—crwn) That is turned as a
nail. s. m. German text writing.

Ewinor, s. f. (ewin—gor) A whitlow.

Ewinrew, s. f. (ewin—rheu) Nipping frost; numb-
ness of the fingers, or toes, from a cold. a.
Frostbitten.

Ewinwag, s. f. (ewin—gwag) An agnail.

Ewn, a. (gwn) Powerful; impetuous; bold.

Ewnder, s. m. (ewn) Impetuosity; boldness.

Ewni, v. a. (ewn) To become impetuous.

Ewybr, s. f. (gwybr) What abounds with veloci-
ty; the firmament; the atmosphere.

Ewybr, a. (gwybr) Having velocity, full of mo-
tion; quick; nimble. *Yn ewybr*, quickly.

—Gwir mai dithraf,
Rhag ei ddarfed, ddyfod yr haf:
A lloeddau wybr ewybraf
A llawen haaf.—

Truly it is vexation, lest it should have an end, that ever the summer should come; and the garish *swiftest* moving welkin, and the smiling sun. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ewybraidd, a. (ewybr) Of a swift nature.
Ewybraw, v. a. (ewybr) To move with velocity, to brandish; to vibrate; to glitter, to shine with a trembling light; to dart.
Ewybrawl, a. (ewybr) Apt to be swift.
Ewybrddrud, a. (ewybr—drud) Swiftly-fierce.

Ymlithrow a orag Arthur y gantho, a'i garaw ya ewybrddrud.
Arthur staid out of his hold, beating him with blows *swifly*-fierce. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ewybredd, s. m. (ewybr) Velocity, swiftness.
Ewybren, s. f. (ewybr) Firmament, atmosphere.
Ewybrenawl, a. (ewybr) Atmospheric.
Ewybriad, s. m. (ewybr) A moving with velocity.
Ewydn, a. (gwydn) Tough, clammy, viscous.
Ewydnaw, v. a. (ewydn) To become viscous.
Ewydnedd, s. m. (ewydn) Toughness.
Ewydnw, v. a. (ewydn) To become viscous.

Ya barawd ei woad ewydn.
Ready is his clammy blood. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ewydd, s. m. (gwydd) Presence.
Ewyll, s. m. (ew—yll) The will, the action, or determination of the mind.
Ewylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ewyll) A volition.
Ewylliaw, v. a. (ewyll) To exert the will.
Ewyllu, v. a. (ewyll) To exert the will, to will.

Difed y talaf.
Buddid ewylliad,
Cyn ba ciawr gis.
Budd Gwrfelling fraig.

If he did requite there is no disgrace, *Huddid* willed it, before the grave of the gigantic *Gwrfelling* became a green sward.

Ewyllys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ewyll) Will, inclination, desire.

Deuparth rhodd yw ewyllys.
Two parts of a gift is the will. *Adage.*

Y gencid noeth ddarlafus a ymchweiynt ar fo f'rille y ceflyt wagawd ac umddiffys; ac ni bu on gohir, ya y lle daly Gllanwri a waethbwyd, a'i gynbell wrth ewyllys Arthur.

The naked and unarmed nation returned back flying to the place where they could obtain shelter and protection; and there was no delay, for immediately Gllanwri was laid hold of, and dealt with according to the will of Arthur. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ewyllysgar, a. (ewyllys) Willing, complying.
Ewyllysgarwch, s. m. (ewyllysgar) Willingness.
Ewyllysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ewyllys) A willing, or wishing; volition.

Ewyllysiaw, v. a. (ewyllys) To will, to desire. }
Ewyllysiawl, a. (ewyllys) Voluntary, willing.
Ewyllysiolrwydd, s. m. (ewyllysiawl) Voluntariness, willingness.
Ewyllysawr, s. m.—pl. ewyllysawyr (ewyllys—gwr) A willer, a dealer. *Ewyllystor da, a well-wisher.*
Ewyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ew—yn) Foam, spume, froth. *Mais ewyn, to foam, to scatter foam about.*

Ewyn dwir addewid gwas.

A youth's promise is like the froth of water. *Adage.*

Ewynaw, a. (ewyn) Foamy, full of froth.
Ewynawl, a. (ewyn) Foaming, or apt to foam.
Ewynedd, s. m. (ewyn) Foaminess, frothiness.
Ewynfriw, s. m. (ewyn—briw) The spraying of foam. *a. Foam-spraying.*
Ewyngaen, s. f. (ewyn—caen) A surface of foam, a covering of foam. *Hoen ewyngaen, the brikeness of the foamy surface.*
Ewyngant, s. m.—pl. ewyngaint (ewyn—cant) A circle of foam, or foamy circle; the breakers on the sea shore.

Ei gwalt melyn—
Gerllaw y wen-gers gorllw ewyngant.

Her yellow hair around the white side, passing the hue of the foamy circle. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ewyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ewyn) A foaming.
Ewynlyd, a. (ewyn) Apt to produce foam.
Ewynlydrwydd, s. m. (ewynlyd) Foaminess.
Ewynriw, s. m. (ewyn—rhw) The fall of foam.

Molaf lawa l dawns, gae gwawn gwodd-ehwag;
Ehw ewynriw gwyn-friw gwang :-
Oleu-dog Wenlliant.

I will praise her of perfect accomplishment, of the hue of the sweet flowing gossamer: like the passing white falling foam of the wave: Greenliant brightly fair. *Cumadyn.*

Ewynu, v. a. (ewyn) To foam, to froth; to gather into foam, froth, or scum; to despumate.
Ewythr, s. m.—pl. ewythredd (gwythr) An uncle; also a term of respect to an elderly man.
Ewythr a modryb, uncle and aunt; familiarly used in the same sense as master and dame, or gaffer and gammer, in English.

Ewythr yw brawd tad, neu fam, neu bendant, neu orendant, neu orwntam.

An uncle is a brother of a father, or mother, or grand-father, or grand-mother, or great-grand-father, or great-grand-mother. *Welsh Laws.*

FF.

FFA, s. m. r. What is enveloped, or covered over. *s. pl. aggr.* Beans. *Ffa ffreinig*, French beans; *ffa cockion*, scarlet beans; *ffa y gore*, buck beans, or marsh trefoll; *ffa y mock*, henbane.

Ffaced, s. m. (ffag) Card; posset cards.
Ffad, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffa—ad) That is disguised or masked.

Pio a wna'r Bodo o'r badell; drew-son,
Ffed gwedion ffad gwanell;
Ehag o wraith, ni ffigl o wellt;
Ffiores ffadyn
Ffedd ffad ffadddyn,
Ffed angulod englyn.

That Bodo will run away out of the pan; disgusting is the conduct of the youths of hidden connection; his work is all wind, like a blow of straw; the babbling of the falser of the ditcher is stave of the scandal verse of the dirty fellow.

Bodwyn Bwllt, i B. Brynallys.

Ffadu, v. a. (ffad) To be disguised; to be covered over.

Ffadw, a. (ffad) Of a dark bay colour; dusky.
Ffael, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ael) A falling; a fault.
Ffaeledig, a. (ffael) Failed, miscarried; fallible.
Ffaeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffael) A falling.
Ffaelu, v. a. (ffael) To fail, to miss, to miscarry.
Ffaen, s. f. dim. (ffa) A bean, a single bean.

Ffaeth, a. (ffy—æth) Luxuriant, fruitful, rich, fecund; mellow, ripe. *Tir gwydd a thir ffaeth, wild land and cultivated land.*

Ffaethawi, a. (ffaeth) Tending to make mellow. **Ffaethbdr, s. m. (ffaeth)** Luxuriance, richness, fecundity; mellowness, uberosity.

Ffaethedig, a. (ffaeth) Fecundated, mellowed.

Ffaethedd, s. m. (ffaeth) Luxuriance, mellowness.

Ffaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffaeth) A mellowing, a ripening; fecundation.

Ffaethiant, s. m. (ffaeth) Ubersity, fecundity.

Ffaethu, v. a. (ffaeth) To make rich, mellow, or fruitful, to ameliorate; to become luxuriant; to ripen; to fecundate.

Ffaethus, a. (ffaeth) Luxuriant, of a rich quality.

Ffaethusrwydd, s. m. (ffaethus) Mellowness.

Ffag, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ffa) What unites together, or meets, in a point.

Ffagiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffag) A gathering round to a point.

Ffagl, s. f.—pl. ffaglau (ffag) A blaze, a flame.

Ffaglwg, a. (ffagl) Blazing, or flaming.

Ffaglwr, s. m.—pl. ffaglorion (ffagl) A conflagrator, a blazer.

Ffagiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffagl) A blazing.

Ffagla, v. a. (ffagl) To blaze, to flame, to conflagrate; to be all in a flame.

Ffaglwr, s. m.—pl. ffaglwrwr (ffagl—gwr) A blazer, one who bears a blaze; one who sets on fire.

Ffaglydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ffagl) A blazer.

Ffagot, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffagot) A faggot, a bundle of sticks, or twigs.

Cod nawr yn ffagotau man.

Great trees in small faggots.

H. Def.

Ffagoden, s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (ffagot) A faggot.

Ffagodi, v. a. (ffagot) To faggot, to bundle.

Ffai, s. m. (ffa) An extreme; a stop; a cessation; forgetfulness, or a cessation of memory.

Ffaig, s. f.—pl. ffeigiau (ffai) An extremity, or farthest point; a stop; a turn; a nonplus, or embarrassment. *Mae e newn ffaig yn awr, he is under an embarrassment at present; pa fodd y datho'r ffaig hyn? How did he come out of this difficulty?*

Rhaif gadarn, ryw ffaig ydoedd,

Daw yn doet, am damed oedd!

A strong rope, severely, O God! the kind of restraint that was round thee.

I. ab H. Cae Llwyd, i Grist.

Ffawd-grych fal rhaidr ffryd-graig
O ffrydau ffrwydion ffrig.

A boiling agitation, like the extract of the rock of torrents, from the streams or the springs of extremity. R. Goch Eryth.

—Boneddigion modur.
Sydd a'u gweddlyn yn mhob ffaig
I gyfarf wraig wylofus.

Gentlefolks of information are, with their prayers, in every embarrassment, ready to comfort the mourning widow. S. Morgan.

Ffain, s. m. (ffai) What rises round as a cone.

Ffair, s. f.—pl. ffeiriau (ffai) An eminence; a public place; a forum; a fair.

Ida gyfod ffaer rhwng pedair fflynon.

There will arise an eminence between four springs.

Taliesin.

O daw i'r ffair, difa i'r dydd.

If he comes to the public spot, may the day determine it. D. ab Gwilym.

Paub o'r ffair
A ddawgyr a bys dy bonn.

Every body of the fair will with the finger point at thy torture. D. ab Gwilym, i'r penel haf.

Ffaith, s. m.—pl. ffeithiau (ffai) A fact, an act.

Ffal, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffa) What goes round, a closure; the heel of a shoe.

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Ffald, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ffal) A fold; a pinfold.

Uchel

El llyferydd wrth fugeiyydd, gwylwyr ffalau.

Loud his voice to the shepherd, the watchmen of the folds. Bladdyn Fawr.

Ffaling, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffal) A mantle, a cloak.

Mai y Gwyddyl am y ffaling.

Like the Irishman for the cloak.

Adgr.

Guto waeth ffaling gotwm.

Guto has made a shaggy cloak.

Guto y Glyn.

Ffalingaw, v. a. (ffaling) To cloak, or to robe.

Ffalingiad, s. m. (ffaling) A cloaking, a robing.

Ffalwm, a. (ffal) Turning round; whirling.—

Gwynnt ffalm, a whirlwind; a gust of wind.

Ffals, a. (ffal) Covered, or masked; false, deceitful; unfaithful.

Yr orlalo—cabler ei bryd,

Coluddyn ffals celwyddwyr.

Coyciau ei yn cecciau cawg.

The clock—cursed be its face, with its false gate felt of lies and its dog-joints knocking against a bowl. D. ab Gwilym.

Ffalseder, s. m. (ffals) Falseness, or deceitfulness.

Ffalsedd, s. m. (ffals) Falseness, deceitfulness.

Ffalst, a. (ffals) Masked, false, deceitful, wily.

Ffalstedd, s. m. (ffalst) Dissimulation, falsity.

O achaws traia, a bradiad, anwired, ac amryw ffalstedd.

On account of oppression, and treachery, and injustices, and a variety of decess. C. o. Langorjan.

Ffalsu, v. a. (ffals) To use falsity, to deceive.

Ffall, s. f. (ffy—all) What spreads out, what is squabby, bulky, or thick. a. Broadset.

Ffallach, s. c.—pl. t. au (ffall) A short punch, one that walks waddlingly. Dos y ffallach front!

Begone, thou nasty squab! Y fath ffallach yw efe!

What a punch he is!

Llawer cell yn hon ddifffalt bellach,

Llawer ffau eillyll, llawer ffallach,

Llawer cyw wyth-ryw cyfaiwrach dan twyn,

Llawer twyn o twyn a chyfrinach.

Many a chamber in ruins at length will be in her, many a monster's den, many a squabby spright, many a brat from the connection of eight breeds under a hedge, many a lump of rushes and sacred haunts. L. G. Cwili, i Guerileon.

Ffallachawg, a. (ffallach) Of a squabby form.

Ffan, s. m. (ffa) A covering, or surface.

Ffaner, s. m. (ffan) A supreme, a sovereign.

Ffanwg, s. m. (ffan) Coveredness, shelter.

Ffanygl, s. m. (ffanwg) What covereth; protection; safety.

Ni phoenod neb wrth ffenestr,

Rhwng ffanygl nos a rhoe rhestr,

Heb huan, fal i'm poenw yd.

No body has been tormented under a window, what with the covering of night, and a pane of lattice work, divested of sleep, as I have been tormented. D. ab Gwilym.

Ffaon, s. pl. aggr. (ffa) Pod fruit, beans.

Ffaonwydd, s. pl. (ffaon—gwydd) Bean trees.

Ffar, s. m. (ffa) That extends out, or over.

Ffaraon, s. pl. aggr. (ffar) The higher powers.

Ffargod, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffar—cod) A big paunch.

Ffas, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffy—as) A ligature, a band.

Ffag, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffas) A tie, a bundle, a faggot, or any things bound together.

Ffasgawl, a. (ffag) Being bundled, or tied up.

Ffasgedig, a. (ffag) Bundled, fagotted, tied up.

Ffasgell, s. f. dim.—pl. t. au (ffag) A bundle.

Cyngbawu a gydymgydiant y nall yn y lall, oed byddont yn en ffagell.

The combined rhymes are connected one with the other, so that they become as one tissue. Harlequin.

Ffasgellawg, a. (ffasgell) In bundles, or bunches.

Ffasgelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffasgell) A bundling.

Ffasgellu, v. a. (ffasgell) To tie up in a bundle.

F

Ffasgiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (ffasg) A ligation, a tying in a bundle; a bundling.

Ffasgu, v. a. (ffasg) To bind, tie in a bundle.

Ffat, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ffy—at) A smart blow, a pat.

Ffatiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffat) A patting, a striking smartly and lightly.

Ffatiaw, v. a. (ffat) To strike lightly, to pat.

Ffatiwr, s. m.—pl. ffatiwyr (ffat—gwr) A patter.

Ffau, s. f.—pl. ffenau (ffa) A den, or cave, a hole; a lurking-place of wild beasts.

Nid cau ffau ar lwynawg.

Not to shut a den on a fox.

Adage.

Tywylodd wybr fantellau
Y ffordd, fel peirau mewn ffau.

The mantles of the firmament darkened the way as if I were in a dungeon.
D. ab Owain, i'r niwl.

Ffaw, s. m. (ffy—aw) A flowing from; radiance; glory; pre-eminence; honour.

Canys Rhydderch bla ffaw,
A Chymru oll y ddaaw.

For Rhydderch enjoys the honour, and all Wales subject to him.
Myrddin.

Brodyr a'm bwydd a ddyg Dew rhagof;
Fy anffawd a'n gorog!
Ni obryniat ffaw er ffig.

Brothers to me there were whom God hath taken from me; my misfortune was the cause! they did not acquire glory through deceit.
Llywarch Hen.

Caraf i mwyddd a'u man feillion arhaw,
Man yd gafais ffawffyr orfoledd.

I love its fields and their delicate trefalls its covering, where I obtained glory of lasting celebrity.
H. ab Owain Gwynedd.

For clear answer withheld,
Pond rhagidaw bu ffaw, bu ffysgiad!

The guardian chief and manager of the shield, preceding him what glory was there seen, and what haste!
Ll. P. Moeh.

Gwr a obryn ffaw heb ffo on droedfodd;
Nid mawr o'i ddiwedd heb ni drödd.

A man who merits fame without ever retreating a foot; he is not great in transgression who doth not oppress.
Llygad Gwr, i R. ab Madawg.

Ffaw, a. (ffy—aw) Radiant, glorious, honourable.

Llywyddid fy nghwyddid y'ngwyhir gwrd;
Y'ngfawdd, yn ffydd, yn ffaw gward.

Prosperous be my name in perfect orthodoxy; in religion, in faith, in a glorious pursuit.
Gwalchmai.

Daw! wyd—

Breain pob fin, pob ffaw dygied.

God! thou art the sovereign of every extremity, and every glorious destiny.
Ll. P. Moeh.

Ffawd, s. m.—pl. ffodlau (ffaw) Fortune, luck; fate; prosperity; happiness.

Ni ludd anmraint ffawd.

Want of privilege will not hinder good fortune.

Adage.

Gweind ffawd hyd ffawd ya dir.

Fortune must be followed till doomday.

Adage.

Da fu ffawd ei wawd i Wiawn ddawin;
Da fyddia, a'i lin o lwyth Meirchiawn.

Good was the fortune of the prince of Gwynon the divine; and good to Myrddin, with his descent from the tribe of Meirchiawn.
Sedwyn.

Ffawdas, a. (ffawd) Fortunate, or prosperous.

Ffawdd, s. m. (ffaw) Radiation, splendour.

Ffawg, s. m. (ffaw) Delight, pleasure. *a.* Delightful, glorious, pleasing.

Dy rad a'th gariad—
A guffwyd, perffeth-awyl ffawg,
Trwy gur Breain trugawg.

Thy grace and thy love may I obtain, a perfect state of pleasure, through the suffering of the merciful king.
D. ab Owain.

Gwr a sydd an ffydd, a ffawg,
A'r tri gwir lor trugawg.

A man that is one in faith and delight with the three truly merciful divine Persons.
H. ab D. ab I. ab Rhys.

Merch a gawant, ffysiaid ffawg;
Mair odd hon.—

A woman they found, delightful fortune! this was Mary.
T. Derlydd.

Ffawliw, s. m. (ffaw—lliw) A splendid yellow hue. *a.* Of a yellow hue.

Rhag Madawg—o farch—
Llawr coch ceta-wiw,
Cyrcan ffordd ffawliw,
Ffelig riw reddedwyr.

Before Madog, there are of steeds, numbers of bay truly fair, white-fronted of the gold-coloured road, and on the king's sacred running led by hand.
Gwalchmai.

Ffawr, s. m.—pl. fforian (ffaw) A running from.

Mawr yw i'm draig, wawr ffawr ffaw ffawr ffysgiad,
Ffysg-lew cad, cad wallaw,
Boed addaf nef y eiddaw,
A'r byd achaw y danaw.

It is great to my sovereign, the light of the course of glory in the vehement pursuit, the active lion of battle distributing treasure, that the mansion of heaven should be his, and all the world submitting to him.
Phyllip Brydydd, i Rys Iruanec.

Ffawwydd, s. m. aggr. (ffaw—gwydd) Pines, firs, Coed ffawwydd, fir trees; byrddau ffawwydd, deal boards.

Morawg a Moryd,
Ffawwydd rhyddog.

Morawg and Moryd were made prosperous in pines.
Tallies.

Ffawwyddawg, a. (ffawwydd) Abounding with pines.

Ffawwydden, s. f. dim. (ffawwydd) A pine, or fir-tree.

Ffawwydd, s. pl. aggr. (ffa—gwydd) Beech wood.

Mai y moch am y ffawwydd.

Like the swine after the beech trees.

Adage.

Ffawwydden, s. f. (ffawwydd) A beech tree.

FFE, s. m. r. What is outward or exterior.

Ffed, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ffe) An outside, appearance, or presence; demeanour, carriage, manner, or behaviour. *a.* Exposed; outward.

Truth noeth! trachti a waethost,
Na chawd bry (gwn achawd tost)
Groen du fol, groen yw dy ffed!
Geuydd na' ya agored.

Manifest rheadry! thou hast declared that they shall not obtain (I know of and complain, thou foolish black skin of rough outside) the portals of heaven open.
Dr. S. Cent, i'r Uylfr.

Pwy a wnaid, pe anuwiol,
Niwiad i ddydd i ffed fol.

Who would, even if ungodly, do harm to a foolish person void of demeanour.
Edm. Pryg.

Gwr anawiol fel ei ffed,
Haw Machno cono chawd.

An ungodly man of foolish conduct, Haw Machno a brazen chap.
R. Wyn ab Cedwaledr.

Yr hoddyn o'r cornel, with wrando'r ei chwedl
Al 'tubal e'n uchel, yn dws fel ei ffed:
Mith ddygag!—

The old man at the breckle, listening to his narrative, answered him aloof, with a most impressive demeanour; I will instruct thee.
H. ab Ien. ab Robert.

Ffedawg, a. (ffed) Covering over, or before. *s. f.* —*pl.* ffedogau, What is put on, before, or to appear in, a covering; an apron.

Ffedawnen, s. f. (ffed) A neck-cloth, or cravat.

Ffedel, s. f.—pl. t. an (ffed) The lap. *Geode* hwn yn dy ffedel, Place this in thy lap.

Ffedogaid, s. f. pl. ffedogaidlau (ffedawg) An apron-full.

Ffedogi, v. a. (ffedawg) To put into the apron.

Ffedon, s. f. (ffed) What is put before; a screen.

Ffedonas, s. f. (ffedon) What screens; a fan.

Ffedu, v. a. (ffed) To place forward, or outward; to expose, to make manifest.

Ffedus, a. (ffed) Apparent, manifest, plain.

Ffedus wad—
Ffel! gwlw o Ddaw i ffagoidd wyd.

A manifest denial! he! calling upon God! thou art dissembling.
Edm. Pryg, i W. Cynwal.

Ffel, interj. (ffe) Begone! off! shame! fie!

Ffel a leucwyd am ffo;
Ni ffy hantist; Oid hant!

*Fit that youth should run away; old age will not see; As upon
him!*

*Fiel bone gauwath! ni be i ddifflebach;
Fiel o'i lo-olwg! a phwy sy waelach!*

*Shame on it a hundred times! there never was its worse; shame
of his mocking look! and who can be more vile!* T. Frys.

Ffeind, s. m. (fiei) A shaming away; a fying.

Ffelaw, v. a. (ffel) To put to shame; to hoot.

Ffeigiad, s. m. (faig) A driving to extremity.

Ffeigiaw, v. a. (faig) To drive to extremity; to
embarrass, to puzzle, to nonplus.

Ffeigiawl, a. (faig) Ultimate, extreme; embar-
rassing, or puzzling.

Ffeinid, s. m. (ffain) A rising into a point.

Ffeinidwydd, s. pl. (ffeinid-gwydd) Pine trees.

*Ffeinidwydd y nghystadell,
Cadair gregoryddell.*

Pine trees in the porch, a seat of disputation. T. Frys.

Ffeiriad, s. m. (ffair) An exposing in a mart; a
trafficking; a changing.

Ffeiriaw, v. a. (ffair) To exchange, to change.

*Sellir rhwng ni'n ffeiriad
Syl' Mairon droos fy mhocni.*

*The supple stone, that is in Penal, I will not exchange; though
I were to be bartered. S. Dyckan.*

Ffeiriawl, a. (ffair) Commercial; trading.

Ffeiriwr, s. m.—pl. ffeiriwyr (ffair-gwr) A chap-
man, a trafficker; a changer.

Ffeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (ffaiith) An effectuating.

Ffeithiant, s. m. (ffaiith) Effectuation; operation.

Ffeithiaw, v. a. (ffaiith) To effectuate; to make.

*Hyn nid ffaith ya fferch pob arag;
Gwr gwrthwr gwrthwyr pan amag.*

*This will not render pleasant every stubborn one; a great man is
troublesome in the extreme when put on the defence. Ll. P. Mech.*

Ffeithiawl, a. (ffaiith) Effectuating; operative.

Ffeithiedig, a. (ffaiith) Effectuated; performed.

Ffel, a. (ff-y-el) Subtle, fine; cunning, wily.

Ffel cadno, wily is the fox.

*Phylip ab Rhys gyf hael-wych,
Ffel yw i gwrth.*

*Phylip the son of Rhys of a generous and brave stock, fair is his
body. L. G. Cuth.*

*Gwilech, mae'n ffil y gelyn,
A'i dyfyll yn bradychu dyn.*

*Take heed, the enemy is crafty, with his deception drinking men.
Perch. E. Evans.*

Ffelaid, a. (ffei) Of a subtle nature; sly.

Ffelraig, s. m. (ffel-aig) Preceptive source; a
sovereign, or governor.

*Cyflafan tair-dan rhag teyrnon,
Cain ffeirig, pen draig, a phen dragon.*

*The derivation of force fire precedes the prince, a splendid
source of knowledge, chief dragon, a chief leader. Gwilech.*

Ffelraig, a. (ffel-aig) Preceptive; governing.

*A dwy ddraig ffeirig fflw gwynn,
Fai don-lew ay'n dylochanau.*

*And the two leading dragons of glorious onset, like two lions
they were protecting us. Ll. P. Mech.*

*Gwilech! Llywelyn, gryn geir-bwr tori,
Turfyrdd of a lion!*

*Ynguni fad draig ffeirig fflw,
Ynguni ynguni rhwydd rhwydd.*

*The accomplished Llywelyn, the theme of the sweetly-speaking
lion, his time is closed! The dragon foremost, and mighty, with
the spotted shield ready in resisting, is now a dumb corpse.
Ll. P. Mech. i. Llywelyn 1.*

Ffeller, s. m. (ffei) Subtlety; craftiness, wiliness.

Ffeller, s. m. (ffei) Subtleness; craftiness.

Ffeliant, s. m. (ffei) Subtlety; cunning, craft.

Ffeliwydd, s. m. (ffei) Subtleness; craftiness.

Ffels, v. a. (ffei) To act subtly; to become sub-
tly, wily, or discreet.

Ffen, s. f. (ff-y-en) Flowing principle; air.

Ffenestr, s. f.—pl. ffenestri (ffen-estr) An open-
ing, or passage; an air hole; a window. It is

also figuratively used, the same as *gwerddyr*
and *ffwrch*, for the vagina, in speaking of ani-
mals; as *ffenestr buoch*; *ffenestr pob bengw.*

*Rheingordd Efa a fferyst;
Tremyn i triddwyl trefyn a gedwyt,
Treiddle gylw Fowy, pel a'm getynt;
Pan draiddwyl yno ya ydd oeddynt,
Twy ffenestri gwydd ydd ym gwylant.*

*The epithalamium of Efa they were used to extol; in the scene
I was used to pass through they were used to keep order, should
they hear with me in the place of audience of the sovereigns of
Fowy; when I appeared there as they were present, through glass
windows they beheld me. Cynddelw.*

Ffenestrawg, a. (ffenestr) Having windows.

Ffenestrawl, a. (ffenestr) Fenestral; windowed.

*Tored dlawl, ffenestrawl fflw,
A phwl ser ar ei phlaser.*

*The windowed den, may the devil with a blunt weapon, break its
pillars. D. ab Gwilym, i'r ffenestr ddwr.*

Ffenestr, v. a. (ffenestr) To make an opening;
to make a window.

Ffenigl, s. m. (ffen) Fennel. *Ffenigl helen luydd-
awg, spiguel, er baldmoney; ffenigl y mor, sam-
phire.*

Ffer, s. f.—pl. t. au (ff-y-er) What is hard, or
solid, what is congealed, or fixed with cold; a
severe cold; also the ankle, or ankle-bone.

Ffer, a. (ff-y-er) Dense, solid; fixed; strong.

*Nid mumer na ffer na ffynedig;
Nid difera cadwra cad argloddig.*

*Not a placid one either the strong or the prosperous; the migh-
ty ones will not condemn a splendid battle. Gwilech, i. Redri.*

*Ni theclwr ner ffer ffawdd;
Mab Owain bro gweithin bry.*

*The sovereign strong and active would not flee: the son of Owain
the quick owner of the happiness of a country. Ffrydded Brychan.*

*Llywelyn
I dyfyll cyffwrll cynhybeccer;
I dyfyll am lan, am leinid ffer,
Trefyn ton dylwg dyflew abwr.*

*Llywelyn—to the progress of tempest he is compared; to the
flood covering the shore, covering the strong simons; or the rag-
ing of the wave that fills the bay with wreck. Ein. ab Itheg.*

Fferadwy, a. (ffer) Congealable, that may be fixed
with cold, or that may be concreted.

Fferawl, a. (ffer) Concretive, or coagulative.

Fferdawl, s. m. (ffer) Concreteness; coagulation;
a numbness with a cold; a freezing.

Fferder, s. m. (ffer) Concreteness, congealedness.

Fferdra, s. m. (ffer) Concreteness, congealedness.

Fferdd, a. (ffer) Substantial; solid, firm; thick.

*Aeth yn wau darn o'r deyrnos;
Cildro all laro a laro!
Ai gwylw fflw y gwr llon!
Oo gwylw, Daw gwrddo Garon!
Mae elwau pyddias pen-erdd,
A gwn ffwrw, ac awen fferdd.*

*A part of the kingdom is become feeble; Cildro, like laro, has
been slain! Is it true that the pleasant man is cut off! If true,
God prosper Garon! there is the lack of the notes of a chief of
song, and the fer gown, and the strong genius. S. Tudor.*

Fferedig, a. (ffer) Congealed, fixed with cold.

Fferedigawth, s. m. (fferedig) Congealment.

Fferf, a. (ffer) Substantial; solid; firm; thick.

Fferiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffer) A congelation.

Fferiant, s. m. (ffer) Concreture, congealment.

Fferis, s. f. (ffer) Hard metal; steel. *Fferis dan,
a steel to strike fire with.*

Fferillyd, a. (ffer) Apt to congeal, or fix with
cold; benumbing, chilling.

Fferillydrwydd, s. m. (fferillyd) Aptness to congeal,
or fix with cold; freeziness; numbness.

Fferm, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffer) The ankle-bone.

Fferu, v. a. (ffer) To concretize, to congeal, to fix
with cold; to freeze; to numb, to be numbed
with cold, to be chilled; to be very cold.

Fferyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ffer) A metallurgist, or
one skilled in working metals; also one skilled
in any handicraft; an artist in any branch.

Llygryn clyr; llygaid gwyr gyat;
Llunian lleusdan ydyn!
Drychau o feiriau fferyl.

The lamps of the minstrels; eyes of men of yore; forms of
moons they seem; or mirrors from the fairs of a metallist.
G. ab Gwilym, i bla poen.

Os mynl wybod ardynheru tir, a'i ddwyllodraeth, dyg lyfr fferyl
yr hwn a elwir Virgil.

If thou wouldst know the ameliorating of land, and its cultivation,
learn the book of *Georgics*, the which is called Virgil.

Guto Gymmraeg.
A'i far yn debyg, wrth feriad fferyl,
I dri o gestyll ar dir gwastad.

With its wall similar, after the designation of an artist, to three
castles on level land.

L. G. Cokht.
Gweithlaw i maent, rhag wythwyt,
Gwaith fferyl ar gestyll gyt.

They are working, to make secure against winds, the work
of a metallist on castles in former times.

Guto y Glyn.
Fferyllawl, a. (fferyl) Relating to metallurgy.

Fferylliad, s. m.—pl. fferylliad (fferyl) A metallist; one skilled in metallurgy.

Fferylliaeth, s. m. (fferyl) Chymistry; metallurgy

Fferyllt, s. m.—pl. t. iau (fferyl) A worker of metals; a metallist; an artisan.

El cber y rdd, nid gwyyd gwyllt,
O ffylt gelfyddyd fferyl.

The top of its eagle is, not of splitting wood, but of the firm
work of the metallist.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r delyn.
Mae'r dager o walth fferyl;
Gythrei o hll Gwyddel gwyllt.

The dagger is of the work of a cutler, an imp of the offspring of
a wild Irishman.

R. Goch Bryri, i Wil. Ormes.
Fferylltaeth, s. m. (fferyl) Mechanical art.

Fferylltiad, s. m.—pl. fferylltiad (fferyl) A worker of metals; a hardwareman; a metallist.

Fferylltiad odd yn trigaw yn Rhydychain cyn gwaethar o Al-
fred ysgol yddi.

Harduorwmen were dwelling in Oxford before Alfred had erected
a school in it.

Ben Hanceton.
Fferylltiaeth, s. m. (fferyl) Mechanical art.

Ffes, s. m. (ffy—es) What penetrates; subtlety.

Ffesawd, s. m. (ffes) Knowledge; subtlety.

Ffesawg, a. (ffes) Full of subtlety, or knowing.

Ffesaw, a. (ffes) Of a subtle nature; clever.

Ffesaig, a. (ffes) Having subtlety; clever; cunning

Ffest, a. (ffes) Fast, speedy, hasty, or quick;
adroit, clever. *Cerdded yn ffest*, to walk fast;
gwlaucio yn ffest, to rain fast.

Tost yd gwyn pob colledig;
Ffest yd hawl eiwdedig;

Pitiously doth every condemned one complain; every necroticous
one claims with speed.

Adage.
Ffest a glew y mae'n rhewi.

D. ab Gwilym.
Ffestin, a. (ffest) Of an active nature; hasty.

Ffestiniad, s. m. (ffest) A hastening; festination.

Ffestiniaw, v. a. (ffest) To festinate; to hasten.

Tarf ar yswyddau, terwyniaw a dydag
Tarfysg ffysg ffestiniaw.

Shields being scattered, a becoming enraged will trach the tem-
pult of quickly hastening.

Cyrddeu.
Ffestiniawl, a. (ffestin) Hastening; hurrying.

Ffestiniawr, s. m.—pl. ffestiniawr (ffestin) A has-
tener, or one who accelerates.

Ffestrwydd, s. m. (ffest) Speediness; adroitness.

Ffestu, v. a. (ffest) To make speed, to hurry.

Ffesu, v. a. (ffes) To penetrate, to pervade; to
have perception, or knowledge.

Ffetan, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffed) A budget, a bag; a
saucy girl.

Ni phrynaf gath yn ffetan.
I will not buy a cat in a bag.

Adage.
Gwell i'r gwr a seth a mawr i ym nog a ffetan.

Better for the man that has gone with a glove to beg for corn,
than with a bag.

Adage.
Ffestaniad, s. m. (ffetan) A budgeting, a bagging.

Ffetann, v. a. (ffetan) To budget, or to bag.

Ffetanwr, s. m.—pl. ffetanwyr (ffetan—gwr)
One who sacks; a bag-man, a budget man.

Ffetar, s. m. (ffed) What is all outside; wild oats

Ffetus, a. (ffed) What is under cover; subtle.

FFI, s. m. r. The act of casting off, or loathing.

interj. Fie!
Ffiaidd, a. (ffi) Loathsome, abominable, odious.

Ffiaidd ni charer.
What is not loved is detestable.

Adage.
Ffiawg, a. (ffi) Having aptness to recede.

Ffiaidd-dra, s. m. (ffiaidd) Loathsomeness, abo-
mination; disgust; disdain.

Ffiaiddiad, s. m. (ffiaidd) A loathing, or detest-
ing; detestation, abhorrence.

Ffiaiddlaw, v. a. (ffiaidd) To loathe, to abominate

Ffiaiddiaw, a. (ffiaidd) Abhorrent, abominable.

Ffiaiddiwr, s. m.—pl. ffiaiddwyr (ffiaidd—gwr) A
loather, a detester, an abhorrer.

Ffiaiddrwydd, s. m. (ffiaidd) Abhorrence, disgust

Ffil, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffyll) That is ejected, or
thrown from; a scud, a quick dart.

Ffilawg, a. (ffil) That scuds, or darts. s. f.—pl.
ffilogod, A wing; also a young mare, or filly;
a wanton girl.

Oan falst trwt-grwydd ar lwydrew
Dry filawg y tanaw lwy.

From the greatness of the noisy course on the hoar frost of the
two wings of the fat roge, methought it was the blustering of the
jealous churi.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r cyffylawg.
Ffilcas, s. pl. aggr. (ffil) Offcasts, old rags.

Ffiloges, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffilawg) A flirting female

Fflor, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ffil) A minstrel, a fiddler.

Fflorig, s. f. (fflor) Vain babbling, idle talk.

Ffloraes, s. f.—pl. t. au (fflor) A female minstrel

Ffill, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ffyll) A writhe, a turn.

Ffiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffil) A writhing, a
wreathing, or turning about.

Ffiliaw, v. a. (ffil) To writhe, to twirl about.

Ffiliawg, a. (ffil) Having a writhing motion.

Ffin, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ffyn) A bound, a limit.

Gorwylleas pos yn schawd ffin
Gorloes ryddid dafr Dygea Ffreiddin.

I anxiously watched the night guarding the boundary of the
murmuring fords of the water of Dygen Vreiddin.

Gwaelchmet.
Ffinedd, s. m. (ffin) A confinity a boundary.

Arlliechwedd, Arfon, Eiddionydd,
O ffinedd eu hennedd i'r mynydd—
A glyn.

Arlliechwedd, Arfon and Eiddionydd, from the vicinity of their
habitation to the mountains, will hear.

Arlliech.
Ffinfa, s. f.—pl. ffinfeydd (ffin) A boundary.

Ffinfaen, s. m.—pl. ffinfeini (ffin—maen) A bound-
ary stone; a landmark.

Ffiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffin) A bounding; a set-
ting a boundary, or limit.

Ffiniaw, v. a. (ffin) To set a boundary; to border.

Ffiniawl, a. (ffin) Limitaneous; bounding.

Ffiniedig, a. (ffin) Terminated, bounded, limited.

Fflogen, s. f. dim. (fflawg) A coney, a rabbit.

Ffion, s. m. (ffion) The foxglove, or digitalis; a
crimson, or ruddy hue. a. Crimson; ruddy;
blushing. *Gruddian ffion*, ruddy cheeks; *dail*
ffion ffurth, the leaves of the digitalis; *ffion y*
ffrid, purple foxglove.

Dnw mawr amberawdr dyfalon,
Dillwng dy walch terwyn-fach thion;
Deur Owain deardd llw fion.

Great God the sovereign of the sons of men, liberate thy mild
and ardently towering hawk: the brave Owain with cheeks of
the colour of crimson.

H. Ford ab Griffr.
Ytola gri o fion.

A new robe of crimson. R. Goch, i'r gwrgeys.

Ffch, s. m. (ff—ith) A gliding motion.
Ffthell, a. f. dim.—pl. t. od (ffth) Young salmon
Ffthelliad, s. m. (ffthell) A platting or laying
 the upper row of rods in hedging.
Ffthella, v. a. (ffthell) To plat the top row in
 hedging.
Ffthl, s. m. (ffth) A glide, a dart forward.
Ffthlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (ffthl) A darter, or what
 moves forward by gliding.

*Ffthlen fain, a pboethlawn so—
 Y noddr.*

A slender glider, and that is full of heat is the snake. *W. Llwyn.*

*Ffthlen gwg-fain goegfalech—
 Yw'y ddyfn.*

A narrow-mouthed eel pertly proud is the fair one. *T. o'r Nant.*

Ffthliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffthl) A gliding.
Ffthliaw, v. a. (ffthl) To glide, to dart forward.
Ffthya, s. pl. aggr. (ffth) The bindweed.
Ffla, s. m. (ff—lla) A parting off, or from.
Fflaced, s. f.—pl. t. au (fflag) A mass; a flock.

Fflacedus a phis coedydd.

Flocks and plumage of trees. *D. ab Gwilym, f'r enau.*

Fflad, s. m. (ffla) What throws, or gives out.
Ffladr, a. (fflad) Doting, oafish, foolish; fond-
 ling; using fair words, flattering.

*Y ddyluan—
 Wyll ffadr a gan i'r lladron.*

The owl gloomy and stupid that sings to the thieves. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ffladriaid, a. (ffadr) Doting; oafish; fondling.
Ffladrawl, a. (ffadr) Apt to be complying.
Ffladriad, s. m. (ffadr) An acting dotingly.
Ffladru, v. a. (ffadr) To act the dotard.
Fflag, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ffla) What parts from;
 what is separated, or rifted; a flag.
Fflaim, s. f.—pl. ffleimiau (ffla) A lancet, a beam.
Fflair, s. f.—pl. ffleiriau (ffla) A feist.
Fflais, s. m.—pl. ffleisiau (ffla) A break, opening,
 or rent; a ravage. *a.* Open; exposed.
Fflam, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffla) A flame; a blaze.

*Deryn ffam y darn ffwch,
 Dug warwysfa'n digrifwch.*

The flame bolt of the pervading thunder it took away the plea-
 sure of our play. *D. ab Gwilym.*

*Gwagwys o ffam a baidra a sarbheithw, a'i thwyngogion a dda-
 rwyngwys i Arthur.*

Guagwys with flame and iron he devastated, and her princes
 became subjected to Arthur. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Fflamaidd, a. (fflam) Like a flame, flaming.
Fflamboer, s. m. (fflam—poer) A vomiting of fire.
a. Vomiting a flame, flammivomous.
Fflamdan, s. m. (fflam—tan) A blazing fire.

*Gwedd yd gych—
 Mal pan gyrch ffamdan ffando yspwng.*

He is used to assault as when the flaming fir pervades the per-
 forated rank of fire. *Elin. ab M. Rhawdd.*

Fflamdo, s. m. (fflam—tô) A covering of fire.
Fflamdrais, s. m. (fflam—trais) Ravage of flames
Fflamddwyn, a. (fflam—dwynd) Flammiferous.

Ffeyr ffyniad mal ffleiniad ffamddwyn.

A blazing tumult like a flame-bearing conflagrator. *Cynddelw.*

Fflameg, s. f. (fflam) Inflammation; blearedness.
Fflangoed, s. f. (fflam—coed) Spurge, also called
dalen dda.

Fflamgyrch, s. m.—pl. t. au (fflam—cyrch) An at-
 tack with flames; a carrying flames. *a.* Flam-
 miferous.

Hirwell, fal ffamddwyn, ei ffamgyrchau.

Far-extending, like ffamddwyn, were his fire-attacks. *Llygd Ger.*

Fflamiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fflam) Flammation.
Fflamiaw, v. a. (fflam) To flame, or to blaze; to
 inflame; to be inflamed.
Fflamiawg, a. (fflam) Abounding with flames.
Fflamiawl, a. (fflam) Flaming, or blazing.
Fflamliw, s. m. (fflam—lliw) A flame colour. *a.*
 Flamecoloured.
Fflamlyd, a. (fflam) Flammaceous, flamy.
Fflamlydrwydd, s. m. (fflamlyd) Flammability.
Fflamwch, s. m. (fflam) A flaming state.
Fflamychadwy, a. (fflamwch) Inflammable.
Fflamychawl, a. (fflamwch) Inflammative.
Fflamychu, v. a. (fflamwch) To emit flames.

*Pan raddam rudd-fiam ffamychal hyd nef,
 Ya addod ni noddol.*

When we would kindle the ruddy flame it would blaze up to
 heaven, a dwelling would yield no safety. *H. ab Uwein.*

Fflasg, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffla—sag) A vessel made
 with wicker; or straw work; a basket. *Fflasg*
ddillad, a clothes basket.

Fflasgaid, s. f.—pl. t. iau (fflasg) A basket-full.
Fflasged, s. f.—pl. t. i (fflasg) A vessel of straw, or
 wicker work; a large vessel of straw bound
 with briars, like the work of a beehive. *Fflas-*
ged ffawd, a meal receptacle.

Fflasgu, v. a. (fflasg) To put in a basket.
Fflau, s. f. (ffla) A spreading out; radiation.
Fflaw, s. f.—pl. ffloion (ffla) A piece shivered off;
 a ray; a dart; a banner; a shiver, a splinter.
Fflaw clae, o bob aer caffael gwyddon.

A bright ray, from every battle obtaining hostages. *Cywydded Gwynedd a Dden.*

Ffle, s. m. (ffal) A hem round; a closure.
Fflech, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffle) A shrill utterance.

*Nid tebyg, enyd tybiais,
 Ei fflech lom i ffwch hais.*

Not at all like (long have I thought) is his naked squeak to a
 prompt voice. *D. ab Gwilym, f'r bwa bach.*

Ffled, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ffle) Restraint; refusal.
Rhag o'n ffled, for fear of refusal.

Taled, gwrthodod ffled i Eilmyr.

Let him pay, let him refrain from a refusal to Germans. *Tallerin.*

*Pan hyrwydd Daned, drwy ffled calodd,
 Gan ffors a Hengry, oedd yn eu ffled;
 Eu cnyddod bu i writhym yn anffled.*

When they have bargained for Thasert, through lack of discre-
 tion, with Hore and Hengry, who were in their career; their
 prosperity has been derived from us without honour. *Talliedin.*

Ffled, a. (ffle) Restricted, or stinted; scarce.

Ymym aar ac arianid nid ffled.

I am possessed of gold and silver not scanty. *Ll. P. Mech.*

*Ac o'r pryd y profod nad ffled,
 Na'th adwa leu clawed.*

And from the time I shall prove that it was not scarce, that Jesus
 left thee not to want. *Ll. P. Mech.*

Ffleg, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffle) Confined utterance.
Fflegain, a. (ffleg) Squeaking; chuckling. *Iar*
fflegain, a chuckling hen.

Ffleisawr, s. m.—pl. ffleisoriau (fflais) A ravager.
Ffleisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fflais) A ravaging.
Ffleisiaw, v. a. (fflais) To break out; to ravage.
Ffleimgoed, s. pl. aggr. (fflam—coed) Spurge.
Ffleimiad, s. m.—pl. ffleimiad (fflam) A bearer
 of flames, a conflagrator.

*Pan gychwynw—
 Oedd ffyniad ffleimiad ffam gan uher.*

When he arose he was the quick blazer of the flame at evening.
Cynddelw, f'r argl. Rhys.

Ffleimiaw, v. a. (fflam) To lance, to use a beam.
Ffleirgi, s. m.—pl. t. on (fflair—ci) A feasting dog
Ffleiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fflair) A feasting.
Ffleiriast, s. f. (fflair—gast) A feasting bitch.
Ffleiriaw, v. a. (fflair) To feast, to make a stink.

Ffeiriawg, a. (ffair) Apt to feist, or to stink.
Ffeiryf, s. m. dim. (ffair) A feister, a stinkard.
Fflemawr, s. m.—pl. fflemorion (fflam) A burner, or conflagrator; a fugitive. *Welsh Laws.*

All dyn arnhaethoddef y fydd fflemawr.

The next person liable to be outlawed is a burner.

Welsh Laws.

Ffies, s. m.—pl. ffieision (ffy—lles) The dregs.
Fflow, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ffie) That keeps in.

Llew a fflew, gwlad a glod;
 Llew Eneon fflell hysod.

A lion and a guardian, of fair fame; the lion of the famed Eneon the Twin.

Gr. Hiraethawg.

Fficiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffig) A darkening.
Fficiaw, v. n. (ffig) To become overcast.
Fficiws, s. m. dim. (ffig) That is dripping with rain, or dew. *a. Drizzling.*
Fflich, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ffal—ich) A squeal.
Ffichiaw, v. a. (fflich) To squeak, or to squeal.
Ffichiawg, a. (fflich) Squeaking, or squealing.

Dymenal—
 Dair gwilog wad'r gwyllan;
 Ffichiawg lancesi ffychion,
 Ffrowedig ar frig y ffron.

He would desire three fillies after the holidays; squealing and fleet prancers, proud on the brow of the hill.

T. Pry.

Ffig, a. (ffal—ig) Tending to overcast.
Ffioad, s. m. (fflaw) A darting; radiation.
Ffioch, a. (ffwch) Flying about; rise; abrupt.

Cyd ei y dywarchen ffioch
 Yn bridd bagr y brand dogoch:
 Nid a llewych cnawd mirain,
 Pryd balch, ond ya llw'r calch caia.

Though the transient cloud turns to ugly mould, then friar in black; the appearance of the delicate streak of dignified aspect will only turn to the colour of the splendid chalk.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ffiochen, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffioch) A splinter, a rift.
Ffiochenawl, a. (ffiochen) Splintered, or shivered.
Ffiocheniad, s. m. (ffiochen) A splintering.
Ffiochennu, v. a. (ffiochen) To splinter, to shiver.
Ffiochi, v. a. (ffioch) To dart suddenly from.
Ffiochiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffioch) A darting out.
Ffioew, a. (fflaw) Radiant, lucid, bright, dazzling.

Y ddraig goch—
 Ffioew ei mynwal ffam unweidd.

The red dragon with radiant neck like a flame.

R. Goch Bryt.

Ffioi, v. a. (ffaw) To diverge, to radiate; to ray.
Ffioyn, s. m. dim. (fflaw) A shiver; a splinter; a shred. *Ni thal o ffioyn, it is not worth a straw.*
Ffioyn / nonsense! Sil.

Fflu, s. m.—pl. t. on (ffy—llu) A breaking out..
Fflur, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (fflu) Bright hue; bloom

Rhybe Ull Cefar ceislaest ffur
 Y can odd Ffrydian, prid hoesur;
 Rhybe Fran ab Ilyr, lin rwyddur mad
 Ya nghamp, ya nghywid, ya nglad, ya ngur.

There has been Julius Caesar who went to obtain the bright gem from the sovereign of Britain, of meritorious course; there has been Fran the son of Ilyr, a leader of a host good in the feat, in society, in battle, and in toil.

Lt. P. Meek.

Digon l'r byd o degwch
 Elgr byrd ffur, a brad ffwch.

Enough of beauty for the world is the blooming countenance of the nymph of ready deceit.

D. ab Gwilym.

Caegla—
 Hoew feillion, dilynion ffawr,
 A gwyb bert ffur y gwasawr—
 Ar fodd ffur.

I will collect the sprightly trefoils, the jewels of the ground, and the purely gay bloom of the green pasture, upon the grave of Iwer.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ffluraid, a. (ffur) Of a blooming nature.
Ffluraw, v. n. (ffur) To seem bright; to bloom.
Fflureg, s. f. (ffur) A ship's prow; fore-castle.
Fflaw, s. m. (fflu) A diverging, a running out.
Ffluwch, s. m. (ffluw) A full or bushy hair.
Ffluwchald, a. (ffuwch) Of a bushy nature.
Ffluwchawg, a. (ffuwch) Waving about.

Fflw, s. m. (ffy—llw) A tendency to spread out.
Fflwch, a. (ffw) Prevalent, rife, abundant; flush; flush; brisk, lusty.

Cyw ar holl llof cywair ffwch;
 Cyfalydd can cal ffwch.

The bird with the lovely voice correct and flush; the inventor of the song of the memorial of Joy.

D. ab Gwilym, Fr fwyelch.

Llestrlodd brif ddigrffwch,
 Llanc ei ffu a'i llestla ffwch.

She hindered supreme delight, she with her trailing plumage and prompt cries.

D. ab Gwilym, Fr ffur.

Dryn ffam y daran ffwch
 Deg warwyfa digrffwch.

The flaming point of the abrupt thunder, it took away the pleasure of our diversion.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ffychiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (ffwch) A breaking out abruptly; a prevailing.

Ffychiaw, v. a. (ffwch) To break out abruptly.

Ffychiawl, a. (ffwch) Breaking out suddenly.

FFO, s. m. r. A going from; a flight, or a retreat

Hag nagen ni thyla ffo.

From death flight will not avail.

Adage.

Ffo, v. a. (ffo) To flee, to retreat, to run away.

Twst taran—
 Gwyllto'r foryn ffa ffa ffa ffa,
 Gwaga a ffu gwyg ei phen;
 Ffynau deg, ffon nianau dan;
 E ffon hon, a ffon lannau!

The rumbling of the thunder it scared the bird and delicate mould, who wrapping herself close ran off head foremost; fairly prospering we both fled away! she fled, and I fled too.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ffoad, s. m. (ffo) A running away, a fleeing.
Ffoadar, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ffoad) A fugitive.
Ffoaduriad, s. m.—pl. ffoaduriad (ffoadur) A fugitive, a retiree, or one who takes flight.
Ffoadurus, s. m. (ffoadur) Fugitive, fugacious.
Ffoadwy, a. (ffoad) Capable of retreating.
Ffoawd, s. m. (ffo) The act of retreating.
Ffoawdr, s. m.—pl. ffoodron (ffoawd) Fugitive.

Ffoodron rhag hollon.

Fugitives from citizens. *L. G. Cethi, Ddedd Rhuddlan.*

Ffowli, a. (ffo) Fugitive, retreating, or fleeing.

Ffoc, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffy—oc) A focus; a fireplace, a furnace.

Mai dala get beodoll i'm tontes yr bafaru dar! Foc emendi-gald y floc y berwid yaddi, ac y gol a'i digroes! Mor dost yw!

Like laying hold of an open leech has the tempered steel pained me! Let the furnace wherein it was melted be accursed, and the smith who made it: How severe it is!

H. Cuthbert—Mabingion.

Ffod, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffy—od) A shank, a leg.

Yr awdr—
 A'i fod, bellach bach di bol,
 A'i geystr a'i giust ya gwbl.

The plough with its small sharp shank, with its band, and lastly its loop.

L. G. Cethi.

Ffodawg, a. (ffod) Having thick shanks; squabby.
Dyna bwtan ffodawg, see there a thick-legged runt. Mon.

Ffodiant, s. m. (ffawd) Prosperity, good luck.

Ffodiaw, v. n. (ffawd) To prosper, to be lucky.

Ffodiawg, a. (ffawd) Prosperous, fortunate.

Bedd Melyr Molywng, maw foddawg gwyry,
 Ffyngiad ffwr ffodiawg,
 Mabi Ffryn o Ffrechialawg.

This is the grave of Melyr Molywng, of feebly-furnished estate, the hastener of a fortunate career, son to Bryn of Brecheiniaw.

R. Eddon Milyr.

Ya llye Aberffraw, or ffaw ffodiawg,
 Bwm o de gwledig ya lleithlawg.

In the court of Aberffraw, for the honour of the fortunate, I have been seated by the side of a sovereign.

Melyr.

Ffodiawl, a. (ffawd) Tending to luck, prospering

Ffodiogrwydd, s. m. (ffodiawg) Fortunateness.

Ffoddadwy, a. (ffawdd) That may be lighted.

Ffoddawl, a. (ffawdd) Of a shining quality.

Ffiddi, v. a. (ffawdd) To cast a splendour.
Ffiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffawdd) An illuminating.
Ffiddiaint, a. (ffawdd) Phosphoric.
Ffiddiaint, s. m. (ffoddiaint) Phosphorus.
Fföedig, a. (ffo) Fugitive, fleeing, retreating.
Fföedigasth, s. m.—pl. t. au (fföedig) Fugation.
Fföedigrwydd, s. m. (fföedig) Fugacity, flightiness.
Ffoi, v. a. (ffo) To run away, to flee, to retreat.

Hi cheiff at ddewin gam a ffo.

He will not get his choice of step that flies.

Adage.

Ffand ddirol hawl wrth holl
 I'r tan ring o'n dy bryd ti.

From dishing a chain the devil himself would fly into the fire
 for fear of thy co-existence.

T. Frys.

Ffol, a. (ffy-ol) Round, blunt, silly, simple, foolish, vain. **Gwaith fol**, useless labour; **dyn fol**, a foolish man; **fol geni**, an idiot.

Ffol pob tylwad.

Foolish is every poor one.

Adage.

Ymyrrus a foli i ffydd ffolach.

Dispute with the foolish and thou wilt be more foolish.

Adage.

Tri cheirchid fol; am hen y da, am hen y drwg, ac am hen na's
 gŷr yn beth.

The three laughers of the silly: at what is good, at what is
 evil, and at what he knows not.

Barddas.

Ffolodd, s. m. (ffol) Foolishness, silliness, folly.

Yn mhob pechard y mae ffolodd.

In every sin there is folly.

Adage.

Ffolen, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffol) A buttock, a haunch.

Pa bath—dros gamwedd a reddir hido! A hwy a ddwyndyt
 pump o ffolensau i'w, a phump o lygod aur.

What shall we render him for transgression! And they said,
 five haunches of gold, and five mice of gold.

I. Samuel vi. 4.

Ffolenawg, a. (ffolen) Having buttocks; having large buttocks; squabby.

Ffolenig, a. f. dim. (ffolen) A little buttock.

Ffolenau, v. a. (ffolen) To become retund.

Ffoles, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffol) A foolish female.

Ffoki, v. a. (ffol) To condemn as foolish, to deride.

Mae'n i'w fy ffoli, they accuse me of folly.

Ffolineb, s. m. (ffol) Silliness, foolishness, folly.

Nid ffolineb ond maddodwad.

There is no folly except drunkenness.

Adage.

Ffolog, s. f.—pl. t. od (ffol) A silly female.

Ffoll, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffy-oll) A broad mass.

Gorwya blaen coll gŷr Dwyll bre;

Dwyr fydd pob ffoli;

Gwaithred cadarn cadw arfoll.

Gathering the top of the hazel by the hill of Digoll; every
 squabby one will be long: it is the action of the mighty to keep it
 twenty.

Llywarch Hw.

Ffollach, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffol) A squabby body.

Y fann wyd—

Ffollach wraig-grach gal-grog.

Thou crow art a scabby necked waddler with a straitened
 haunch.

D. ab Owlym.

Ffollachawg, a. (ffollach) Having a bulky form; thick set. **Ri cherdded yn ffollachawg**, her walk is waddling.

Ffôn, s. f.—pl. ffn (ffy-on) A staff, or stick; a cudgel. **Ffyn car**, the sticks of a drag-frame, **ffyn rhacel**, the sticks of a crib; **ffôn dan**, a tube used in blowing the fire; **ffôn ddwybig**, a quarter staff. **Ffôn y bugail**, a shepherd's rod, **ffynwyr ellyllon**, **ffynwyr y plant**, cat's tail, or reed mace.

Trydydd troed i han o ffôn.

The third foot of the aged in his staff.

Adage.

Crystal ar dued a marchogeth ffôn.

As good on his foot as the riding of a stick.

Adage.

Ffonawd, s. f.—pl. ffonodau (ffon) A stroke with a stick.

Ffondoriad, s. m. (ffon—toriad) A striking with a stick; a breaking a stick on one.

Ffondoriaw, v. a. (ffon—toriauw) To beat with a stick, a cudgelling.

Ffonodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffonawd) A cudgelling.

Ffonodiaw, v. a. (ffonawd) To beat with a stick.

Ffonwaew, s. f.—pl. ffynwewyr (ffon—gwaew) A javelin. **Ffynwewyr ellyllon**, reed mace.

Ffor, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ffy—or) An opening; a pass.

Fforch, s. f.—pl. (ffor) A fork, a parting into two blades, or shanks.

Fforchaid, s. f.—pl. fforcheidiau (fforch) What is taken upon a fork.

Fforchawd, s. f.—pl. fforchodlau (fforch—awd) A kind of alternate rhyme, in prosody.

Fforchawg, a. (fforch) Forked, pronged, straddling.

Fforchawl, a. (fforch) Tending to part into two; forked, divaricating.

Fforchdroed, s. m.—pl. fforchdraed (fforch—troed) A divided or cloven foot. **a. Bisulcous.**

Fforchl, v. a. (fforch) To fork, to part into two.

Fforchiad, s. m. (fforch) A forking, a parting.

Fforchogi, v. a. (fforchawg) To divaricate, or become forked; to cleave the hoof; to straddle.

Fforchogiad, s. m. (fforchawg) Forking, a straddle.

Fforchwain, s. f.—pl. fforchweinlau (fforch—gwain) A small rustic cart, contrived to be drawn either by hand or by horses; it is made of a forked tree, the car that holds the load being built upon the fork, which rests upon the axletree.

Ffordd, s. f.—pl. ffyrdd (ffor) A passage, a road, a way. **Ffordd sawr**, a high way; **ffordd drased**, a foot way; **mynded i ffordd**, **mynded i ffyrdd**, **mynded i ffas**, **mynded i bant**, **mynded gmaith**, **mynded hant**, to go away.

Damparth ffored at gwybad.

Two parts of a road it is to know it.

Adage.

Adfyd ffirac ar ffôr ffordd ni ofyn.

The tribulation of a Frank on the retreat the way he doth not seek.

Myrdin.

Fforddawl, a. (ffordd) Relating to passage; travelling, wayfaring. **s. pl. Fforddolon**, travellers.

Maith o'n rad, heb raid on hdiarwl,

Mythlon feirch ffyr y warch fforddawl.

Abundantly of thy grace, without the necessity of interceding
 for them, fast steeds throw up the way clouds.

Ll. P. Mech, i D. ab Owain.

Begonau i gŷd—

Yr holl fforddolon a'n rhed

Dwyr yspall a gornall gyd.

His fields entirely will be run over by all the travellers intent on
 spoil and mischiefous trespass.

W. Middleton, Po. 99.

Fforddiad, s. m. (ffordd) A making out, or exploring the way; a directing the way.

Fforddiaw, v. a. (ffordd) To explore the way; to direct the way.

Fforddoli, v. a. (fforddawl) To direct in the way.

Fforddoliad, s. m.—pl. fforddoliad (fforddawl) One who shows the way; a guide.

Mac i mi fforddoliad ffyr ffyrdd at y rhed byn; yn yr bwn yd
 ym yn aelyll, ac yn ymlawenychu dan obeth y gogonla.

There is a guide for us through faith to this grace; in whom
 we stand, and rejoice under the hope of glory.

W. Salisbury, Rom. 8.

Fforddrych, a. (ffor—drych) Having sight of the way, acquainted with the road; wayfaring.

—Dwyr dyn gwad-aur,

A gado fforddrych gŷdwm.

Fforddrych drann crymau cwm.

Taking away a man of good word, and leaving Bleddyn the rapacious one, a engobed, miserable, and bent like a sickle.

Dr. Dryg, i D. ab Owlym.

Ffordd yr aech yn fforddych lawn.

The way that ye would go very readily. *Adage.*

Fforddwr, s. m.—pl. fforddwyr (ffordd—gwr) A wayfaring man, a traveller.

Fforddwydd, s. m. (ffordd—gwydd) A wayfare.

Gwell yw y march a fo yn ei fforddwydd, nog a fo yn ei bresob.

Better is the horse that shall be on his way, than that shall be in his stall. *Adage.*

Fforest, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (ffor—est) An impassable place; a forest.

Fforestawl, a. (fforest) Relating to a forest.

Fforestiad, s. m. (fforest) A making into a forest.

Fforestu, v. a. (fforest) To make void of ways; to make into a forest; to forest.

Y gwelgloddiau a fforestir rhag y moch bob amser o'r ffwydd-
yn; cawsy llygry y tir a wnaeth.

The meadows shall be shut up from the swine at all times of the
year; for they will hurt the land. *Welsh Laws.*

Fforestwr, s. m.—pl. fforestwyr (fforest—gwr) A forester, or keeper of a forest.

Myn Lleuddad! O daw dy wr
Ar ffwrst ar ben fforestwr—
Ni'n gwel.

By Saint Lleuddad! should thy husband come in a hurry upon
the forester, he will not see me. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Fforffed, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ffor—ffed) A forfeit.

Gwell enwed fforffed flug
Na noŷfa wladoldd sarug.

Better is the harm of a false demand than to be boorishly af-
fronted. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Rhees ei gorff, heb ddin fforffed,
Ar ben croes i brynu cred.

He resigned his body, without any obligation, on a cross, to re-
deem the believing world. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Fforiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffor) Exploration.

Fforiaw, v. a. (ffor) To explore a way; to scout.

Fforiawl, a. (ffor) Exploratory; shewing the way.

Fforiwr, s. m.—pl. fforwyr (ffor—gwr) One who explores a way; a scout.

Ffos, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (ffy—os) A ditch, a trench.

Yr eiry man—
Somant bryn, a phant, a fos.

The driven snow is the deception of the hill, the hollow, and the
ditch. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ffosawd, s. m.—pl. ffosodau (ffos) A gash; a stroke, or cut with a sword.

Er perygl preiddwyr peri ffosawd.

To cause a gashing that shall be a peril to the ravagers. *Millyr.*

Bolch ei hafa o lafar ffosawd.

His blade is notched from the toll of gashing. *Cynddelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Ffosawg, a. (ffos) Abounding with trenches.

Ffosi, v. a. (ffos) To make a trench or dyke.

Ffosiad, s. m. (ffos) A making a trench.

Ffosiadiad, s. m. (ffosawd) A gashing, a slashing.

Ffosiadiaw, v. a. (ffosawd) To gash, to slash.

Ffosh, s. m. (ffos) A breach, gap, or entrance.

Ef yw'r—cynghorawr ffosh.

He is the vanguard of the breach. *Gwalchmai.*

Ffoswn, s. m. (ffos) A gasher; a sword.

Ffoth, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffy—oth) A round vessel.

Ffothell, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffoth) A wheat, a blister.

Ffothellawg, a. (ffothell) Having blisters.

Ffothellu, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffothell) A blistering.

Ffothellu, v. a. (ffothell) To raise blisters.

Ffra, s. m. (ffy—rha) A state of readiness, promptitude, or activity.

Ffraeth, a. (ffra) Prompt; ready; fluent; articulate; clear of speech, eloquent.

Gnawd ffo ar ffraeth.

The loquacious is wont to fly. *Adage.*

Ffraethach yw hon mewn bronallt
Y nos no'r bae.

More loquacious is she in the towering cliff, at night, than a star
nightingale. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r ddyddiam.*

Ffraethaid, a. (ffraeth) Of fluent utterance.

Ffraethair, s. m.—pl. ffraethairiau (ffraeth—gair)

An eloquent expression; a repartee.

Ffraethawg, a. (ffraeth) Having free utterance.

Ffraethawl, a. (ffraeth) Freely uttering; fluent.

Ffraethder, s. m. (ffraeth) Fluency of speech.

Ffraethheb, s. f. (ffraeth) An oration; oratory.

Ffraethebawl, a. (ffraethheb) Oratorical.

Ffraethebiad, s. m. (ffraethheb) The act of haran-
guing.

Ffraethebu, v. a. (ffraethheb) To harangue.

Mac ffraethineb yn ffraethebu, ac aruthiaw yn byswdl.

The science of elocution teaches to harangue and to discourse
fluently. *H. Perri.*

Ffraethedig, a. (ffraeth) Endued with fluency.

Ffraethedd, s. m. (ffraeth) Fluency; eloquence.

Ffraethineb, s. m. (ffraeth) Fluency; eloquence.

Ffraethogi, v. a. (ffraethawg) To make eloquent;
to become eloquent, or of fluent speech.

Ffraethoneg, s. f. (ffraeth) Art of elocution.

Ffrain, a. (ffra) Abounding with promptitude,
frankness, or freedom of action.

Ffrainc, s. f. (ffrain) France. *Ffrinc ddwyreini-
awl, Franconia.*

Ffrâl, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ffra) A skipper. *Rhys
ffrâl o ddyn, a hair-brained person. Si.*

Ffranc, s. m.—pl. t. od (ffra) An active one; a
youth; a freeman; a Frenchman. Different
tribes of Celts went under the appellation of
Franks. The people about the Seine were so
called before the Franks of Germany settled in
Gaul.

Ffranc, a. (ffra) Prompt; active; free or frank.

Ffrancau, s. pl. aggr. (ffranc) The beaver.

Ffrantr, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffra) Pewter.

Ffrau, s. m. (ffra) A flux, a stream, a torrent. *a.
Flowing, streaming, or gushing.*

Llawa twr twn-ffriw,
A gwedd-ffrau ar ffriw.

Many a mouldering tower, and streaming blood on a vienge.
Gwalchmai.

Oedd tralludd gwyr
A lliŷ crau a lliw ffrau ar ffriw.

There was the anguish of men, with the flowing of blood and
the colour of a stream on the bride. *Cynddelw.*

Ffraul, s. m.—pl. ffreulon (ffra) A rippling.

Ffraw, s. m. (ffra) Promptness to move; agitation;

activity. *a. Agitated, full of motion.*

Awel ffraw, a brisk gale; llys ffraw, a court full

of bustle; udd ffraw, an alert leader. Aber-

ffraw, in Mon, the fall of the river Ffraw into

the sea; a place celebrated for being the chief

residence of the princes of North Wales.

Terfng yw rhag-ffrag yn rhagder a wnaeth,
Tarl tua ffraeth ffraw Aber.

In forwardly hurrying in opposing he raised a tumult, like the
noise of a sonorous wave of the efflux of the Ffraw. *Cynddelw, m. Elen. ab M. ab Iddon.*

Ywain fab Gwrfudd—
Eiry ffraw, ni ddaw i'w ddaioni heb,
Am glod ac wyneb, Gwyuedd locli.

Owain the son of Gwrfudd, the active eagle, not one will come
up to his goodness, for fame and candour, the protector of Gwyn-
edd. *Bloddyn Perdd.*

Ffrawd, s. m.—pl. ffrodian (ffraw) Commotion,
or bustle. *Ni wnaï sacw o ffrawd, he made no*

great bustle.

Ni wnaeth cor ffraeth lle caif ffrawd
Na Samson os i i ymawd.

A pert dwarf is as good where a tumult takes place as Samson,
if he should go to engage. *T. Prys, i'r gwa.*

Ffrawdd, s. m. (ffraw) Promptness of action; agitation, tumult, or confusion.

*Dar a dyfwrw ar y clawdd
Gwedi gwaddfraw, gwedi ffrawdd:
Cywas wrth ym yddia yndrawdd.*

An oak bush grown upon the dyke after the spilling of blood, after tumult: was from the dispute and contention over wine.

Robert Tynmawr Morgannwg.

*How a's great gushel ffrawdd cerdd ffraw,
Ffired effere astraw ffrawddes ffryddia.*

God makes us to escape the tumult of the streaming cold, the torrent of confused hail of tumultuous torrents.

Ein. ab Gwalechmai.

Ffrawdd, a. (ffraw) Prompt or ready to move; tumultuous, agitated.

*Enys ffrawth ya ffrywawr a'm daw
O ffrawdd fadd add lwb loddaw.
Coffon i radaw;
Coffon na gwawdd;
Coffon claw carddaw raw.*

The lady stands highly trained to the battle will come to me, from the prompt good will of the sovereign, without obstruction. We obtain his gift; he shall obtain our praises: showcasing strains of well-combined songs.

Cynadlan, i G. Gwynedd.

Ffrawddawl, a. (ffrawdd) Of an active tendency.

Ffrawdden, s. f. (ffrawdd) Emotion, humour.

Ffrawddenas, a. (ffrawdden) Humoursome.

Ffrawddged, a. (ffrawdd—ced) Prompt of gift; profuse, liberal.

Ffrawddiaid, a. (ffrawdd) Having activity.

*Llewelyn, fab Iorwerth—
Rhw Owein ffrawddiaid ffryw cynaw,
Ll dyll drag ho ym lloer addid.*

Llewelyn the son of Iorwerth, the son of Owain, the animated early fast, he has been the leader of a host in blue garments.

Ll. P. Meek.

Ffrawddiaint, s. m. (ffrawddiaid) Plenitude of motion; agility, or nimbleness.

Ffrawddu, v. a. (ffrawdd) To move promptly; to be active, or full of bustle.

Ffrawddun, s. m. (ffrawdd) A commotion.

Ffrawdduniad, s. m. (ffrawddun) A putting in a state of motion; a making a bustle.

Ffrawdduniaw, v. a. (ffrawddun) To put in a state of motion; to agitate; to be bustling.

Rhni Culbach; ni ddolwyn i ym ar ffrawdduniaw bwyd a llyw, mawr ar callaf fy agyfarn.

Rhni Culbach; I did not come here for the sake of commencing meat and drink, but that I may obtain my boon.

H. Culbach—Mabingdon.

Ffrawdduniawl, a. (ffrawddun) Apt to agitate.

Ffrawddus, a. (ffrawdd) Tumultuous, agitated.

*Rodri haet, ei hofel ni gwadd,
O ddwyd na awyr, na chudd a phudd,
A ffrawddus dan ni phudd.*

Rodri the generous, his fellow has not been formed, of water and air, wood and matter, and active fire that ceareth not.

Ll. P. Meek.

Tranc ar bob ffraw: ffrawddus gyich.

An end to every Frank of tumultuous career.

Frydydd Eychan.

Ffrawddusrwydd, s. m. (ffrawddus) Tumultuousness; a state of activity, or bustle.

Ffre, s. f. (ffr—rhe) A quick or sharp noise; a clack.

Ffree, s. f. (ffre) A chatter, or chattering.

Schell ei ffre mawr llec-coed.

Lead is her chatter in the fire wood.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r dyddluen.

Ffreg, s. f. (ffre) A chatter, a babbling; chat.

Ffregod, s. f.—pl. ffregodau (ffreg) A preaching.

Och it, ond teg dy ffregod!

The dance take thee, how fair thy preaching!

D. Llywdd Gorchest.

Ffregodi, v. a. (ffregawd) To chatter, or to talk glibberish; to speak affectedly.

Ffreinig, a. (ffrain) Of a prompt, free nature; of a free, or full growth. *Dyn ffreinig,*

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a gigantic person; *collen ffreinig*, a walnut tree; *cnaw ffreinig*, walnuts; *elliha ffreinig*, the greater furze; *berwr ffreinig*, garden cresses; *ffa ffreinig*, French beans; *y ffrech ffreinig*, venereal pox; *llygod ffreinig*, rats; *ceiliawg ffreinig*, a turkey cock.

Ffrengig, a. (ffranc) Prompt, frank, free; of a prompt, active, or free nature; of a free, or full growth; French.

*Nid odd ddbig, ffrengig ffraw,
Dyddiaid dos i boddgw.*

The pleasure of yesterday, of Frenchlike face, was nothing like that of to-day.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ffres, a. (ffre) Active, vigorous, pure, fresh.

Ffres twf blawr a byrnall, mai tawd dall a glawrell, a belant blodau.

Fresh the growth of shoots and germs, like the breaking out of leaves, and green grass, and the buds of flowers.

Burddas.

Ffresg, a. (ffres) Active, pure, or fresh.

Ffresgaid, a. (ffresg) Of a fresh nature.

Ffresgawl, a. (ffresg) Tending to make fresh.

Ffresgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffresg) A freshening.

Ffresgu, v. a. (ffresg) To freshen, to grow fresh.

Ffresiad, s. m. (ffres) A freshening, a briskening.

Ffresiaw, v. a. (ffres) To freshen; to grow fresh.

Ffresiawl, a. (ffres) Freshening, refreshing.

Ffresiad, s. m. (ffran) A spouting, a gushing out.

Ffreuaw, v. a. (ffran) To gush, to spout out, to spurt; to flow, to stream. *Gwadd yn ffreaw,*

blood spouting out.

Ffreuawl, a. (ffran) Gushing, spouting, spurling.

Ffreulad, s. m. (ffraul) A purling; a rippling.

Ffreulaw, v. a. (ffraul) To purr; to ripple.

Ffreulawg, a. (ffraul) Purling, rippling, gurgling.

Ffrewl, v. a. (ffraw) To interpose in an affray:

to make up a quarrel, or to pacify.

Ffrewiad, s. m. (ffrew) An interposition in an affray or quarrel.

Ffrewyll, s. f.—pl. t. (ffraw) A scourge, a whip.

Ffrewylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffrewyll) A scourging, whipping, or flagellation.

Ffrewyllaw, v. a. (ffrewyll) To scourge, to whip.

Ffrewylliedig, a. (ffrewyll) Scourged, whipped.

Ffrewylliwr, s. m.—pl. ffrewyllwyr (ffrewyll—

gwr) A scourger, or a whipper.

Ffrewyllydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ffrewyll) Scourger.

Ffrewyn, v. a. (ffraw) To allay an affray.

Ffrewynawl, a. (ffrewyn) Tending to stop an affray.

Ffrewyniad, s. m. (ffrewyn) A stopping an affray.

Ffrewynn, v. a. (ffrewyn) To stop a quarrel.

Ffrewynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ffrewyn) One who

interposes to put an end to an affray.

Ffridd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ffr—rhld) Sudden start.

Ffridd, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ffr—rhld) A forest; a

plantation; a track of ground inclosed from

the mountains; a sheep-walk; a track inclosed

on the side of hills to turn cattle into at all

times. In the extent of Anglesey, it signifies

a tenantless farm or land. *Ffridd Celyddon,*

the forest of Caledonia.

*Mae'r ffridd e wydd Moreiddig
Wedd bwrw o'i hyd y brig;
Eidd befyd i'w tyst
O egid coed again cant.*

The perch of the wood of Moreiddig has shed its leaves quite to the top, again nevertheless they will grow in thousands of young trees.

L. G. Colk, i argl. Bledf/ech.

Ffriddlys, s. m. (ffridd—llys) Wood anemone,

also called *ffriddogen*.

Ffril, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ffr—rhil) A fickle one;

mean thing. *Ffril e ddyw, a fribble of a man.*

Ffrill, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ffr—rhil) A twitter, a

chatter. *Ffrill adar, twittering of birds.*

G

Ffrin, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (ffy—rhin) The brow, edge, or ledge of a cliff. *Sil.*
Ffring, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ffy—rhing) The brow of a cliff or precipice.

*Ydd wy'n darfo—
 Mal prae rhwng y maen a'i fling,
 Neu'r byff ar fring y lethrl.*

I am consuming like brass on the stone that grinds it, or the drift of snow upon the brow of cliffs. *Gofalus.*

Ffris, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (ffy—rhis) What is raised up; a nap, or frieze, as of cloth.

Ffrist, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (ffris) What is formed into sides; a dice.

Ffristial, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ffrist) A dice-box.

Ffristialu, *v. a.* (ffristial) To throw the dice.

Ffristiol, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (ffrist) A dice-box.

*Gwerin fristiol a thollwrdd,
 Claw eu gwallh, claw awyr gwdd;
 Nodwyddau, ni a'u diddau
 (twig pen y ffurflen fwr)—
 Mellion ar wynebon wjbr.*

They are the men of the chessboard; elegant their workmanship, on the vast surface of the sky; for what concerns us they may be the pine of the head-dress of the great firmament; or trefoil strewed on the aspects of the revolving space.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ffrit, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (ffrid) A sudden start, a jerk; refuse of corn.

Ffriten, *s. f. dim.* (ffrit) A flighty little pert girl.

Frityn, *s. m. dim.* (ffrid) A little flighty fellow—

Ffrityn o ddyn, a fribble of a person.

Ffrith, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (ffy—rith) A forest; a plantation; woodland; a track inclosed from the mountain; the same as *ffridd*.

*Rho'th gwdd, mal ffrod, ar bob ffrith,
 A'r gweunydd, a'r tir gweath.*

Send thy produce, like a stream, upon every lawn, and the meadows, and the wheat land. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ffriw, *s. f.* (ffy—rhiw) A mien, or a countenance.

*Merch canold—
 Yn erfawr ffroen-fawr ffriw enaid.*

Splendid steeds, great of growth, nostril wide, and golden front. *Ll. P. Moch.*

*Uda'n ffrith; adwain ei ffriw;
 Eden Gwyn ab Nedd.*

She howls loudly; I know her phiz; she is the bird of Gwyn the son of Nedd. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r Ddylluan.*

Ffro, *s. m.* (ffy—rho) A violent motion, or impulse. *a.* Ardent, fierce.

Ffroch, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (ffro) Fury, violence. *a.* Furious, fierce, ardent.

Ffrochwyllt, *a.* (ffroch—wyllt) Furiously wild.

Ffroell, *s. m.* (ffraw—ell) Inflamed flesh, or the part that looks angry, in a wound.

Ffroen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ffraw) A nostril.

*Enys—
 Ffraeth leision letsiald cynhebig
 Ffriw eardo, ffirwyn-gno, ffroen ddyfrig.*

The noisy gray stallions like salmon, with gold-covered front, gnawing the bridle and with starting nostrils. *Cynddelw.*

Ffroenfol, *a.* (ffroen—moll) Having a distended nostril, as in snorting or snuffling.

Ffroengraff, *a.* (ffroen—craft) Sharp-scented.

Ffroengraffder, *s. m.* (ffroengraff) Sharpness of scent.

Ffroengraffu, *v. a.* (ffroengraff) To scent sharply.

Ffroeni, *v. a.* (ffroen) To work the nostrils, to snort; to smell to a thing.

*Ffroeni byth, ffirynaw ei ben
 I' th ydoedd a'i ddiden.*

He is ever snorting and bridling his head towards his pap. *T. Penllyn, i' blydd.*

Ffroeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ffroen) A snorting.

Ffroeniaw, *v. a.* (ffroen) To blow, or breathe out of the nostrils, to snort; to snaffle.

Ffroeniawg, *a.* (ffroen) Having nostrils, of large nostrils.

Ffroeniawl, *a.* (ffroen) Relating to the nostrils. **Ffroeniwr**, *s. m.*—*pl. ffroenwyr* (ffroen—gwr) One who snorts, or exerts the nostrils.

Ffroenllif, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ffroen—llif) Snivel.

Ffroenllifaw, *v. a.* (ffroenllif) To run at the nose.

Ffroenllifawg, *a.* (ffroenllif) Having snivel.

Ffroenllym, *a.* (ffroen—llym) Sharp of scent.

Ffroenllymder, *s. m.* (ffroenllym) Keeness of scent.

Ffroenllymedd, *s. m.* (ffroenllym) Sharpness of scent.

Ffroenllymu, *v. a.* (ffroenllym) To use the sense of smelling; to snuffle.

Ffroenuchel, *a.* (ffroen—uchel) Of high gait.

Ffroenwawd, *s. m.* (ffroen—gwawd) A disdainful scoff, a sarcasm; mycterismus, in rhetoric.

Ffroenydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ffroen) A snorter.

Ffroes, *s. f.* (ffraw—es) A dish of flesh and eggs fried; an omelet.

Ffrom, *a.* (ffro) Fuming, in a chase, violent.

*Taro a wnaeth—
 Trest taran tros y ffroedd,
 A ffrydaw crows—llaw calawn
 A phoeri melli yn ffrow iawn.*

The rumbling of the outrageous thunder reverberated over the lands, and the fast blustering rain streamed, and the lightning spit most violently. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ffromaidd, *a.* (ffrom) Of a haughty nature.

Ffromawl, *a.* (ffrom) Apt to be touchy or testy.

Ffromder, *s. m.* (ffrom) Testiness, touchiness.

*Gwrthod draw ddiglaw, dda agwedd a gwrth;
 Gwrthod lid a ffrowedd.*

Refrain there to be angry, commendable the condition and holy; refrain thee from wrath and passion. *W. Middleton.*

Ffromi, *v. s.* (ffrom) To chafe, to fume; to be in a fume; to grow angry, to be in a pet.

*Gwyn fyd y Cymru—
 Pan ddol llyngas i Aberdeugledau,
 Ac Engillinat yn ffio ar ddyw iau,
 A'r merch yn ffrowi yn eu ffirwynas,
 Gae wced i clywedd eu cyffwrnas.*

Happy the state of the Welsh, when a fleet shall come to Aberdeugledau, and the Englishmen retreating on a Wednesday, and the steeds chafing in their bridles from feeling their saddles so light. *Gwynn Idd.*

Ffromiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ffrom) A becoming testy, a taking fire at, a becoming angry.

Ffromlys, *s. m.* (ffrom—llys) The yellow balsam, or touch me not.

Ffromwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ffrowwyr* (ffrom—gwr) An irritable man, one that is testy.

Ffromwyllt, *a.* (ffrom—gwyllt) Haughtily fierce.

Ffromyn, *s. m. dim.* (ffrom) A testy person.

Ffrowc, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (ffro) A shelter; a cage; a hut. *a.* Sheltered, or covered over.

Ffros, *s. m.* (ffro) An abrupt rise or toss.

Ffrost, *s. m.* (ffros) A strong emotion, a swell, a brag, a vaunt; pomp, ostentation.

*Etto ddyn yw i' ddyng:
 Pan ddol a'i ffrost ar oesg,
 Rhag d'auaid dywaid yn deg.*

Again, my fair, there is instruction for thee: when he comes openly with his swaggering, for thy life speak fairly. *D. ab Gwilym, cynw i wraig.*

Ffrostriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ffrost) A swaggering.

Ffrostriaw, *v. a.* (ffrost) To vaunt, to brag.

Ffrostriawl, *a.* (ffrost) Vaunting, bragging.

Ffrostriwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ffrostwyr* (ffrost—gwr) A vaunter, a bragger, a braggadocio.

Ffrowyll, *s. m.* (ffro—gwyll) A quickly moving violence; outrage; commotion, or tumult.

Ac am ddwyllan ffrow ffrowyll.

And on both banks of ffrow there was violence.

Llywarch Hen.

Ffrowyllaid, *a.* (ffrowyll) Of a violent nature.

Pffrwyllaw, v. a. (ffrwyll) To act furiously; to move violently; to brandish.

*Pffrwyll i pan he Eigno;
Pffrwyll iaf a raddio Pyll,
A phwyllaw o'i fre.*

*I pushed onward when Eigno fell; the blade which Pyll should
have would gleam with a sword, if traits were pitched in his country.*
Llywarch Hen.

Pffrwyllawg, a. (ffrwyll) Abounding with violence, or fierceness.

Pffrwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffrwyll) A moving violently; a swelling with fury; a raging.

Pffrwyys, a. (ffrwyys) Of a violent course; turbulent, outrageous.

Cyrrup ffwrws yr arwys.

A terrible fall on the church. Cyfesi Myrddin.

*Pffrws ehwg, ond drwy y tro,
Pffrws yn mynach drwio.*

Was not the time occurred: haughty look, and turbulent, frequently quarrelling.
T. Pry.

Pffrwy, s. m. (ffrwy—rhw) A strong effort or impulse.

Pffrwyd, s. m.—pl. ffrychion (ffrwy) A violent breaking out; a rupture, a burst.

Pffrwd, s. f.—pl. ffrydian (ffrwy) Stream, torrent.

*Rhadol's wyl ffwd yr afon,
A dyn a'i dalith dan y don;
A Kyma'r modd y boddaf,
Eilpaf'n ffrydian tonau Taf.*

*I am travelling the course of the river; I am a person whose
journey is under the wave; and thus behold the way I shall be
drowned, as if in the torrents of the waves of the Taf.*
D. ab Gwilym.

*Gwanner ffwd, gwenwyna'r ffriw;
Gwen galkhad-len gyfchad-ffw.*

*An extensive torrent, it will blight the countenance; a veil
white like chalk, of a surrounding appearance. Gwynia Goch.*

Pffrwy, s. m. (ffrwy) Violence; outrage, tumult.

Pffrwyd, s. f. (ffrwy) A squabble; a fray, a brawl.

Pffrws, a. (ffrwy) Displaying vigour; luxuriant.

Tyfa yn ffwrws, to grow luxuriantly.

Pffrws, s. m.—pl. ffrysoedd (ffrwy) Sudden emotion

Pffrws, s. m. (ffrws) Quick motion; hurry, bustle

*Pffrws dra ffwrws dra llyw'r dra Lloegr fethla;
Pffrwsdra ffwrwsdra chawdd drachymhennu;
Pffrwsdra ffwrwsdra thwrt treddan o Lundale;
Trachddar Pffrwsdra wylfa pryda.*

*Force upon force to the entire discomfiting of Lloegrin; tumult
upon tumult towards cutting of too much hickering; bustle upon
bustle from the din of bringing tributes from London; I, the
historian of Britain, in song record it.*
Gw. Brycheiniawg, tr. orig. Rhys.

Pffrwt, s. m.—pl. ffrytian (ffrwy) A quick impulse; or jet; a toss.

Pffrwy, s. m. (ffrwy) A strong effort or impulse.

Pffrwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffrwy) Pulsation; impulse

Pffrwydr, s. m.—pl. ffrydrau (ffrwyd) A violent

expulsion; an explosion, or blast.

Pffrwydraw, v. a. (ffrwydr) To make an explosion

Pffrwydrawl, a. (ffrwydr) Blasting, exploding.

Pffrwydrind, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffrwydr) An exploding, or blasting; explosion.

Pffrwyf, s. m. (ffrwy) Drizzling rain, mist.

Pffrwyfidd, a. (ffrwyf) Drizzly, apt to drizzle.

Pffrwyllaw, v. a. (ffrwyf) To drizzle, to be misty.

Pffrwyliad, s. m. (ffrwyf) A falling in small drops.

Pffrwyf, s. f.—pl. t. i (ffrwyf) A bridle; also a curb or a restraint.

Defa-fab—

*Dwydd, danwros ffynnon ffef,
Pa fodd y ffrysoedd ffath-ffryt
Y gerdd a fu sawyl gylt!
Ti a wyddost, tas addaw,
Tori ffwrws marchawg tfr ffraw.*

*Son of Prophecy, below the round and potent fountain, tell me,
how has the song of gentle air thus stolen away; Thou knowest
well; 'tis owned by thee; broken is the bridle of the knight of the
land of Ffaw.*
Gr. ab Gronw Gethin.

Pffrwyadwy, a. (ffrwyf) That may be bridled.

Pffrwyfaw, v. a. (ffrwyf) To bridle; or to curb.

Pffrwyfaw, a. (ffrwyf) Bridling, restraining.

Pffrwynddof, a. (ffrwyf—dof) Used to the bridle.

Pffrwyndedig, a. (ffrwyf) Having a bridle, bridled.

Pffrwyfawr, a. (ffrwyf) Easily restrained.

Pffrwyfriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffrwyf) A bridling.

Pffrwyfwr, s. m. (ffrwyf—gwr) One who bridges.

Pffrwyfnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ffrwyf) A bridler.

Pffrwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffrwyf) Vehemency.

Pffrwyf, a. (ffrwyf) Of a violent quality; violent.

Pffrwyfaw, v. a. (ffrwyf) To act violently.

Pffrwyfaw, a. (ffrwyf) Tending to be vehement.

Pffrwyfriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffrwyf) An acting violently; a becoming vehement.

Pffrwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffrwyf) Fruit; vigour,

strength. *Nid oes dim ffwrwyf ar y pren, there
is no fruit on the tree; collais ffwrwyf fy mraich,
I have lost the use of my arm; nid oes dim
ffwrwyf ynddo, there is no strength in it.*

Misawg—o gwyn—

A dafal bwyth ffwrwyf y ffridd.

*And I, with nuts, will return the kindness of the fruit of the
grove. D. ab Gwilym.*

Pffrwyfthadwy, a. (ffrwyf) Fruitful, prolific.

Pffrwyfthaw, v. a. (ffrwyf) To invigorate; to fructify, to be fruitful, to bear fruit.

*Can rhydd Daw Dofydd dawn chalaeth,
Can ran golau-ddeu ffwrwyfthaw ffrath.*

*As the Lord God will confer ample talent, for a distinguished
and energetic portion to invigorate an eloquent one.*
Cynddelw.

Pffrwyfthawl, a. (ffrwyf) Fructuous; fertile.

Pffrwyfthedig, a. (ffrwyf) Fructified; fertilized.

Pffrwyfthiad, s. m. (ffrwyf) A making powerful; a making productive; fructification.

Pffrwyfthiannawl, a. (ffrwyfthiad) Tending to fertilize.

Pffrwyfthianna, v. a. (ffrwyfthiad) To fructify; to make fruitful, to fertilize.

Pffrwyfthiannus, a. (ffrwyfthiad) Fructiferous; producing fruit; tending to make fruitful.

Pffrwyfthiant, s. m. (ffrwyf) Fructification.

Pffrwyfthig, s. m. (ffrwyf) Capable of producing; powerful; fruitful, prolific.

E'm donia b—

March mawrthig, ffwrwyfthig, ffrath, sawar.

*He bestows on me amply grown steeds, vigorous, noble, and un-
tractable. Ll. F. Moch.*

Pffrwyfthineb, s. m. (ffrwyf) Fructuosity.

Pffrwyfthlawch, a. (ffrwyf—llawch) Fructiferous; congenial to fruit.

Gwasethout for tawch

A thr ffwrwyfthlawch,

Awch uchelawdr.

*Thou didst form the exhalant sea and the fruit-preserving land,
of high-tending growth. Dafydd y Cord.*

Pffrwyfthlawn, a. (ffrwyf) Fruitful, luxuriant.

Pffrwyfthlondeb, s. m. (ffrwyfthlawn) Fruitfulness.

Pffrwyfthlonder, s. m. (ffrwyfthlawn) Fruitfulness.

Pffrwyfthlonedd, s. m. (ffrwyfthlawn) Fruitfulness.

Pffrwyfthloni, v. a. (ffrwyfthlawn) To make fruit-
ful; to become fruitful, or prolific.

Dew Hollallawg a'th ffwrwyfthlon.

May the Almighty; God make thee fruitful. Gen. xxviii. 2.

*Tri pheth a ffwrwyfthlon y awen: dyddanwch meddwl, coledd
dalnon foddwl, a phorthi cof.*

*Three things that enrich genius: placidness of mind, the cherishing
a good mind, and the strengthening the memory. Barddeu.*

Pffrwyfthloniad, s. m. (ffrwyfthlawn) A becoming fruitful; a rendering fruitful.

Pffrwyfthlonrwydd, s. m. (ffrwyfthlawn) Fruitfulness

Pffrwyfthlonus, a. (ffrwyfthlawn) Tending to render fruitful; tending to enrich.

Pffrwythus, a. (ffrwyf) Of a fruitful nature.

Pffrychwyllt, a. (ffrwyf—gwyllt) Outrageously wild.

Ffrydan, *s. f. dim.* (ffrwd) A streamlet, a stream.
Ffrydiad, *s. m.* (ffrwd) A streaming; a flowing.
Ffrydiaw, *v. a.* (ffrwd) To stream; to run out.
Ffrydiawl, *a.* (ffrwd) Streaming; gushing.
Ffrydioledd, *s. m.* (ffrydiawl) Flowingness, fluidity.
Ffrydiolrwydd, *s. m.* (ffrydiawl) Fluidity; fluency.
Ffrymaidd, *a.* (ffrwm) Vigorous; luxuriant.
Ffrymiad, *s. m.* (ffrwm) A rendering vigorous; a becoming vigorous or luxuriant.
Ffrymiaw, *v. a.* (ffrwm) To make prolific or luxuriant; to become vigorous or luxuriant.
Ffrymiawl, *a.* (ffrwm) Of vigorous quality.
Ffryn, *s. m.* (ffy—rhyu) A quiver, a shudder.
Ffrysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (ffrws) A briskly driving.
Ffrysiaw, *v. a.* (ffrws) To impel briskly; to be hurrying or hastening.

Yr wylas—
 Ferch boew-lan ar farch bell,
 Yn ffrysiaw ton, ffres wyl th.

The sea-mew, like a brisk fair lady on a steed of brine hurrying on the wave, thou art pure. D. Lloyd, ab Ll. ab Gruffydd.

Ffrysiawl, *a.* (ffrws) Briskly impelling; hurrying.
Ffrystell, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (ffrwt) Hurly burly.
Ffrystellach, *s. m.* (ffrystell) Hurly burly, bustle.
v. a. To bustle, or to be all in motion.
Ffrystelliad, *s. m.* (ffrystell) A bustling, or hurrying about; a being in a hurly burly.
Ffrystellu, *v. a.* (ffrystell) To bustle, to hurry.
Ffrystiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (ffrwt) Ffestination.

Gwae a gar, na gwar, na gwyth ffrysiad
 Gwawr tref, dyfethr nŷ tangedd ein Tad!

Woe to him that loves any thing, either what is gentle or wild combustion of a town scene, instead of Heaven's the best abode of our father! Llywelyn Iwan.

Ffrysiaw, *v. a.* (ffrwt) To bustle, to hurry; to make haste; to accelerate.

Dochrenais, ffrysiawl yn ffracth,
 Gans awd i'r guneddais.

I did begin, I hurried suddenly, to compose an ode to the tribe. T. Penlynn, i'r Secem.

Ffrystiawl, *a.* (ffrwt) Bustling, full of hurry.
Ffrystiedig, *a.* (ffrwt) Accelerated, or hastened.
Ffrystiwyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ffrystiwyr (ffrwt—gwr) One who is full of haste, a hustler.
FFU, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t.* on. A fleeting state; a passing, or vanishing nature; a veiled state.
Ffuannaid, *a.* (ffuant) Apt to dissemble; feigned.
Ffuannawl, *a.* (ffuant) Feigning, dissembling, counterfeiting, canting, hypocritical.
Ffuanniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (ffuant) Dissimulation.
Ffuannu, *v. a.* (ffuant) To feign, to dissemble.
Ffuant, *s. m.*—*pl.* ffuannoedd (ffu) A feint, disguise, colour, pretence, or hypocrisy.
Ffuantiad, *s. m.* (ffuant) A feigning; a disguising.
Ffuantu, *v. a.* (ffuant) To feign, to make a feint, to dissemble, to counterfeit; to cant.
Ffuantur, *a.* (ffuant) Dissembling; canting.
Ffuantwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ffuantwyr (ffuant—gwr) A feigner, a dissembler, a hypocrite.
Ffug, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (ffu) Delusion; a feint, disguise; guile, deception, or dissimulation.

Hawdd tala ffug i ffol.

It is easy to retablate a tick on the silly.

Adage.

Rhyth a ddug, nid ffug ffayr ddilyn,
 Brynach, braw iddynt a dychryn!

An assault he will make, not a feint of the attack in the pursuit, the Highlanders, dismay to them and terror. Gwynedd.

Ffugiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (ffug) A deluding; a feigning, a dissembling; dissimulation.
Ffugliaw, *v. a.* (ffug) To delude; to feign, to dissemble, to deceive; to deal hypocritically.
Ffugiawl, *a.* (ffug) Deluding, illusive; obscure, deceiving; dissembling; apt to counterfeit.

Ffugiedig, *a.* (ffug) Glossed over, dissembled.
Ffugiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (ffugiad) A feignmar.
Ffugiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ffugwyr (ffug—gwr) A deluder; a dissembler, a deceiver, a falsifier.
Ffugl, *s. m.*—*pl.* ffuglion (ffug) A puff of wind.
Ffugliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (ffogl) An inflating, a puffing; an inflation.
Ffugliaw, *v. a.* (ffugl) To inflate, or to puff wind.
Ffugliawg, *a.* (ffugl) Inflated, flatulent, puffed.
Ffugliogrwydd, *s. m.* (ffugliawg) Flatulentous.
Ffugliw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* lau (ffug—lliw) A feigned colour; a false colour.
Ffugr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (ffug) A type; a figure.
Ffugyrn, *s. m. dim.* (ffugr) Type, figure.
Ffull, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (ffu) Haste, speed, celerity.

Ni châr ffull na cheryw ffull,
 Na châr dŷn o chald ornest.

He loves not bustle, nor much fighting, nor of cloathing the fast should a strife take place. Gwynedd Iwan.

Llemlais a mawr ffuall ymahl
 Yn bradd wedi ddiŷd ddiŷd.

I bounded away with great haste, positively after a fruitless journey. Gwynedd Iwan.

Ffulliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (ffull) Ffestination.
Ffulliaw, *v. a.* (ffull) To hasten, to make haste.

Y rhodd—
 Archaf, a fulliad, ym na phallid.

I will ask, I will be impatient, let not the gift fail to come to me. Gw. Twa.

Ffulliawg, *a.* (ffull) Full of bustle, hurrying.
Ffulliawl, *a.* (ffull) Tending to produce bustle.
Ffulliwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* fullwyr (ffull—gwr) One who hurries, a hustler.

Ffun, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oedd (ff—an) What is united, or combined together; a bundle.

A phan oedd ym ffunoedd yd.

And when there were to me sheaves of corn.

Rode Brangulys.

Ffunell, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* an (ffun) A little bundle.
Ffunen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* an (ffun) A band, a lace, a riband; a head-band; a fishing line.

Dryg ffunoedd dyro ffunen
 Dy fan hael i dol fy mhon.

Through the window give thy generous mother's head-band to cover my head. D. ab Edwards.

Ffuneniad, *s. m.* (ffunen) A binding with a lace, or with a riband.
Ffunenig, *s. f. dim.* (ffunen) A bandlet, or a lace.
Ffunennu, *v. a.* (ffunen) To bind with a riband or with a lace, to tie in a bundle.
Ffuniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (ffun) A tying together, a banding round.

Ffunod, *s. m.* (ffun) Figure, form, manner. Mae y ddau yn union yr un ffunud a'u gilydd, the two are exactly of the same form with one another.

Sef a orw Hingwyr yna moddyllaw o bob moddwl toryddra yd ffunud y gallaf a ddawd i'r tir.

What did Hingwyr then do was to devise by every deceitful means in what way he should be able to come to the land. Gr. ab Arthur.

Ffion, *s. m. aggr.* (ffu) That is of a blushing, blooming, or red nature.

Cochach oedd ei deardd na'r ffion cochaf.

Her two cheeks were more red than the reddest rose.

H. Culnach—Mabingion.

Ffar, *a.* (ff—ur) Of a penetrating, or subtle nature; cunning, wary, wily, crafty; wise.

Ffar iŷt lolaŷ
 Buddig o Feti,
 Ab Manogan ri;
 Rhyddid ei deŷid
 Yn ei feli;
 Telftwag oedd iŷt.

Cunningly I will give thee praise, having pre-eminence from Feti, the son of Manogan the prince: thou wilt uphold the honours of the honey island of Feti. Telftwag.

Pfarsaw, v. a. (faw) To act warily; to be cautious, wary, or crafty; to be wise.

Pfarsawl, a. (faw) Of a subtle nature.

Pfared, s. f.—pl. t. au (faw) That is subtle, crafty, or cunning; a ferret.

No eff i redaw ya faw faredach
Na chd, na baill.

He will go to take his range more craftily than a dog, or a baiter.

Pfaredidd, a. (fared) Of the nature of a ferret.

Pfarediad, s. m. (fared) An acting craftily.

Pfaredu, v. a. (fared) To act subtilly; to ferret.

Pfaredwr, s. m. (fared—gwr) A ferreter.

Pfurf, s. f.—pl. t. ian (fur) What is designed, or contrived; shape; form; order; manner.

Pfurfafa, s. f. (fur—men) The firmament.

Ni pfurfafa dan ffurfach
Gwae mor gach a'i Gymmarwgan.

I have not tried under heaven a structure so exact as the fair Welsh tongue.

Pfurfadd, a. (furf) Shapely; orderly; formal.

Pfurfaddiad, s. m. (furfadd) A making orderly.

Pfurfaddiaw, v. a. (furfadd) To frame, to form.

Pfurfaddiawl, a. (furfadd) Tending to make orderly, or formal.

Pfurfaddrwydd, s. m. (furfadd) Shapeliness.

Pfurfiaw, v. a. (furfi) To form, to shape.

Pfust, s. f.—pl. t. ian (fust) A flail; a thresh.

Pfustia, s. f.—pl. fustfeydd (fust) A beating, a boxing match.

Pfustiaw, v. a. (fust) To thresh, to beat, to bang.

Pfustiad, s. m. (fust) A banging, a thumping.

FFW, s. m. r. Volatility, or quickness of motion.

Pfwd, s. m. (fw) An abruptness; a quick motion.

Pfwdan, s. f.—pl. t. au (fwd) Bustle, or flurry.

Gwynedd odd m'agroddol of,
A gwddol, sgwddol ffwddan
Tudh gwdd, o'i llesidol gwdd.

It were a pity that he should not take warning, and cease with his foolish plumping, a silly fool, and a vile journey.

Och, o'r ffwddan ffa murch;
Yn tair trysa ar weya march!

Dear, what terrible was I assailed with, breaking my nose for the sake of a girl!

Pfwdanhyd, a. (fwddan) Full of bustle, or flurry; sidgely, restless.

Pfwdan, v. a. (fwddan) To bustle, or toil hard; to be in agitation, to sidgely, to be restless.

Pfwdanah, a. (fwddan) Full of business, or hurry.

Pfwg, s. m. (fw) What is volatile; dry grass.

Pfwgwr, s. m. (fwg) Dry leaves; tobacco.

Pfwl, s. m. (fw) What is light, wasted, or dry.

Pfwl, s. m.—pl. fyllaid (fw—wl) A blunt one, a stupid one, a dolt, a fool.

A chpawd yw ffwl y fwr—
I'm chaddo.

And the fool of the fair is a dolt to hide her.

Pfwllach, a. m. aggr. (fwl) Refuse; light corn.

Pfwlbri, s. m. (fwl) Refuse, trash, or dregs.

Pfwlbridd, a. (fwlbri) Of the nature of trash.

Pfwf, s. m. (fw) A state of proceeding from, or originating; a source; the breadth, or respiration; a puff of breath expelled; a sigh.

Pfwf, s. m. (fwf) A produce, or what is generated or made to spring out.

Pfwf, s. m. (fw) A divergency, or going away.

prep. Off. v. imp. Away, off, begone.

Pfwreb, s. m.—pl. fwyreb (fwr) An angle from which any thing branches out; the fork, or inside of the junction of the thighs.

Gwddol ffwl ffwl ffwl
Yn dda ffwl ffwl ffwl
Gwddol ffwl ffwl ffwl

I could see a red fox, sitting like a city hog, by the side of his den, on the bottom of his Aneurh.

Ffwrdd, s. m. (ffwr) A divergency, a going away.

prep. Off, from. adv. Away. v. imp. Hence, be gone.

Doa i ffwrdd, get thee away; ffwrdd!

avaunt! begone!

Ffwfn, s. m. (ffwr) A point of divergency; a focus; a furnace, an oven.

Ffwfwr, s. m. (ffwr) What is apt to diverge or fly about; fur.

Ffwfwr sad mewn ffwrdd
Ffwfwr sad mewn ffwrdd

A firm aspect in silken fur, like the torrent of the sea above little persons.

Ffwfwr, s. m. (ffwrw) Far, soft hair of animals.

Brech a'i fol atoch fal fwr
Brech a'i fol atoch fal fwr

A badger with his belly towards you, like a heap of solid brown in rushes and fur.

Ffwrtiar, s. m. (ffwd) A short person, or a squab.

Ffwrtog, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffwd) A scut, a short tail.

Ffwy, s. m. (ffw) Volatility, aptness of motion.

Ffwyl, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffwy) A drive, or impulsion, a stroke upon; a foil.

Hi huch sawyl—
Hi huch sawyl yn dda ar ei phen y ffwy;
Hi huch sawyl yn dda ar ei phen y ffwy.

Her beloved sow, weakly but she received the foil on her head; furious was Martha, to kill her with a hammer.

Ffwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffwy) What is produced, or thrown out; hay; hay newly cut given to cattle when it is green.

Ffwynen, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffwyn) A band of hay.

Ffwynog, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (ffwyn) Meadow land.

Ffwyr, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffwy) A vehement propulsion, or drive; an onset, or assault.

Yn ffyras gyfwr y doolion
Yn ffyras gyfwr y doolion
Yn ffyras gyfwr y doolion

How complete and accordant the endowments of the far-extending bulwark with the banners of Morgant; how mighty his onset on the heroes of France, and on the towers of Hastings.

Gwr creulawn, creulawn a'i ffyr,
Cyffwr cad euallawn wely;
Gwr a wyl yn aydd ffyr a'i ffyr.

A furious man, who will be agitated by the bloody plea; the terror of the battle of the Cadellian tribe; a hero who knows the day of onset not to flee.

Arthur gylt, ffyr lychyd ffwl,
A'i creulawn ffwl y cawman.

Arthur of yore, whose course was the darting of flame, made effort to obtain it as we have done.

Gwadd ffyras rhwy ffyr drau a ffyr arno.

It will be common to see a ffyr on flight, for her of the deadly assault.

Ffwyrad, s. m. (ffwy) Impulsion; an assaulting.

Ffwyrad Awel, a gust of wind. Arm.

Ffwyraw, v. a. (ffwy) To impel, expel or drive violently; to assault.

Ffwyrawl, a. (ffwy) Violently driving, or impelling; assaulting.

FFY, s. m. r. Aptness to move, or impel. It is used as a prefix in the composition of words, denoting agency, or cause.

Pfyd, s. pl. aggr. (ffed) Coverings, or garments.

Dig belyd, a'i ffyd i ffwrdd,
Yn'r eogob; gwael yw'r ysgodd.

Enryon also, divested of his robes, is the bishop; miserable to the reflection.

Pfydd, s. f. (ffy—ydd) Faith, or confidence; reliance, dependance.

Deuparth ffydd y'ngbalon.

Two parts of faith lie in the heart.

Gobath nid oes ond yffydd
Y dydd, ar ffydd, a ffydd!

Adage.

Hope there is not but of wandering through the day, upon my faith, and fleeing away!
H. D. ab Gwilym.

Gwir ffydd—
Daw, cyfaint fy amonion
O wera hardd yr eiriau hon!

True faith—God support my endeavours by the rising heat of this fire!
H. D. ab Gwilym.

Ffyddfrawd, s. m.—pl. ffyddfrodyr (ffydd—brawd) A brother in the faith.

Ffyddiad, s. m. (ffydd) The having faith or reliance.

Ffyddiaw, v. a. (ffydd) To have faith; to confide.
Ffyddiawg, s. (ffydd) Having faith, or faithful.

Yr iai odd—
Ffyddiawg ffodiawg i ymdro.

I have a faithful sovereign of prosperous course.
Phyllip Brydydd, i R. Gryg.

Ffyddiawl, a. (ffydd) Relating to faith; faithful.

Treacinaid gwyniaid gwynion a'i gobakh,
Ni ddiffydd eill waith i ffyddolion.

Feeble miserable ones blessed with their hope, which again will not be extinguished to the faithful ones.
H. Middleton.

Ffyddlawn, a. (ffydd) Faithful. **Ffyddloniaid,** faithful ones, or believers.

Ffyddlondeb, s. m. (ffyddlawn) Faithfulness.

Ffyddlonder, s. m. (ffyddlawn) Faithfulness.

Ffyddloni, v. a. (ffyddlawn) To become faithful.

Ffyddloniad, s. m.—pl. ffyddloniaid (ffyddlawn) A faithful one, or a believer.

Ffyll, s. m.—pl. t. on (ffyll—yll) That shades, or covers over. **a. Overgrown; gloomy.**

Ffylliad, s. m.—pl. t. an (ffyll) A shading over; a becoming overgrown.

Ffylliaw, v. a. (ffyll) To overshadow, to grow over; to become gloomy, or dusky.

Ffylliawg, a. (ffyll) Shading over; abounding with dark coverts, or brakes.

Ffylllog, s. f.—pl. t. od (ffyll) A place that is overgrown, wild, or uncultivated. **Y Ffylllog,** a low plain so called in Glamorganshire.

Ffyllon, s. pl. aggr. (ffyll) Gloomy recesses, or brakes. **Naaf Ffyllon,** a place so called in Montgomeryshire.

Ffyllwylt, a. (ffyll—gwyllt) Darkly wild.

Ffynadwy, a. (ffwn) Productive, prosperous.

Ffyned, s. f. (ffwn) The act of generating, or expelling air; a breathing.

Ffynedig, a. (ffwnt) Prosperous, fortunate.

Gwellwell pob ffynedig.

Better and better every prosperous one. *Adage.*

Ffynedigrwydd, s. m. (ffynedig) Prosperousness.

Ffyneg, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffwn) What generates.

Ffynegi, s. f.—pl. ffyneglan (ffyneg) A furrow.

Ffynegliad, s. m. (ffynegi) A furrowing.

Ffyneglu, v. a. (ffynegi) To make into furrows.

Ffynel, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ffwn) An air-hole, or funnel; a chimney.

Ffynell, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffwn) An air-hole.

Ffynetr, s. f.—pl. ffynetri (ffyned) A chimney.

Ffyniant, s. m. (ffwn) Production, generation; abundance, prosperity.

Ffyniaw, v. a. (ffwn) To produce; to generate.

—Ffyniaw o genedi
Y Gwlad Deufreuddwyd.

He was produced from the family of Gwlad Deufreuddwyd.
D. ab Gwilym.

Ffynnadwy, a. (ffwnt) Capable of prospering.

Ffynnawn, s. f.—pl. ffynnonau (ffwnt) A fountain, a spring, a source. **Ffynnonydd oerion,** cold springs.

Ffynnedig, a. (ffwnt) Made lucky; prosperous.

Ffynnedigrwydd, s. m. (ffynnedig) Prosperousness

Ffyniannawl, a. (ffyniant) Prospering.

Ffyniannus, a. (ffyniant) Prospering.

Ffynniant, s. m. (ffwnt) Prosperity; luck, fortune.

Wydai ymgyddiannus minas yn ffyniant a gwlod; ac ymgeolwa rhag tanhysgddioo gywilyddes, ohal Bore.

Good fellows! let us exult ourselves also in good fortune and bravery; and let us guard against shameful ill luck, said Bore.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Ffynnon, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffwnt) A fountain.

Ni wyddid eiddo y ffynnon omd ei ya heb.

The want of the spring is not known until it becomes dry. *Adage.*

Ffynnonawg, a. (ffynnon) Abounding with springs
Ffynnonell, s. f. dim. (ffynnawn) A small spring, or fountain; an issue.

Ffynnoni, v. a. (ffynnon) To rise up in springs.

Ffynnonws, s. m. (ffynnon) A place full of springs

Y herwr gwynion a dyf y'ngofwr ffynnonws.

The white crosses grow in the outlet of springs. *Llyfr Meddyg.*

Ffynnonwys, s. m. (ffynnon) Place full of springs
Ffynnu, v. a. (ffwnt) To be productive; to prosper, to be fortunate.

Ffynniant Fw gorff, a'i wraig,
Ffynnon dyg ya ffynnon deg.

Success to him, and to his wife, the fountain of learning fairly prospering. *S. Pychen.*

Ffynnon, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (ffwn) A spring, a well.

Ffynnon Las, Ffynnon Felen, Ffynnon Frech, lakes so called in Eryri.

Ffynu, v. a. (ffwn) To produce, or to generate.

Ffynus, a. (ffwn) Productive or abundant.

Ffyr, s. m. (ffyr—yr) A substantial or firm state.

Ffyrf, a. (ffyr) Substantial, thick; firm, strong.

Rhyn geiwr ya ffyr, ya ffyr, arab hwl.

Yn wrab hwl derlyg.

Yn ffyrdd cyrrad cerad dyfawdlyg.

Yn ffyrdd, ya ffyrdd, ya ffyrdd.

I am denominated powerful, impetuous, of joyous course, of joyous claim of tumult in the ways of songs of the soothing name, a poet, and a primary bard of instruction. *Cynddelw.*

Ffyrfaad, s. m. (ffyrf) A rendering thick, or firm, a becoming thick, or firm.

Ffyrfaawl, a. (ffyrf) Of a tendency to thicken.

Ffyrfaidd, a. (ffyrf) Of a solid or firm nature.

Ffyrfaen, v. a. (ffyrf) To make substantial; to strengthen; to establish; to become substantial, to grow thick; to become firm.

Ffyrfawl, a. (ffyrf) Tending to make solid or thick

Ffyrfer, s. m. (ffyrf) Substantialness, thickness; firmness; steadiness.

—Cyfrifant

Ffyrffyrffyr ffyrffyrffyr.

They reckon the impulse of firmness great prosperity.

Cynddelw.

Ffyrfeiddiad, s. m. (ffyrfaidd) A rendering substantial, or firm; a becoming substantial.

Ffyrfeiddiaw, v. a. (ffyrfaidd) To render substantial; to become thick or firm.

Ffyrfeiddiawl, a. (ffyrfaidd) Tending to make substantial, solid, or thick.

Ffyrfeiddrwydd, s. m. (ffyrfaidd) Substantialness; bulkiness; thickness.

Ffyrfaad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffyrf) A rendering, or becoming firm; a thickening.

Ffyrfaent, s. m. (ffyrf) Substance; firmness; thickness.

Ffyrfaidd, s. f.—pl. ffyrfaidiau (ffwrn) A furnace-full; an oven-full.

Ffyrfaidd, a. (ffwrn) Focale; violent; pungent.

Ffyrfawl, a. (ffwrn) Focale; of a sharp, or violent quality.

Ffyrnig, a. (ffwrn) Penetrating; wily, cunning; violent; outrageous; fierce.

*Meddion chyw! meddion ni chant
Eiddad ni feddant
Teyrnau Ddew trwy awn o ddig,
Can' ffrwa yn' cyneff' ffyrng.*

Bad matters! drunkards, they shall not get to attain the possession of the Kingdom of God; through the force of his wrath they shall have the furnace that burns furiously.

Ed. Morus.

Nid ffyrng and ei.

Nothing so fierce as a dog.

Adage.

Ffyrngaid, a. (ffyrng) Violent; ferocious.
Ffyrngaw, v. a. (ffyrng) To act violently; to act subtly, or cunning; to become violent, outrageous, or fierce.

—*Pan rhyfodd
Poen aftra agos pan ffyrngodd—
Ddew yu gwrwr pen gwedd ddyraed
Gan o'rlaw a rhyfryfodd.*

When he warned, he was nearly the torment of him when he became outrageous; when he softened a stroke soon the earth did tremble from the motion of his weapon.

S. Tudor.

Ffyrngawl, a. (ffyrng) Of a violent tendency.
Ffyrngiad, s. m. (ffyrng) A becoming fierce.
Ffyrngwydd, s. m. (ffyrng) Aptness to penetrate through; subtlety, craftiness, violence, outrageousness, fierceness.

Saf yu ffyrngwydd ddyfynaw y da iddo ei hun, ac i'r neb biesio.

Outragiousness consists in the spoiling of property to himself, and to him that is the owner.

Welsh Laws.

Saf yu ffyrngwydd mawrsw dyu, a fudd dyn, heb well, neu t gwenys; a ddyfynaw da iddo ei hun, ac i'r berchensawg.

Outragiousness consists in setting upon a man, and killing a man without a wound, or with poison; and to spoil property to himself, and to its owner.

Welsh Laws.

Ffyrngwr, s. m.—pl. ffyrngwyr (ffyrng—gwr)
A violent or outrageous man.

Ffyng, s. m.—pl. f. ion (ffy—yng) A quick course; impetuosity.

*Cyfaillt grym yoy m—
Cedawt wirawl wawd wabwedd;
Cadr ffyng rwydd hdydyg, rodd hawdd.*

I have a powerful friend, profuse of beverage and inviting prizes; of might, free, and well-trained course, and frank of gift.

Llywelyn Brydded Meddant.

Ffyng, a. (ffy—yng) Of a quick motion; sudden; abrupt, quick, hasty; or impetuous.

*Udd yoyon ddwy ar gwr,
Rho wridded fawr a deu llaw;
Gwawr cwm yu ydd traw, trwy ffyng;
Gwaw ffyng yu awr-ffyng yu awr.*

To me there is a sovereign this day on the cars, there is not a knee beneath the men that would dare him; he cowered the spear on the mid day, with violence; impetuous his course, wearing golden branches in the battle.

Cynddelu, i O. Cyfiliawg.

*Ffyngdd ystryw estronion hwn,
Ffyng ddyng ddyfyo-gud ardal.*

The ready darts of the fencers of strangers impetuously he hurls over the embattled plain.

Cynddelu, i O. Gwynedd.

Y guback—

Crit by Bron a ffy a ffyng.

The harp, a bold jewel of the laws that on a sudden sends away.

D. ab Gwilym.

*Anghared fela-llan!
Hoen ffyng dda ddyng, nid odd un,
Hoen 'wytr, a hi nebun.*

Anghared of slender form! The brisk whirl of the wave, of goodly instruction, there was not one and she not one, tumbury of the firmament.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ffyngiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (ffyng) A moving with celerity, a going rapidly; a hastening.

*Dyffrydd Gwynedd! gwae ni, rhyall
Gwael ffyngiad, roddied redd a phell!*

The mourning of Gwynedd! Woe to us the being deprived of the hawk of impetuosity, the bestower of crimson and velvet.

Bloddyn Fardd.

*Gwae Fon, ac Arfon, gorffod colli rhwyf
Ffyng agored Eidd;
Gwae gwael ffyngiad gael gyd,
Gwawr deffnawg; ruddfawg ti.*

Woe to Mon and Arfon, to be fated to lose a prince of the violent course of Eidd: with a spear of blood, the hastening of the anguish of battle: the accomplished tumbury, and red-stained chief.

Bloddyn Fardd, m. D. ab U. ab Llywelyn.

Ffyngiaw, v. a. (ffyng) To move suddenly, to hurry; to go impetuously.

*Gwydd dloget, dlogus ffyngiad,
Yu ffyngiad i'r garthau;
Aerfa fawr awr-wawr awr-waw,
Ewr-walch balch bolch ei darian.*

Of secure manhood, and unblemished impulsion, hastening away the knee of the deprecation; of golden course gleaming death in the great slaughter; a towering golden hawk with broken shield.

Cynddelu, i Wernwynn.

Ffyngiawd, s. m. (ffyng) The act of moving quickly, or impetuously.

Mawr-ffyng miran ffyng ffyngiawd eigion.

The fair great fishes of the impetuous motion of the ocean.

Einion Offiried.

Ffyngiawl, a. (ffyng) Of a quick or hasty nature.
Ffyngiolin, a. (ffyngiawl) Of a quick, vehement, or impetuous course.

*Bid Gymry ni gnaw yng ngwawd fethrin bar,
Ac ym cyfaillt car corff ffyngiolin.*

Let the Welsh be not fond of being accustomed to cherish wrath respecting my associate, the friend with the brisk body.

Gwalechmai, i Redri.

Ffyngiolyn, s. m. (ffyngiawl) One of a quick, or impetuous course; a hero.

*Ffyngiolyn byddin, bodd achref corddan;
Cerdwyr hael yu abangnef
Carno, i'r ffrunawr addol,
A gwedi Carno corff Nef.*

The hero of the army, the treasure of benevolence of songs; the generous one is gone to the tranquillity of Carno, the resting place of a privileged country, and after Carno, the mansion of heaven.

Ll. P. Nech, m. Ior. ab Rhepirt.

G.

GA, s. m. r. A throw, or jut out; a divaricating, or parting from: whether it be used in its simple form, or uncompound, is not certain.

Gad, s. m. (ga) A parting from; quitting; leaving, or desisting; quit; leave. *v. imp.* Quit; let, leave, suffer. *Gad lonydd*, let me alone; *gad iddo*, let it be so; *gad i hynny fed*, let that be; *gad iwi beth*, leave some for me; *na ato na*, may heaven prevent.

Gadael, s. a. (gad) To part from, to quit, to leave, to relinquish; to forsake, to abandon, to give over; to suffer.

Can ni wael dda, ac na gae i arall.

Odds is he that will do no good himself, and that will suffer for no one else.

Adage.

Gadaw, v. s. (gad) To quit, to leave, to relinquish; to permit, to suffer. *Gadaw y maes*, to quit the field.

Nid ddrind ei gari.

The mischievous will not permit himself to be loved.

Adage.

Gadawedig, a. (gadaw) Relinquished, permitted.
Gadawedigath, s. m.—pl. f. au (gadawedig) The act of leaving, or relinquishing; abandonment, permission.

Gadawiad, s. m. (gadaw) A quitting, leaving, or relinquishing; permission, or suffering.
Gadu, v. a. (gad) To quit, to leave; to abandon; to permit; to resign.

*Gadu gwraig ag un ffrif, ag ei chymmeryd a dwy.
 To leave a wife with one disgrace and to take her with two.* *Adage.*

*Ni adan' berllan, o bydd,—
 Hob ei noethl.*

They will leave not an orchard, if there should be one, without making it bare. *G. ab. F. ab. Hymet, i. 48r.*

Gadwr, s. m.—pl. gadwyr (gad—gwr) One who quits, or leaves; a relinquisher.
Gadyd, s. m. (gad) A leaving, or remainder.
Gaddaw, s. m. (addaw) A promise, a threat.
Gaddaw, v. a. (addaw) To promise, or to assure.
Gaddewid, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gaddaw) A promise.
Gaf, s. m. (ga) A reaching out, or divaricating.
Gafael, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gaf—ael) A hold, a grasp, a holding; a fastening. **Gafael surynawg**, a sheriff's arrest; **gafael cyfreithiawd**, a lawful deposit; **gafael orsedd**, the hold or tenure of a family; **gafael ty**, the gable of a house; **gafael a dir**, a hold of land; a division so called.

Pedair rhandir yn mhob gafael.

Four shares of land in every tenure. *Welsh Laws.*

Gafaeladrin, s. m. (gafael—trin) A close combat, or grapple. **v. a. To fight grapple.**
Gafaelbach, s. m.—pl. t. au (gafael—bach) A grappling-hook, or a grappler; a holdfast.
Gafaelgar, a. (gafael) Apt to hold, or tenacious.
Gafaelgarwch, s. m. (gafaelgar) Tenaciousness.
Gafaelgi, s. m.—pl. t. on (gafael—ci) A mastiff.

Gwylant hennawr a rhanben o gwyn am dano, a gafaelgi codpawg uch ei law.

They could see a herdsman with a coat of silver about him, and a shaggy mastiff close at his hand. *R. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Gafaeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gafael) A holding, or laying hold of; a grasping; a caption.
Gafaeliaw, v. a. (gafael) To lay hold; to grasp; to grapple.
Gafaeliawg, a. (gafael) Having hold; grasping.
Gafaelu, v. a. (gafael) To hold, to lay hold of; to grasp, to grapple; to arrest.

*Gafael glew y'nghad,
 Gafaelid wlad;
 Gafaelant ffeirdd ei god.*

With the grasp of a hero in the conflict let him hold his country; the bards will lay hold of his treasure. *Cynadeu, i. O. Cyfyllwg.*

Gafaelus, a. (gafael) Apt to hold, that holdeth fast, tenacious, clinging, adhering.
Gafaelwr, s. m.—pl. gafaelwyr (gafael—gwr) A holder, a grasper, a grappler; a distrainer.
Gafaelydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gafael) A holder.
Gaf, s. m.—pl. t. au (gaf) A fork or angle; the share, or inside of the thighs.
Gafach, s. m.—pl. t. au (gaf) A fork, or angle; a barbed or bearded spear; a kind of hunting-pole; the stride, fork, or inside of the thighs. **Tystu gafachau**, to throw darts.
Gafaidi, a. (gaf) In the form of a fork.
Gafachawg, a. (gafach) Fuscated, carrying a bearded dart; wide between the legs.

Dechreu ffo a orgrut y brathiaodd sidonau pan welint y torfodd boddgryd a myfio, a byddinodd Gruffudd frein; ac ei arwyddion yn eu herby; a gwr Denmarc ag eu bayell drwiliawg; a'r Gwyddyl gafachawg, ag eu peis hainnawg cyfyllwg; a'r Gwyddyl gindawg torjanawg.

The kings began therefore to retreat when they beheld the multitude of victorious bands, and the camps of King Gruffudd; and his banners set against them; and the men of Denmark with their two-edged axes; and the dart-bearing Gwyddelians, with their iron balls full of spikes; and the Gwyndolians with swords and shields. *Buch. Gr. ab. Cynan.*

Gafachiad, s. m. (gafach) A dividing into forks, a forking; a becoming forked.
Gafachu, v. a. (gafach) To divide into two, or to fork; to become forked; to beard.
Gafaw, s. m.—pl. t. on (gaf) A salmon-peel, a young salmon, or suin.
Gafaweg, s. f. (gafaw) A salmon, or suin net.

Gafaweg, dundeg oclunwg a del.

The suin and its valve is twelve pence. *Welsh Laws.*

Gafawg, a. (gaf) Having a fork or barb.
Gafgam, a. (gaf—cam) Having the thighs bent outward; crooked thighs.
Gafr, s. f.—pl. gelfr or gafrod (gaf) A goat. **Gafr dda, gafr ddanas**, a hind; **gafr y dwr**, a water-spider.

Mwy no'r afir er ddaugaw ei thin.

No more than the goat after shewing her tail. *Adage.*

Gafraid, a. (gafr) Like a goat, goatish.
Gafren, s. f. dim. (gafr) A little she-goat.
Gafriad, s. m. (gafr) A harvesting of grain in heaps smaller than the stack.
Gafriaw, v. a. (gafr) To tie in little whips, or bundles. **Gafriaw yd**, to rear up corn in small whips; **gafriaw ff**, to tie beans; a method of harvesting sometimes used.
Gafriam, s. m.—pl. t. au (gafr—llam) A capriole.
Gag, s. f.—pl. t. au (gag) An aperture, or opening.
Gagen, s. f.—pl. t. au (gag) A cleft, a chink, a rift, a slit; a chapp.
Gagenaid, a. (gagen) Apt to rift, slit, or chapp.
Gagenawg, a. (gagen) Full of chinks, or rifts.
Gagenawi, a. (gagen) Tending to slit, or chapp.
Gagendor, s. m. (gagen—tor) A yawning gulf.

*Pan fo dy onid am y die
 A myn' i'r fawr ddaugryddau iro,
 Oes lrid wrt agor chi y ddaug,
 Pa da i'r agendor (ydd).*

When thy seal is on the instant of going into the vast eternal regions, is there no regard when the door begins to open, on which side of the gulf it may be? *Old Wym. R. Cymr.*

Gageniad, s. m. (gagen) A rifting, or chapping.
Gagenu, v. a. (gagen) To cleft, to rift; to slit; to chapp; to gape, or to open.
Gai, s. m. (ga) What is thrown out; foam, spray.
Gail, s. m.—pl. geillan (ga—ll) The eye-lid.
Gaing, s. m.—pl. geingau (aine) A wedge.

Pob yn ddryll ydd i'r sling yn y gryn.

By little and little the wedges pass into the timber. *Adage.*

Gair, s. m.—pl. geiriau (ga—ir) A word; a saying; a report, or fame. **Gair da**, good report; **mae iti air bod yn meddwi**, there is a report of thee that thou dost get drunk; **ar fy ngair**, upon my word.

Nid gair gair allud ar Gymmro.

The word of a stranger is not a word over a Welshman. *Adage.*

O bedwar gair a'n perthynasau yr hollir, ac o dri gair yr anbir.

Of four sayings and their relations there shall be questioning, and of three sayings there shall be answering. *Welsh Laws.*

A gair yw ei air of yr hollir.

And his word is a word over every body. *Welsh Laws.*

*Ni chollodd—
 Na' th air da, na' th wir di.*

Thou hast not lost nor thy good word, nor thy right. *Idr. Fynglwyd.*

Gaith, s. f.—pl. geithoedd (ga—ith) Utterance; perspicuity, clearness. **a. Open, clear.**
Gal, s. m.—pl. gell (ga—al) What is uttered, ejected, spread out, or cleared; an epithet for milk; a cleared or fair spot; a plain; a goal, or conspicuous station; also what breaks out, or makes an irruption; an enemy. The Cymry, though they were generally careful of pre-

serving their patronymic name, were often called after names characteristic of the countries they inhabited; the two most universal of which being the open plains and the woods; hence originated the two grand distinctions of *Gal* and *Celt*, or the *open plain* and the *covert*, with others of similar import. Of the same meaning with *Gal* and its derivatives are *Gwal*, *Prydain*, *Peithgw*, *Gwynedd*, *Gwent*, and *Syllwg*, fair or clear regions. With *Ceritiad*, may be classed the *Gwyddyl* or *Gwyddelod*; the *Ysgotiad*, or *Ysgodigion*, and *Celyddon*,—the people of the coverts; of whom it is remarkable to observe, that not one became so powerful and stationary as to confer its name on the country. These two classes subsisted by different means, the result of which must of necessity have been a state of warfare; hence with the *Celt* the appellation of *Gal* came to be synonymous with *Enemy*; for as the *Gal* or cleared region, became too fully peopled, it sent out colonies in search of other settlements, to occupy which war must frequently have been the consequence

*Eryr Gal ymhych glow hael,
Abydd gwasgyl, bading fal;
Urdd gruddiaw gafael.*

The eagle of *Gal* of violent thrust, brave and generous, vexed by war, precious treasure! Urdd of ardent grasp. *Llŷmarch Hen.*

Gwalchmai ym gelwir, gal Edwin ac Eleri—
O amlydd Cymru.

Gwalchmai am I called, the foe of Edwin and the Angles, of the progeny of Cymru. *Gwalchmai.*

Tyllon ei alon ei al a gedwis
O gadwent ac yald.

Overwhelmed are his foes, his station he has preserved from conflict and from tumult. *Ll. F. Mech.*

Cyn eger New Bachar Buehwres
A'i alon, a'i al aeghymen,
Cynwlad bledwlad bledwlad rannu cad,
Bledwlad coed a'i llawen.

Ere the furious lion of gleaming heat separated from his foes, from his station station, the forward combats, parties of the oncoming conflict, the wolves of the wood devoured them. *Ll. F. Mech.*

Gal, a. (ga-al) Uttered; spread out; cleared; clear; fair.

*Llŷmarch bardd—
A fair gal hab anafael.*

Noble mansions, and fair land without a wilderness. *Iwan Tew, i Llyn Taf.*

Afon rosg—
A'i byst hir mewn gweindir gal.

A flowing river with its long course in fair meadow-land. *Iwan Tew, i Llyn Taf.*

Galath, s. f. (gal) The galaxy, or milky way.

Galaf, s. m. (gal) The green sward.

Galan, a. f.—pl. t. oedd (gal-an) That is deprived of being; a corpse, or dead body.

Galanas, s. f.—pl. t. au (galan) A massacre, or murder; also, in the laws, satisfaction for murder.

Y mae galanas y lladdedigion eto heb ddial.

The murder of the slaughtered ones is yet unavenged. *H. Cer. Mag.—Mabingion.*

Galluon llosging canawynawl, ac allid brenia, tair baw a thugain new.

The murder retribution of a native gentlemen, and a king's foreign attendant is sixty three cows. *Welsh Laws.*

Galluon wngwawr. Maf hyn y telfr gwagor alluon; punt fidd rhaw brawd, chwngwlad rhaw cofwlad, triagwlad rhaw cyffwlad, dog-tragwlad rhaw celfw, pyntheg yw rhaw gorchfaw, maw a dawl rhaw gorchfaw.

A divided murder retribution. In this manner shall be paid a divided murder retribution; the share of a brother shall be a punt; the share of a cousin six score pence; the share of a second cousin three score pence, the share of a third cousin thirty pence the share of a fourth cousin fifteen pence, and the share of one of the fifth degree seven pence halfpenny. *Welsh Laws.*

Galanasawl, a. (galanas) Murderous, slaughtering

Vor. II.

Galanasdra, s. f. (galanas) A massacre, general slaughter, or murder. *Rhoes ei alanasdra ar-synt*, he laid his murder upon them.

Galanasiad, s. m. (galanas) A massacreing.

Galanasu, v. a. (galanas) To massacre, to murder.

Galar, s. m.—pl. t. au (gal-ar) Lamentation.

Tri achaw cyffredin sydd i alar: sorch, cell, a gwrthwyneb.

There are three general causes of lamentation: love, loss, and repulse. *Barddas.*

Galareb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (galar) The voice of mourning; threnody; monody.

Galargan, s. f. (galar-can) A monody, an elegy.

Galargerdd, s. f.—pl. t. i (galar-cerdd) A monody, a song of lamentation.

Galargerdd yw can gwynhau, hiraethlawn; a'i phrif achaw ac amcan yw galar.

The monody is a plaintive and mournful song; and its leading cause and intention is lamentation. *Barddas.*

Galargorn, s. m.—pl. galargyrn (galar-corn) The horn of lamentation.

Galargwyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (galar-cwyn) The complaint of mourning; a monody.

Galargwynaw, v. a. (galargwyn) To mourn.

Galarriad, s. m. (galar) A sorrowing, a mourning.

Galarloes, s. f.—pl. t. au (galar-gloes) The pang of mourning or lamentation.

Galarwad, s. f.—pl. t. au (galar-nad) The cry of mourning, lamentation.

Galarwadu, v. a. (galarwad) To utter lamentation.

Galarwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (galar-nwyf) The passion of grief, or mourning.

Galaru, v. a. (galar) To mourn, or to lament.

Galarus, a. (galar) Mournful, lamentable.

Bid trist pob galarus.

Let every mourning one be dejected. *Adag.*

Ni chyw gofalus, ac e gwng galarus.

The one oppressed with care will not sleep, but the sorrowful will sleep. *Adag.*

Galaruswydd, s. m. (galarus) Mournfulness, sorrowfulness, dolefulness, lamentableness.

Galarwawd, s. m. (galar-gwawd) A dirge.

Galarwag, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (galar-gwisg) A mourning apparel, or weeds.

Galarwr, s. m. (galar-gwr) A mourner.

Galarydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (galar) A mourner.

Galawnt, a. (gal) Brave, gallant; fair.

F' awydyd, wyd faw alawnt.

My dear, thou art a fair dancer. *Iwan Dyf.*

Galeg, s. f. (gal) The language of the people of *Gal*; the Gaulish tongue.

Galen, s. f.—pl. t. i (gal) A whet stone.

Gallod, s. pl. aggr. (gal) The people of *Gal*; the people of Galloway.

Galefydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gal-ofydd) An architect; a fine artist.

Tri galefydd Ynys Prydain: Gwiddawl, Trystian mab Taliwch, a Gwgon Gwron.

The three architects of the Isle of Britain: Gwiddawl, Trystian the son of Taliwch, and Gwgon Gwron. *Triodd.*

*Llywelyn gelynn galefydd,
Llywyr gryn darogan cyman celfydd.*

Llywelyn that is a foe that builds castles; that is exactly pointed at by the accurate prophecy. *Llygdd Gwr, i Llywelyn II.*

Galefyddiaeth, s. m. (galefydd) The fine or higher arts; architecture.

Galon, s. pl. aggr. (gal) Enemies, hostile ones.

Rhyddyrillid fy ngerdd—

Pan wnneth pen dragon penderychion o wyr
Pan drychw ei alon.

Greatly incumbent was my song when the sovereign leader made broken-headed men, when he bowed his foes. *Cynwladu, i O. Gwynedd.*

Galw, s. m. (gal) A call; an invocation; a naming. *Bod wrth alw*, to be at a call.

Galw, v. a. (gal) To call; to invoke; to appeal to; to name. *Galw arno*, call upon him; *pwys y'n galw*, who is calling, or who calls; *un a eilw*, one that calls; *galw ar y dosbarth*, to appeal against the decision; *galw barn*, to appeal for judgement; *galw gchain*, to drive oxen in drawing; *galw at arfau*, to call to arms.

Galwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (galw) A calling; an appeal: a vocation.

Galwadawl, a. (galwad) Relating to a calling.

Galwal, s. m.—pl. galweion (galw) A caller; an invoker; the vocative case; a driver of oxen.

Galwedig, a. (galw) Called; nominated, named.

Galwedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (galwedig) A calling; an invocation; an appealing; a vocation, profession, or occupation.

Gwneuthur galwedigaeth am gamfarn.

To make an appeal respecting a wrong verdict.

Welsh Laws.

Galwedigaethawl, a. (galwedigaeth) Professional.

Galwedigaethydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (galwedigaeth) The nominative case, in grammar.

Galwedigawl, a. (galwedig) Vocative; belonging to a calling; denominative; nominative.

Galwys, s. pl. aggr. (gal—gwys) The men of Gal, or the Gauls.

Galwyth, s. m. (gal—gwyth) The rage of war.

Galwythaint, s. m. (galwyth) The wrath of war.

*Pedwar mab ar ugent yn nghanfaint Llywarch,
O wyr giew galwythaint;
Twll eu dyfod clod trwmaint.*

Four and twenty sons in the family of Llywarch, of brave men of warlike spirit; their coming is observed, whose fame was above measure. *Llywarch Hen.*

Gall, s. m. (ga—all) Energy; power; ability, capability; possibility; an eventual state, or when it is possible to be.

Gallad, s. m. (gall) A being able; ability.

Gallael, r. n. (gall) To be able, to have power; to be possible; may, or can.

Galldwymyn, s. m. (gall—twymyn) Tertian ague.

Galldwyn, s. m. (gall—twyn) The plague.

Gallledig, a. (gall) Having power, potential.

Gallledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gallledig) Energy; possibility.

Tri pheth nis gallir darfod byth arafst gan angen eu gallledigaeth: ddu hanfod, auswdd hanfod, a lles hanfod; gan hyn byddant byd byth yn eu hesurawg, ei bys ai marw ydynt, yn amryfel hardd a ddaus cych y gwyrthd.

Three things can never be annihilated from the unavoidableness of their possibility: mode of existence, essentiality of existence, and utility of existence; these will, divested of their evil, endure for ever, animate or inanimate, as varieties of the beautiful and good in the circle of felicity. *Barddas.*

Galll, v. n. (gall) To be of power, or ability, to be able; to effectuate; to have power to; to be possible.

*I dal drwg oald ai draw,
Oddi allai dy dwyllaw.*

If he had known thou dost not yonder stray, seldom will it be possible to deceive thee. *G. ab Iab Ll. Fychen.*

Gallmarw, a. (gall—marw) Under the possibility of dying, ready to die, half dead.

Yr awr i llewas yr ast y bars i bu allmarw, ac i syrthial ai blew o'i yn yr encyd.

The instant the bitch devoured the brood she was half dead, and her hair fell off at the time. *Buchedd Dewi.*

Ei ei cures, ac ei gaduwal yn allmarw.

He beat him, and he left him nearly dead. *Mabinogion.*

Gallt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gall) Energy, power.

*Cymeral Adda ac Efn—
I gysgawd i hel gwirgordd;
A gwybod eu bod heb allt,
Naws dda'n awyrtiwallt.*

He took Adam and Eve to a shelter to procure garments; and knowing them to be void of help, a certain condition of sickness. *Dr. R. Crum.*

*Y mae gwared imi o'i gerydd,
A gallt i'w addo, a gwell ddiodydd.*

There is deliverance for me from his severity, and means to leave him, and for better liquors. *D. ab Edmund.*

Gallt, s. f.—pl. gelltydd (gall) An ascent; a cliff; a woody cliff, or steep. *Yn allt ac yn ngwaered*, on the ascent and on the descent. *Welsh Laws.* It forms the names of several places; as *Gallt Fadarg*, *Gallt y Crib*, *Gallt y Mor*, *Pen yr Allt*, *Yr Allt Goch*, *Yr Allt Rudd*, *Yr Allt Wen*, *Y Wenallt*, *Y Ddwallt*, *Y Felallt*, *Y Goedallt*.

Galltofydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gallt—ofydd) An artist of power; a mechanic.

Gallu, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gall) Energy, power, might, ability; puissance.

Ni all neb namyn ei allu.

Nobody can do beyond his ability. *Adage.*

Galls, v. n. (gall) To be of power, or ability, to be able; to effectuate; to have power to, to be possible; may, or can.

Ni all Daw ddi i ddiriad.

God can do no good to the wicked. *Adage.*

Tri pheth nis gallir bardd hebbidant: awen wrth gurd, gwybod cyfrinach barddas, a chynneddas da.

Three things without which no one can be a bard; genius for poetry, knowledge in the mystery of bardism, and good morals. *Barddas.*

*Ni allan' hyn a ellych;
Nid byfryd byd ond lla bych.*

They can not what thou canst do; there is no pleasure of life but where thou art. *Rhos Cowry.*

Galluad, s. m. (gallu) A making able, or enabling; a becoming enabled.

Galluadwy, a. (galluad) Possible, effectible.

Galluaidd, a. (gallu) Of a powerful nature.

Gallnaw, v. a. (gallu) To endure with power.

Galluawg, a. (gallu) Powerful, mighty, puissant.

Gallnawl, a. (gallu) Energetic, potent; possible.

Galluedig, a. (gallu) Endued with power.

Galluedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (galluedig) A rendering able, or powerful.

Galluedigaw, v. a. (galluedig) To endure with power, to make mighty; to become able.

Galluedigawl, a. (galluedig) Potential.

Gallnedd, s. m. (gallu) Puissance, ability; faculty, or power of acting.

Gallueiddrwydd, s. m. (galluaidd) Possibility.

Galluogawl, a. (galluawg) Potential.

Galluogedd, s. m. (galluawg) Potentiality.

Galluogi, v. a. (galluawg) To empower.

Galluogrwydd, s. m. (galluawg) Powerfulness.

Galluoirwydd, s. m. (galluawl) Potentiality.

Gallus, a. (gall) Powerful, mighty; able.

*Corosawg fahan, medd Enrius,
Hen ddeuwin yr Alban, a fydd silu.*

A crowned infant, says Enrius, an old prophet of Alban, will be mighty. *R. Nanmor, A. C. Fahan.*

Gallusrwydd, s. m. (gallus) Potentialness.

Gallüus, a. (gallu) Potential; potent; able.

Gallüusrwydd, s. m. (gallüus) Potentialness.

Gallwyddel, s. m.—pl. gallwyddyl (gall—gwyddel)

A name sometimes used for *Gwyddel*, woodman, an Irishman; but more appropriately to certain tribes, who partly lived in the woods and partly cultivated land.

Gan, s. f. (ga—an) A bringing forth; a birth. *Yr an wen*, the white thrush; *yr an goch*, the red thrush, diseases so called.

Gân, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (an) Capacity, or what has the power to contain; a mortise.

Gân, prep. (cân) With; in company; in connection; in consequence of. *Geny nid oes mor arian, in my possession there is no money; pa beth sy genyf? what hast thou got? mac ganddo oed, he has got wealth; bod ganddi, to be with her; mac ganom obeith, we have hope; nid oes ganoch ddim, you have got nothing; caf les ganddynt, I shall obtain benefit from them; aeth gân y bod, he went with the boat.*

Adma cyhyrru gân gath.

To pass a piece of flesh with a cat.

Adage.

O'r dyddiad hwn dygwyddaw a wnaï Ffioilo, ac a'i sodau, mmedd y ddinar, ac efirch i canid gân yr awel.

From that blow Ffioilo fell down, and with his heels he tore the ground, and let his soul pass away with the gale.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Gân, conj. (cân) In consequence of, because of, because; whereas, for as much; since. *Gan wneuthur o honet hyn o beth, forasmuch as thou hast done this thing.*

Ganwl, a. (gân) Relating to capacity.

Ganiad, s. m. (gân) A containing, a holding.

Gann, v. n. (gan) To be of capacity; to contain. *Cân llawnd ag y gannaf, as full as they can contain; mal yr aro lawer, so that it shall hold much.*

Canid ym wye yn aly Duw.

Thou narrowm made for my call in the house of God.

Adage.

Os adaw y llyc a wna dyn yn anghyfrithlawn, ei ddyfarnu a wna yn cry yr argwydd heneid yr oedd hono; can ni ein yn nro ni raddio wr.

If a man shall quit the court unlawfully, he shall be held condemned during the life of the lord to whom that bench belongs; for he that will not yield justice, can not be received in a country.

Welsh Laws.

Twein Owain hael—

A cuir wael haelaith:

A sawl yn Rhoe norwaith!

The family of Owain the generous will find reception after a long journey; shall we take up our abode in Rhoe for a night?

T. O. Cyfylling.

Gâr, s. m.—pl. t. an (ga) The shank; the ham, or lower part of the thigh. *Camedd gar, the bend of the knee, or the ham; afal y gâr, the knee-pan.*

Tydd chael i hyd gar.

Let the cock grow from the hen.

Adage.

Gâr, prep. (gêr) At, by, nigh, near, hard by. *Gâr llaw, at hand; gâr bron, in presence.*

Gâran, s. m.—pl. t. od (gâr) A shank; a shaft; a crane, or heron. *Garan grychydd, the little crane; garan hwyad, the common wild duck.*

Nid asferth ond garan.

Nothing so disproportioned as a heron.

Adage.

Mai y garan am ei ddwygoes.

Like the heron for his two legs.

Adage.

Garanawg, a. (garan) Branching out into shafts; greatly limbed, long shanked.

Os chof modur mawr mawredd garanawg

Caruwayr grair goiued.—

Beal gwared.

The landing chiel, the belwart of far-branching greatness; Gomeru the belward one of the judgement-seat, if he is sick, be deliverance near.

G. ab M. ab Dafydd, i O. ab Tudor.

Garanhir, a. (garan—hir) Long shanked.

Garanu, v. a. (garan) To furnish with a shank.

Llawer o brif orchestion eidd arnaf—

Gorann trost-faen brenallif.

There are many first-rate excellencies belonging to me,—as the putting a spindle in the whist-stone of a grinder.

G. ab I. ab Ll. Fychan.

Gardas, s. m.—pl. gardysan (gâr—tas) A garter.

Gardys, s. m.—pl. t. au (gâr—tya) A garter.

Gardd, s. f.—pl. gerddi (gar) An enclosure; a garden. *Gardd yd, corn-yard; gardd wair, hay garth; gardd fagwi, a nursery.*

*Iddo fo mae neuadd fwlch.
Ac ya wneugar gân wya-gwlch,
Ac o grych egrich i hon
New o ardau yn wyrddion.*

To him belongs a gay hall, being white walled with fair lime and round about this mine gardens that are green. L. G. Cofhi.

Gardden, s. f. dim. (gadd) A little garden.

Garddiad, s. m. (gadd) A making a garden; a gardening, or cultivating a garden.

Garddu, v. a. (gadd) To make a garden; to garden, or to cultivate a garden.

Garddwr, s. m.—pl. garddwyr (gadd) Gardener.

Garddwriaeth, s. m. (garddwr) Horticulture.

Garddwy, s. m. aggr. (gadd) Caraway, or carui.

Garfwch, s. m.—pl. garfychau (gâr—bwch) A flat-bottomed boat; a punt.

Gârgam, s. m. (gar—cam) A bandy-legged person; a cripple. *a. Knock-kneed.*

Garhir, a. (gâr—hir) Having a long shank. *Englyn garhir, a metre having one long verse, and the others shorter.*

Oedd re redaint dan forldwyd Geraint,

Garhirion grawn foloch,

Rhuddion rathir cryron coch.

Under the thigh of Geraint were fleet runners, long-legged and throwing about the grain, ruddy ones with the beak of the red eagles.

Llywarch Hen.

Garllaes, a. (gâr—llaes) Limping, halting. *Englyn garllaes, a metre so called, ending with a long verse.*

Garllig, s. pl. aggr. (gâr—lleg) The garlick.

Garlligan, s. f. dim. (garllig) A head of garlick.

Garlligawg, a. (garllig) Abounding with garlick.

Yr allegawg, the snake's garlick.

Garm, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ga—arm) An out-cry.

Rhagid garm rhyw gwn gormes;

Rhugi groen yn rhoi gwlaw a gwres.

The echoing of the cry of some deprecating dogs; a noisy rumble that gives both rain and heat.

D. ab Owilym, i'r daran.

Garmiad, s. m. (garm) A shouting, or hallooing.

Garmiaw, v. a. (garm) To shout, to raise a cry.

Dafydd—mae i erchi rhodd;

Gormes a wyddiad garmio;

Gawr fawr yn fyn fo.

Dafydd is come to crave a gift; a troublesome one who knows to bowl; a rough-haired one he would like to have.

W. Cynwal, i ofyn buch.

Garmiawl, a. (garm) Shouting, or bawling.

Garmwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (garm) One of the shout; an epithet for a warrior.

Garayth, a. (gâr—ayth) Being stiff in the hams.

Garth, s. f.—pl. t. an (gar) A buttres, or rampart; a fort; a fold; a cape; a ridge; such a mountain ridge as forms a bend or cove. It forms the appellation of several places; as, *Garth Anarawd, Garth Beibio, Penarth, Gogarth, Garth Au, and Llwydiarth.*

Garthan, s. f. (garth) A camp, an encampment; battle array; battle.

A rhagod, pen cind claeu ysgwydau,

E. gad-wan garthan lo Garthyslawg.

Gwared am dued.—

And before thee, who art foremost in fame, surrounded with bright shields, swiftly breaking through the battle below Garthyslawg; and blood flowing round the feet.

Ed. P. Mach, i Llywelyn I.

Ysaei a'i helyr alyw garthan dyn,

Llywelyn gwared-wyn gwan.

He that pursues it, the provision of the firm camp, in Llywelyn of fair famed course.

Llywarch Llaely, i L. ab Madawg.

Garthau, v. a. (garth) To fortify; to defend.

Garthen, s. f.—pl. t. au (garth) An encampment.

Gartheniad, s. m.—pl. gartheniaid (garthen) A defender; a striver, or contender.

Icuan—

Gwrthwyneb galon, gartheniad gydar,

Gwrddgar, gwinger ior.

Icuan the vazer of the foe, the champion with the mutual spear, a powerful and wine-enjoying chief.

D. ab Owilym.

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Garthon, *s. m.* (garth) A rod to drive oxen with.
Garw, *s. m.*—*pl.* geirw (gâr) What is rough, or rugged; a torrent. *Y garw*, the after-birth; *tori y garw*, to break the rough; to break a great craving; to stay the stomach.

Garw, *a.* (gâr) Rough, rugged, uneven, harsh, sharp, severe. *Tywydd garw*, severe weather; *mor garw*, a rough sea; *mae yn arw iddo fod yno*, it is terrible for him to be there; *mae yn arw genyf am dano*, I am grieved for him.

Angen garw drud a'i heirch.

Bold to be that chooses a violent death. *Adage.*

Mae ein meddylfias ni ystyrych y ddialar yn eirwon ac yn anaf-wi, o'r fath ag oedd y'n geirw i'a cyfarw.

Our ideas with respect to the earth are rough and inaccurate, of the sort that are consequent to our condition. *Irr. Uwais.*

Garwâad, *s. m.* (garw) A making rough; a becoming rough, or rugged; a roughening.

Garwâwl, *a.* (garw) Tending to roughen.

Garwaidd, *a.* (garw) Of a rough, or severe nature.

Garwain, *a.* (garw) Abounding with roughness.

Garwâu, *v. a.* (garw) To roughen; to become rough, or rugged; to become severe.

Garwedd, *s. m.* (garw) Roughness, ruggedness.

Garwen, *s. f.* (garw) A rough female; a virago.

Gast, *s. f.*—*pl.* geist (ga—ast) A bitch. *Gast ddrwg*, a bitch big with young.

Gasten, *s. f. dim.* (gast) A little bitch.

Gau, *s. m.* (ga—au) What is covered, hidden, or masked; a falsehood, a lie.

Goren podestr yw gau.

The best traveller is a lie. *Adage.*

Pan farno Dofydd, dydd hir,

Tywyl fydd gau, golau gwir.

When the Lord shall judge, long the day, falsehood shall be dark, and truth illumined. *Llywarch Hen.*

Gau, *a.* (ga) Hidden, masked; false, lying.

Rhys Fychan ei galwau, yw gau.

Rhys fawr-fach yn agbach y'nghadau.

Rhys the little they call him, it is false, he is Rhys the greatly towering in glittering armour in the battles. *Ll. P. Mech.*

Gauaf, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (gau—af) Winter.

Eiddon tri gauaf, a beast of three winters old.

Gauafaidd, *a.* (gauaf) Wintery, winter-like.

Gauafar, *s. m.* (gauaf—âr) Winter ploughing.

Gauafawi, *a.* (gauaf) Brumal, or wintery.

Fy ddŷ Herod—

Awyd gauafawi.

What brought on Herod the wintery blast. *Taliesin.*

Gauafawr, *a.* (gauaf) Brumal, or wintery.

Cydwrf yn obyr, llyr yn llenwi,

Cynghyd gauafawr hwyliawr helli.

A tumult in the firths, the tide rising high, the wintery season raging is the course of the ocean. *Ll. P. Mech.*

Gauafdy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gauaf—ty) A winter house, a winter cot.

Gauafle, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (gauaf—lle) Winter quarter, or a winter place.

Gauafnos, *s. f.* (gauaf—nos) A winter night.

Gauafrawd, *s. m.* (gauaf—rhawd) The course or sway of winter.

Oer gauafrawd, tawd morch.

Cold the reign of winter, naked is the sea-shore. *Lleford.*

Gauafu, *v. a.* (gauaf) To winter, to pass a winter.

Aethym i'r mor mewn llong o Alexandria, yr hon a fasaai yn gauafu yn y gŵyl.

We went to sea in a ship of Alexandria, the which had been wintering in the island. *W. Salisbury.*

Gaulid, *s. m.* (gau—llid) Shame.

Gaw, *s. m.* (ga) What stretches, or extends; a sinew, tendon, or muscle.

Gawl, *s. m.*—*pl.* golau (awi) A light; a dawn. *a.*

Holy, pure. *Tyle y Gawl*, the station of the light; a place so called in Glamorganshire.

Gawn, *a.* (awn) Direct; right, or just.

Gawr, *s. f.*—*pl.* goriau (awr) A shout, an outcry; a tumult; a conflict; a gray colour.

Gwaleis wyr gorfawr

A ddysgrychi awr.

I have seen gigantic men hastening to the shout. *Taliesin.*

Llen Morgan mawr gawr, llennar wawr wawr,

Llary, llachar, llawch cerddawr.

Slain is Morgant the bulwark of the shout, the leader shining in blue; mild and furious, the refuge of the minstrel.

Cynddelin, m. teulu O. Gwynedd.

Gawri, *v. a.* (gawr) To shout, to cry aloud.

Gawriad, *s. m.* (gawr) A shouting, or bawling.

Gawy, *a.* (gaw) Muscular; nervous; strong.

GE, *s. m.* r. Aptitude. It is doubtful whether it is used except as a prefix in composition.

Gefall, *s. f.*—*pl.* gefellian (gaf—ail) Tonge, pincers, or nippers; a smithery, or smithy. *Gef-ail gnau*, nut-crackers.

Ymryson s'r gof yn ei ofall.

To contend with the smith in his smithy. *Adage.*

Mae mawr ar bob adain bol,

Mawr gwynol, fal mawr gwenol;

Gweth y gor, glew, a dŷ yai;

Gweth fodan gefall ydnt.

There are stones set on each smooth wing; small and white, like those on a shuttle; the dew-drops of the smith, so clear and fair; they are the finest flowers of the smithy.

Gut. Uwais, i dderiaw.

Gefeiliad, *s. m.* (gefall) A holding with pincers, a pinching, or nipping.

Gefelliaw, *v. a.* (gefall) To hold with tongs, or pincers; to use pincers, or nippers.

Gefelliawg, *a.* (gefall) Pinching, or nipping.

Gefelliawd fal drud, gefelliawg yth law,

Gafelna draig fawr fawr cymysawg.

Those didst take hold like a fury, of firm grasp in thy hand, those tenuous and active leader of the torrent of wounding.

Ll. P. Mech, i Llywarch I.

Gefellydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gefall) One who takes hold, one who holds with pincers.

Gefell, *s. c.*—*pl. t.* od (gav—ell) A twin. *Dau gefell*, two twins.

Am Fodawg, farddof effell—

Uthir yw gwaew!

For Madawg, twin of the bardic song, terrible is the pang! Uthir yw gwaew! *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gefyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gaf) A fetter, a gyve; a manacle, a shackle.

Gefynawg, *a.* (gefyn) Fettered, or shackled.

Gefyniad, *s. m.* (gefyn) A fettering, a shackling.

Gefyniaeth, *s. m.* (gefyn) A fettered condition.

Hon a roddu hwn i'm peni;

Hirath gefyniaeth, gwae d!

She has given a band to torment me; it is the mourning of f bondage, ah me! *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gefynu, *v. a.* (gefyn) To fetter, or to shackle.

Gefynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gefynwyr (gefyn—gwr) One who puts on fetters.

Geian, *s. m.* (gai) Spray, froth, or foam.

Gelfawr, *a.* (gai—mawr) Greatly foaming.

Y mor ddygys, gelfawr, a gwyd

O'i agosfa tridawr.

The surge of the sea, greatly foaming, will rise out of his cells vast and awful. *D. Nanner.*

Gellig, *a.* (gai) Apt to explore, or to hunt out.

Llawer ei gellig, a habawg wybrowig

A hithir, a'r ei llawr,

Cyn bu Erlion llawedrawr.

Many a hunting dog, and aerial hawk have been trained on its foot, ere that Erlion was desolate. *Llywarch Hen.*

Gellwad, *s. m.*—*pl.* gellwaid (galw) A caller, or crier. *Geilwad gchian*, a driver of oxen.

Gellyg, *s. m.* (gal) The state of being made clear.

Geingiad, *s. m.* (galing) A driving in a wedge.

Geinglaw, *v. a.* (galing) To drive in a wedge.

Geirber, a. (gair—per) Sweetly-speaking.
Geirda, s. m. (gair—da) A good word; fame.

Melys geirda am y gair.

The praise of what one loves is sweet. Adage.

*Oweli i ddydd goll ei dda,
 Ofr-dath, oia ei ciria.*

It is folly for a man to lose his property, and useless, with his character. Ed. Merz.

Geirdardd, s. m. (gair—tardd) Etymology.
Geirdarddawl, a. (geirdardd) Etymological.
Geirdro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gair—tro) A pun.
Geirdrôad, s. m. (geidro) A punning.
Geirdrôedydd, a. m.—pl. t. ion (geirdrôad) A punster, a player upon words.
Geirdadl, s. f.—pl. geirdadl (gair—dadl) A cautious argument, or cavil about words.
Geirdadladd, s. m. (geirdadl) A cavilling about words; a quibbling.
Geirdadl, v. a. (geirdadl) To cavil about words; to quibble.
Geirdadladd, a. (geirdadl) Apt to quibble.
Geirdadlydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (geirdadl) A caviller about words; a quibbler.
Geirddoeth, a. (gair—doeth) Of discreet words.
Geirfrith, a. (gair—brith) Of probable word.

*Neu'n dderia i riu—
 Ys geirfrith cyfesu
 Buan hore deria!*

Here I not exposed a mystery! If the omen of the diviner by the morning ray can be of probable words. Tuller.

Geirgall, a. (gair—call) Of discreet words.
Geingar, a. (gair—car) Verbose, fond of words.
Geingarwch, s. m. (geingar) Verbosity, prolixity.
Geirnad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gair) A wording.
Geiriadu, v. a. (geiriad) To word, to phrase.
Geiriadu, s. m.—pl. t. on (geiriad) A vocabulary.
Geiriaw, v. a. (gair) To word, or to phrase.

*Rycha, dywa gad, llosg lala,
 Ys geiriaw oia a gair.*

Lo, I could hear the cuckoo, of full voice, dictating a song I loved. D. ab Gwilym.

Geiriawg, a. (gair) Wordy, verbose, full of words, or talkative. **a. m.—pl. Geiriogion.** A verbose person; an orator, or speaker.
Geiriawl, a. (gair) Verbal; garrulous; wordy.

*Yr achryd hon a'i gaird gair,
 Mwy gairdfradur a'i lliw
 Mudi a meddion geiriawl.*

This harsh that is forsaken by the shoot, more congenial on its floor would have been the mead and talkative drunken ones. Llyonesrh Bwa.

Geiriolaeth, s. m. (geiriawl) Phraseology.

*Mi canid bob peth o'r aghwrothion ar ddoeth, yn y wedd,
 a'r dda, a'r medd, baryddi hith a geiriolaeth ymddwedd ag y
 oiaid hwynt yn yr hen lyfr.*

I have laid down every thing of the instructions in regimen, in the way, order and mode, with respect to language, and phraseology of diction, so I have found them in the old books. E. Dafydd.

Geirioli, v. a. (geiriawl) To phrase; to verbalize.

*Tri hamer y apid ar luth: lawa dirioli, lawa ymddwyn, ac
 lawa llyfrdd.*

There are three just things appertaining to language: just phrasing, just construction, and just connection. Bardas.

Geiriolas, a. (geiriawl) Verbose, garrulous.
Geirlyfr, s. m.—pl. geirlyfran (gair—lyfr) A vocabulary; a dictionary.
Geirllas, a. (gair—llas) Of drawing words.
Geirllasrwydd, s. (geirllas) Slowness of speech.
Geirllwydd, a. (llwydd) Of prosperous words.

*Pyrrwy rhia fân fued,
 Pen arddad hon, arllwydd had.*

She is a pollen lady of delicate air, a fair one constructing sheep, of word prospering abatement. E. ab Iwan Llydd.

Geirswyn, s. m. (gair—swyn) The charm, or power of words.

Geirw, s. pl. aggr. (garw) Roughs; surges, or billows; cataraets, or falls.

*Lliff geirw o wir liff eir oedd.
 Lluf fu geirw'r holl foreodd.*

The flowing of cataraets from the sky, a cold flood it was, less were the surges of all the seas. Ior. Fyngladd.

Geirweddian, s. m. (gair—gweddian) Phraseology

*Y pethau a heriot eirir Oymarrag yw perffith hithybbianth,
 a chymuon arweddian.*

The things that are conducive to perspicuity in the Welsh, are perfect construction, and just phraseology. Bardas.

Geirwir, a. (gair—gwr) Of true words; true.

*Geirwir fywyd a gwedd,
 All Homer, ddyg hydyg, oedd.*

A life of sincere conversation he loved, like Homer, profound in learning was he. Ior. Thomas, o Fyngladd.

Geirydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gair) A worder; a philologist; a speaker.

Mi eirir ya amwg onid geirydd.

He will not be called lying if he is not a speaker. Adage.

Gel, s. f.—pl. t. od (ge—el) Aptness to flow, or to ooze; a leech. **Gel y meirch, neu gel bendoll,** the horse-leech.

Gelach, s. m.—pl. t. od (gel) A languid one; a little sorry fellow, a fribble.

Gelawr, s. f.—pl. gelawr (clawr) A tier.

Gele, s. f.—pl. t. od (gel) A slow rill; a leech.

I'r gele y mae dwy fôrth yn llefian, mœs, mœs.

To the leech there are two daughters calling, give, give. Prose. XXX. 16.

Gelen, s. f. dim. (gel) A leech. **Gelen bendoll,** the horse leech.

Gelen, s. f.—pl. t. od (gel) That flows imperceptibly, that oozes; a leech.

*Edewis tarwyn teyrn feibion,
 A adeu gelen yn en gelen.*

The violent one has left behind him royal sons who would leave gushing of blood in their toes. Cyddoleu, m. Cadwallon.

Gelenan, s. f. dim. (gelen) A small leech.

Gelenradd, s. m. (gelen—rhudd) A flow, or oozing of red. **a. Red oozing; crimson-stained.**

*Gelenradd ein gwyr gwedi lludded trwm,
 Tremid gofwr mœr blaenwr drowed.*

The crimson-stain of our men after heavy-bell, be it seen by the violent of the wall of Maclor Drowed. O. Cyffiliann.

*Bardd Llywelyn hael hyd yn galwir,
 Geleuadd gelys i bob awir.*

The bard of Llywelyn the generous, though I may be called stained with blood, is too to every subject one. Cyddoleu.

Geluruddiad, s. m. (gelurudd) A crimson-stained one; a blood-stained warrior.

*Ef gofwydd gelen geleuruddiad aer
 I orfod ei ymdd.*

He will bring down the fœs, red-stained men of slaughter to submit to his terms. E. P. Mack, i. Rndri.

Geluruddiaw, v. a. (gelurudd) To cause a crimson fluid; to stain with blood.

Gelfryd, s. m. (gel—bryd) A breaking out of the mind.

*Gwela Rye yn llys Elisidd,
 Gelfryd gelys yn allfro.*

I have seen Rlys in the hall of Elisidd, with the raging mind of an enemy in a foreign country. Phyllis Brydd, i. R. Bryg.

Gell, s. m.—pl. t. on (gel) A shooting out.

*Dyddfaw! balair dodd all Bell,
 Darn Duw neli dan dy cellydd;
 Dwg yn waladr âg lawa cê,
 Donha Celi, dinag hylwydd.*

With coached shaft following the example of Bell, the grace of God thou wilt use to support thy undertaking; the gift of the mysterious one, infallibly prosperous, will produce a leader, a branch supremely fair. Merz. Dafydd.

Gelin, s. m.—pl. t. au (gel) What springs out.

*O lwyth Elystan, a'i lla
 Gerald wal yr wyd cê;
 O gyma, lawr llydan widd,
 Wyl a lawr-wedd dwy Wynedd.*

Of the tribe of Elystan, and his race of golden heritage, thou art a shoot; by Cyana, of the splendid and ample forest, thou art of the true blood of each Gwynedd. *Merir. Dafydd.*

Geloer, a. (gel-oer) Temperately cold, rather cold; fresh, enlivening, wholesome. *Bore gel-oer tag*, a fair and temperately cold morning. *Disod cleoer iawn*, very refreshing drink. *Gwent Geloer, s. m. (gel-oer)* A temperate, or refreshing coldness. *Sefyll yn y geloer*, to stand in a cool place, in warm weather. *Gwent.*
Gelwain, v. a. (galw) To cry out frequently.
Gelwig, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gel-gwig) Small wood, brushwood, or underwood. *Sil.*
Gelyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gal) A foe, or enemy. *Gelyn yr ietr*, a buzzard.

Roedi dyn nid gelyn a'i rhau.

The life of a man, it is not an enemy that has the disposal of it.

Adage.

Tri chosb cristen ar ei clyw: madden lldo, tawi arno, a gwaethar daioni lldo hyd eithaf gail.

The three punishments of a christian on his foe: to forgive him, to be silent of him, and to do good to him to the utmost of his power. *Barddas.*

Gelynaidd, a. (gelyn) Of a hostile nature.
Gelynes, s. f.—pl. t. au (gelyn) A female foe.
Gelyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gelyn) Hostility.
Gelyniaethawl, a. (gelyniaeth) Relating to a state of warfare.
Gelyniaethu, v. a. (gelyniaeth) To create hostility, or warfare; to render hostile.
Gelyniaethus, a. (gelyniaeth) Suitable to hostility, or warfare; of hostile disposition.

Nid oes un conedi mor ddigedig, a mor elyniaethus i'w laith ei hanes ag ydyw y Cymro.

There is not one nation so void of affection, and so hostile to its own language, as the Welshman is. *S. Trefredyn.*

Gelyniawl, a. (gelyn) Hostile, or adverse.

Ysa trwy elyniawl drals y gwynoedd, gwedi ei fod ar fawdd trwy ysbaid pwn nywyrswyd, y berwid y brenia Denmarc ydd a'i forwyn, can crynnedig oia i'r gogledd i'r tir.

Then through the hostile power of the winds, after being on the brink of drowning, through the space of five days, the king of Denmark was cast on shore in the north, together with his damsel, trembling with fear. *Gr. ab Artur.*

Gelynioldeb, s. m. (gelyniawl) A state of war.
Gelyniolrwydd, s. m. (gelyniawl) A hostile state.
Gelynnus, a. (gelyn) Hostile, suitable to a foe.
Gelyst, s. pl. aggr. (gel-yst) Hedges, or flags.
Gell, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ge-ell) A dun, or bay colour. *a. Dun, or gloomy.*

Gell y baidr, gell, Galloch o beil

Dark is the shaft, dark, Darker from afar.

Anwria.

Gellaig, s. pl. aggr. (gell) Pears. They are also called *Rhwynyn* and *perenan*.

*March Rhydderch ryddig
Llywyd llw eliaig,
Llamarai llawen elwig,
Ffrowenfoli gwyrenig.*

The steed of Rhydderch over-mottled, brown of the colour of pears, and Llamarai full of vigour, rearing the sporting nostril. *Talliesin.*

Gellast, s. f.—pl. gelleist (gell-gast) A buck-hound bitch.

Gelleigbren, s. m. (gellaig-pren) A pear tree.
Gelleigen, s. f. (gellaig) A pear, or one pear.
Gelleigllys, s. m. (gellaig-llys) Winter green.
Gelleigwydd, s. pl. (gellaig-gwydd) Pear trees.
Gelleigwydden, s. f. (gelleigwydd) A pear tree.
Gellgarw, s. m.—pl. gellgeirw (gall-carw) A reindeer; it is also called *algar*.
Gellgi, s. m.—pl. t. on (gell-ci) A kind of large hunting dog, of a dun colour; a buck-hound.

Yn y coed gyfarwyneb ag ef y clywael eligwn yn cyfodi byddgant—
in the wood facing him, he could hear the hounds starting a stag. *H. Peredur—Mabingion.*

Gellhesg, s. m. (gell-hesg) Water flower-de-luce
Gellhesgen yr yd, corn-flag; *gellhesgen ber*, sweet flag.

Gellwng, v. a. (ge-llwng) To loosen, to let go; to discharge, to drop; to disband.

Gellyngawl, a. (gellwng) Laxative, relaxing.

Gellyngiad, s. m. (gellwng) A loosening; a dropping; a disbanding, or discharging.

Gem, s. f.—pl. t. au (em) A gem, a jewel.

Gwaeg a' ygem ei wregyn.

There is a broche in the jewel of his girlie.

Gemawg, a. (gem) Abounding with gems.

Gemawl, a. (gem) Relating to gems; jewelled.

Gemiad, s. m. (gem) A setting with gems.

Gemu, v. a. (gem) To adorn with gems.

Gemwaith, s. m. (gem-gwaith) Work studded with gems; needle-work studded with gems.

Gemydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gem) A jeweller.

Gen, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ge-en) The intellect, or soul. *Ar dy en na ddos yno*, on thy life go not there; *cei dala, er gwaetha'n d'en*, thou shalt pay, do what thou wilt; *gwaetha'n d'en*, in spite of thee; *gwaetha'n d'en*, mangre thee.

*Owr ddirag, gwryd cerfol,
Ein gelyn a'i'n gelaia ei;
A pen y gwyr am ei,
A'i gorf ei i Gwael.*

The severe man of cold constitution, a foe to us, may he become a corpse; and the soul of the fellow let it go into his dog, and his body let it go to Gwael. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gen, s. f.—pl. t. au (ge-en) An opening, or mouth; a jaw; a chin. *Clicied gen*, a jawbone. *Mith luszgerfydd dy ddwy en*, I will drag thee by thy two jaws.

*Y cora a'th roddia di Urien,
A'r arwert aur am ei en,
Cwefth yddo o'th daw anghen.*

The horn which was given to thee by Urien, with the golden chain round its brim, blow in it if danger comes to thee.

Llywarch Hen.

Genau, s. pl. (gen) The jaws, the lips, the mouth; outlets or inlets. *Aur enau*, golden lips.—The double plural *Genauau*, is often used. *Genau y Glyn*; places so called in Glamorganshire and Cardiganshire.

*A fo doeth o'e a dau;
Annoeth ni reol enau.*

He that is wise will be silent, the unwise will not govern the lips. *G. ab Iwan Hen.*

Genawg, a. (gen) Having a long jaw.

Genawl, a. (gan) Relating to birth, natural.

Genedig, a. (gan) Brought forth, or born.

Genedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (genedig) A nativity.

Genedigawl, a. (genedig) Native, or natural.

Geneth, s. f.—pl. t. od (gan) A damsel, a maid, a girl, a daughter.

Genethaidd, a. (geneth) Maidish, or girlish.

Genethan, s. f. dim. (geneth) A little maid.

Genethig, s. f. dim. (geneth) A little maid.

Geneuaid, s. m.—pl. geneueidiau (genau) A mouthful, or a chopful.

Geneuawl, a. (genau) By mouth, oral.

Genengoeg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (genau-coeg) A li-zard, an eft.

Ni fyn dyn weld y carnalladron o bechodau sydd yn llachu yddo, mai y gweli di y genengoegion ac y pryfod mewn pŵll drev-lyd.

A person will not chuse to see the arrant deceivers of sin that lurk within him, just as thou seest the efts and other worms in a stinking pit. *Morgan Llwyd.*

Genfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (gen) A snaffle, or bit of a bridle; also a barnacle, a farrier's instrument.

Genfirwyn, s. f.—pl. t. au (gen-firwyn) The chinstay of a bridle.

Geni, s. n. (gan) To appear, to be brought forth, to be born.

Pop bwy a cair i sugar. *Adage.*

Every living thing is born to separate.

Nid rhaid i ddwydded nwyon o eni. *Adage.*

The discreet wants only to be born.

A'r drydded cymyrodod, I Wynodd wrth a saed.

And the third, greeting with treasure, to fair Wynodd has been brought forth. *Iolo Goch, 6^r Beren.*

Gēni, v. n. (gân) To be held, or contained.

Genid, s. m. (gan) Nativity, or birth; the state of being brought forth.

Genill, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gan—ill) A progeny, an offspring.

Genilles, s. f. dim. (genill) A young nymph.

Genilles, a'm llw cyd a'm llawdyr ar ŵr.

A nymph approaches me, whilst with a word she kills me. *Gwalchmai.*

Genillyn, s. m. dim. (genill) One begotten.

Genogl, s. f.—pl. genoglan (genawg) The mandible, or jaw.

Genolach, s. m. (genawl) A bringing forth.

Genwair, s. f.—pl. genweiriau (gen—gwair) A fishing rod.

Rhaid iddo, cilio i cair, Dru'n gynadi wrth drywa genwair.

He will be found to draw back, he must turn with exactness at the end of the angling rod. *H. D. Lloyd.*

Genweiriad, s. m. (genwair) An angling, fishing.

Genweiriaw, v. a. (genwair) To angle, to fish.

Genweiriwr, s. m.—pl. genweiriwyr (genwair—gwr) An angler, or a fisher with a rod and line.

Gēol, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (ge—ol) A gaol, a prison.

Ban yd rna ei rad— Ban cerch ōl cad cadowl wron.

Conspicuously he distributes his bounty; conspicuous the bound of the battle prison of the treasure-giving hero. *Gwalchmai.*

Ger, s. m.—pl. t. au (ge—er) Utterance, a cry.

Dynhauon tua wydd wrth Aber Dan; Dychyrch glau glawyn, gwyw y ffyrddau; Ddydd yd gan clawn cawn, Addawd ym gwrdded gwrthod geran.

A great wave at Aber Dan gave me a lullaby: it embraces the pale grassy bank, pure are the streams; free from pain stops the bound of the little boat, stationed to oppose me with contrary winds. *Gwalchmai.*

Gēr, prep. (cēr) By, or at; near to, hard by. **Gerwynneb & mi, face to face with me. Sil.**

Tri ungon Daw: anafderawl ger o hus, maldrawl ger maldrawl, a chlytan a phob cyfer bywyddosau yn aghylch y gwyllyd.

The three necessary essentials of God: infinite by himself, finite to finite comprehensions, and counting with every mode of existence in the circle of the world of intellect. *Berddas.*

Gerag, prep. (gēr) Toward, in a direction to.

Gerain, s. a. (ger) To squeal, to squeak, to cry.

Geran, v. a. (ger) To squeal, to squeak, to cry:

At byw di mawr garw di gan, At gur a gylwaf a geran

Alive or dead, whence that sad moan: is it a man whom I hear wailing? *D. ab Gwilym, 6^r Ydrud.*

Geranillyd, a. (geran) Spuealing, or squeaking.

Gerbron, prep. (ger—bron) In presence.

Gerainillyd, a. (gerain) Squeaking, squealing.

Gerfydd, prep. (gēr) In contact with, by. **Gerfydd dy law, by thy hand; llusgaf di gerfydd dy wailk, I will drag thee by thy hair.**

Geri, s. m. (ger) The choler, bile, or gall.

Can chweroed a'r geri.

As bitter to the gall. *Adage.*

Rhaid—

Geri yw i mi fy mod.

Without her it is gall for me to exist. *D. ab Gwilym.*

—Cewch gyhoeddi
Fai i meddwl, yn ych plith,
A digon clwidi, fal geri,
Can llosgiwyd gylwed hwa;
Ni ddysgwyr fawr ddoloni.

You shall have it published, as well as I can, amongst you, and bitter enough, like gall, will it be with you to hear this; we shall not teach much good. *T. ab Ieuan Madawg.*

Gerlaidd, a. (geri) Choleric, or bilious, like bile.

Gerlawg, a. (geri) Abounding with bile, bilious.

Gerlawl, a. (geri) Relating to the choler, or bile.

Gerlaw, prep. (ger—law) At hand, by, near.

Germain, v. a. (garm) To cry often, to wail.

Pan cletdeto ar falac y frawd
Fo glyw y tiawd yn germain.

When he shall sit on the throne of judgement, he will hear the poor complaining. *Edm. Frye.*

Gern, s. m.—pl. t. au (ger) That extends far; depth, or profundity; collateral; a fifth relative, or cousin.

Gerni, s. pl. aggr. (gern) Collateral kindred in the fifth degree. They are also called *Cetfyn* and *Yagwion*. **Gwrth gerni**, the same with *Gwrthorni*, relations in the sixth degree. See *Tras*.

Sef yw rhieni gwr, ei dad, ei hended, ac ei orhended; ac o llyny hyd y mawd lla ac o dryd, gersi on geirw.

The parents of a man implies, his father, his grandfather, and his great grandfather; and onwards unto the sixth degree and descent, they are called *cousins*. *Welsh Laws.*

Gerwin, a. (garw) Rough, severe, rigorous.

Gerwinad, s. m. (gerwin) A making rough; a becoming harsh, or severe.

Gerwinaw, v. a. (gerwin) To make rough, or harsh; to become rough or rigorous.

Gerwinawl, a. (gerwin) of a rough or harsh nature. **Mae yn gyrru arno yn erwinauol**, he is driving upon him terribly.

Gerwindeb, s. m. (gerwin) Roughness, ruggedness, harshness, severity, or inclemency.

Gerwydd, prep. (ger—gwydd) In presence. **Gerwydd ei wyneb**, before his face; **gerwydd y ty**, before the house. *Sil.*

Gerwyneb, prep. (ger—gwyneb) In presence.

Gerwynebau, a. (gerwyneb) Opposite. **Yn erwynebau**, being present.

Gerwynebu, v. a. (gerwyneb) To place opposite.

Geryn, s. m.—pl. t. od (gar) One that utters a shrill cry. **Geryn hwyad**, a mallard.

Gestwng, v. a. (ystwng) To incline, bend, or bow down, to lower, to abase.

Drad i ddala, doeth i estwng.

A furious one to catch, a wise one to subject. *Adage.*

Gestyingawl, a. (gestwng) Tending to lower.

Gestyingiad, s. m. (gestwng) A lowering, a bowing, or inclining down; subjection.

Gestyingu, v. a. (gestwng) To lower, to bow down.

Genaddoli, v. a. (gan—addoli) To worship falsely.

Genaddoliad, s. m. (gau—addoliad) A false worshipping, idolatrous worship.

Genaddoliaeth, s. m. (gau—addoliaeth) False worship; idolatry.

Geuaddolwr, s. m.—pl. geuaddolwyr (gau—addolwr) A false worshipper; an idolater.

Geuain, a. (gau) Full of falsity; lying; false.

Geuaw, v. a. (gau) To falsify, to make false.

Geuawd, s. m. (gau) A falsifying, deception.

Geuawg, a. (gau) Fallacious, lying, deceiving.

Nesau a orw Merddin at y dewlinon, a gofyn lldyd: Doodwch i mi, dwyllwyr geuaw, pa beth y dydd yn agwaelawd y llyn.

Merddin drew near to the magicians, asking them: tell me, ye false deceivers, what is there in the bottom of the lake. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Geuawl, a. (gau) Fallacious; deceiving.

Genblant, s. pl. aggr. (gau—plant) False children.

Crian calaf, a llyf yn aant,
Cyfnewid Sais a'r ariant:
Dige could man geublant.

A brittle reed, or a fool in the ravine, is the dealing of the Saxons with his money: void of affection the soul of the mother of false children. *Llywarch Hen.*

Geubwyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (gau—pwyll) A false reason, false sense.

Geudeb, *s. m.* (gau) Falsehood, or deceit.

Geudy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gau—ty) A privy house.

Geuddadl, *s. f.*—*pl.* geuddadlws (gau—dadl) Paralogy, or sophistical argument.

Geuddadlodd, *s. m.* (geuddadl) A paralogism.

Geuddadliad, *s. m.* (geuddadl) Arguing falsely.

Geuddadlu, *v. a.* (geuddadl) To paralogize.

Geuddaw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (gau—duw) False god.

El noeth, y geuddaw syth-was,
A'i fwa tost a fu yn tan.

May the arrow and the severe bow of his strutting, feeble, de-
ceiving godship be in the fire. *J. Tudor, iv Cerdd.*

Geuddwiaeth, *s. m.* (geudduw) False theology.

Geuedd, *s. m.* (gau) Falsehood, falsity, fallacy.

Geufardd, *s. m.*—*pl.* geufeirdd (bardd) False bard

Geuffydd, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (gau—fydd) Heresy.

Geuffyddiawg, *a.* (gau—fydd) Having false faith

Geugred, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (gau—cred) False belief, superstition.

Geugrediniaeth, *s. m.* (geugred) False belief.

Geugrefydd, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gau—crefydd) A false religion, heresy.

Geugrefyddawl, *a.* (geugrefydd) Heretical in faith

Geulith, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (gau—llith) Heterodoxy,

or false doctrine, false teaching.

Geulithiad, *s. m.* (geulith) A teaching falsely.

Geulithiaw, *v. a.* (geulith) To misinstruct.

Geulithiawg, *a.* (geulith) Falsely instructed.

Geulun, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (gau—llun) A chimera.

Geulunaidd, *a.* (geulun) Chimerical.

Geonogrydd, *s. m.* (geunawg) Fallaciousness.

Geurith, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (gau—rith) A false appearance; illusion.

I'w balchodd, newedd eastr,
Meldith a geurith a gair.

To her pride, of similar reproach, there will come a cure and
delusion. *W. Middleton.*

Geuwedd, *s. m.* (gau—gwedd) A false appearance

Geuwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* geuwyr (gau—gwr) A false

man, a deceiver, an imposter.

Gewach, *s. m.* (gaw) A lean one; a greedygut.

Gewal, *s. m.*—*pl.* gewelod (gaw) A lean person;

a greedygut, a glutton.

Gewyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gaw) A sinew, or tendon.

Gewynaidd, *a.* (gewyn) Of a sinewy nature.

Gewynawg, *a.* (gewyn) Sinewy, having tendons.

Gewynawl, *a.* (gewyn) Relating to the sinews.

Gewynlys, *s. m.* (gewyn—lys) Butcher's broom:

also called *griwlys*.

Gewynogrydd, *s. m.* (gewynawg) Sinewiness.

GI, *s. f. r.*—*pl. t.* oedd. A slender fibre, a nerve.

Glach, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* od (gl) A snipe. It is also

called *Ysoid* and *Ysitten*.

Giau, *s. pl. aggr.* (gl) Nerves; nervous system.

Araf yn gliau, anaf yn ngwythl.

Disease in the nerves, death in the veins.

Adage.

Y mae gwawr i'm glau
A allai hon ei llofa.

There is a disease in my nerves, which she could assuage.

H. Helyn.

Gid, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gi—id) A she-goat, a goat.

Giden, *s. f. dim.* (gid) A young she-goat, a kid.

Gienawg, *a.* (gian) Having nerves, nervous.

Gienawl, *a.* (gian) Relating to the nerves, nervous

Gienedd, *s. m.* (gian) The nervous system.

Gieulyd, *a.* (gian) Affecting the nerves, nervous.

Gieun, *s. m. dim.* (gian) A nerve, a sinew.

Gil, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (gi—ll) A yielding, or pro-

ducing; work, or action; fermentation.

Gild, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (gil) What is produced.

Gwneithan i'w o'u haes bwy,
Gild y rhaw, gildwyr swyr.

They have done good by their evening tale, the work of the
frost, marigold of the sky. *D. ab Gwilym, iv cer.*

Gildiad, *s. m.* (gild) A producing, bringing out.

Gildlaw, *v. a.* (gild) To produce, to yield, to com-
cede, to contribute.

Gildiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gildwyr (gild—gwr) A pro-
ducer; one who brings to effect; a yielder, a
conceder; a contributor.

Gilydd, *s. pl.* (cill) Mutual efficiencies, mutual
selves, or other selves. *pron.* One another,
each other.

Gwahodion y'arwlad Non fydd
Gweli gwyl i dal y'gild.

There will be invitations in the land of Non after the holiday,
to the houses of each other. *L. G. Cadell.*

Gin, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gi—in) A pelt. *Gwelan gin,*

pelt wool, plucked wool.

Gingroen, *s. f.* (gin—croen) The toadflax, a kind
of stinking mushroom.

Giniad, *s. m.* (gin) A stripping off the skin.

Ginlaw, *v. a.* (gin) To strip, to take off the skin,
to pluck off the wool.

Giniawl, *a.* (gin) Stripping, or flaying.

Giniedig, *a.* (gin) Skinned, stript of covering.

Giniwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ginwyr (gin—gwr) A flayer.

Girad, *s. m.* (irad) Mourning, lamentation. *a.*

Piteous, lamentable, terrible.

Cerddau hon blaidd, redd ei radd,
Ac ni rygust dyn dim wr i'rad.

I sang this of Grasshopper, of ruddy course, a man had not sung any
thing so mournful. *D. Bruffy.*

I ti cyfneaf—
Gorwg fddyddin,
Cyllwyrus gwddan,
Odeuon llydan,
Gwelan gird!

To thee will I confuse—very vain thoughts, fanciful dreams, and
useless oaths, dreadful words! *D. ab Gwilym.*

Giten, *s. f. dim.* (gid) A she goat, a young goat.

Gith, *s. m. aggr.* (gi—ith) Corn cockle. It is also
called *ydig*. *Sil.*

Githran, *s. m.* (gith—rhan) Honewort: also call-
ed *githrag*.

Gla, *s. m.* (lla) A brightness, or glistering.

Glaif, *s. m.* (gla) That is glistering, or smooth.

Glafr, *s. m.* (glaf) What produces a glistering,
flattery, or false praise.

Glafrad, *s. m.* (glaf) A making fair, or glisten-

ing; a flattering.

Glafru, *v. a.* (glaf) To glaver, to flatter.

Glai, *s. m.* (gla) That is glistering, or smooth. *a.*

Glistering, glittering, dazzling.

Glaif, *s. m.*—*pl.* gleisiau (llaif) A bill-hook, a

crooked sword, a scimitar, a glaive. *Gleifredd,*

ruddy-glaived, *gleif-ruthr*, the assault of a glaive

Gnawd it goch a giew glaif gas fweg gorwydd;
Gnawd gochus rodydd rudd oetwag.

Usual to thee to have the red and dashing scimitar over the
man of the steel; habitual the ruddy plain of conflict, slaying
of shouts. *E. ab Mad. Rhawod.*

Da oedd ei gof mawr godd,
A'i hyl yn gyflawn o lid.

Collected was his mind in trouble, and his glaive teeming with
wrath. *Iolo Goch.*

Glain, *s. m.*—*pl.* gleiniau (glai) What is pure, or
holy; a pure one, an angel, a saint; what is

bright, clear, or transparent; a gem, or jewel;

a bead. *Glain nod*, a prime jewel; *glain cefn*,

gleiniau cefn, the back bone, the joints of the

back: *glain caued*, *maen caued*, or *maen gwlad*,

the rain stone, which was rolled to procure

rain; *glain neidr*, *glain nadroedd*, *gleini nadroedd*

mau glain, or *mau mael*, snake stones, adder stones, or adder beads. The *mau glain*, transparent stones, or adder stones, were worn by the different orders of bards, each having its appropriate colour; the blue ones belonged to the presiding bards, the white to the druids, the green to the ovates, and the three colours blended, to the disciples. There is no certainty that they were worn from superstition originally; perhaps that was the circumstance which gave rise to it. Whatever might have been the cause, the notion of their rare virtues was universal in all places where the bardic religion was taught.—It may still be questioned whether they are the production of nature or art. Be that as it may, they are always to be found in great numbers; and there are people who may be aptly called hunters, from whom they are to be had; but they insist on being credited, that the *Gleision* are only to be had at one season of the year; and that they are blown by a knot of snakes. *Si chwythau y glain y maent?* what, are they blowing the gem? (applied to people laying their heads together in conversation.)

*Cae difyrh Tristadwri trï mawr o das,
Yr uch glân glân o dy—
Hyderna.*

As the Trinity preserved the three children from the fire, three angel-visited comely youths, let us confide.

*Dyda mab Cynan—
Glan y glân glawr adef yn nef drefed!*

May the son of Cynan be with the gloriously dwelling angel in the regions of heaven!

*Enlli—
Ynys glân y glân.
Gwladych ddyddyrain
Ys cais yndd.*

Enlli, the holy island of the saint, where there is a wonderful picture of the resurrection.

Glain, a. (glai) Pure, holy;—clear, bright, or transparent. *Gleision seintiau*, holy saints; *gleision radau*, pure virtues.

Glân, s. f.—pl. glenydd (llan) The brink, side, or bank of a river, or any water. *Glan y mor*, the sea shore; *glân yr afon*, the river side; *glân y ddyff*, the water side; *er y lan*, on the shore. *Hela hi i'r lan*, send her up. *Dyfed.*

Cyst y cerdd dda dda yn ddu lan.

Some will two men meet than two birds. *Adage.*

Glan, a. (glia) Pure, holy, fair, clean, complete, entire. *Yr Ysbryd Glân*, the Holy Spirit; *dynes lan*, a handsome woman; *dillad glân*, clean clothes; *mae wedi darfod yn lan*, it is entirely gone; *dyna fyw yn lan*, there is fine living; *dyna hi allan yn lan*, that is very fine indeed.

Llew lan, diogel ei pherchen.

The owner of a clean hand is safe. *Adage.*

Cydnoddysdan a'm hanwyl—

Newidiau glân gwama;

Cydwerrthio yn y min mau.

Mutually discarding with my love; exchanging pure kisses; mutually smiling lip to lip.

Glanedd, s. m. (glan) A purifying; a cleansing.

Glanawl, a. (glan) Abstergent, cleansing.

Glanân, v. a. (glan) To purify, to hallow, to clear, to cleanse, to make clean, to clean.

Glandeg, a. (glan—teg) Comely and fair.

Ar bob twr yr oedd merch landeg aruthr yn sefili.

Upon every tower there was a very fair and comely woman standing.

Glanlad, s. m. (glan) A landing, or a going ashore.

Glanlaw, v. a. (glan) To land, to go ashore.

Glanwaith, a. (glan—gwaith) Clean and neat; complete. *Lle glanwaith*, a tidy place.

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Glanweithdra, s. m. (glan—weith) Cleanliness.

Glanweithiad, s. m. (glanwaith) A cleansing.

Glanweithiaw, v. a. (glanwaith) To make clean.

Glanweithiawl, a. (glanwaith) Abstergent.

Glanweithus, a. (glanwaith) Abstergent.

Glas, s. m.—pl. gleision (llas) A blue colour; a verdancy; a green, a green plat. *Glas y dorlas*, the king's-fisher; *glas y llwyn*, wild hyacinth.

*Dar a dyfws ar y glas,
Gwedi gwacddfaen gwyr a las;
Gwas wr wrth y bo a'i cas!*

An oak bath grown upon the green, after the blood stream of men who were slain; woe to the man of whom there shall be cause of hate.

Robert Ilywyswg Norddmandi.

*Pan ddole hon i'r byrnydd,
I leidaw dim ar las dydd,
Yr adar, yn llwyr odiarth,
A gas yn ffreis gwynion draeth.*

When she comes to the lawn, to tune a lay at the dawn of morn, the birds most charmingly will briskly sing their eloquent complaints.

T. Pryi, i'r gog.

Glas, a. (llas) Blue, (w) azure; pale; gray; verdant, green; fresh, or young. *Brethyn glas*, blue cloth; *lliw glas*, blue colour; *wybrn las*, a blue sky; *blodau gleision*, blue flowers; *arian gleision*, pale money, or silver; *sgwyned glas*, a pallid complexion; *maidd glas*, milky whey; *march glas*, a gray horse; *casg las*, a gray mare; *—gwellt glas*, green grass; *derwen las*, a green oak.—*Mae efe ar ei orau glas*, he is as busy as he can be.

*Am ar y garaf neu n'i'm carry,
Newd lloddog glân rhag glas fordy,
Newd llaen awen, awel newd may!*

Since I am doomed to love one that will not my love return, or not the shores oppressed before the blue torrent, is not the moon animated, is not the gale increased?

Cynddelw, i Rfa f. Madrug.

Glasaid, a. (glas) Bluish, or rather blue.

Glaser, s. m. (glas—ar) Land newly turned up.

Glasawg, a. (glas) That is blue, livid, or pale.

Glasball, s. m. (glas—pall) The bloom of fruit.

Glaschwerthin, s. m. (glas—chwerthin) A half laugh, a simper, or smirk.

Glaschwerthin, v. a. (glas—chwerthin) To simper, to smile, to smirk.

Glaschwerthiniaid, s. m. (glaschwerthin) A making a half laugh, a smirking.

Glasdnen, s. f. (glas—tonen) The scarlet oak.

Glasdorch, s. f.—pl. glasdyrch (glas—torch) A leveret, or young hare; a young wolf.

Glasdwr, s. m. (glas—dwr) Milk and water drink.

Glasddydd, s. m. (glas—dydd) The dawning day.

Glasfaen, s. m. (glas—maen) Blue stone, vitriol.

Glasfaran, s. m.—pl. t. edd (glas—maran) A salmon, a young salmon.

Glasfodd, s. m. (glas—modd) Green metheglin.

Glasfodh tu hancwyrn, a'u gwanwyn fu.

Green mead was their dainty and their poison. *Anarrian.*

Glasfor, s. m. (glas—mor) The blue sea.

Glasfyr, s. m. (glas—nyr) The blue ocean.

Gorth gwyrn gwacddfaen uch glân glafyr.

The loud-voiced wind raged on the shore of the blue ocean.

O. Cyfiliang.

Glasgaen, s. f.—pl. t. an (glas—caen) A blue covering, or armour.

Glasgagen, s. f.—pl. t. od (glas—cangen) A fish called a greyling.

Glasgoch, s. m. (glas—coch) Bluish red, or purple. *a. Of a purple tinge, of a purple red.*

Glasgoed, s. pl. aggr. (glas—goed) Green trees; young trees.

Glasgoindd, s. pl. aggr. (glas—colydd) The small guts or entrails.

Glasgroen, s. m. (glas—croen) A thin cuticle.

I

Glasgysfaith, s. m. (glas—cysfaith) Blue electuary; some kind of compound medicine.

Botwet golodd o cysfod, a glasgysfaith y moddygir.

If a choke in the bowels should arise, with blue electuary it is to be cured.

Glashaid, s. f.—pl. glasheidiau (glas—haid) A young swarm.

Glasiaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (glas) A tingeing with blue. *Glasiaid y dydd*, the dawning of the day.

Glaslan, s. f.—pl. t. au (glas—llan) A green plat.

Glaslanc, s. m.—pl. t. iau (glas—llanc) A youth nearly grown up, a springal.

Glaslanerch, s. m.—pl. t. au (glas—llanerch) A green plat, or paddock.

Glasloew, a. (glas—gloew) Blinishly bright.

Glaslwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (glas—llwyn) A green or verdant grove.

Glaslyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (glas—llyn) A blue pool.

Glaslys, s. f. (glas—llys) Wood. It is also called *y glas, y glaiarlys*, and *glasddur*.

Glasnoden, s. f. (glas—nod) Grass wrack; also called *gwelld y gamlas*.

Glasog, s. f.—pl. t. au (glas) An epithet for several internal vessels of animals; the liver; the kidney; the gizzard of a bird.

Glasogo, s. f. (glas—gogo) The flower of the flax plant.

Glassen, s. f.—pl. t. au (glas—san) A greyling.

Glassenen, s. f. dim. (glassan) A greyling.

Glasresaw, s. m. (glas—gresaw) A cold, or half welcome.

Glasresawiad, s. m. (glasresaw) A receiving coldly, or with a half welcome.

Glasresawu, r. a. (glasresaw) To receive, or entertain coldly.

Glasresawu a wnaent ar y gwyt, a chynnen tan gwrwg iddynt.

They looked with afflicted commiseration on the men, fighting for them fire with dry sticks. *Dr. Rhonaburgh—Mabington.*

Glasresawus, a. (glasresaw) Giving a ceremonious or half welcome.

Glasrew, s. m. (glas—rheu) A grey frost.

Glasu, v. a. (glas) To make blue; to become blue, to grow pale, or livid; to dawn; to become verdant, or green.

*Gwelld woad ar llawr;
Rhag rhyther cleddyfawr
Glasuot ogyll gwawr.*

I have seen blood on the ground; from the assault of the swords they tinged with blue the wings of the dawn. *Taliesin.*

Glaswawd, s. m. (glas—gwawd) Affected praise.

*Dygorelwi leul o laswawd efreid
Wrth a gwadd ei geulawd.*

Thou wilt be calling forth paleness from the currency of affected praise, to such as is oppressed in heart. *Taliesin.*

Glaswelw, s. m. (glas—gwelw) A bluish paleness; pale blue. *a. Of a bluish paleness; pale.*

Glaswelwder, s. m. (glaswelw) A bluish paleness.

Glaswelwi, v. a. (glaswelw) To become pale.

Glaswellt, s. m. (glas—gwellt) Green grass. *Glaswellt y cwn, llygad y ci, couch-grass.*

Glaswelltawg, a. (glaswellt) Herbous, grassy.

Glaswelltyn, s. m. (glaswellt) A blade of grass.

Glaswen, s. f. (glas—gwen) A simper, a smirk.

Glaswenawi, a. (glaswen) Simpering, smirking.

Glasweniad, s. m. (glaswen) A simpering.

Glaswenu, v. a. (glaswen) To simper, to smirk.

Glaswenwyn, s. m. (glas—gwenwyn) Devil's bit.

Glaswat, s. f. (glas—gwst) The chlorosis. It is also called *Y glesni*.

Glaswydd, s. pl. aggr. (glas—gwydd) Green wood

Glaswydden, s. f. dim. (glaswydd) A green tree, a sapling.

Glaswyn, s. m. (glas—gwyn) A bluish white. *a. Of a bluish white.*

Glaswyui, s. m. (glaswyn) A bluish whiteness.

Glaswynu, v. a. (glaswyn) To make of a bluish white; to become of a blue white.

Glaswyrd, s. m. (glas—gwyrd) A bluish green. *a. Of a bluish green.*

Glawdd, s. m. (glaw) A lustre, glow, or splendour

Gledd, s. m.—pl. t. au (lled) The face of the earth.

*Pond oeddych yn wych dy wedd,
Por gwyr-law'n porio glas-lodd!*

Wert thou not of splendid appearance, covering with herbage the green sod, thou pure-coloured lord! *D. ab Gwilym, Fr. hof.*

Gleiad, s. f.—pl. gleiadau (glai) A cake of dried cow dung for fuel; a blake.

Gleladen, s. f. (gleiad) A blake, or casing.

Gleifiad, s. m. (glai) The using a scimitar.

Gleifiaw, v. a. (glai) To use the scimitar.

Gleifiawg, a. (glai) Having a scimitar.

Gleifiwr, s. m.—pl. gleifiwyr (glai—gwr) One who uses a scimitar.

Gleindid, s. m. (glain) Purity, holiness, brightness

Achaw y deuant y gwynu, wrth ddylyu o barb fod yn lan yn yr amser gleindid hnw.

The reason they came in last was, that every body should be clean in that time of purity. *Welsh Laws.*

Gleindorch, s. f.—pl. gleindyrch (glain—torch) A circlet of beads; a bead necklace.

Gleinfæn, s. m.—pl. gleinfæini (glain—maen) Alabaster.

Gleiniad, s. m. (glain) A purifying; a hallowing; a brightening.

Gleiniadur, s. m. (gleiniad) A pair of snuffers.

Gleiniaw, v. a. (glain) To purify, to hallow, or to brighten.

Gleiniawg, a. (glain) Abounding with purity; full of brightness, or splendour.

Gleiniawl, a. (glain) Purifying, hallowing.

Gleisiad, s. m.—pl. gleisiadau (glas) A salmon. The varieties are *marau, cawg, pen-lloyd, adfwrch, gaffaw, gwyniad y gog, gwyniad haf, brithyll y mor, brithyll du, brithyll brych*;

the names for the fry are, *siled brithien, sil y gro*, and *brith y gro*.—*Gleisiad*, is a term also used for a draught of fishes.

Gleisiadeg, s. f. (gleisiad) A salmon net.

Gleisiadeg pobair ar ugeint a dal.

A salmon net its value is twenty-four pence. *Welsh Laws.*

Gleistedyn, s. m. dim. (gleisiad) A salmon.

Gleislaon, s. pl. aggr. (glas) Whey cleared of the curd; any bluish liquid.

Glendid, s. m. (glan) Purity, holiness; fairness, comeliness, neatness, cleanliness.

Glendyd, s. m. (glan) Purity, holiness, fairness.

*Mae'r gair dros Gwynedd dyd
Hyd Llundain am dy lundyd.*

Thy fame is over all Wales, and as far as London, for thy beauty. *R. Ddu.*

Gleisid, s. m. (glas) Blueness, azure, paleness.

Gleisin, s. m. (glas) What is blue; what is verdant; a greensward.

*Yr aelwyd hon nest cadd gleisid!
Yn myw Owain ac Elphin
Berwasi o phair broddin.*

This hearth is it not covered by the greensward? In the life time of Owain and Elphin, its cauldron boiled the prey. *Idymerch Hen.*

Glesni, s. m. (glas) Blueness, paleness, verdancy; bloom of fruit; the chlorosis.

Gleswg, s. m. (glas) Blueness, verdancy.

Glesygen, s. f. dim. (gleswg) A verdant spot.

Gleyn, s. m. dim. (glas) What is blue. *Gleyn y gwaf, or coedswydd*, the winter green; *gleyn y morien*, sea lungwort; *gleyn y mynydd*, mountain bugle; *gleyn y wiber*, viper's bugloss; *gleyn y coed, yr elchenid*, bruise-wort, or bugle; borage.

Glew, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llew) A resolute, or persevering man; a hero.

Yn mhob gwlad y maeir glew.

In every country a hero will be produced. *Adage.*

Calchach glew no mawn.

A runicle man is harder than a stone. *Adage.*

Tri glew Yn Prydain: Grudne, Henben, ac Aedeanaw; en cymuneddu eidd, med cynt o gad amyn ar en heloran.

The three runicle ones of the Isle of Britain: Grudne, Henben, and Aedeanaw; their principles were, that they would not go from land except upon their blers. *Triedd.*

Glew, a. (llew) Persevering, indefatigable; resolute, stout, brave, valiant; having penetration, sharp, acute. *Mae efo yn ddyn glew iawn*, he is a very provident man; *yr wyd ti yn o lew*, thou art pretty sharp, *a wyd ti yn o lew? art thou pretty well?*

Eidd drud glew, a bid rew bre.

Let the resolute be daring, let the hill be icy. *Llymorch Hen.*

Glew a fydd llew byd yn llywd.

A lion will be brave, until he is gray. *Adage.*

Glewa, v. a. (glew) To make expedients, to shift; to acquire by sharp means. *Maent yn glewa pethau felly*, they scrape things together by that means.

Glewal, s. c. (glew) One who is sharp or greedy after any thing.

Glewdaer, a. (glew—taer) Resolutely ardent, or importunate.

Glewder, s. m. (glew) Perseverance; resolution, fortitude, stoutness, bravery, valour; sharpness, or canning.

Glewdid, s. m. (glew) Perseverance; resolution, bravery, or valour; acuteness, or collectedness of mind.

Glewdraws, a. (glew—traws) Stoutly perverse.

Glewdrdad, a. (glew—drad) Resolutely daring.

Glewineb, s. m. (glew) Bravery, resolution.

Bid glewnech and glewnech.

There is no resolution without perplexity. *Calwg.*

Glewyd, s. m. (glew) Perseverance, bravery.

Dychyfyd glewyd glew hyder.

Resolution will produce valorous confidence. *Cynddelu.*

Glin, s. m.—pl. t. iau (gal—in) A knee. It is also called *pen lin* and *pen glin*. *Des ar dy liniau*, go upon thy knees.

Glinbraff, s. m. pl. glinbreffion (glin—praff) A Norfolk plover, a bird so called.

Glingam, a. (glin—cam) Having crooked knees, knock-kneed.

Gliniad, s. m. (glin) A kneeling, a kneeling.

Gliniaw, v. a. (glin) To kneel; to beat with the knee, to use the knees.

Gliniawg, a. (glin) Geniculated; having knees.

Gliniogai, s. m. (gliniawg) The cow-wheat.

GLO, s. m. r. What is black or glistening; coal. *Glo carreg*, stone coal; *glo cwim*, small coal, or calm; *glo rhinc*, or simply *rhinc*, the common coal; *glo spagag*, flaky coal.

Gloidd, a. (glo) Of the nature of, or like coal.

Globwll, s. m.—pl. globyllau (glo—pwll) Coal pit.

Gloddest, s. f.—pl. t. au (glawdd) A revel, carousal, or riotous living.

Gloddest, v. a. (glawdd) To revel, to carouse.

Gloddesta, v. a. (gloddest) To revel, to carouse.

Gloddestawl, a. (gloddest) Revelling, carousing.

Gloddestgar, a. (gloddest) Disposed to revel.

Gloddestgarwch, s. m. (gloddestgar) Fondness for revelling; riotousness of living.

Gloddestiad, s. m. (gloddest) A revelling, rioting.

Gloddestrwydd, s. m. (gloddest) Riotous living.

Gloddestu, v. a. (gloddest) To revel, to carouse.

Gloddestwr, s. m.—pl. gloddestwyr (gloddest—gwr) A reveller, a carouser.

Gloe, s. m. (glo) The state of being black or dark.

Glöen, s. f.—pl. t. au (glo) What shines. *Glöen byw*, a butterfly; a glow-worm.

Gloes, s. f.—pl. t. au (lloes) A pang, pain, or anguish; a swoon, or fainting fit; a qualm. *Gloesion angen*, the pangs of death.

*Gloew oddol gloes ief a glos iain ar glen
A gylwr yn llyrddain.*

A resolute suffering of the cry of anguish, with the blue blade on the thigh, will be heard in Britain. *Cynddelu.*

*Portolact er pam oes gloes glas ferus;
Pam well Celi reillyddodau.*

For the sake of five ages thou dost bear the pang of blue shafts; the five wounds of the mysterious one are mysterious. *Elin. ab Gwalechmet.*

Gloesawd, s. m. (gloes) The act of tormenting, or paining; a state of pain.

Gloesi, v. a. (gloes) To pain, to cause a pang, or anguish; to swoon, to faint.

Gloesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gloes) A causing a pang, or anguish; a fainting, or swooning.

Gloesiaw, v. a. (gloes) To pain, to cause a pang; to suffer a pang; to swoon; to be in a qualm; to vomit.

*Wyron Llacon a lloesodd,
Mawr fa'r un mwya' ei rodd!*

The grand-children of Liacon fainted, the greatest that has been has died! *Ieu. Deuleyn.*

Gloeslawg, a. (gloes) Suffering anguish; having fainting fits or qualms.

Gloesineb, s. m. (gloes) A state of anguish.

Gloesion, s. pl. aggr. (gloes) Pangs; qualms; vomitings. *Y gloesion, y gloesion mawr, y gloesion llewyg, gloesion bwro*, the falling sickness.

Gloeswg, s. m. (gloes) A state of anguish or pain.

Gloesygdawd, s. m. (gloeswg) A state of pain.

Gloesygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gloeswg) A paining; a fainting, or swooning.

Gloesygu, v. a. (gloeswg) To cause pain; to pain; to be in pain, to ache; to swoon, or to faint.

Gloesyn, s. m. dim. (gloes) A pang, or smart; a fainting; a qualm.

Gloesyndawd, s. m. (gloesyn) Anguish, or aching; a fainting; a loathing.

Gloesyni, s. m. (gloesyn) Anguish; fainting.

Gloesynn, v. a. (gloesyn) To cause pain; to be in pain, to ache; to swoon, or to faint.

Gloew, a. (gloe) Bright, clear, transparent.

*Crefydd y Creadwyr a gyfrifed
I Ruffudd, gloew odd a'i cadd tudwed.*

Belief in the Creator was accounted to Ruffudd a splendid sovereignty whom the earth doth cover. *Meilir.*

*Rhodod—
I Fawng fad gwynnys.
Gan llin yngha barallwys,
Gan enghyllo gloewon glwys.*

To Madog has been given a happy reception, with saints in a hallowed paradise, with angels bright and pure. *Gwalechmet.*

Gloewaidd, a. (gloew) Of a bright, clear, or transparent nature.

Gloewawl, a. (gloew) Tending to brighten or to clear.

Gloewdeg, a. (gloew—teg) Brightly fair.

Gloewder, s. m. (gloew) Brightness, clearness, limpidness, transparency.

*Yn aghynawys rhyddid gleiddid gloewder,
Yn ngloesad rhad rhyddamestr.*

That he be receiving the freedom of the purity of brightness, in the illumination of grace, will be ardently prayed.

Cyneddia, yr argl. Rhys.

Gloewddu, s. m. (gloew—du) Bright-black, coal-black. a. Of a bright black.

Gloewedd, s. m. (gloew) Brightness, transparency

Gloewgain, a. (gloew—gain) Brightly fair.

Gloewgoch, s. m. (gloew—coch) Bright red, flame colour. a. Of a bright red, flame-coloured.

*Y brenin angen yn ei frenlawnig gloewgoch, ac ar hyd-ddi llo-
lau gwreiddid a phlant yn wylaw, a gwyf yn ochoniddio.*

The king death, in his royal attire of bright red, having over it the representation of women and children weeping, and men uttering sighs.

Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Gloewi, v. a. (gloew) To make clear, bright, or transparent; to become clear, to brighten.

Gloewiad, s. m. (gloew) A brightening, or clearing; a making transparent.

Gloewineb, s. m. (gloew) Lucidity, lucidness.

Tri gloewineb cerdd: gloew lalith, gloew ystyr, a gloew ddyben.

The three perspicuities of song: perspicuous language, perspicuous meaning, and perspicuous design.

Bardd.

Gloewliw, s. m. (gloew—lliw) A bright colour. a. Of a bright colour.

Gloewlys, s. m.—pl. t. iau (gloew—llys) The euphrasy, or eye-bright.

Gloewon, s. pl. aggr. (gloew) The clear of liquid.

Gloeth, a. (f. of gliw) Voluptuous, gluttonous.

Gloethineb, s. m. (gloeth) Voluptuousness; riotous living; gluttony.

Glöwr, s. m.—pl. glowyr (glo—gwr) A collier.

Glöyn, s. m. dim. (glo) A lump of burning coal.

Glöyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (glo) A glow-worm. *Gloyn byw, pilai, ctiir, iür, the butterfly.*

Gloynau daw gleidau dail.

The butterflies are the gems of the leaves. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Glud, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lud) That is the essence or power; that is the point of attraction; a chief.

Drud a glud gwladodd ymndaw,

Doeth a choeth cyfoeth yfuanaw,

Dwys ser-gwys Powys poel eiddaw.

Llygad Gwr, Ruff. MacLaur.

Glw, s. m. (llw) That is clear, bright, or pure.

Glwf, s. m. (glw) That is clear, or transparent.

Glwth, s. m.—pl. glythion (llwth) A voluptuous one, a voluptuary; a glutton;—a couch.

Tri glwth byd: mor, dinas, ac arglwydd.

The three insatiable ones of the world: the sea, a city, and a lord.

Y maent—yn ymestyn ar eu glythion.

They are stretching on their couches.

Amos vi. 4.

Glwth, a. (llwth) Voluptuous, sensual; gluttonous, greedy.

March i ddiawg, ci i lwth.

A horse for the lazy, a dog for the voluptuous.

Adage.

Dau bryd newynawg a wa'n'r trydydd yn lwth.

Two starving meals will make the third gluttonous.

Adage.

Glyw, s. m. (glw) That is of a bright or light hue. a. Of fair appearance; pure; venerable.

Bardd Eiflin, Dallenau lwyd,

O donau mor a dywydd.

The bard of Elphin, the venerable Talleis, from the waves of the sea was drawn.

D. ab Iwan Ddu.

Glyws, s. m.—pl. t. au (glw) A hallowed place; a fair spot; a delectable spot.

Gwenwyn yn awywn am dir bricnialwl Powys,

A'i ddiwys, a'i glwys a glwys ei hawl.

Gwenwyn guarding round the privileged land of Powys, and its wilderness, and its fair regions will bear his claim.

Elin. ab Gwganen, i Lywelyn I.

Glyws, a. (glw) Pure; holy; pleasant; fair; abounding with love; delectable.

Llywelyn llew glyws, Lloegwynnau llyw;

Llyw gryg leithafyng llew ei thelyw,

Torwl loredryd mawr mis Chwefruwr chwyrn.

Llywelyn the amiable lion, the torch of the Lloegrians; the mild hoarsely speaking out that bears its tavern, with the tumult of the great whirlwind of the severe month of February.

Elin. ab Gwnechmed.

Awn—

i egiwys Daw ein glyws Dad.

We will go to the temple of God, our holy Father. *Iolo Goch.*

Glywsalld, a. (glyws) Of a pure nature.

Glywsaw, v. a. (glyws) To purify; to sanctify; to make delectable; to make fair, or beautiful.

Glywsawg, a. (glyws) Having purity; hallowed; delectable, pleasant.

Glywsawl, a. (glyws) Of a pure nature; sanctified, or hallowed; delectable.

Glywsdeb, s. m. (glyws) Purenness; holiness.

Glywsder, s. m. (glyws) Purity; holiness; pleasantness; beautifulness.

Glywsedd, s. m. (glyws) Purity; sanctitude; delectableness.

Glywsiad, s. m. (glyws) A purifying; a hallowing; a rendering delectable.

Glywsle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (glyws—lle) A holy place; a pleasant place, a region of delight.

Gly, s. m. (lly) Plastic principle; what keeps or connects together.

Glyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llyd) Viscous matter; glue; birdlime; paste.

Glyd, a. (llyd) Viscous, tenacious; that holds fast; patient, diligent.

Glydai, s. m.—pl. glydeion (glyd) One that sticks fast; an adherent.

Glydaidd, a. (glyd) Of a viscid or sticky nature.

Glydaw, v. a. (glyd) To stick together with any cement; to glue.

Glydedd, s. m. (glyd) Viscidity; clamminess.

Glydiad, s. m. (glyd) A cementing, or glueing.

Glydiaw, v. a. (glyd) To stick together, to glue.

Rhywmer, glydiwr y gwledydd,

Rhoed Daw rhwng pob rhai oed dydd.

The countries be they bound, be they cemented together, let God give concord amongst every body. *H. ab D. ab I. ab Rhys.*

Glydiawg, a. (glyd) Viscous, viscid, glutinous.

Glydiawl, a. (glyd) Viscous, glutinous, sticky.

Glydiogi, v. a. (glydiawg) To make viscid, or rosy; to become rosy.

Glydiogrydd, s. m. (glydiawg) Viscidity, glueiness, clamminess, ropiness.

Glydioli, v. a. (glydiawl) To make viscid, clammy, or sticky; to become viscid.

Glydiolrwydd, s. m. (glydiawl) Glueiness.

Glydlys, s. m. (glyd—llys) The catch-fly.

Glydrwydd, s. m. (glyd) Viscidity; clamminess.

Glydwydd, s. pl. aggr. (glyd—gwydd) Lime-twigs.

Glyf, s. m.—pl. t. ion (glwf) The mallow.

Glyfoer, s. m.—pl. t. ion (glwf—goer) Drivel, slaver, or slubber.

Glyfoeriad, s. m. (glyfoer) A slaving.

Glyfoeriaw, v. a. (glyfoer) To drivel, to slaver.

Glyfoeriedig, a. (glyfoer) Drivelled, slavered.

Glyfoeriwr, s. m.—pl. glyfoerwyr (glyfoer—gwr) A driveller, a slaver.

Glyfoerllyd, a. (glyfoer) Salivous; drivelling.

Glyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llyn) A deep vale through, which a river flows; a glen.

Y gwr a fannu anorchfygiedig cysu no hysp, yr awr hon a eddwid y mywn glynau difellion.

The man who had been theretofore invincible, now was left in the utter of desolation.

B. y Tymorogion.

Glyn, s. m. (gly) Adhesion. *a.* Adhering, sticking.
Glyzawl, a. (glyn) Adhering, or sticking.
Glyzedig, a. (glyn) Made to adhere; sticking.
Glymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (glyn) Adhesion; a clinging, or sticking to.

Glynu, v. a. (glyn) To adhere, to stick, to cleave, to cling, to stick close to.

Glynwr, s. m.—pl. glynwyr (glyn—gwr) One who clings; an adherent, a stickler.

Glys, s. m. egg (lys) The yellow stone-crop.

Glythadd, a. (glwth) Apt to be voluptuous, gluttonous, or greedy.

Glythawg, a. (glwth) Voluptuous; gluttonous.

Glythawl, a. (glwth) Voluptuous; gluttonous.

Glythedd, s. m. (glwth) Voluptuousness, gluttony.

Glythin, s. m. (glwth—min) A voluptuous lip; a gluttonous mouth.

Glythi, s. m. (glwth) Voluptuousness, gluttony.

Glythig, a. (glwth) Voluptuous; gluttonous.

Heh y mae-y turch yn ymdroi mewn corydd a thewydd, yn y mae y mae y rhai glythig meddwl yn ymdroi, ac yn amgylchynu mewn meddwl a gluthig.

As a wine walloweth in bogs and doughts, in the same manner do the voluptuous drunken once wallow and grovel in drunkenness and gluttony. *Marchwyl Cynyddred.*

Glythineb, s. m. (glwth) Voluptuousness; riotous living; gluttony.

Glythineb yw cynnydd o ddyn, o achaws digrifach cnewdwl, bwyd see llyn mwy na digwra.

Gluttony is when a person, for the sake of carnal sensuality, takes of meat or drink more than sufficient. *L. G. Hergest.*

Glythinebgar, a. (glythineb) Voluptuous; greedy.
Glythinebgarwch, s. m. (glythinebgar) Voluptuousness; fondness, or greediness for eating and drinking.

Glythinebu, v. a. (glythineb) To live voluptuously; to live riotously, to revel; to gormandize.

Ereill a lythinebuat o dda ef.

Others shall riotously enjoy his wealth. *Eccles. xiv. 4.*

Glythinebur, s. m.—pl. glythinebwyr (glythineb—gwr) A voluptuous man; a greedy gut.

Glythlyd, a. (glwth) Apt to be voluptuous; of a gluttonous disposition.

Glythni, s. m. (glwth) Voluptuousness; revelry; gluttony, gormandizing.

Glythu, v. a. (glwth) To indulge in voluptuousness; to gluttonize, to gormandize.

Glythwr, s. m.—pl. glythwyr (glwth—gwr) A voluptuous man, a gormandizer.

Glythyn, s. m. dim. (glwth) A voluptuous thing; a small couch.

Glyw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lyw) A governor, or ruler.

*Ba cyfrysedd—
 Rhwng glyw Powys a gliwys Wynedd.*

There was contention between the governor of Powys and fair Gwynedd.

*Llywelyn, llyw Prydain a'i phar;
 Llew, a giew, a gliw gyfarwar.*

Llywelyn the director of Britain and its spear; a lion, a hero, and a tranquillizing governor. *L. P. Moch, i Llywelyn I.*

Tri peth nid iawn y mudi heb y lleil: glyw, giew, a gwlad.

Three things wherein one is not right without the other: a ruler, a hero, and a country. *Triedd Gwladoldeb.*

Glyw, a. (lyw) Regulating, commanding, puissant.

*Llyw glyw giew aubhaugofedd,
 Llywelyn gelym Gwynedd.*

A leader commanding and governing, a stranger to peace, Llywelyn the enemy of Gwynedd.

Llywarch Llwyd, i L. ab Madawg.

*Glew law o Na Cadwallawn,
 Glyw iwy gan yd byw ba wnaa!*

A heroic lion of the line of Cadwallawn, a regulating leader, since he is not alive, what shall we do! *Bledydd Fardd, i O. Goch.*

Gnaw, s. m. (naw) Habit, custom, instinct.

Gnawd, s. m.—pl. gnodau (nawd) A thing accustomed; a habit, custom, or use.

*Doddyw am Gwain, doeth-awr o'i goled
 Gnawd goiwng deyr hyd lawr.*

There is come for Gwain, the intelligent light, because of his loss the habit of letting the tears trickle to the ground. *Bledydd Fardd, i O. Goch.*

Gnawd, a. (nawd) Accustomed, habitual, usual, common, fashionable. *Hwn yw y gnawd, this is the most fashionable.*

Gnawd ar addid o'falon.

Cares are habitual with the feeble.

Adapt.

Gnawd o'i gasmawl canmoladwy.

It is usual for one being praised to become praiseworthy.

Adapt.

*I dref wen rhwng Tren a Throdwydd,
 Oedd gnawdch ysgwyd ion
 Yn dawed o gad nox ydd ych i echwydd.*

To the white town between Tren and Trodwydd, more usual was the broken shield coming from battle than the ox to his evening rest. *Llywarch Hen.*

Gnaws, s. m. (gnaw) Nature or quality.

*Gloes, eltoes eagar,
 A'm car ual curchaf,
 Ac angerdd awar,
 Gnaws dar dan las.*

A pang, already departed, affects me like a prison, and the fierce violence of the state of the oak under the heat. *Gwethchmai.*

*A berthys am ddyd a ddywedd;
 A borthio gold bid bwyllod;
 A fo gnaws achaws schaf i feddiast
 I dddwl bid lles.*

What appetites to man I will speak of; he that undergoes affliction, let him be the most patient; be that is of the highest possession from the cause of nature, let his mind be the feeblest. *Bledydd Fardd.*

Gnaws, a. (gnaw) Natural, temperamental.

Gne, s. m. (ne) A hue, or tint; a complexion.

Gne gwyn, a white hue; gne gwain, the hue of wine; gne seren, the brightness of a star; gne caregryd nant, the hue of the stony ford of the brook; gne gwawon, gossamer hue.

*Llew geirw rhyd o bryd a wnaeth brad i'm gne,
 Gnawd serchawg ymlinad.*

She that is of the colour of the rippling of the ford hath dealt treacherously to my complexion; the enamoured is habituated to be a pursuer. *Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

*Curial—
 Er's blydydyn'am ne llenydd.*

I have pined for a year for the splendour of the dais. *Ior. Fynglwyd.*

A'h len gwych wythliw ne gwawn.

And thy elegant form eight times the colour of the brightness of the gossamer. *L. ab Gwilym.*

Gnes, s. m. (gne) A state of fluctuation; a flutter.

Gni, s. m.—pl. t. on (ni) What pervades; what overruns; shock, pain.

Gnif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gni) Pain, anxiety, trouble, toil, conflict.

Nid o'er gulf ym hogi masen.

It is not useless told for me to whet a stone. *Llywarch Hen.*

Yn llawer dy ddwyllaw, a gnif dy galon y bydd dy ymborth.

In the labour of thine hands, and anxiety of thy heart, shall be thy provision. *M. Cur. Mag.—Mabington.*

*Oedd clew-dawg, oedd clew chadych uch gwain,
 A llinos ysgaf a llinas llin.*

Incessantly ardent and bright was the sword out of the sheath, and the spear in the toll with the broad blades. *Cyneddau, i O. Gwynedd.*

Gnif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gni) Pain, anxiety, trouble, toil, conflict.

Gnia, s. m.—pl. t. iau (gni) A brandishing, a flourish.

Gnisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gnis) A brandishing.

Gnisiaw, v. a. (gnis) To brandish, to flourish.

*Ardwyre Reged ryssed rias,
 Gnygryd cad llafor
 Y dan gylchyr awr,
 Lleu gela gwyn gela.*

Emitted in blighted of warlike which; they brandished the blade of conflict under the round shield of the about; whose light displayed a white corpse. *Taffeta.*

Gnislawni, a. (gnis) Brandishing, flourishing.

Gnodawli, a. (gnawd) Customary, common, universal; accustomed, fashionable. *Hyn sy gnodawli*, this is customary.

Ergiwr ddig llawd gnawd yn gnodawli erchi!

Fear the necessitous troubled one habituated in the accustomed petition! *Gwalchmai.*

Gnodi, v. a. (gnawd) To make common, to habituate, to become common.

Gnawd o'i ryw gwed ar ei ol.

There will be had of his sort a crop after him. *T. Alod.*

Gnodig, a. (gnawd) Habitual, or common.

Gnodus, a. (gnawd) Habitual, customary.

Gnotiad, s. m. (gnawd) An accustoming, or habituating; a making or becoming common.

Gnotawl, a. (gnawd) Accustoming, habitual.

Gnotædig, a. (gnawd) Accustomed, or usual.

Al chw! chw! yr awlwgodigion dyngedfennu, pa le i cerddwch chw! dros ych gnotædigion hynian!

Ha! you uncalled fates, where are you proceeding to over your accustomed courses! *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Gnotædigaeth, s. m. (gnotædig) The act of making habitual, or common.

Gnotal, s. f.—pl. gnoteion (gnawd) A circle about the sun, moon, or star; a halo.

Gnotân, v. a. (gnawd) To accustom, to habituate, to make common, or general; to grow into custom, to become habitual; to become fashionable. *Canyis gnotâai*, in regard it would be usual; *Gnotâai fod fal hyn*, it had been customary to be this wise.

Megie y dywedd Gildas, add namwya y pŵchawd hwnw, namwya yr holl bechodau a notia dylawli amau ou gwrauth.

As Gildas has said, not excepting that sin, but all the sins which human nature is accustomed to commit. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Gnotân, a. (gnawd) Habitual, customary, usual.

Gawth, s. m.—pl. gnythan (nwth) Voracity.

Gnythawd, s. m. (gawth) A devouring; voracity.

*Gwr, gwrthaw gwrthdych yn dehwed,
Gwrth echyr gwrthdychid yn gwed;
Gwrth eir-dro eir-drell gao gnythawd.*

A man, whose law is resistance to the opposing object, he will oppose the faster themselves should they become opponents; he will oppose the golden turn of the gleaming cutter with the bite of voracity. *Cynddelw, Fr. aryl. Rhys.*

Gnythawl, a. (gawth) Voracious, devouring.

Gnythiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gawth) A devouring.

Gnythu, v. a. (gawth) To eat greedily.

GO, s. m. r. A progress towards; that is gone, or going, approach. It is used as an inceptive preposition, denoting approach, or that the idea is somewhat of, or near to its absolute state. Therefore, when it is prefixed to nouns they are diminutives, the verbs are in a degree, or short of the absolute action, and the adjectives are partly the quality they describe, and they take the forms of adverbs, like those having the termination *ly* in English. *Gobant*, a little hollow; *gofren*, a little hill, or hillock; *goflew*, tender hair, or down; *godaraw*, partly to strike, or to pat gently; *godrigaw*, partly to tarry, or to linger; *godreus*, in a degree thin, or thinish; *goddrag*, pretty bad, or baddish.

Go, adv. (go, s.) Somewhat in some degree, pretty. *Mae hi yn ddynes go ddius*, she is a tolerably handsome woman; *a wyf ti yn e dda?* art thou pretty well? *mae yn hys go arw*, it is rather rough weather.

Goachub, v. a. (achub) To save in some degree.

Goachubiad, s. m. (goachub) A partly saving.

Goachul, a. (achul) Somewhat puny, or ill.

Goedgas, a. (adgas) Somewhat vexatious.

Goafael, s. m. (gafael) A slight hold, or grasp.

*Cryall grym ymryn, add oem gafael walch,
O welch hyr goafael.*

I have a friend of might, not a hero, that will take a discomposant, of the heroes of confidence of feeble hold.

Heilyn, i. Ieu. Llywyl.

Goafaeliad, s. m. (goafael) A holding slightly.

Goafaeln, v. a. (goafael) To hold slightly.

Goair, s. m. (gair) A half word, or expression.

*Nid oes er mawredd nas lloferynt,
Goair anghyngor nas cymmodi.*

There was not for greatness but they would speak, except the indispensable half word but they would be reconciled. *Taffeta.*

Goammod, s. f.—pl. t. au (ammod) A promise in part, a half promise.

Goammodawl, a. (goammod) Partly promising.

Goammodi, v. a. (goammod) To promise partly.

Goaml, a. (aml) Somewhat frequent, or rife.

Goanesmwyth, a. (anesmwyth) Rather uneasy.

Goanesmwythaw, v. a. (goanesmwyth) To be somewhat uneasy, or troubled.

Goanesmwythyd, s. m. (goanesmwyth) A somewhat of an uneasiness.

Goanhwyfryd, a. (anhwyfryd) Rather unpleasant.

Goanhynaws, a. (anhynaws) Rather unkind.

Goanniddig, a. (anniddig) Rather uncomposed.

Goannyddan, a. (annyddan) Rather comfortable.

Goarfoel, a. (arfoel) Somewhat bald.

Nyha y dylaw yn dawed wr och goarfoel gogryth a hant gwyng.

The men behold coming a red man rather bald, and rather decrepit, with a load of sticks. *Dr. Rhodri—Habinogion.*

Goarfoledd, s. m. (goarfoel) A somewhat of a baldness.

Goarfoeli, v. a. (goarfoel) To make somewhat bald, or bare.

Goarogl, s. m. (arogl) Some degree of smell.

Goarswyd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (arswyd) A little dread.

Goarswydaw, v. s. (goarswyd) To become somewhat frightened.

Goarswydiad, s. (goarswyd) A partly terrifying.

Goarswydus, a. (goarswyd) Somewhat timorous.

Goathraw, s. m.—pl. t. on (athraw) A smatterer in learning.

Goathrawd, s. f.—pl. goathrodion (athrawd) A slight reproach.

Goathrist, a. (athrist) Somewhat pensive.

Goathrodawl, a. (goathrawd) Somewhat reproachful, or detracting.

Goathrodi, v. a. (goathrawd) To detract slightly.

Gob, s. f.—pl. t. an (ob) A heap, a mound; what stays, or bears up; a pad, a cushion, froth.

Goball, s. m. (paill) A coarse kind of flour.

Gobalth, s. m.—pl. gobeithion (paith) A seeing darkly, a partly seeing, hope; a common or an open wild. *Maeis gobalth*, stones of exploration, set up on mountains to direct the way.

Gwled a chomedi yn gyffrodd blawfyr bob gwylt a gobalth: heb glawd argrwydd, ni ddylid seoliad yn ngobalth, aredig yn ngobalth, a disgodaw tr gwylt yn ngobalth.

The country and nation in common own every wild end desert: without permission of the lord, there ought to be no building on a common, ploughing on a common, or the clearing wild land of wood on a common. *Triedd Dyfnodol.*

Gwell Daw no drwg obalth.

God is better than we should lack hope. *Adage.*

Y trydydd gloew-ddydd, rhygryddion obalth, i be fyw allwath heb obalth.

The third bright day, the hope of blessings, he was again alive void of anxieties. *Gr. ab I. ab Ll. Fyfe.*

Gobant, s. m.—pl. gobentydd (pant) A little dingie or hollow.

*Arthym—
Lle'r ydoedd yn mhob gobant
Elysiol misingion gant.*

*I traversed where in every small dingie there were hundreds of
happy-souled goblins.
D. ab Gwilym, Fr. nint.*

Gobed, s. m.—pl. t. an (ped) A cobiron, or andiron.

Gobeilliad, s. m. (gobeill) A coarse kind of flour.
Gobeilliw, v. a. (gobeill) To make into coarse flour.

Gobeithfawr, a. (gobaith) Full of hope.

Gobeithgar, a. (gobaith) Full of hope; expectant.

Gobeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gobaith) A hoping.

Gobeithiadwy, a. (gobeithiad) That may be hoped or expected.

Gobeithiaw, v. a. (gobaith) To hope; to be in hopes. **s. m. Hope; expectation.**

*Gwyn gwaith yu gobeithiaw;
Gwybydd mai dy ddwydd a ddaw.*

*The best empire is to hope, know that thy day will come.
Meredydd Brydydd.*

*Y mae'n well, pe ddolyn,
Byth Daw na gobeithiaw dyn.*

*If they would but understand, God is always better than the
expectation of man.
Gr. Tru.*

Gobeithiawg, a. (gobaith) Having hope, hopeful.

Gobeithiaw, a. (gobaith) Hoping, looking for.

Carcharorion gobeithiawol, prisoners of hope.

Gobeithioldeb, s. m. (gobeithiaw) Hopefulness.

Gobeithiolrwydd, s. (gobeithiaw) Hopefulness.

Gobeithiwr, s. m.—pl. gobeithwyr (gobaith—gwr) One who hopes.

Gobeithlawn, a. (gobaith) Full of hope, hopeful.

Gobeithus, a. (gobaith) Hoping; relying.

*Pan glywys yr arwyddais Cofedigneth yn darlawn y geiriau
byn, mi a gyswars gwlod obethion.*

*When I heard the precious Remembrance reading these words,
I took a confident heart.
Marchwyl Cwypdrad.*

Gobeithuswydd, s. m. (gobeithus) Hopefulness.

Gobell, s. f.—pl. t. an (gob) A pad; a saddle.

*Medi ddolod ei fwrdd dros obell
Ei crywyd o wag ar o bell.*

*Well he placed his thigh over the saddle of his steed, of the
near and further side.
Llywarch Hen.*

*Myn dy gael, rhyw sbect rhyg,
Yn agwstus, yn agwstus mwg.*

*He will strive to get thee, by some fatal hold, in a
cloud of smoke.
I. Davies.*

Gobellawg, a. (gobell) Having a pad; saddled.

Gobellu, v. a. (gobell) To pad, to put on a pad; to saddle.

Goben, s. m.—pl. t. an (pen) A penultimate.

Gobenaw, a. (goben) Penultimate, next to the termination.

Gobemiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (goben) A being nearly the head, or end; a placing in the penultimate.

Gobema, s. a. (goben) To conclude nearly; to place in the penultimate.

Gobenydd, s. m.—pl. t. an (goben) An end, or headstend; a bolster; a cushion.

Y gwes yntafell a gelf—y gobenydd a ddoter dano yn ei gader.

*The groen of the chamber shall have the cushion that shall be
put under him in the chair.
Welsh Laws.*

*Lle bwyf a'm pen ar obenydd
Ygwswen fon-wet a fydd.*

*Where I shall be with my head on a pillow, a white stemmed
alder tree shall grow.
R. Ddu.*

Gobenyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gobenydd) A fixing or supporting the head, or end; a bolstering; a bracketing; a bracket; a penultimate.

*Y gdwerydd truglad a dderyn yu henwau a font wedi estyn
on gobenyddiad, a'n terryu yn y rhif lluosog.*

*The fourth declension receives those names that have their pe-
nultimate extended, and their termination in the plural number.
Gr. Roberts.*

Gobenyddiaw, v. a. (gobenydd) To fix up the end, to support the head, to bolster, to bracket.

Gobenyddu, v. a. (gobenydd) To bolster up.

Gober, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (per) Operation, deed.

Burwid brad safad ober.

Let treachery produce a graceless deed. Llywarch Hen.

Truglyd an cywyd, a'n cam ober.

*May he turn away our wickedness, and our wrong doing.
Llywelyn Fardd.*

Goberaidd, a. (peraidd) Somewhat luscious.

Goberawl, a. (gober) Operative, or effective.

Goberiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gober) An operating.

Goberu, v. a. (gober) To operate, to work.

Gobetrus, a. (petrus) Somewhat doubtful.

Gobetrusaw, v. a. (goetrus) To hesitate a little; to be somewhat doubtful.

Gobetrusiad, s. m. (goetrus) A partly hesitating, a being somewhat doubtful.

Gobisaw, s. m. (pisaw) The diabetes.

Gobisaw, v. a. (pisaw) To discharge urine dribblingly.

Gobisiad, s. m. (pisiad) A discharging of water drop by drop.

Goblyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (plyg) A half double.

*Myrr wong, a blyg an oblygion main
Men y mae'n fy nghofion.*

*Fair waves embrace the recesses of the stones in the spot where
my thoughts abide.
Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Goblygawl, a. (goblyg) Half doubled, partly doubled, or folded.

Goblygiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (goblyg) A partly doubling, or folding.

Goblygu, v. a. (goblyg) To make partly double.

Goborth, s. m. (porth) Sustenance, victuals.

Goborthiad, s. m.—pl. goborthiad (goborth) A purveyor, a provider of food.

*Cyfaelys gaeaf,
Ygwau bryfen iâr,
Goborthiad idar.*

*Cyfaelys the hostile chief, the exalted source of wrath, the
preparer of food for birds.
Tallies.*

Goborthiant, s. m. (goborth) Sustenance. **Brases goborthiant**, food of ravens.

Gobr, s. m.—pl. t. an (gob) A recompense, or reward, price, wages, or hire; fee; bribe.

Gobr cyfraith, law fee, due to the judge from the party gaining the cause; **gobr gwarchadur**, protection fee, being a hundred and twenty-pence, paid by a returning exile to his relations for preserving his title to his land, and restoring to him quiet possession; **Gobr mynawg**, fee for information;—**Gobr estyn**, extent, or seisin fee; **Gobr merch**, maiden fee. *Welsh Laws.*

*Myssgwyr a gulf obr mynaw, oaf yw, y ddefud gaulhaw a dno
y peth a fydd.*

*An informer shall have an informing reward, which is, the tenth
penny of the value of the thing he shall inform of. Welsh Laws.*

Gobrawl, a. (gobr) Compensative, rewarded, hired, having a fee.

Gobriad, s. m. (gobr) A recompensing, a paying of wages, a feeding.

Gobrid, s. m. (prid) What is somewhat dear. **a. Somewhat dear, pretty dear.**

*Gorlydawg drythyll, gurdylfa arwy,
Ariwaw erillid gobrid gobryw.*

*Of the height of complaisance is the sickle one, one of profound
preparation, preparing the pursuit of the slender attachment of
recompense.
Cynddelw, i Efa f. Madawg.*

*Morwyn a wela mor drybeid
Yn erllan, yn wen, yn wan obrid.*

*A maid have I seen so supremely gay in a golden veil, delicate
and of small degree of attachment.
Ior. Fychan.*

Gobridiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gobrid) A rendering somewhat dear, partly expiating; a rendering some consideration.

Gobridlaw, v. a. (gobrid) To render dear, to expiate partly; to give or pledge some value.

Gobru, v. a. (gobr) To compensate; to fee.

Gobrudd, a. (prudd) Somewhat sedate, or sad.

Gobruddaad, s. m. (gobrudd) A making sad, a becoming dejected.

Gobruddau, v. a. (gobradd) To become pensive.

Gobrwyr, s. m.—pl. t. on (prwyr) Recompense, reward, price, wages, hire, fee, bribe.

*Yn mhob dalost y mae gobrwyr;
Yn mhob drygion y mae pechawd.*

*In every good there is a reward; in every misdoing there is sin.
Adams.*

Gobrwyrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gobrwyr) A recompensing, or rewarding; a giving a value, or price, a paying wages.

Gobrwyradwy, a. (gobrwyrad) Remunerable.

Gobrwyaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gobrwyr) A rewarding; a hiring, a feeling.

Gobrwyradwy, v. a. (gobrwyr) To recompense, to reward, to requite, to give value, or price; to pay wages, or hire; to fee, to bribe.

Gobrwyrwag, a. (gobrwyr) Having recompense, reward, or requital; having pay, or hire.

Gobrwyrwyl, a. (gobrwyr) Rewarding, feeling.

Gobrwyrwedig, a. (gobrwyr) Recompensed, rewarded, or requited; hired, or feed.

Gobrwyrwedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gobrwyrwedig) Remuneration; the act of hiring.

Gobrwyrwedigawl, a. (gobrwyrwedig) Remunerative.

Gobrwyrweddydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gobrwyrad) A rewarder; one who gives hire, or fee.

Gobrwyrwyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gobrwyr—gwr) A rewarder, a payer of wages, or fees.

Gobrwyrwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gobrwyr) A rewarder.

Gobrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gobr) A rewarder.

Gobryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (pryn) Desert, or merit.

*O dri pheth y cyhyllir yn sbect gan angher, yr ymllyn yn mhob
poch arall ddiol y mae o fuddiolrwyd angher, o awyddiad hyd obryn,
ac o anghwsgred hyd gyddi, a threigl yn oi at ddyndawd, fal o'r
blaen.*

*For three reasons there will be a fall into the circle of inaction
through necessity, though there be an attachment to good in every
thing else: for pride to the lowest point of existence, for falsehood
to a corresponding state; and for cruelty to a corresponding brutal-
ity, whence to return to humanity, as before.*

Burdas.

Gobryndawg, a. (gobryn) Having merit, deserving.

Gobryndawg, a. (gobryn) Meriting; deserving.

Gobryniad, s. m. (gobryn) A meriting.

Gobrynu, v. a. (gobryn) To deserve, to merit.

A all gofio ei ddiwyllwr a obryn ei ddiwyllwr.

*He that believes his deceives a second time deserves to be deceived.
H. Cor. Mag.—Mabington.*

Gobwyll, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (pwyll) Indecision of the mind; consideration; meditation.

Gobwyllaw, v. a. (gobwyll) To take into consideration, to consider; to meditate.

*Enaid Owain ab Urien,
Gobwyllid ei Ren ei rid.*

*The soul of Owain the son of Urien, may his Lord consider his
necessity.*

Ni chysgwyl, gobwyllaf o'm diweild.

I will not sleep, I will meditate on my end.

Taliesin.

Gobwyllawg, a. (gobwyll) Having consideration; considerate, thoughtful.

Gobwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gobwyll) A considering, a meditating; consideration.

Gobwyllus, a. (gobwyll) Considerate, thoughtful.

Gobwys, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwys) A tendency to press to; gravity.

Gobwysaw, v. a. (gobwys) To gravitate.

Gobwysawl, a. (gobwys) Tending to press.

Gobwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gobwys) Gravitation.

Gochan, s. f. (can) Equivocal song; irony.

Gochanu, v. a. (gochan) To sing equivocally; to sing ironically; to disparage.

*Gochanant ei feirdd—
A rhannu o'm rhannu rym angher
Yn rhudd-aer yn rhwydd arddunant.*

*His bards will lampoon whilst I, with my gifts of the power
of harmony, am arrayed in ruddy gold prospering in honour.
Ll. P. Mack, i Lywelyn t.*

Gochel, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cel) Act of avoiding.

*Tair deddf ochel y cydd ar farid: gochel dloet, can mai gwr
wrth yngula ydyw; gochel cynnau, can mai gwr wrth beiddwch
ydyw; a gochel ffolieth, can mai gwr wrth bwyll ydyw.*

*There are three injunctions of refraining on a bard: to avoid
sloth, as being a man of exertion; to avoid contention, as being
a man of peace; and to avoid folly, as being a man of reason.
Burdas.*

Gochel, v. a. (cel) To avoid, to eschew, to shun; to beware, to take heed.

*Gorwg Lellius Gallus, cydymdaith Alectus, cynnwylaw y rhyd
ar ddangoswyt o'r Rhufeiniwyr atto i Lundain,—a meddyllaw
ceislaw gwrthwynebu oddyna y Prydeiniaid, nes ynte gochel y
cydduridwyl angher oedd yn eu herbyr.*

*Lellius Gallus, the companion of Alectus, collected together
those who had fled of the Romans to him to London; thinking to
devise means from thence to withstand the Britons, or else to
avoid the death that was present before them. Gr. ab Arddur.*

Gocheladwy, a. (gochel) That may be avoided, avoidable, eludible.

Gochelawg, a. (gochel) Apt to shun, or avoid; wary, or shy.

Gocheledig, a. (gochel) Shunned, avoided.

Gocheledigwyl, s. m.—pl. t. au (gochledig) The act or state of shunning.

Gochelffordd, s. f. (gochel—fordd) A byeway.

Gochelgar, a. (gochel) Ready to avoid.

Gochelgarwch, s. m. (gochelgar) Circumspection.

Gocheliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gochel) A shunning.

Gochelus, a. (gochel) Apt to avoid; reserved.

Gochelwr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gochel—gwr) One who avoids, or takes care, a shunner.

Gochelyd, v. a. (gochel) To avoid; to beware.

*Yno'r oeddiw—
Yn gochlyd tywyn-bryd tes.*

There I was, avoiding the glowing presence of the sunbeam.

G. ab A. ab Dafydd.

Gochlyw, s. m. (clyw) A hearing imperfectly.

Gochlywed, v. a. (gochlyw) To hear partly.

Gochrwm, a. (crrwm) Somewhat crooked.

Gochrymawl, a. (gochrwm) Somewhat bending.

Gochryniad, s. m. (gochrwm) A partly inclining.

Gochrynu, v. a. (gochrwm) To bend a little; to become somewhat crooked; to crouch a little.

Gochrym, a. (crrym) Somewhat shaking.

Gochrynwyl, a. (gochrym) Somewhat trembling.

Gochryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gochrym) A shaking partly to tremble; a partly quaking.

Gochrynu, v. a. (gochrym) To shake somewhat.

Gochwaeth, s. m. (chwaeth) Degree of taste.

Gochwaethawl, a. (gochwaeth) Somewhat rapid, tasteful, or palatable.

Gochwaethiad, s. m. (gochwaeth) A partly tasting.

Gochwaethu, v. a. (gochwaeth) To taste slightly.

Gochwareu, s. —pl. t. on (chwareu) Amusement.

Gochwareu, v. a. (chwareu) To act somewhat playfully.

Gochwerw, a. (chwerw) Somewhat harsh.

*Bu ddoeth, a chdoeth, a syberw;
Ni oedd ei wrth gyfodd gochwerw.*

*He was wise, and sincere, and majestic, he was not harsh in
the social feast.*

Arddur.

Gochwerwad, s. m. (gochwerw) A being bitterish.

Gochwerwawg, a. (gochwerw) Somewhat harsh.

*Rhiau, rhyfeligar gochwerwawg,
Ei diŷyrrh addfwyn Llan Lleonaug.*

*Chickadees warlike and abounding with harshness, are borne to
fair Llan Lleonaug.*

Gochwerwawl, a. (gochwerw) Apt to be somewhat harsh, or bitter.

Gochwerwi, s. a. (gochwerw) To become bitterish

Gochwiban, a. (chwiban) Partly whistling.

*Rir nos, gorddyr mynydd,
Gochwiban gwynt uch blasen gwydd:
Ni theyll drygallan deddydd.*

*Long the night, blustering the mountain, whistling the wind
over the top of the wood: ill nature will not deceive the discreet.*
Llywarch Hen.

Gochwibl, a. (chwibl) Somewhat sharp; sourish.
Gochwiblad, s. m. (gochwibl) A making or becoming tart, or sourish.

Gochwiblaw, v. a. (gochwibl) To make sourish; to become somewhat sour.

Gochwidr, a. (chwidr) Somewhat giddy, or wild.
Gochwidraw, v. a. (gochwidr) To make somewhat giddy; to become rather giddy.

Gochwidriad, s. m. (gochwidr) A making or becoming somewhat giddy.

Gochwil, s. m. (chwil) A slight turn about; a slight search.

Gochwiliad, s. m. (gochwil) A slightly searching.

Gochwiliaw, v. a. (gochwil) To search slightly.

Gochwimiad, s. m. (chwimiad) A partly moving; a slight motion.

Gochwimiaw, v. a. (chwimiaw) To move slightly.

Gochwimiawl, a. (chwimiawl) Somewhat moving.

Gochwith, a. (chwith) Somewhat awkward.

Gochwithaw, v. a. (gochwith) To become somewhat awkward.

Gochwithedd, s. m. (gochwith) An awkwardness.

Gochwydd, s. m. (chwydd) Somewhat of a swelling

Gochwyddaw, v. a. (gochwydd) To swell a little.

Gochwyddawl, a. (gochwydd) Tending to swell.

Gochwyddiad, s. m. (gochwydd) A partly swelling

Gochwys, s. m. (chwys) A degree of sweat; sweat

*Twrff marchogion mearch gochwys,
Mair twrff foredydd am brys.*

*The tumult of knights with foaming steeds, like the tumult of a
whirling about the brushwood.*
Cyndeiliu.

Gochwysawl, a. (gochwys) Somewhat sweating.

Gochwysiad, s. m. (gochwys) A sweating partly.

Gochwysu, v. a. (gochwys) To sweat partly.

Gochwyth, s. m. (chwyth) A slight puff, or blast.

Gochwythawl, a. (gochwyth) Somewhat blowing.

Gochwythiad, s. m. (gochwyth) A blowing gently.

Gochwythus, v. a. (gochwyth) To blow gently.

God, s. m. (go) A swerve from; incontinence.

Godaer, a. (taer) Somewhat ardent, or violent.

Godaerawl, a. (godaer) Somewhat contentious.

Godaerriad, s. m. (godaer) A slightly contending.

Godaeru, v. a. (godaer) To contend a little.

Godalawg, a. (talawg) Somewhat boorish.

*Mai hyn y dyll brodyr rann dir y rhyngddynt; pedair erw with
bob tpyddu. A greedy boy y symadwy Bladdyn ab Cynfyn ded-
dedeg erw i fab uchelwr, ac wyth i'r mab allt, a phedair i'r godal-
awg.*

*In this wise should brothers divide land between them; four
acres to every testament. And after that Bladdyn the son of Cyn-
fyn allotted it to twelve acres to the son of a gentleman, and eight
to the peasant, and four to the next to the villain.*
Welsh Laws.

Godaran, s. f.—pl. t. au (taran) A murmur, or rumbling, somewhat like thunder.

*Celain a cyh o du tan
Fao ghywyf godwrif godaran
Lia Llemaing mab Mahawan.*

*A corpse parched by the side of the fire when I hear the rumbling
of the thundering din of the host of Llemaing the son of Maha-
wan.*
Llywarch Hen.

Godaraniad, s. m. (godaran) A slight rumbling.

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Godaranu, v. (godaran) To rumble, to murmur.

Godardd, s. m. (tardd) A soft flow or oozing.

Godarddawl, a. (godardd) Oozing, softly springing

Godarddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (godardd) An oozing.

Godarddu, v. a. (godardd) To flow out slowly.

Godarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (tarth) A gentle exhalation, or fog.

Godarthawl, a. (godarth) Gently exhaling.

Godarthiad, s. m. (godarth) A gently exhaling.

Godarthu, v. a. (godarth) To exhale gently.

Godaw, s. m. (taw) A half silence, a whisper.

Godawdd, s. m.—pl. gododdion (tawdd) What is partly melted, or dissolved.

Godawedawg, a. (godaw) Somewhat silent.

Godawel, a. (tawel) Somewhat calm, or still.

Godawelawg, a. (godawel) Somewhat calm.

Godaweliad, s. m. (godawel) A silencing partly.

Godawelu, v. a. (godawel) To be partly calm.

Godeb, s. m. (god) Incontinence; adultery.

Godehawg, a. (godeb) Incontinent; adulterate.

Godebu, v. a. (godeb) To act incontinently.

Godebyg, a. (tebyg) Somewhat similar, or like.

Godebygawl, a. (godebyg) Tending to be some-
what similar.

Godebygiad, s. m. (godebyg) A making partly like, or similar.

Godebygn, v. a. (godebyg) To make partly simi-
lar; to become something like.

Godech, s. m. (tech) A lurk, a skulk; a lounge.

Godech, v. a. (tech) To skulk, to lurk; to lie hid.

Godechawl, a. (godech) Apt to lurk, or to skulk.

Godechfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (godech) A lurking place.

Godechriad, s. m. (godech) A skulking, or lurking.

Godechial, v. a. (godech) To skulk, or lurk about.

Godechu, v. a. (godech) To skulk, to lurk about.

Godechwr, s. m.—pl. godechwyr (godech—gwr)
A skulker, or lurker.

Godeimlad, s. m. (teimlad) A gently feeling.

Godeimlaw, v. a. (teimlaw) To feel gently.

Godemles, s. m. (temles) Serenity; temperature.

a. That is of a serene nature.

*Cychwencybwy Rnili wales,
A lenw mican mar edira
Ar ystru gan fore godemles.*

*I may mutually wish for the repose of Rnili, which the shroud of
the evil of mortality has filled, borne by the swift glider on a serene
moru.*
Taliesin.

Godeneu, a. (tenen) Somewhat thin, or lean.

Godew, a. (tew) Somewhat thick, gross, or fat.

Godid, s. m. (god) The state of being out of the way, or extraordinary.

Godidawg, a. (godid) Extraordinary, excellent.

Gwerthfawr pob godidawg.

Every thing rare is precious. *Adage.*

Godidogi, v. a. (godidawg) To make rare, excel-
lent, or preeminent.

Godidogiad, s. m. (godidawg) A making rare, ex-
cellent, or preeminent.

Godidogrwydd, s. m. (godidawg) What is rare, un-
usual, or excellent; excellence; simplicity.

*Godidogrwydd yw prif iagoriath pob peth; can nis gellir cyn-
nal goleuder synwyr ban fo ry gymbeth yr amcan.*

*Simplicity is the primary excellence of every thing; for the per-
spicuity of the sense cannot be spotted when the design is too
complicated.*
Llywelyn o Llangwylid.

Godineb, s. m. (god) Incontinence; adultery, fornication.

Godineb yw gweithred oydgnaed y rhwng gwr a gwrwg adied.

*Adultery is the act of carnal copulation between a strange man
and woman.* *L. G. Hergeit.*

*Ni llwir y' ngoleued
I neb odineb ei dad.*

*Nobody will be reproached in public with the adultery of his fa-
ther.* *Iolo Goch.*

Godinebawl, *a.* (godineb) Adulterous, adulterate.
Godinebiad, *s. m.* (godineb) A committing adultery; fornication.

Godinebu, *v. a.* (godineb) To commit adultery.
Godinebas, *a.* (godineb) Adulterous, addicted to adultery or fornication.

Godinebwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* godinebwyr (godineb—gwr) An adulterer, a fornicator.

Godinebydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (godineb) Adulterant
Godirion, *s.* (tirion) Somewhat agreeable.

Godirion, *v. m.* (godirion) To become somewhat kind, or engaging.

Godlawd, *a.* (tlawd) Somewhat poor, or destitute
Godlawd ni byddaf o'n gyfreithbas.
I shall not be wanting of thy laws. Rhin. ab Gwladhaf.

Godlodedd, *s. m.* (godlawd) A degree of poverty.

Godlodl, *s. m.* (godlawd) A degree of poverty.

Godo, *s. m.* (to) That partly covers; typha, or water orchis.

Caerlleon, llyw Mon, myn Fabo, s'th dag,
Ei s'th dwg y'ngodo.

Caerlleon, by Saint Fabe, hath taken thee away, governor of
Mous, and will bear thee to the extremity. *Ll. P. Mech.*

Gnawd rhygydd rhysais ni allo;
Gnawd gnawd alaf y'ngodo.

We that cannot attempt much is habituated to frequent falling;
meet is it, in winter, for the store to be under cover. *Phylip Brydydd.*

Gododdawl, *a.* (godawdd) Somewhat melting.

Gododdi, *v. a.* (godawdd) To dissolve partly.

Gododdriad, *s. m.* (godawdd) A half dissolving.

Godoni, *v. a.* (tōni) To strip the surface partly.

Godoniad, *s. m.* (tōniad) A paring slightly.

Godor, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (tor) A rupture; an interruption, discontinuance; a stop, let, hinderance, or delay.

Os cytirogion a boia dir o gydunheb, a chymeryd cydod iddyn,
o bydd un heb ddawed i'r oed, ac nas luddio anghen gyfreithlawi,
godor yw hyay ar ei gymdeithbas.

If joint land-holders shall prosecute a claim for land in conjunction,
and take to themselves a joint term, if one shall be without coming to the term, and not hindered by lawful necessity, that is
a delay on his companions. *Wrick Laws.*

Godoran, *s. m.* (godor) A tumult, a din.

Oed yn ngwyb Brechan,
Caddia godoran;
Teyrnodd truan
Crynyd ring Cynan.

A bottle in the country of Brechan, a warring scene of tumult,
miserable chieftains were made to tremble before Cynan. *Taliesin.*

Godori, *v. a.* (godor) To make an interruption, discontinuance, or rupture; to prorogue: to stop, to hinder, to delay.

Godoriad, *s. m.* (godor) An interrupting, a discontinuance, a breaking off; a stopping, hindering, or delaying.

Godoriant, *s. m.* (godor) Interruption, discontinuance, rruption; stoppage, hinderance, delay.

Godorin, *s. m.* (godor) A tumultuous noise.

Oedd brwag wraig ei fyddin;
Oedd brwag rwyg rhag y godoria.

Powerfully active was his host; awful was his course in front
of the tumult. *D. Brefras, i Llewelyn I.*

Godorun, *s. m.* (godor) A tumultuous noise.

Clywed godorun gwyr yn dawed.

Hearing the din of men coming.

H. P. F. Dyfed—Mabingion.

Godorun dan bared yr ystafell—a gylwid.

A noise was heard by the wall of the chamber.
H. Meth. ab Mathonwy—Mabingion.

Godowydd, *s. m.* (godo—gwydd) The yellow water-lily.

Godr, *s. m.* (god) An extremity, or girt.

Godrais, *s. m.*—*pl.* godreisiau (trais) A slight oppression.

Godramwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (tramwy) A slow travelling; a loitering peregrination.

Godramwy, *v. a.* (tramwy) To travel slowly.

Godramwyad, *s. m.* (godramwy) A travelling slowly, or loiteringly, a perambulation.

Godraws, *s.* (traws) Somewhat perverse, or cross.

Godre, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (god—rhe) A skirt, border, or edge; the lower edge. *Godreion y Ben,* the skirts of the veil; *godre y mynydd,* the skirt of the mountain.

Gwedy seirch a mairch melyn,
A gawr a gwasawr gwrthryb.
Am ddineu rhych bych dron odrion
Pen bardd Lleuon llaw yaga.

After the trappings, and yellow steeds, and about, and opposing
spears, for making the rider to trinkle, be you over the skirts,
chief bard of Lleuon, with the upbraid hand. *Taliesin.*

Ni bydd arddrydd ar odre Prydain
Frydyddion arwyr.

On the border of Britain the dignified poets will not be eloquent.
Ll. P. Mech.

Godreäw, *s. m.* (godre) A bordering, or skirting.

Godreäwl, *a.* (godre) Bordered, or skirted.

Godref, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* i (tref) A lodge, or lodgement.

O frand pgygawd,
Mairt y godref
Grafan mor hely,
Y dan dywawd.

The fishes might show the capacity of the lodgements of the grave
of the briny son, beneath the sand. *Taliesin.*

Godreigl, *s. m.* (treigl) Somewhat of a turn.

Godreigliaw, *v. a.* (godreigl) To revolve partly.

Godreigliad, *s. m.* (godreigl) A partly revolving.

Godreisiad, *s. m.* (godrais) A using some force, a slightly oppressing.

Godreisiaw, *v. a.* (godrais) To act somewhat oppressively.

Godreisiawl, *a.* (godrais) Somewhat oppressive.

Godrem, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (trem) A slight look, a glance; a glimmer.

Godremiad, *s. m.* (godrem) A slightly looking, a glancing; a glimmering.

Godremiaw, *v. a.* (godrem) To look slightly.

Godremiawl, *a.* (godrem) Slightly looking, or glancing; glimmering.

Godremydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (godrem) A glancer.

Godremydd gwyr ar dri-mairch.

A spectator of men on three horses. *Rhod Dafn.*

Godreön, *s. pl. aggr.* (godre) Skirtings, skirts; dag-locks.

Godreicawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* godreicorion (godrig) A Hn-gerer; a sojourner.

Mi nid af yna yr awr;
Goleu gwaith y godreicawr.

I will not go there at present; conspicuous the act of a so-
journer. *Taliesin.*

Godrig, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (trig) A delay, staying, or tarrying; an abode, dwelling. *Mae godrig*

ar y lloedd, the moon is in the wane.

Godrigaw, *v. a.* (godrig) To delay, to tarry.

Godrigiad, *s. m.* (godrig) A delaying, a tarrying.

Godrigian, *v. a.* (godrig) To delay; to abide.

Godrigiawl, *a.* (godrig) Dilatory, apt to stay.

Byddai ei had of yn odrigawl mewn tir astraw.

His seed would be sojourning in a strange land. *W. Salisbury.*

Godrin, *s. m.* (trin) Somewhat of a bustle.

Oedd clybodd clywyr yn mhob olin;
Oedd briw râl yn aubriadd odrin.

In every elbow a pain was felt; the ear was broken in the
confusion of conflict. *D. Brefras, i Llewelyn I.*

Godriniad, *s. m.* (godrin) A bustling a little.

Godriniaw, *v. a.* (godrin) To bustle a little.

Godriniawl, *a.* (godrin) Somewhat bustling.

Godro, s. m. (godr) A milking. *Gwartheg godro, or Du blithaon, milch kine.*
Godro, v. a. (godr) To milk. *Doe i odro, go to milk.*

Godrodd bwrth o'i phen.

The cow was stilled from her head. Adey.

Godrôad, s. m. (godro) A milking, the act of milking.

Godrôawl, a. (godro) Relating to milking.
Godrom, a. (trem) Somewhat heavy, or weighty.
Godroedd, s. m. (troedd) A slight transgression.
Godroed, v. a. (troed) To drive out of the way partly.

*Rid oedd ef ddechyl ydd odroedi,
 Rhyng i droedw dros a weid.*

He was not ungraciously inclined to persecute in the least, except in tyrannise over what he should see.

Cynddelw, i Goduollawr.

Godroiad, s. m. (troiad) A driving off a little.
Godrôydd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (godro) A milker.
Godru, a. (tra) Somewhat miserable.
Godruan, a. (godra) Rather miserable.
Godruaidd, a. (godruan) Somewhat of a miserable, or wretched condition.
Godruann, v. a. (godruan) To become rather miserable, or wretched.
Godrudd, a. (trudd) Somewhat agitated.

Llwrw llwy-glod wawd rod odrudd.

*Towards the summit of fame the agitated course of praise.
 Pwyllp Brydd.*

Roed hydr am hoediwydr odrudd.

Anxious longing for an agitated life of frailty. Cynddelw.

*Pan wroeth balch odrudd bytlys Flemingaid,
 Flemishd guld gryd hofridd:
 Bryng aedol o gul oedd gathedd.*

When the collier towering here bowed the Flemings, flames kindled from the ardency of the red-hand of carnage; a handlong running from battle they were used to.

Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.

Godruddaw, v. a. (godrudd) To agitate.
Godruddawl, a. (godrudd) Agitating, turbulent.
Godruddiad, s. m. (godrudd) Perturbation.
Godrath, s. m.—pl. f. ias (trath) A little flattery.
Godrathiad, s. m. (godrath) A partly flattering.
Godrathaw, v. a. (godrath) To act rather fawningly, partly to flatter.
Godrathawl, a. (godrath) Somewhat fawning
Godrwm, a. (trwm) Somewhat heavy, or weighty.

*O Ddew gwyn i! biddyn brych
 Oed oedd cwrw dy edrych?*

*O blessed God! to a frail mortal was it not ungraciously to behold thee?
 D. ab Rhys, i Grist.*

Godrwegl, a. (trwagl) Somewhat awkward.
Godrwy, a. m.—pl. f. on (trwy) A wreath, a chain.
Godrwyad, s. m.—pl. f. au (godrwy) A wreathing.
Godrwyaw, v. a. (godrwy) To wreath.
Godrwyawg, a. (godrwy) Having wreathes.
Godrwyawl, a. (godrwy) Wreathing; entwined.
Godrwyawr, a. (godrwy) Of a wreathed form.

*Cawwg cyborawg bliddid mara,
 Godrwyawr lorchwyr aed ran.*

*Cawwg with a countenance foremost in the rank, with amber-twined wreaths round his temples.
 Aneurin.*

Godrwyth, s. m.—pl. f. au (trwyth) Wild beast; meeklot; otherwise called *pys y criw*.

Gwysach oedd ei delylaw ac chennwon godrwyth.

*Whiter were her hands than the blossoms of the briony.
 H. P. F. Dyfed—Mabynigion.*

Godryms, v. a. (godrwm) To grow somewhat heavy.

Godrysiaidd, a. (godrwegl) Somewhat clumsy.
Gedrythyl, a. (trythyl) Somewhat fickle, or wild.

Goduth, s. m.—pl. f. iau (tuth) A jog trot.
Goduthiad, s. m. (goduth) A trotting slowly.
Goduthlaw, v. a. (goduth) To trot slowly, to jog.
Goduthlawg, a. (goduth) Jogging; ambling.
Goduthlawi, a. (goduth) Jogging; ambling.
Godwll, s. m. (go—twll) An imperfect hole.
Godwllon, s. f. (godwll) Imperforate; St. John's wort.
Godwrdd, s. m.—pl. godyrddan (twrdd) A rumbling noise; a murmur; a din.

*Olase, perchellia, ni hawdd cygafl,
 Rhwy godwrdd y galw yswydd araf;
 Dwg mwydd a dwgion yd borithia i boen;
 Ys drwg o orhoen y sydd araf.*

*Listen, little pig, I cannot easily sleep, because of the tumult of the grief with which I am oppressed; fifty years have I endured pain; therefore the transport of joy now upon me is but an evil.
 Myddia.*

Ys eu cych hwynt gwyrddodion gwaed boneddigaid, cyflawn o fodaen, trwy y rhai y cerddu dwir y fynnonas yn ffriddan gan lithraw o araf odrdd.

*Surrounding them there were level and noble meadows terming with flowers, through which the water of the springs ran in streams by gliding in gentle murmurs.
 Or. ab Arthwr.*

Godwrf, s. m.—pl. godyrfau (twrf) A rustling noise; a bustle, or stir; a murmur.

*Godwrf a glywaf am glawr Maellenydd,
 Mer eilydd Eifan gwr
 Teulu Madawg—*

*I hear a warner over the face of Maellenydd, the bulwark of the region of the mighty Eifan, the groan of the family of Madog.
 Cynddelw, m. M. ab Iwerdd.*

Godwyll, s. m. (twyll) A slight deception.
Godwyllaw, v. a. (godwyll) To deceive slightly.
Godwys, s. m. (twys) That is somewhat elevated.
 a. Somewhat raised, or heaped.

*Difwys balth odrys,
 Bethnydd godwys.*

*A steep plane somewhat high, a fair commanding prospect.
 Taliesin.*

Godwysaw, v. a. (godwys) To raise, to elevate, or make preeminent in a degree.
Godwysawl, a. (godwys) Somewhat elevated.
Godwysiad, s. m. (godwys) A raising somewhat.
Godwyth, s. m. (twyth) Somewhat of a spring.
Godwythaw, v. a. (godwyth) To spring a little.
Godwythawl, a. (godwyth) Apt to spring.
Godwythiad, s. m. (godwyth) A springing a little.
Godý, s. m.—pl. f. au (ty) A shed or outhouse.

Godal mab allt yw a'i gell, a'i feudy, a'i ysgubawr, a'i ody, a'i call, a'i cras moch, a'i haffy, a'i gynbawdyf.

*The outhouses of a yeoman are his battery, and his cowhouse, and his barn, and his kiln, and the sheep cote, and the pigsty, and his summer-house, and his harvest house.
 Welsh Lewis.*

Godyn, a. (tyr) Somewhat tight, or pressed.
Godyner, a. (tyner) Somewhat tender, or soft.
Godyneru, v. a. (godyner) To emollify gently.
Godynriad, s. m. (godyn) A pulling gently.
Godynu, v. a. (godyn) To pull or draw gently.
Godyrddain, v. a. (godwrdd) To make a murmuring noise, to murmur.
Godyrddawl, a. (godwrdd) Rumbling, murmuring.
Godyrddiad, s. m. (godwrdd) A rumbling.
Godyrddu, v. a. (godwrdd) To rumble, to murmur.
Godyrfawl, a. (godwrf) Rumbling, tumultuous.
Godyrfiad, s. m. (godwrf) A making a tumult.
Godyrfu, v. a. (godwrf) To rumble, to murmur.
Godywyll, a. (tywyll) Somewhat dark, or gloomy.

*Aeron gynt a fe's arall
 Dan bethyl godywyll dall.*

*In days of yore Aeron used to watch beneath the gloomy tents of leaves.
 D. ab Gwilym.*

Godywyllad, s. m. (godywyll) A making gloomy.
Godywyllu, v. a. (godywyll) To make gloomy.
Godywyllwch, s. m. (godywyll) A gloominess.

Godywyn, s. m. (tywyn) A glance, or gleam of light, a glimmer.

Godywyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (godywyn) A throwing a gleam of light, a glimmering.

Godywynu, v. a. (godywyn) To cast a gleam of light; to shine faintly, to glimmer.

Godd, s. m.—pl. t. au (odd) That breaks out, or appears partially; a small plant, or shrub.

Goddail, s. pl. aggr. (dail) Leaves not fully spread, or grown, young leaves.

Goddaieth, s. m.—pl. goddeithiau (daith) A smothering fire; a burning of a wild, or a place overgrown with brushwood, furze, or heath, and the like. *Llosgi goddeithiau*, to burn clearing fires.

Oedd re redant dan ffordwyd GERALT,
Gardion gwan hyd,
Rhuthr goddaith ar ddifraith fynydd.

There were swift runners under the thigh of GERALT, long legged ones flinging the corn about, whose mesant was like the con-
gregation on the wild mountains. Llywarch Hen.

Goddau, s. pl. aggr. (godd) Shrubs, shrubbery.

A'm cress—
O fralle, blodau bre;
O bawd gwydd, a goddau.

And importuning me for primroses, the flowers of the hill: for the blossoms of trees, and shrubs. *Taliesin.*

Gogyrfach—
A briallu a briuddall,
A blasu gwydd a goddau.

Make the first greeting with primroses and the half-formed leaves, and the tops of the trees of the shrubbery. *Taliesin.*

Cad Goddau, un o dair ofer-ard Ynys Prydain—o achaw yr ast,
a'r iwrch fechwys, a chorachyl.

The battle of the shrubbery, one of the three foolish battles of the Isle of Britain—on account of the bitch, and the dog big with young, and the lapwing. *Triodd.*

Goddawed, v. a. (dawed) To come gradually.

Bryllaw a orag Gweirydd yntan, ac eu herid hwynt o le pwy gilydd, hyd pan i goddawed hwynt ar lan y mor.

What Gweirydd then did was to pursue them from one place to another, until they were come to the sea shore. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Goddawedawl, a. (goddawed) Adventitious.

Goddawediad, s. m. (goddawed) A partly coming.

Goddawl, a. (godd) A growing, or arising from; vegetative.

Godde, s. m.—pl. t. on (de) Design, purpose.

Godde gwyrgch, a cormorant.

Neidodd gwas—
Cai big, ar odde caei bwyd.

The long beaked rogue leaped with the intent to obtain food. *T. Pry.*

Godde, v. a. (de) To purpose, or to intend.

Odde'r wyd o ddireidil:
Addid tir i ddawid wyd ti.

Thou dost design mischief: a leaf of the devil's hand art thou. *Iolo Goch. G'r. tafawd.*

Goddeall, s. m. (deall) Imperfect apprehension.

Goddeall, v. a. (deall) To apprehend partly.

Goddeallus, a. (goddeall) Somewhat discreet.

Goddëau, a. (deau) Nearly right; southerly.

O nwl a blodau,
A gwynnt goddeau—
Y digonir.

Of mist and flowers, and southerly wind, there will be enough. *Taliesin.*

Goddef, s. m.—pl. t. ion (def) Sufferance; subjection; permission. *Rod yn arglwydd-oddef*, being under fealty to the lord.

Gwell goddef na gofal.

Suffering is preferable to care. *Adage.*

O dripheth y mae doethineb: gwirionedd, ystyr, a goddef.

Wisdom is from three causes: truth, thought, and suffering. *Barddas.*

Goddef, v. a. (def) To suffer, to bear, to endure, to acquiesce. *Goddef brawd*, to acquiesce in a verdict.

A oddef a rydan.

He that endures will be quickly silent. *Adage.*

Trwy oddef ydd a cogall yn marist paladr.

Through sufferance the distaff tenure will rise to the privilege of a shaft. *Welsh Laws.*

Er goddef'r awr y gweddai,
Ar oddef fyth yr oedd fal.

Though there is propriety in suffering at times, but in suffering always there was a fault. *T. Aled.*

Goddefadwy, a. (goddef) That may be endured, sufferable, tolerable.

Goddefai, s. m. (goddef) That suffers; the passive, in grammar.

Goddefaint, s. m. (goddef) Suffering; sufferance.

Goddefawd, s. m. (goddef) Sufferance.

Goddefawl, a. (goddef) Passive, or suffering.

Goddefedig, a. (goddef) Passive; suffered, permitted. *Idef goddefedig*, passive voice.

Goddefedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (goddefedig) Suffering; forbearance; permission.

Goddefedigaethydd, s. m. (goddefedigaeth) That undergoes the act of suffering.

Goddefedigawl, a. (goddefedig) Possible, passive Goddefedd, s. m. (goddef) Sufferance, endurance, forbearance, patience.

Goddefgar, a. (goddef) Forbearing, patient.

Goddefgarwch, s. m. (goddefgar) Forbearance, endurance, tolerance, patience.

Goddefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goddef) A suffering; toleration; permission; indulgence.

Goddefiaeth, s. m. (goddef) Sufferance.

A pha dduwiau oddefiaeth,
A pha les i neb a wneeth!

And what divine forbearance, and what good to any one did he do! *S. Phylip.*

Goddefiant, s. m. (goddef) Sufferance; forbearance; connivance.

Goddefoldeb, s. m. (goddefawl) Endurance.

Goddefus, a. (goddef) Patient; forbearing.

Goddefusrywydd, s. m. (goddefus) Passiveness.

Goddefwr, s. m.—pl. goddefwyr (goddef—gwr) One who bears, or suffers; a permitter.

Goddeg, s. f.—pl. t. au (goddeg) Utterance, or speech. *Mae gwedi colli ei oddeg*, he has lost his utterance.

Manach brau gyffwrllach breg;
Idawd heb gael ei oddeg.

A rotten monk of faithless friendship, a Jew that hath not obtained his speech. *H. Cae Llyw.*

Goddegawl, a. (goddeg) Relating to utterance.

Goddegdiad, s. m. (goddeg) An enunciation.

Goddeheu, s. m. (deheu) That is pretty dexterous; that is partly south. *a. Partly right, or dexterous; partly south.*

Goddeiliad, s. m. (goddail) A covering with small leaves; a foliation.

Goddeiliaw, v. a. (goddail) To cover with leaves, to foliate; to adorn with leaves.

March uchel a ddol i oddeitho ei dai;
Aed yn ei warth wden writho.

May there come a lofty prop his front to adorn with leaves; from the top of it let him be suspended by a wythe. *S. Merion.*

Goddeiliawg, a. (goddail) Having small leaves.

Goddeintiad, s. m. (deintiad) A using the teeth slightly; a nibbling.

Goddeintiw, v. a. (deintiw) To use the teeth slightly; to nibble.

Goddeintiawl, a. (deintiawl) Apt to be nibbling.

Goddeithiad, s. m. (goddaieth) A clearing of wilds by fire, a consuming with fire.

Goddeithiaw, v. a. (goddaieth) To consume with fire; to burn heath, or any other wild growth.

Y ffam a oddeithlodd boll breuan y mae.

The same consumed all the trees of the field. *Iofel i. 19.*

Mai y goddeithia ffam fynyddoedd.

As the same consumes the mountains. *Psalm lxxxiii. 14.*

Goddeithawg, a. (goddaith) Consumed, or cleared by fire.

Goddeithiawl, a. (goddaith) Consuming.

Goddenawl, a. (denawl) Somewhat alluring.

Goddeniad, s. m. (deniad) A gently alluring.

Goddenu, v. a. (denu) To allure, or entice gently.

Godden, s. m.—pl. t. on (godde) Intent, purpose, design; resolution; aim, end. *Yr wyf ar oddeu gwacuthur hyny, I am upon the intention of doing that; O wir gwaith oddeu, of downright act, or purpose, or on purpose.*

Ni ddylyr ddyw am ddim ar goddeu heb weithred.

No line is due on any account for the intention without the deed.
Welsh Laws.

*Ni ddaw o'i oddeu
Er ofn wa angs.*

He will not come from his purpose through the dread of any death.
Tellevin.

Dynaden deffryddiad i'w oddeu.

Mankind then hast formed to thy purpose. Elin. ab Owainmel.

Goddes, v. n. (godde) To intend, to purpose.

Goddiff, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diff) A fling, or cast.

Goddiff, v. a. (diff) To fling, to cast; to dart.

Cymryd a orag ystau yr all llechwaw, a'i oddiff ar eu hol.

When did he do then was to take the second javelin and throw it after them.
H. Culwch—Mabingion.

Goddifiaeth, a. (difaeth) Somewhat ungenial.

Goddifaw, v. a. (goddiff) To fling, to cast.

Goddifawl, a. (goddiff) Ejecting, flinging, darting

Goddifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goddiff) A flinging.

Goddig, a. (dig) Somewhat angry, or displeased.

Goddigiad, s. m. (goddig) A partly displeasing.

Goddigiaw, v. a. (goddig) To make a little angry.

Goddigiawl, a. (goddig) Of a displeasing tendency.

Goddirnad, s. m. (dirnad) A slight perception.

Goddirnad, v. a. (dirnad) To intimate; to have a slight idea of, or to perceive a little.

Goddirnadawl, a. (goddirnad) Intimating.

Goddirnadu, v. a. (goddirnad) To perceive slightly; to intimate; to have a faint idea.

Goddiiw, s. m. (diw) That is partly complete.

Goddiiwad, s. m. (goddiw) The act of overtaking

Goddiiwedd, s. m. (diwedd) The day of doom.

*Cad Geredigaw, gylawn tywydd,
Cryfyn wreidd gweidd goddiwedd.*

The battle of Ceredigion, worthy of the song, the widowed wives were wont to cry for the final day.
Meliyr.

Goddiwedd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (goddiw) A coming to the end; a coming up to, an overtaking.

Goddiwedd, v. a. (goddiw) To come up with.

Goddiweddawl, a. (goddiwedd) Coming up with.

Goddiweddriad, s. m. (goddiwedd) An overtaking.

Goddiwedd, v. a. (goddiwedd) To come up with.

Goddiweddwr, s. m.—pl. goddiweddwr (goddiwedd—gwr) One who overtakes.

Goddiwedd, v. a. (goddiwedd) To come up with

Goddiwes, v. a. (goddiw) To overtake. *Cei oddiwes gwacuthur hyny, thou shalt do that at thy leisure.*

Goddiwedd, a. (goddiwes) That is overtaken.

Goddiwedd, s. m. (goddiwes) An overtaking.

Goddiwes, v. a. (goddiwes) To come up with.

Goddiweswr, s. m.—pl. goddiweswr (goddiwes—gwr) One who overtakes.

Goddiwesydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (goddiwes) One who comes upon, or overtakes.

Goddolawg, a. (goddawl) Endowed, enriched.

Goddolef, v. a. (dolef) To make a clamour.

Sanyllt a'i lestri llawr moid;

Goddolef ei gloddyl i garodd.

An older with his vessels of mead; his sword rings to the adversary.
Anurvin.

Goddoli, v. a. (goddawl) To enrich, to endow.

O fychod goddoli.

Of backs he will be endowed.

Llyfard.

*Madawg meddodd goddoli;
Mwy gwasth fy modd no'm coddi.*

Madog (that confers) bounties; more did he do my will than of tend me.
Gwaelchmai, i P. ab Owain.

Goddoliad, s. m. (goddawl) An enriching, a gifting

Goddrud, a. (drud) Somewhat bold, or daring.

*Hed amur Ododin o win a modd
Yn ddiolig yn nghystyring ystir,
Ac a dan cadfannu cochre
Feirch marchawg goddrudd yn more.*

Illudre the defiance of Gododin by wine and mead, without lacking in the council of the town, when beneath the spoils of conflict flowing with red there be the steeds that were ridden boldly in the morn.
Anurvin.

Godduned, s. f.—pl. t. au (duned) A vow; a pledge.

Liesgodd yw tori godduned.

It is a weakness to break a vow.
LL. G. Hergest.

Goddw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (daw) A demigod.

Goddwies, s. f.—pl. t. au (goddwiw) Demigoddes

Goddwfu, a. (dwfu) Somewhat profound.

Goddwr, s. m.—pl. goddwyr (godd—gwr) A counsellor, or adviser.

Chwched yw bod yn oddwr i'r lleidr.

The sixth is to be an adviser to the thief.
Welsh Laws.

Goddyar, a. (dyar) Somewhat noisy, murmuring.

Goddyarad, s. m. (goddyar) A murmuring.

Goddyarawl, a. (goddyar) Murmuring, humming.

Goddyaru, v. a. (goddyar) To make a murmur.

Goddygn, a. (dygn) Somewhat toilsome.

Goddygnawd, s. m. (goddygn) A degree of severity

Goddygnawl, a. (goddygn) Somewhat painful.

Goddygniad, s. m. (goddygn) A toiling gently.

Goddygnu, v. a. (goddygn) To toil gently.

Goddyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (godd) An axis, or pivot.

*Eigion y dyfu-fyr ymgorodd,
A goddyn y byd dadyguddodd.*

The profundity of the vast sea did open itself; and the axis of the world became developed.
W. Middleton.

Goddysg, s. m. (dysg) Smatter, half learning.

Goddysgawl, a. (goddyysg) Superficially learned.

Goddysgiad, s. m. (goddyysg) A smattering.

Goddysgu, v. a. (goddyysg) To learn superficially.

Goddystaw, a. (dystaw) Somewhat silent or calm.

Goddystawiad, s. m. (dystaw) A partly silencing.

Goddystawu, v. a. (goddyystaw) To hush partly.

Goed, s. m. (gwed) A saying; speech, utterance.

Goedawl, a. (goed) Speaking, or verbal.

Goediad, s. m. (goed) A speaking, a saying.

Goedyd, v. a. (goed) To speak, to say, to utter.

Göen, s. m. (en) Influence, or bias.

Goer, s. m. (gwer) A freshness. *a. Fresh.*

Lle ger dwfr, lle ger diwr.

A spot by the water, a spot fresh and without smoke.
D. ab Gwilym.

Gof, s. m.—pl. t. au (of) An artist; a metallurgist; a smith. *Gof dw, a blacksmith; gof gwyn, a whitesmith; gof aur, a goldsmith; gof arian, a silversmith.*

In former times the smith prepared his own metal from the ore.

Tradition relates of the last, who used to do so in Wales, that he blew up his forge by letting out too much metal to produce a report, in rejoicing for the revolution in 1688.—The Gof was reckoned in the Welsh Laws one of the three professors of liberal sciences.

Da nab y gof.

The son of the smith is good.
Adage.

Ymryson a'r gof yn ei effail.

To contend with the smith in his smithy.
Adage.

Ni aill neb gof fed yn un cymrawd a'r gof llyb heb ei ganiad.

No smith can be in the same half-wick with the smith of the court without his permission. *Welsh Laws.*

Gofall, s. f.—pl. gofeillau (gof) A smithy.

Gofal, s. m.—pl. t. on (mal) Care, anxiety, solicitude, regard, charge; thought.

Gofal dyn Daw ei gweryd.

The anxiety of man God will do away. *Adage.*

Tri gofal Cristho: rhag diglaw Daw; rhag tramgyddaw dyn, a rhag ymwaso o'i garladoldeb at bob dalon.

The three cares of a Christian: against offending God; against causing man to stumble; and against slackening in his affection towards every good. *Barddas.*

Gofallad, s. m. (gofal) A becoming anxious.

Gofallawi, a. (gofal) Tending to be anxious.

Gofallau, v. n. (gofal) To become anxious.

Gofaledd, s. m. (gofal) Solicitude, carefulness.

Gofalfawr, s. (gofal) Full of anxiety, or care.

Dolurus calon ofalfawr.

Aching in the heart full of care.

Adage.

Gofalliad, s. m. (gofal) A caring, a being anxious.

Gofalrwydd, s. m. (gofal) Anxiousness, anxiety.

Gofalu, v. a. (gofal) To use care or solicitude; to take care of, to attend, to mind; to be careful.

Sef a wnaeth Gwrthefyr eu damgrychyn, ac o longaw ymladd beunydd eu gofalu.

What did Gwrthefyr do, was to surround them, and with unal war dably to harass them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Gofalus, a. (gofal) Careful; solicitous; anxious.

Gofalusrwydd, s. m. (gofalus) Carefulness.

Gofalwr, s. m.—pl. gofalwyr (gofal—gwr) A caretaker; one who takes care of.

Gofan, s. m.—pl. gofain (gof) A smith.

Gofanlaeth, s. m. (gofan) Metallurgy; the craft or trade of a smith.

Gofant, s. m.—pl. gofaint (gof) A smith.

Gofar, s. m. (bar) Wrath, ire, fury, anger.

*Owr oedd anygafr enar a'i ganlid;
Owr a'n gwanth eidd gof gofar.*

A man who was so slight one as a foe; a man who has caused me the passion of affliction of wrath. *Bledwyn Ffordd.*

Gofaran, a. (baran) Apt to be forward.

Dinnod ei gidd—

Dlwydr cryr gwyr gofaran.

Undignated in his fame, the bold eagle of the forward heroes.

Anarion.

Gofardd, s. m.—pl. gofeirdd (bardd) A poetaster

*A'r gofeirdd a'r bardd yn cywrydd;
Er pan fu Eiddin y' nhywrydd maelwyr
Rhos porches papwrn peil dyfrydd.*

And the poetasters and the bards disputing; since the time that Eiddin was in the contention of Maelwyr, has not the obstinacy spread extensive woe!

*Cadair Maelwyr hir a hybaid i feirdd,
Ac nid fr gofeirdd yd gyferchid.*

The chair of the tall Maelwyr had been freely produced for the bards, and not to the poetasters was it granted.

Phyllip Brydydd.

Gofas, a. (bas) Somewhat shallow, or low.

Gofasaw, a. (masw) Somewhat wanton.

Gofaswedd, s. m. (gofasw) A degree of levity.

Gofeddal, a. (meddal) Somewhat soft or tender.

Gofeddalu, v. a. (gofeddal) To make somewhat tender; to emolliate.

Gofeddw, a. (meddw) Somewhat inebriated.

Gofeddw, v. a. (gofeddw) To get rather drunk.

Gofeg, s. f.—pl. t. au (meg) The mind; thought; will; affection.

*Fy neges oedd fyngni
Fy ngofeg, ddyn teg, i ti.*

My business was to disclose my mind to thee, fair maid.

Beda Brynnllips.

Gofegawl, a. (gofeg) Relating to the will, mental

Gofelliant, s. m.—pl. gofellaant (gofal) Solicitude, anxiety.

Gofelys, a. (melys) Somewhat sweet, sweetish.

Gofer, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (mer) A small current, or rivulet; a stream that runs out of a spring.

*A red y dwf—
O'r fangel ar i fynydd;
A'r gofer ffordd o'r dail,
Yn o'i'r fynydd allwedd.*

Will the water run upwards from the vale; and the rivulet back, unless would be the stream, to the spring again.

Fourth of Edm. Pryce.

Goferawl, a. (gofer) Dripping, or purling.

Goferedig, a. (gofer) That is made to drip.

Goferedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (goferedig) A dripping, or purling.

Goferedigawl, a. (goferedig) Apt to flow, or proceed out; apt to drip.

Pob gair oedd un o ddwy ffordd; naill ai cyfodawl, ai goferedigawl.

Every word is of one of the two forms; either primitive or derivative.

Gr. Roberts.

Goferen, s. f. dim. (gofer) A rivulet, or brook.

Goferiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofer) Effusion, effluxion; emanation.

Goferini, s. m. (gofer) The brooklime.

Goferiys, s. m. (gofer—llys) Common livergreen.

Goferu, v. a. (gofer) To effuse, to run out.

Rhagodd—

Gwedd gwyr goferai, gwyrall onwydd.

Before him the blood of men would stream, when should would head.

Welsh.

Goferu, a. (berw) Somewhat boiling.

Goferwad, s. m. (goferw) A partly boiling, or bubbling; a parboiling.

Goferwi, v. a. (goferw) To boil partly; to parboil, or to half boil.

Gofid, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mid) Affliction, trouble.

Gwell gofaint na gofid.

Better is death than affliction.

Adage.

Gofidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofid) A grieving, a vexing, troubling, or afflicting.

Gofidlaw, v. a. (gofid) To afflict; to grieve, to wail, to lament; to be grieved.

Gofidiawg, a. (gofid) Afflicting, grievous.

Gofidiawl, a. (gofid) Afflicting, grievous.

Gofidiwr, s. m.—pl. gofidwyr (gofid—gwr) One who grieves, or is sorrowful.

Gofidus, a. (gofid) Grievous, vexations; miserable, wretched, distressed.

Gofiaen, s. m. (blaw) The foremost point.

Mynd a' erwg Arthur i'r gofian, ac erchi iddynt na ddylant ato ond wrynt agian arno.

What Arthur did was to go to the front, and desire of them that they should not to him, except they should see him in danger.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Dodaf fy Son—

Ar fion ei gofian hi gwmp.

I will set my stick on the point of its end and it will fall.

Grass Orian.

Gofiaenu, v. a. (gofiaen) To set foremost.

Goflawd, s. m. (blawd) That is partly meal; the mill dust; meal over and above in baking.

Goflew, s. pl. aggr. (blew) Down, or soft hair.

Goflewawg, a. (goflew) Pappous, in botany.

Goflewiaeth, s. pl. aggr. (goflew) Down hair.

Goflin, a. (blin) Somewhat tiresome, or painful.

Gofinau, v. a. (gofin) To tire a little; to become rather tired.

Gofodi, v. a. (goflawd) To make partly meal; to sprinkle meal, or flour; to dredge.

Gofodiad, s. m. (goflawd) A sprinkling of meal.

Gofodiaw, v. a. (goflawd) To make partly meal; to sprinkle meal; to dredge.

Gofodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (goflawd) A dredger.

Gofwch, s. m.—pl. gofychau (biwch) A small box.

Gofed, s. m.—pl. t. an (med) Space. *Gofed unydd, the space of one day.*

*Wend had dy oed, wend dy oed cod!
Chwagawn ry deid!*

*Is not thy space lost, is not literally thy affliction! Ah, were but
Chwagawn come!* *Ll. P. Moeh, Myrddin Gr. ab Cynan.*

*Wyd baich—
A th breiddin a th braf dy oed.*

Then art clear, with thy booty and the amplitude of thy space. *Ll. P. Moeh.*

Gofoes, s. f.—pl. t. an (moes) Ceremoniousness.
Gofoesawg, a. (gofoes) Somewhat polite.
Gofoesawl, a. (gofoes) Ceremonious.
Gofoesgar, a. (gofoes) Apt to be ceremonious.
Goffram, s. m.—pl. t. an (fram) A feast; a jeer.

*A y guthawg a raddyl fr clerwr, or mwya ai fod ya arddel ei
haedod (mugh chrya) a wyr wrth gofod, a gofram a raddyl lldo,
or mwya ddrwyg y cyfarwyl a th tynal mwya dogl.*

*And the punny was given to the strolling minstrel, on account of
his smearing his decent (like a wood) from masters of song; and he
had a jeer out of ridicule to the devil who enticed him to idleness.*
Gwedi y Fryddidion.

Goframawl, a. (gofram) Feasting; jeering.
Goframa, s. a. (gofram) To feast; to jeer.

*Gofr—
Gofyr ymwas i'm gofram.*

He sends a bustling guest to jeer me. *H. ab Ithwel.*

Gofras, v. (bras) Somewhat coarse; mean, base.
Gofreg, s. m. (breg) Frolic, or gambol.
Gofregodd, s. m. (gofreg) Frolicsomeness.
Gofregas, a. (gofreg) Frolicsome; fickle.
Gofri, s. m.—pl. t. on (bri) Attribute; glory.

*Rham ei caw, tyfal ofri,
A gwanaf a dydderbi,
Gweddylid: gwlad ya angad Bell.*

*Rham his name, the glory of the war: what I predict surely will
come to pass Gweddylid—A sceptre in the hand of Bell.*
Cyfoesi Myrddin.

*Un dra dragarodd arwedd ofri,
Un dog dair person
Uch archangylion.*

*One of infinite mercy, whose glory is too great for sight; one
fair three persons above archangels.* *Gwaelchael.*

Gofriad, s. m. (gofri) An attribution.
**Gofriaw, v. a. (gofri) To endow with an attri-
bute, or peculiar preeminence.**
Gofriawl, a. (gofri) Conferring dignity.
Gofron, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (bron) A gently rising hill.
Gofrwnt, a. (brwnt) Somewhat dirty, or filthy.

*Gofrwnt y rhocs y gyfraith
Da a dya fr gofry gailth.*

*Steadily did the law consign the chaffers and the fair to the open
see.* *D. ab Gwilym, fr B. Bach.*

**Gofrwy, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (brwy) What pervades
or becomes universal.**

*Daw differ nefwy
Rang llawr i'ed gofrwy.*

God preserve the heavens from a flood of wide spreading. *Talliesin.*

*I odyd fy llofryd ai lled ofrwy;
I odyd ffwy llw ton dyllan.*

*To renew my loftiness and its prevailing influence: to restore
the symph, fair as the ocean wave.* *H. ab Owain.*

**Gofrwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwyd) An intricacy,
maze, or quirk.**

Dwyed-el ladd yn y ffrwyd, a diange rang gofrwyd y gyfraith.

*Say he was killed in the squabble, and flee for fear of the quirk
of the law.* *H. ab Ien. ab Robert.*

Gofrwyg, a. (brwyg) Half drunk, maudlin.
Gofrwygaw, v. a. (gofrwyg) To get half drunk.
**Gofrwygawl, a. (gofrwyg) Somewhat inebriat-
ing, or intoxicating.**
**Gofrwygiad, s. m. (gofrwyg) A partly intoxicat-
ing.**
Gofryd, s. m. (bryd) Design, purpose, intention.
Dyn gas ofryd, a man of bad intention.
Gofrydawl, a. (gofryd) Designable, intentional.

Gofrydu, v. a. (gofryd) To purpose, to intend.

Gofryn, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bryn) A hillock.

Gofrys, s. m. (brys) Some degree of haste.

Gofrysiad, s. m. (gofrys) A hastening a little.

Gofrysiaw, v. a. (gofrys) To make some haste.

Gofrysiawl, a. (gofrys) Somewhat hasty.

Gofudr, a. (budr) Somewhat dirty, or foul.

Gofudredd, s. m. (gofudr) Squalidness, foulness.

Goful, a. (mul) Somewhat bashful; diffident.

Gofuldra, s. m. (goful) Diffidence, modesty.

**Gofunad, s. f.—pl. gofunaid (munad) A resigna-
tion of the will; a solemn vow; a wish.**

*Gofunaid haid yw ll,
Gwim cydared, gwlga coedgl.*

*She is the desire of the hounds of accordant note, the foe of the
dog of the wood.* *D. ab Gwilym. i gwanach.*

**Gofunaw, v. a. (munaw) To make a solemn en-
gagement, to vow; to wish.**

**Gofuned, s. f.—pl. t. an (muned) A vow; a pro-
mise, or engagement; a petition.** *Rhodri go-
funed, to make a vow.*

Gofunedawl, a. (gofuned) Devoted; devout.

**Gofunediad, s. m. (gofuned) A making a solemn
engagement; a vowing; a volition.**

Gofunedig, a. (gofuned) Devoted; consecrated.

**Gofunedu, v. a. (gofuned) To make a vow; to
consecrate.**

Gofunedus, a. (gofuned) Devoted; consecrated.

**Gofunedwr, s. m.—pl. gofunedwyr (gofuned-
gwr) A devotee.**

**Gofurthiach, s. m. (burthiach) A slight skirmish-
ing or bickering.** *a. Bickering.*

Tyfal Yfach gwyr gofurthiach.

Gylfich would pierce Mchering manhood. *Talliesin.*

Gofwr, s. m.—pl. gofyras (bwr) A mound.

Yn awyry Gwentystrad y gwelid gofwr.

In the defence of Gwentystrad there was seen a mound. *Talliesin.*

**Gofwy, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mwya) A visit; an inter-
course; a sending good or evil.**

Gofwy, v. a. (mwya) To visit, to go to see.

*Tra wyf yn gofwy gofai gofwyg,
Am fab teg Tudawel.*

*Whilst I am seeking society will visit me, after the fair son of
Tudawel.* *Cynwddelw m. Iruin Owain.*

Gofwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofwy) A visitation.

Gofwyath, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofwy) Visitation.

**Gofwyaw, v. a. (gofwy) To visit; to keep up in-
tercourse; to send good or evil.**

*Gwae a gwelid gwirion;
Gwae na dyddan y clawn;
A charachuron na gofwy.*

*Woe to him that shall distress the innocent: woe to him that
shall not comfort the sick ones; and who doth not visit prisoners.* *Ien. Myrddin.*

Gofwyawg, a. (gofwy) Having visits.

Gofwyawl, a. (gofwy) Visiting, relating to visits.

Gofwyedig, a. (gofwy) Visited. *Gofwyedigion,
those that are visited.*

**Gofwyedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofwyedig) A
visitation, or the act of visiting.**

Gofychan, a. (bychan) Smallest, rather little.

**Gofychan, v. a. (gofychan) To make somewhat
little; to disparage.**

Gofydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ofydd) An artist.

Gofyddar, a. (byddar) Deafish, dull of hearing.

**Gofyddeb, s. f.—pl. t. au (gofydd) A canon; that
is scientific; a connection, or correspondence.**

*Cyathrach a gafyddeb, affinity and correspon-
dence.*

*O bydd prifard arwyddoch y geiriau yn yr Ygrydder Llan, yn
anghydwedd, ai a gofydd y ffydd, ym a g y mawr aglwr o'r Ya-
grydder Llan, yno rhaid yw cefnaw cynwyr a deill arall, ya ai an-
sodion y geiriau.*

Should the appropriate signification of the words in the Holy Scripture be incompatible, whether with the doctrine of the faith or with the explicit texts of the Holy Scripture, then it is necessary to seek for some other sense and meaning according to the properties of the words.
H. Perri.

Gofydddebawl, a. (gofydddeb) Scientific; canonical
Gofyddliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofydd) A rendering scientific, correspondent, or regular.
Gofyddu, v. a. (gofydd) To render scientific.
Gofyddus, a. (gofydd) Canonical; accordant.

Rhaid i ddibureb fod yn sywyrwyl, ac yn ofyddus, i gael ei hadnabod yn hyswryd.

It is requisite that a proverb should be rational, and applicable, so as to be easily recognised.
H. Perri.

Gofyged, s. f.—pl. t. au (myged) What contributes to dignity, or to honour. a. Dignified.

Rheus gymmarwidd, Gymmarf ofyged.

Conversable like Rhun, the glory of the Welsh.
Lt. P. Meek, i Rys Gryg.

Nend wy! nend gofygd, nend gofygd, Gofolus eilon sefydd Rheged!

Shall they not visit him! are not the afflictions of the munes dignified on the hearth of Rheged! *Cynnddelw, i O. ab Madawg.*

Gofygedigawl, a. (gofyged) Tending to honour.
Gofygedu, v. a. (gofyged) To render dignified.
Gofyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (myn) A demand, a question; a petition, or request. *Heb ofyn, heb geniad, without asking, and without leave.*

Tri phrif ofynion Dew: cariad, cyfawnder, ac ufydd-dawd.

The three primary requisitions of God: love, equity, and obedience.
Barddas.

Gofyn, v. a. (myn) To ask, or to enquire.

Gododin, gofynaf o'ch blydd, Y'gwyrdd canlyn ariol yr enaid?

Gododin, on thy behalf I will enquire, in the presence of a hundred stretching heroic deeds would thou not be seen!
Aneurin.

Gofynadwy, a. (gofyn) That may be asked, or demanded, requirable.

Gofynag, s. f.—pl. gofynegion (gofyn) Desire; affiance; confidence; trust.

Er a oedoes ei oheith a'i ofynag y' nghynorthwy Dew.

He placed his hope and his confidence in the assistance of God.
Mabinogion.

Gofynaig, s. f.—pl. gofyniegion (gofyn) A request; a desire.

A Gwladus weiddus wyl fobin fab-wraig, Gofynaig y gwerrin, Achnod uchennid gyfrin; Mi ai mawr i meyn eiddin.

And for the handsome Gwladus the beauteous nymph and bonny woman, the desire of the throng, I will utter the private sigh; I will greet her with the yellow blossom of the thyme.
H. ab Owain Gwynedd.

Gwladodd ef ofynaig, draig Gwyneddidd; Gwr a roddai gad cyn dyllu y dydd.

He is the desire of nations, the dragon of the men of North Wales; a man that would give battle before the darkening of the day.
Meliog.

Gofynawg, a. (gofyn) That is asked, questioned, or inquired about.

Gofynawl, a. (gofyn) Inquisitive, asking.

O bydd neb gofynawl Fey gauws byn.

If any body should be inquisitive who composed this.
Hywel Siameyn.

Gofynedig, a. (gofyn) That is asked; questioned
Gofynedigaeath, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofynedig) The act of asking; enquiry; inquisition.

Gofynedigawl, a. (gofynedig) Inquisitorial.

Gofyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofyn) The act of asking; a question; a demand.

Gofynnod, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofyn—nod) Note of interrogation.

Gofynydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (go—mynydd) A slope, a side of a hill. *Yr oedd yr hen ffordd ar hyd y gofynydd hwn, the old road was along this slope. Dyfed.*

Gofyr, a. (byr) Somewhat short; curtailed.

Gofyrawl, a. (gofyr) Abbreviative.

Gofyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofyr) A curtailing.

Gofyru, v. a. (gofyr) To curtail, to abbreviate.

Gofysiad, s. m. (bysiad) A fingering slightly.

Gofysiauw, v. a. (bysiauw) To finger gently.

Gofysiaawl, a. (bysiaawl) Slightly fingering.

Gofysiedig, a. (bysiedig) That is slightly fingered
Gofysiawr, s. m.—pl. gofysawyr (bysiawr) One who fingers gently.

Goffaig, s. m.—pl. goffoigiau (ffaig) What is somewhat embarrassing.

Goffaiglad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goffaig) A making rather puzzling.

Goffaiglaw, v. a. (goffaig) To embarrass slightly.

Goffaiglawl, a. (goffaig) Somewhat embarrassing.

Goffelaig, a. (ffelaig) Of a preceptive, or commanding nature.

Gwall gwall fu arfoll ar Cynon;
Gradd graig goffelaig ddraigon,
O Eryri ffrakb ffron.

It was a fault of faults to receive Cynon; ardent and doubly ardent is the high-commanding leader from Snowdon of variegated hills.
Meligant, m. Cynddylan.

Goffol, v. a. (ffol) Somewhat silly, or simple.

Nid hawdd i dlawd fawd a'i phen goffol
Hwyr, gaffael hŷnau.

It is not easy for the indigent to prosper in trying to possess the tall fair one with her giddy head.
D. ab Gwilym.

Goffoledd, s. m. (goffol) A degree of silliness.

Goffoll, v. a. (goffol) To condemn as silly.

Goffreud, s. m. (ffreud) A small effusion.

Goffreudaw, v. a. (ffreudaw) To effuse a little.

Goffreudawl, a. (ffreudawl) Somewhat effusive.

Goffrom, a. (ffrom) Somewhat pert, or stiff.

Goffromawl, a. (goffrom) Tending to be pertish.

Goffromiad, s. m. (goffrom) A pertly acting.

Goffrost, s. m. (ffrost) Somewhat of a boast.

Goffrostiad, s. m. (goffrost) A swaggering partly.

Goffrostiauw, v. a. (goffrost) To swagger a little.

Goffrostiawl, a. (goffrost) Somewhat swaggering.

Goffrwd, s. f.—pl. goffrydian (ffrwd) A streamlet.

Goffrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goffrwd) A flowing in small streams.

Goffrydiaw, v. a. (goffrwd) To flow gently.

Ni wyddum ddyffydd
Am offrydiaw awenydd.

I had not known thy equal for effusing of the song.
Perch. Ewan Rhys.

Goffrydiawl, a. (goffrwd) Effusive, gently flowing

Gog, s. m.—pl. t. ion (og) Abundance, plenty.

Gogaled, a. (caled) Somewhat hard, or severe.

Gogaledawl, a. (gogaled) Of a hard tendency.

Gogalediad, s. m. (gogaled) A making somewhat hard or obdurate.

Gogaledu, v. a. (gogaled) To render somewhat hard, or obdurate.

Gogall, a. (call) Somewhat discreet, or prudent.

Gogaledd, s. m. (gogall) Half discretion.

Gogallu, v. a. (gogall) To become half-witted.

Gogam, a. (cam) Somewhat crooked, or bent.

Gogamawl, a. (gogam) Of a bending tendency.

Gogamawl, a. (gogam) A little bending.

Gogamiad, s. m. (gogam) A bending a little.

Gogamp, s. f.—pl. t. au (camp) An inferior feat, or game. *Y gogampau, the minor games.*

Un o'r pedair gogamp yw cywehriau celys.

One of the four inferior games is the tuning of the harp.
Welsh Laws.

Gogampus, a. (gogamp) Somewhat clever.

Gogamu, v. a. (gogam) To bend a little.

Gogan, s. f.—pl. t. ion (can) An ambiguous song; a presage, or prophecy; a satire; a lampoon.

Wi! A Wewdydd wen! Mawr andradl gogan
A chwedl iau chwibellian.

Ha, fair Gwedydd! a wrol the promised life of the oracle, and
the rumours of the maid of the circle. *Cyfoesi Myrddin.*

Goganair, s. m.—pl. goganeiriau (gogan—gair)
An equivocal word; slander.

Goganawl, a. (gogan) Satirical, detracting.

Gogandryll, a. (candryll) Somewhat shattered.

Goganddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gogan—dyn) A
slandered person.

Gogangerdd, s. f.—pl. t. i (gogan—cerdd) A sat-
irical song, a satire; a lampoon; an invective.

Goganiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogan) Equivocation.

Gogann, v. a. (gogan) To speak ambiguously; to
presage; to satirize; to lampoon, to disparage,
to inveigh.

A ogano ll egnir.

Be that disparages will be disparaged.

Adage.

Ni fawrth tra oganer.

It will not be magnified that is disparaged.

Adage.

Gogannu, a. (gogan) Satirical; slanderous.

Goganwaith, s. m. (gogan—gwaith) The act of
detracting, or finding fault.

Wadden—

Eia goganwaith,

A'n cyfrywwaith,

A'n cyfrywadd.

Forgive our detractive and our cunning work, and our conten-
tious. *Gr. GYG.*

Goganwawd, s. m. (gogan—gwawd) Equivocal
praise; irony.

Gogarth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (earth) That has a
cleansing quality. *Pridd gogarth, fuller's
earth.*

Gogarthawl, a. (gogarth) Purifying, purgative.

Gogarddiad, s. m. (gogarth) A purifying.

Gogarthu, v. a. (gogarth) To purify; to purge.

Gogus, a. (caw) Somewhat odious, or hateful.

Gogasedd, s. m. (gogus) A degree of hatred.

Gogawn, s. m. (cawn) Capability; energy; full-
ness, plenitude. *a. Capable; plenary.*

Gogawn, v. a. (cawn) To endue with power; to
render plenary.

El gogawn giyw cammawu celuidad.

The prince of conflict will give energy to the minstrel.

Cyndddu.

Gogawr, s. m.—pl. gogorion (gog) Crop; food for
cattle, fodder.

Gogawr yd wedi y cychwynor o lar y tir y tyfo arno, a gwair
yeh a breych, a tho ty.

By crop is implied corn, when it is mowed off the land, dry hay,
cabbage, and thatch of a house. *Welsh Laws.*

Gogel, a. (cel) Somewhat concealed, or hidden.

Gogelawg, a. (gogel) Apt to shun, or avoid.

Bid anwyg marchwag, bid ogelawg felder,

Twyfild gwrtaid goludawg:

Cyffillit blaidd bugail diawg.

Let a knight be conspicuous, let a thief be seeking: let the
wife of the wealthy be deceived; a lazy shepherd is the wolf's
friend. *Llysoch Hen.*

Gogeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogel) A shunning.

Gogelrwydd, s. m. (gogel) Wariness; shyness.

Gogelu, v. a. (gogel) To eschew, to avoid; also
to shelter, to cover over, to protect.

Safyr dlarwyd oraf Gwgyrr,

Gogeled a'i cawdd, calon cryr.

Safe, with the heart of an eagle, dauntless at the post of Gwy-
gyrr, let whoever insults him beware. *O. Cyfelliawg.*

Gogelus, a. (gogel) Apt to shun; very careful.

Gogelyd, v. a. (gogel) To shun, to eschew.

Llaw ar glodd, arall ar groc,

Gogeled pawb ei elidors;

Oau Gynedd cymmod nid oes.

A hand on a sword, another on a cross, let every one take care
for his life; with Gynedd there is no reconciliation.

Cyfoesi Myrddin.

Gogellwair, s. m. (cellwair) A half yoke.

Gogellweiriad, s. m. (gogellwair) A joking part-
ly; an acting jocularly.

Gogellweiriaw, v. a. (gogellwair) To joke partly.

Gogellweirus, a. (gogellwair) A little jocose.

Gogerdd, s. f.—pl. t. au (cerdd) A burlesque.

Gogerddawl, a. (gogerdd) Burlesque, ludicrous.

Gogerdded, s. m. (cerdded) A gentle idle pace.

Gogerdded, v. a. (cerdded) To walk gently.

Gogerddediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogerdded) A
walking gently.

Gogern, s. m.—pl. t. au (cern) Partly a side po-
sition of the face; a leer.

Gogerniad, s. m. (gogern) A leering turn.

Gogernu, v. a. (gogern) To half turn the face.

Gogorth, a. (certh) Somewhat imminent.

Gogorthawl, a. (gogorth) Tending to impend.

Gogorthu, v. a. (gogorth) To make rather immi-
nent; to become somewhat impending.

Gogerydd, s. m. (cerydd) Slight chastisement.

Gogeryddu, v. a. (gogerydd) To chastise gently.

Gogest, s. f.—pl. t. au (ceat) A small paunch.

Gogestu, v. a. (gogest) To gorge a little.

Gogethin, a. (cethin) Somewhat ugly.

Gogethinaw, v. a. (gogethin) To make rather un-
sightly; to become ugly.

Gogi, v. a. (gog) To shake, to agitate, to quake.

Gwawd-felridd a ogon a ogaf—

Ac ereill a refoa a rifaf.

Rhyddawr yu erfawdd a naw cant gorwydd,

Cyn cymau Cuneddaf.

Barle of praise that shall exalt themselves, I will agitate; and
others that shall enlarge, I will reckon wonderful, raising a tu-
mult with nine hundred steeds before communion with Cuneddaf.
Taliesin.

Gogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gog) An agitating.

Gogigawg, a. (cigawg) Somewhat fleshy.

Gogil, s. m. (cil) A small decline, or recession.

Lleudd—

Ar ogil beno ogawn:

Diwedd lloer fai y dydd llawn.

A moon on the wane this night was full; the end of the moon is
like the complete day. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gogiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogil) A light retreat-
ing, or recession.

Gogiliaw, v. a. (gogil) To recede slightly.

Gogis, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cis) A slight flap.

Gogladd, s. m. (cladd) A burying, a depositing
in, a penetrating into.

Gogladdawl, a. (gogladd) Tending to bury.

Gogladdiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogladd) Inhumation

Gogladdu, v. a. (gogladd) To inhumate, to bury.
to trench up the ground.

Goglaiar, a. (claiar) Temperately warm.

Goglaiaru, v. a. (goglaiar) To make lukewarm.

Goglais, s. m.—pl. gogleisiau (clais) A faint stain,
mark, or impression; a tickling.

Goglawd, s. m. (clawd) A murmur, a hum.

Goglawdd, s. m.—pl. gogloddiau (clawdd) A small
trench, or embankment.

Gogledd, s. m. (clodd) A state of inaction; the
north. *Gogledd-ddwyrain*, north east; *gogledd-
ddwyrain*, north easterly; *gogledd-ddwyr-
reimeynt*, north-east wind; *gogledd-ogled-
ddwyrain*, north-north-east; *gogledd-ogled-
orllewin*, north-north west; *gogledd-orllewin*,
north-west; *gogledd-orllewinawl*, north-west-
erly.

Trwy fodd Duw—

Elfinawg farchawg medd

Hwyr dy ogled.

By the will of God, Elphinian Knight of mead, may it be long
before thy period of rest. *Taliesin.*

Gogleddawl, a. (gogledd) Northern, northerly.
Gogleddiad, s. m. (gogledd) A veering northward
Gogleddig, a. (gogledd) Northern, northerly.
Gogleddu, v. a. (gogledd) To veer northward.
Gogleddwawr, s. f. (gogledd—gwawr) Aurora borealis, or northern lights.
Gogleddwyt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gogledd—gwynt) North wind.
Gogleddwr, s. m.—pl. gogleddwyr (gogledd—gwr) A man of the north; a Norman.

Lle—

A yr gogleddwyr o'n gwlad.

A boat which shall drive Normans from our country.

D. Llywd Gorlech.

Gogleisiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (goglais) A making a faint impression; a tickling.

Gogleisiaw, v. a. (goglais) To touch, or strike lightly; to tickle.

Llyweilyn—

Ni lyfasai Sâl o'i gogleisiaw.

Llyweilyn, a Saxon would not dare to touch him.

Gr. ab yr Ynad Goch.

Gogleisiawl, a. (goglais) Apt to touch, or tickle.
Gogleisiwr, s. m.—pl. gogleisiwyr (goglais—gwr) A tickler, one who gently touches.

Gogloddiaid, s. m.—pl. t. an (goglawdd) An embanking; an entrenchment.
Gogloddiaw, v. a. (goglawdd) To embank.

Gorau morymhlawdd ai goglawdd glau.

The rage of the sea tumult, the shore doth close in. *Cynnddelw.*

Gogloddiawl, a. (goglawdd) Having a tendency to trench, or throw up the ground.

Gogloff, a. (cloff) Somewhat limping, or lame.

*Swyddan gwlad sy heddyw gloff,
 A swydd agwys sydd clyff;
 A phob cyfritha i'w ddiaw,
 A llw dya oeth yu llaw diawl.*

All public offices are lame this day, and the offices of the church is rather limping; and every salutary law, and the oath of man, are gone into the devil's hand. *Ior. Fynglwyd.*

Gogloff, v. a. (gogloff) To cause to limp; to become limping; to limp.

Gogloffiad, s. m. (gogloff) A causing to go limpingly; a limping.

Goglod, s. m. (clud) Dependence, trust, confidence, affiance.

Goglod, v. a. (clud) To adhere, to depend; to confide.

Goglod a' orwg Câl ya mhren o'r gludwair.

What Câl did was to lay hold in a billet out of the pile.

H. Geraint—Mabinogion

Goglodawl, a. (goglod) Adherent, dependent.

Goglysur, s. m.—pl. t. on (clysur) A small motion, impulse, or motive.

Goglyw, s. m. (clyw) An over-hearing; a hearing
Goglywed, v. a. (goglyw) To overhear; to hear.

*A fo glew goglywir i glod;
 O fychod goddolir.*

He that is brave, his fame will be heard abroad; from a little he will be enriched. *Llyfard.*

Goglywiant, s. m. (goglyw) An over-hearing.

Gognaw, s. m. (ognaw) Activity, or ertness. *a.* Active, or full of motion.

*Caranmael cymwedd ognaw,
 Mab Cynyddlan clod arllaw,
 Nid ynad cyd mynad o honaw.*

Caranmael intimate with *ertrion*, the son of Cynyddlan of superior fame, is not a judge, though he would wish to be.

Llywarch Hw.

Ni phallai cad—

Yn mywyd Rhyd wryd ognaw.

The giving of treasure would not fall in the life of active manhood. *Cynnddelw.*

Gognawd, a. (gnawd) Usual, or customary.

Gognôad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cnôad) A slightly gnawing, or biting.

Gognôawl, a. (cnôawl) Slightly gnawing.

Gognôl, v. a. (cnol) To gnaw, or bite slightly.

Gogoch, a. (coch) Somewhat red, reddish.

Gogochi, v. a. (gogoch) To give a red tinge.

Gogof, s. f.—pl. t. au (ogof) A cave, a cavern.

A gweddi gwled o'r cawrl hwynt yn dangylichyau yr yny, 60 a oragut i'r gogolau ac i'r mynyddoedd.

And when the giants had seen them surrounding the island, they fled into the caves, and into the mountains. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Gogofawg, a. (gogof) Cavernous; full of caves.

Gogofawl, a. (gogof) Like a cavern.

Gogofiad, s. m. (cofiad) A partly remembering.

Gogoflaw, v. n. (cofiaw) To call to mind.

Gogolofn, s. f.—pl. t. au (colofn) A secondary column; a secondary article.

Y gogolofnau, sef o honant y mas pymtheg, ac a eiwr gaa rad yr adnaisid golofnau.

Of the minor columns there are fifteen, and are called by some the secondary columns. *Barddon.*

Gogonawl, a. (conawl) Glorious, exalted.

Gogoned, s. m. (coned) That is exalted. *a.* Glorious.

*Tra da agwedd; tri disgoll,
 Ag an Daw gogoned oll.*

A most goodly form; three without a falling, and one God altogether glorious. *Dr. S. Cent.*

Gogonedd, s. m.—pl. t. an (conedd) Glory.

Gogoneddawg, a. (gogonedd) Illustrious, glorious.

Gogoneddawl, a. (gogonedd) Glorious, illustrious.

Gogoneddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogonedd) Glorification, a rendering illustrious.

Gogoneddruydd, s. m. (gogonedd) Gloriousness.

Gogoneddu, v. a. (gogonedd) To glorify; to exalt.

Gogoneddus, a. (gogonedd) Glorious, illustrious.

Gogoneddusruydd, s. m. (gogoneddus) Gloriousness; splendour; magnificence.

Gogoni, v. a. (coni) To make illustrious, or glorious; to glorify; to assume consequence.

Gogoniad, s. m. (coniad) A glorification.

Gogoniath, s. m.—pl. t. au (coniaeth) A making exalted; glorification.

Gogoniannawl, a. (gogoniant) Glorious.

Gogoniannu, v. a. (gogoniant) To glorify.

Gogoniannus, a. (gogoniant) Illustrious.

Gogoniannusruydd, s. m. (gogoniannus) Gloriousness.

Gogoniant, s. m.—pl. gogoniannau (coniant) An exalted state; glory.

Gogorawl, a. (gogawr) Of the nature of fodder.

Gogordy, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogawr—ty) A foddering house.

Gogorfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gogawr—ma) Livestable.

Gogoriad, s. m. (gogawr) A foddering.

Gogoriaw, v. a. (gogawr) To supply with sustenance; to fodder.

Gogoriawg, a. (gogawr) Having fodder.

Gogoriawg, gorianawg goriear.

Abundant with fodder, most verdant the unmanured spot. *Taliesin.*

Gogoriawl, a. (gogawr) Relating to fodder.

Gogr, s. m.—pl. t. au (gog) A sieve, a sierce.

Gogr bras, coarse sieve; gogr man, fine sieve;

gogr dellt, a sieve made of split wood; gogr

rhawn, hair sieve; gogr siden, silk sieve; gogr

rhuyll, gogr rhunch, gogr dwlidi, coarse sieves,

so called, made of wooden lattice work; gogr diraeann, a cribble.

Myned a gogr i'r afon.

To go with a sieve to fetch water.

Adage.

Gograid, s. m.—pl. gogreidiau (gogr) Sieve-full.

Gograwg, a. (gogr) Having a sieve, or sierce.

Gograwl, a. (gogr) Relating to sifting.
Gegrin, a. (erin) Somewhat brittle, or dry.
Gegrinaw, v. a. (gogrin) To become somewhat crisp, or brittle.

Gogrinawl, a. (gogrin) Apt to be rather brittle.
Gogrisbin, a. (crisbin) Somewhat crinkled.
Gogrisbinaw, v. a. (gogrisbin) To render somewhat crinkled.

Gogrwrm, a. (crwm) Somewhat bent, or hunchy.
Gogrwyr, s. m.—pl. gogrwyr (gogr—gwr) A sifter, or one who sifteth.

Gogrwraig, s. f.—pl. gogrwreigedd (gogr—gwrraig) A female sifter.

Gogrwydr, s. m. (crwydr) A saunter, a ramble.
Gogrydraw, v. a. (gogrwydr) To saunter about.
Gogrydrawl, a. (gogrwydr) Sauntering.
Gogrydriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogrwydr) A sauntering about.

Gogrych, a. (crych) Somewhat curled, or rough.
Gogrychawl, a. (gogrych) Apt to curl a little.
Gogrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogrych) A curling a little.

Gogrychn, v. a. (gogrych) To curl a little.
Gogrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gogr) A sifter.
Gogryddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (gogrydd) A sifter.
Gogryf, a. (cryf) Somewhat strong, or potent.
Gogryg, a. (cryg) Somewhat hoarse, or rough.
Gogrygu, v. a. (gogryg) To make somewhat hoarse; to become a little hoarse.

Gogryn, v. a. (gogr) To sift, to sieze, to bolt.
Gogrynedig, a. (gogryn) Sifted, or bolted.
Gogryniad, s. m. (gogryn) A sifting, a bolting.
Gogryniadwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gogryniad) Sifter.
Gogrynu, v. a. (gogryn) To sift, to sieze; to bolt, or to range meal.

Gogrynawr, s. m.—pl. gogrynawyr (gogryn—gwr) A sifter, or sicerer.

Gogrynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gogryn) A sifter.
Gogudd, a. (cudd) Somewhat obscure, or dark.
Goguddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogudd) A partly hiding.

Goguddiaw, v. a. (gogudd) To hide partly.
Goguddiaw, a. (gogudd) Apt to be sculking.
Gogus, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cus) A dalliance.
Gogusa, v. a. (gogus) To follow pastime; to trifle, to dally, to act ludicrously.

*Gogus wyf, geislaw gogus
 Eithr o'ch walh athrawiech dda.*

I am vain to attempt to trifle, except of thy performance there is no good instruction. G. ab Ieu. Hen.

Gogusaw, v. a. (gogus) To trifle, to dally.
Gogusawl, a. (gogus) Apt to trifle, or dally.
Gogusiad, s. m. (gogus) A trifling, a dallying.
Gogwrf, s. m.—pl. gogryf (cwrf) That is partly a body; a body that is purer than earthly.
Gogwy, a. (gog) Full of motion, active.

*Gogwy—tris wenwyn—
 Pan sech gwr germod aelys
 Gwalth gogwy gwyb-gid ymogrwn.*

Active is the prison of oppression; when the hero went, whose rescue is like a conflagration, it was active work to move in the warlike conflict. Cynddein.

Gogwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwydd) Obliquity, inclination, a bowing downward, a bending; a tendency. a. Inclined, recumbent, fallen.

*Cyn glaw fy ngwedd; cyn glawedd gwydd,
 Glaw ddeirw wrin ogydd,
 Rhydalwyf iawn!*

Before the growing pale of my vision; before the green appearance of trees and verdant earth, where lies the fallen multitude, may I make perfect restitution. Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Gogwyddad, s. m. (gogwydd) A bending.
Gogwyddadwy, a. (gogwydd) Inclinal.

Gogwyddaw, v. a. (gogwydd) To incline, to bend, to lean; to decline, to give a tendency to; to become oblique, to incline, to bend, to tend.

*Gogwydda elwg addas,
 Daw'r bodd ar waelod dy wan.*

Incline an appropriate look, God of peace on the abjectness of thy servant. D. Richard.

Gogwyddawg, a. (gogwydd) Having a bias.
Gogwyddawl, a. (gogwydd) Inclining, tending.
Gogwyddedig, a. (gogwydd) Biassed, inclined.
Gogwyddedigaeath, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogwyddedig) An inclination, a declination.

Gogwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogwydd) Inclination, or bending downward; propensity.

Gogwymp, s. m. (cwymp) A partial fall.

Gogwympaw, v. a. (gogwymp) To fall partially.

Gogwympawl, a. (gogwymp) Partly falling.

Gogwympiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogwymp) A partially falling.

Gogyd, s. m. (cyd) A partial junction or union.

Gogydbwyll, a. (cydbwyll) Partly assenting.

Gogydgerdded, v. a. (cydgerdded) Partly to be concomitant.

Gogydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogyd) A partially conjoining; an imperfect conjunction.

Gogydiaw, v. a. (gogyd) Partially to conjoin.

Gogydiawl, a. (gogyd) Partially conjunctive.

Gogydlais, s. m. (gogyd—llais) A jingling.

Gogydnaws, s. m. (cydnaws) A mean equality of nature. a. Homogeneous.

Gogydradd, s. f. (cydradd) A mean equality of degrees, homoiomery. a. Homoiomerical.

Gogydryw, s. m. (cydryw) Homogeny. a. Homogeneous.

Mae pethau gogydryw yn ymleisogi yn ol ffurthlondeb eu hachosion.

Homogeneous things do multiply according to the energy of their causes. H. Semuel—H. Grolins.

Gogydrywiad, s. m. (gogydryw) A rendering partly homogeneous.

Gogydrywiaw, v. a. (gogydryw) To render partly homogeneous.

Gogydrywiawl, a. (gogydryw) Tending to make nearly homogeneous.

Gogydsain, s. f.—pl. gogydsainiau (gogyd—sain) A mean equality of sound. a. Homotonous.

Gogydsainedd, s. m. (gogydsain) Homotony.

Gogyfaddaw, s. m. (cyfaddaw) A threatening.

Ni ladd gogyfaddaw.

Threatening will not kill.

Adage.

Gogyfaddaw, v. a. (cyfaddaw) To half promise; to threaten.

Y llew a egorw ei enau i gogyfaddaw ei lynu.

The lion opened his jaws to threaten to swallow him.

Mabinogion.

Cyfllychwr yn gogyfaddaw nos yn ddianod.

The twilight threatening the night incontinently.

H. Cer. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Gogyfaddawl, a. (gogyfaddaw) Threatening.

Gogyfal, a. (cyfal) Somewhat alike.

Gogyfarch, s. m. (cyfarch) Easy notice. a. Easy to be noticed; conspicuous. *Cyfraith ogyfarch*, a conspicuous scar.

Gogyfarch, v. a. (cyfarch) To notice easily; to greet with ease; to welcome.

Gogyfeirch pawb ar ni wypo.

Every body will greet though he may not be acquainted. Adage.

*Dy farid ar dy farch
 Wyf i'n ogyfarch.*

Thy bard on thy steed, am I to greet thee freely. L. G. Colli.

Gogyfarchawl, a. (gogyfarch) Easily greeting.

Gogyfarchedig, *a.* (gogyfarch) Easily greeted.
 Gogyfarchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gogyfarch) A greeting easily.
 Gogyfarchu, *v. a.* (gogyfarch) To greet easily.
 Gogyfartal, *a.* (cyfartal) Coequal, similar.
 Gogyfartaledig, *a.* (gogyfartal) Partly proportioned.
 Gogyfartaledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gogyfartaledig) A mean equality of proportion.
 Gogyfartaledd, *s. m.* (gogyfartal) Parallelism.
 Gogyfartaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gogyfartal) A partly proportioning, or making parallel.
 Gogyfartalrwydd, *s. m.* (gogyfartal) A partial equality of proportion.
 Gogyfartalu, *v. a.* (gogyfartal) To render partly proportionate, or parallel.
 Gogyfartalus, *a.* (gogyfartal) Partly tending to proportion, or parallel.
 Gogyfartalwch, *s. m.* (gogyfartal) Mean proportion
 Gogyfer, *a.* (cyfer) Partly meeting, or aiming.
 Gogyfeiriad, *s. m.* (gogyfer) Insinuation.
 Gogyfeiriaw, *v. a.* (gogyfer) To insinuate.
 Gogyferchydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gogyfarch) One who greets familiarly.

Gogyfarchais, gogyfarchaf gogyfarchydd.

I have freely greeted, I will freely greet the familiar greeter.
 Talieir.

Gogyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyfiad) A rendering coequal, a making a mean equation.
 Gogyfiaw, *v. a.* (cyfiaw) To make co-equal.

Gogyfarch teyrn gogyfwr teyrn-fardd,
 Gogyfurd torment gogyfiaw torfoedd.

A laurest bard knows how to greet a prince; the champion of conflict how to arrange his legion. *Lt. P. Mock, i D. ab Owain.*

Gogyfiawg, *a.* (cyfiaw) Having a mean equality.
 Gogyfiawl, *a.* (cyfiawl) Tending to be coequal.
 Gogyfing, *a.* (cyfing) Somewhat constrained.
 Gogyfiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gogyfwyr (cyfiwr) One who makes coequal.
 Gogyfiawn, *a.* (cyfiawn) Partially complete.
 Gogyfiawnder, *s. m.* (gogyfiawn) A partial completeness.
 Gogyfiawnedig, *a.* (gogyfiawn) Partly accomplished. *Amsar gogyfiawnedig*, preter-imperfect tense.
 Gogyfiawnedd, *s. m.* (gogyfiawn) Completeness in a degree.
 Gogyfiawni, *v. a.* (gogyfiawn) Partly to complete, or to accomplish.
 Gogyfiawniad, *s. m.* (gogyfiawn) A partially, or imperfectly completing.
 Gogyfied, *s. m.* (cyfied) Mean equality of breadth. *a.* (Of one mean breadth.
 Gogyfiedawl, *a.* (gogyfied) Partly of uniform breadth.
 Gogyfiediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gogyfied) A rendering partly of uniform breadth.
 Gogyfiedu, *v. a.* (gogyfied) To render partly of uniform breadth.
 Gogyfies, *s. m.* (cyfies) A mean equality of benefit
 Gogyfiesawl, *a.* (gogyfies) Of coequal good.
 Gogyfiesiad, *s. m.* (gogyfies) A rendering equally beneficial.
 Gogyfiesrwydd, *s. m.* (gogyfies) A mean equality of benefit.
 Gogyfiesu, *v. a.* (gogyfies) To render uniformly beneficial.
 Gogyfliid, *s. m.* (cyfliid) A mutual animosity.
 Gogyfliadiad, *s. m.* (gogyfliid) A becoming mutually inflamed, or enraged.
 Gogyfliadiaw, *v. a.* (gogyfliid) To inflame mutually; to become mutually inflamed.

Gogyfliidiawg, *a.* (gogyfliid) Mutually inflaming.
 Gogyfliith, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (cyfliith) A mean equality of induction.
 Gogyfliithiad, *s. m.* (gogyfliith) A reducing to a mean equality of induction.
 Gogyfliithiaw, *v. a.* (gogyfliith) Partly to induce mutually.
 Gogyfliithiawl, *a.* (gogyfliith) Coequally inductive, having a degree of mutual tendency to persuade.
 Gogyfliw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (cyfliw) A mean equality of colour.
 Gogyfliwiad, *s. m.* (gogyfliw) A rendering alike in colour.
 Gogyfliwiaw, *v. a.* (gogyfliw) To reduce to a mean equality of colour.
 Gogyfliwiawl, *a.* (gogyfliw) Of a mean uniformity of colour.
 Gogyflog, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyflog) A partial covenant
 Gogyflogawl, *a.* (gogyflog) Partially covenanted.
 Gogyflogi, *v. a.* (gogyflog) To covenant partially
 Gogyflogiad, *s. m.* (gogyflog) Partially covenanting
 Gogyflun, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (cyflun) A mean equiformity. *a.* Of a mean conformity.
 Gogyflunedd, *s. m.* (gogyflun) A mean conformity
 Gogyfluniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gogyflun) A reducing to a mean conformity.
 Gogyfluniawl, *v. a.* (gogyflun) To configure.
 Gogyfliwydd, *s. m.* (cyfliwydd) A degree of mutual prosperity. *a.* Mutually prosperous in a degree.
 Gogyfliwyddaw, *v. n.* (gogyfliwydd) To prosper mutually in a degree.
 Gogyfliwyddawl, *a.* (gogyfliwydd) Mutually prosperous in a degree.
 Gogyfliwyddiad, *s. m.* (gogyfliwydd) A prospering mutually in a degree.
 Gogyfliwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyfliwyth) A mean equality of burden.
 Gogyfliwythaw, *v. a.* (gogyfliwyth) To burden mutually in a degree.
 Gogyfliwythawg, *a.* (gogyfliwyth) Having a mean equality of burden.
 Gogyfliwythiad, *s. m.* (gogyfliwyth) A burdening mutually in a degree.
 Gogyflym, *a.* (cyflym) Somewhat nimble.
 Gogyflymawl, *a.* (gogyflym) Of a quick tendency.
 Gogyflymiad, *s. m.* (gogyflym) A rendering somewhat quick.
 Gogyflymu, *v. a.* (gogyflym) To render somewhat quick.
 Gogyfnaws, *s. m.* (cyfnaws) A mean equality of nature, or quality. *a.* Partially homogeneous.
 Gogyfnawsiad, *s. m.* (gogyfnaws) A rendering homogeneous in a degree.
 Gogyfnawsiaw, *v. a.* (gogyfnaws) To render partially homogeneous.
 Gogyfnawsiawl, *a.* (gogyfnaws) Having a tendency to be partly homogeneous.
 Gogyfnerth, *s. m.* (cyfnerth) A partial corroboration. *a.* Partially corroborative.
 Gogyfnerthawl, *a.* (gogyfnerth) Tending to corroborate partially.
 Gogyfnerthiad, *s. m.* (gogyfnerth) A partially corroborating; a partial comfortation.
 Gogyfnerthrwydd, *s. m.* (gogyfnerth) A partial conjunction of power.
 Gogyfnerthu, *v. a.* (gogyfnerth) To corroborate partially.
 Gogyfnes, *a.* (cyfnes) Partly approximate.
 Gogyfnesawl, *a.* (gogyfnes) Partially co-approximating.

- Gogyfnesiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gogyfnes) A co-approximating partially.
- Gogyfnesu**, *v. a.* (gogyfnes) Mutually to approximate somewhat.
- Gogyfnewid**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cyfnewid) A partial commutation.
- Gogyfnewidiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (gogyfnewid) A partially commutating.
- Gogyfnewidiaw**, *v. a.* (gogyfnewid) To commute partially.
- Gogyfnewidiawl**, *a.* (gogyfnewid) Partially commutable, or interchanging.
- Gogyfnod**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfnod) A mean conjuncture.
- Gogyfnodawl**, *a.* (gogyfnod) Having a partial conjuncture.
- Gogyfnodi**, *v. a.* (gogyfnod) To fix a partial conjuncture.
- Gogyfnodiad**, *s. m.* (gogyfnod) A fixing a partial conjuncture.
- Gogyfnos**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (cyfnos) A partial approach of night, a twilight.
- Gogyfnosawl**, *a.* (gogyfnos) Relating to the twilight.
- Gogyfnosi**, *v. a.* (gogyfnos) To become partially night, to produce a twilight.
- Gogyfnosiad**, *s. m.* (gogyfnos) A producing the twilight.
- Gogyfochr**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (cyfochr) That is partly equilateral. *a.* Equilateral.
- Gogyfochrawl**, *a.* (gogyfochr) Partially equilateral, or parallel.
- Gogyfochri**, *v. a.* (gogyfochr) To render partially equilateral.
- Gogyfochriad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (gogyfochr) A making partially equilateral.
- Gogyfoed**, *a.* (cyfoed) Partly coetaneous, or of the same age. *a. pl.* *Gogyfoedion*, those that are partly coetaneous.
- Gogyfran**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfran) A partial participation.
- Gogyfrasawl**, *a.* (gogyfran) Partially participating.
- Gogyfraniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gogyfran) A participating partially.
- Gogyfrannu**, *v. a.* (gogyfran) To participate partially.
- Gogyfred**, *s. f.* (cyfred) A partial concurrence.
- a.* Partly running together, or of one course.

Rhydd ym rhoddod—
Cyfnewid gwyfion gwelch ogyfied;
—Fechr yu ebed.

Freely to me were given high-metled ones, uniform in colour
and pale ones of one common course; steeds that fly. *Cyddfetir.*

- Gogyfredawl**, *a.* (gogyfred) Partly concurrent.
- Gogyfreddeg**, *v. a.* (gogyfred) To run the same course nearly.
- Gogyfrediad**, *s. m.* (gogyfred) A partly running together.
- Gogyfres**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfres) A partially uniform rank. *a.* Partly of an uniform range.

Yn eaw gwelidg nef gorchorddon
Rhyganaat, rhychwyanaat i deragon;
Gwrtodod gogyfres gwelidion
Llhwedd Rhun, a Nedd, a Nwythion.

In the name of the governor of the high powers of heaven they
shall chiefly sing, shall chiefly complain to the prince; he who re-
jects the uniform columns of the tribes of the numbers of Rhun,
and Nedd, and Nwythion. *Talliesin.*

- Gogyfresawl**, *a.* (gogyfres) Having a partial uniformity of rank.
- Gogyfuch**, *a.* (cyfuch) Partly of equal height.
- Gogyfuchiad**, *s. m.* (gogyfuch) A making partly of uniform height.
- Gogyfuchiaw**, *v. a.* (gogyfuch) To make nearly of uniform altitude.

- Gogyfuchlwl**, *a.* (gogyfuch) Tending to a partial equality of height.
- Gogyfun**, *a.* (cyfun) Partially united or agreed.
- Gogyfunaw**, *v. a.* (gogyfun) To unite partly.
- Gogyfunawl**, *a.* (gogyfun) Tending to partial union or agreement.
- Gogyfundeb**, *s. m.* (gogyfun) Partial union.
- Gogyfunder**, *s. m.* (gogyfun) Partial union.
- Gogyfuniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gogyfun) A uniting together partially.
- Gogyfurdd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyfurdd) That is of equal dignity; a compeer. *a.* Coequal in dignity.
- Yna ffoes Gofar Fficht, ac y ddiogla o'i wyr hyd ar ôdewddog go-
gyfurdd Ffrainc.
- Thereupon Gofar Fficht retreated, and his men escaped to the
twelve compeers of France. *Gr. ab Arthur.*
- Gogyfurddas**, *s. f.* (gogyfurdd) A partially equal dignity.
- Gogyfurddasawl**, *a.* (gogyfurddas) Partly co-equal in dignity.
- Gogyfurddasiad**, *s. m.* (gogyfurddas) A rendering partly coequal in dignity.
- Gogyfurddasu**, *v. a.* (gogyfurddas) To render partly of equal dignity.
- Gogyfurddaw**, *v. a.* (gogyfurdd) To compeer.
- Gogyfurddawl**, *a.* (gogyfurdd) Coequal in dignity.
- Gogyfurddodion*, those that are coequal in rank.
- Gogyfurddawr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *gogyfurddorion* (gogyfurdd) That is partly equal in dignity.
- Gogyfurddoriaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gogyfurddawr) Compeerage.
- Gogyfuwch**, *a.* (cyfuwch) Partly of equal height.
- Gogyfwng**, *a.* (cyfwng) Somewhat confined.
- Gogyfyngder**, *s. m.* (gogyfwng) A degree of straitness, or confinement.
- Gogyfyngu**, *v. a.* (gogyfwng) To confine a little.
- Gogyfystlys**, *a.* (cyfystlys) Partly collateral.
- Gogyfystlysu**, *v. a.* (gogyfystlys) To render partly collateral, or parallel.
- Gogyffelyb**, *a.* (cyffelyb) Somewhat similar.
- Gogyffelybu**, *v. a.* (gogyffelyb) To compare partly; to render somewhat similar.
- Gogyffiniad**, *s. m.* (cyffiniad) A terminating, or bounding together nearly.
- Gogyffiniaw**, *v.* (cyffiniaw) To conterminatenearly.
- Gogyffraw**, *s. m.* (cyffraw) A degree of agitation.
- Gogyffrawd**, *s. m.* (cyffrawd) A slight impulse.
- v. a.* To knpel in a degree.

O rnyed present periglaid an gwaith;
Anrhaith gwyth gogyffrawd.

In this transitory world our action is danger; a slight impulse
of wrath is destruction. *Talliesin.*

- Gogyffred**, *s. m.* (cyffred) A slight comprehension; a general or slight idea.

Addwya syfed nwy gomedd gogyffred.

Pleasing is the aspect that hinders not some comprehension. *Talliesin.*

- Gogyffredawl**, *a.* (gogyffred) Partly comprehending.
- Gogyffrediad**, *s. m.* (gogyffred) A partly comprehending.
- Gogyffredin**, *a.* (cyffredin) Rather common.
- Gogyffredinaw**, *v. a.* (gogyffredin) To render rather common, or general.
- Gogyffredinawl**, *a.* (gogyffredin) Tending to be rather common.
- Gogyffrediniad**, *s. m.* (gogyffredin) A rendering rather common.
- Gogyffredu**, *v. a.* (gogyffred) Partly to comprehend; partly to comprise.

Y seirph a ogyffredynt gyrr tanolion yn ffustaw y gwagedd.
The serpents were wont to throw out fiery horns to beat the wo-
men. *Breuddafyd Pwll.*

Gogyffroad, *s. m.* (**gogyffraw**) A partly agitating.
Gogyffrawdawl, *a.* (**gogyffraw**) Partly agitating.
Gogyffroi, *v. a.* (**gogyffraw**) To agitate a little.
Gogyhwrdd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **gogyhwrdd** (**chwrrd**) A partly coming in contact.
Gogyhyd, *s. m.* (**cyhyd**) That is of a mean equality of length. *a.* Of a mean equality of length.
Gogyhydawl, *a.* (**gogyhyd**) Of a mean equality of length.
Gogyhydedd, *s. m.* (**gogyhyd**) A mean equality of length.
Gogyhydeddawl, *a.* (**gogyhydedd**) Equatorial.
Gogyhydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (**gogyhyd**) A rendering of mean equality of length.
Gogyhydu, *v. a.* (**gogyhyd**) To render generally of equal length; to become of equal length.
Gogyhyrddawl, *a.* (**gogyhwrdd**) Partly in contact
Gogyhyrddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (**gogyhwrdd**) A coming partly in contact.
Gogyhyrddu, *v. a.* (**gogyhwrdd**) To become partly together, or in contact.
Gogylich, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (**cylch**) A circumference
Gogylichawl, *a.* (**gogylich**) Circumferential.
Gogylichedd, *s. m.* (**gogylich**) A circumference.
Gogylichiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (**gogylich**) A making a circumference.
Gogylichiadawl, *a.* (**gogylichiad**) Circumferential.
Gogylichriadu, *v.* (**gogylichiad**) To circumference.
Gogylichiaeth, *s. m.* (**gogylich**) A circumference.
Gogylichiaith, *s. f.* (**gogylich**—**iaith**) Periphrasis.
Gogylichu, *v. a.* (**gogylich**) To circumference.
Gogymaint, *a.* (**cymaint**) Partly of equal magnitude, or quantity.
Gogymeiniad, *s. m.* (**gogymaint**) A reducing to a mean magnitude.
Gogymeiniawl, *v. a.* (**gogymaint**) To reduce to a mean magnitude.
Gogymeiniawl, *a.* (**gogymaint**) Tending to a mean magnitude.
Gogymeradwy, *a.* (**cymmeradwy**) Acceptable in a degree.
Gogymeradwyad, *s. m.* (**gogymeradwy**) A rendering of a mean equality of acceptance.
Gogymeradwyaw, *v. a.* (**gogymeradwy**) To render coequal in acceptance.
Gogymeradwyawl, *a.* (**gogymeradwy**) Of a mean equality of acceptableness.
Gogymeriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (**cymeriad**) Coequality of acceptance, or authority. *a.* Of equal acceptance, authority, rank or condition.

Cyd bod dau briodolwr ogymeriad, a chyhyd eu gwarchodw ac unrhyw briodolwr, ac ni wyddo beauriad gwlad iawn deriwy rhyngddynt, rhannu yn ddau hanner o ddylid.
Should there be two proprietors, coequal ones in authority, and whose possession is equal in duration to any proprietors, with respect to whom, the elders of the country know not the exact boundary between them, it is then necessary to divide into two equal parts.
Welsh Laws.

Gogymharawl, *a.* (**cymharawl**) Tending to a general comparison.
Gogymhariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (**cymhariad**) A making a general comparison.
Gogymhen, *a.* (**cymhen**) Somewhat florid; a little pert.
Gogymhenawl, *a.* (**gogymhen**) Apt to be pert.
Gogymheniad, *s. m.* (**gogymhen**) A being rather pert or saucy.
Gogymhennu, *v. a.* (**gogymhen**) To act a little pertly
Gogymhraff, *a.* (**cymhraff**) Of a mean thickness.
Gogymhwys, *a.* (**cymhwys**) Of a mean equality of weight; somewhat meet, or convenient.
Gogymhwysaw, *v. a.* (**gogymhwys**) To make tolerably correspondent, or suitable.

Gogymhwysawl, *a.* (**gogymhwys**) Partly of a benefiting tendency; partly corresponding.
Gogymhwysder, *s. m.* (**gogymhwys**) A mean fitness, or correspondence.
Gogymhwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (**gogymhwys**) A rendering of a mean fitness.
Gogymmrain, *s. m.* (**cymmrain**) A mean coequality of privilege. *a.* Partly coequal in privilege.
Gogymmrainiad, *s. m.* (**gogymmrain**) A reducing to a mean equality of privilege.
Gogymmrainiawl, *v. a.* (**gogymmrain**) To reduce to a mean equality of privilege.
Gogymmrainiadawl, *a.* (**gogymmrain**) Tending to a coequality of privilege.
Gogymwyd, *s. m.* (**cymwyd**) Of a mean equality of pravity.

Yn tryfwrdd peleidr, peleidr gogymwyd.

In the confusion of spears, spears all equally destructive.

Anarria.

Gogynhes, *a.* (**cynhes**) Somewhat warm.
Gogynhesawl, *a.* (**gogynhes**) Partly of a warming tendency.
Gogynhesiad, *s. m.* (**gogynhes**) A partly warming, a making somewhat warm.
Gogynhesu, *v. a.* (**gogynhes**) To warm gently.

*Fy nghyfafr, o'r pair pan lloerid,
 O anedi naw norwya gogynhesid.*

My leading word, when out of the castles it should be uttered, from the breath of nine damsels would it be gently warmed.
Taliesin.

Gogynniannawl, *a.* (**gogyniant**) Partly preceding.
Gogyniannu, *v. a.* (**gogyniant**) To precede partly.
Gogyniant, *s. m.* (**cyniant**) A little priority.
Gogynnal, *v. a.* (**cynnal**) To uphold coequality.

*Gogwa hys—
 Neu'r byd, per sythial
 Fy ar yd gwyddai;
 Fwy al gogynniail.*

I have some idea of this; or of the world, should it fall, upon what it would come; who would coequality uphold it.
Taliesin, canu y byd bychan.

Gogynniailiad, *s. m.* (**gogynnal**) A partly upholding; a general supportation.
Gogynnil, *a.* (**cynnil**) Somewhat exact, or accurate; rather near, or sparing.
Gogynniawl, *v. a.* (**gogynnil**) To act rather exactly; to act a little sparingly.
Gogynniailiad, *s. m.* (**gogynnil**) A using some accuracy; the acting somewhat niggardly.
Gogynnydd, *s. m.* (**cynnydd**) A little increase.
Gogynnyddawl, *a.* (**gogynnydd**) Apt to increase.
Gogynnyddiad, *s. m.* (**gogynnydd**) An increasing in a degree.
Gogynnyddu, *v. a.* (**gogynnydd**) To increase a little.
Gogyrch, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (**cyrch**) A tendency to a centre; a partly coming in contact.

Gwaddodys byr a fydd a dau frach o nawallth ynddynt, a phlaid engyrfa anodi-naon ya es caalya, and bod ya y gogyrch naw allth.

The short encomiastic ought to consist of two verses, with nine syllables in each; and the state of the quatrains direct following the-n, excepting that there are nine syllables in the half-recurrent penes.
Gr. Roberts.

Gogyrchadwy, *a.* (**gogyrch**) Partly accessible.
Gogyrchawl, *a.* (**gogyrch**) Apt to approximate; partly coming in contact.

Mae clogwrach a deudraich o wyth allth, deudraich o chwech, a llogwra gogyrchawl o chwa allth.

The rugged metre has two verses of eight syllables, two of six and a half-recurrent tail of six syllables.
Gr. Roberts.

Gogyrchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (**gogyrch**) A tending towards a centre; a coming partly in contact.

Gogyreha, v. a. (gogyrch) To approach in a degree; to tend towards a centre; to come nearly in contact.

Gogyrfan, s. m.—pl. gogyrfyn (gogwrf) That is embodied in pure matter; an angelic form; a personified idea. There have been men called by this name: *Gogyrfan Gawr*, a chieftain of North Wales, was the father of *Gwenwynfar*, one of the wives of king Arthur.

Gogyrfen, s. f.—pl. gogyrfyn (gogwrf) That is partly embodied, or enveloped in pure matter; a spiritual being, or form; a personified idea; a prosopoeia.

*Read among ystadais o hair Cyrridwen,
Hatched rydd fy blaidd yw addawd gwawd Ogyrfen.*

*Still not my chair be protected by the spell of Cyrridwen! Let
my tongue be eloquent in the store of praise in the angelic form.
Talliesin.*

*Seith again ogyrfen
Y sydd yn awen.*

*Seven seven personifications are there in the flow of the mind.
Talliesin.*

Gogyrhaedd, v. a. (cyrhaedd) To reach partly.

Gogyrhaeddaw, a. (gogyrhaedd) Having partly a tendency to reach.

Gogyrhaeddiad, s. m. (gogyrhaedd) A reaching nearly; a partly extending to.

Gogyrhaeddyd, v. a. (gogyrhaedd) To reach partly.

Gogyrrith, a. (cyrrith) Rather niggardly.

Gogysbell, a. (cysbell) Equidistant; parallel.

Gogysdadi, a. (cysdadi) Partly coequal; nearly of the same value, nearly on a par.

Gogysdadledd, s. m. (gogysdadi) Coequality.

Gogysdadiad, s. m. (gogysdadi) A rendering partly coequal.

Gogysdadirwydd, s. m. (gogysdadi) The state of a mean equality.

Gogysadialu, v. a. (gogysdadi) To partly equal.

Gogysgawd, s. m.—pl. gogysgodiion (cysgawd) A phantom; a shadow.

*Mae y dwfr yn wrthwyneb fr i na; a mae y dwfr y tlu, felly
i ddydd y bedydd y pechawd. A pheth arall yw dwfr o a wylch
heb peth baid, ac a wylch y gwsgawd ynddo; felly i gylch rind
yr Ydedyd Glyn bedydd y pechawd drwy y bedydd, a diffu sych-
ad yr eiddo a wna o cirio Daw; a gogysgawd Daw yw, a'i deol
a wylch ynddo pan ymdeuwr a'i pechawd.*

*The water is adverse to the fire; and as the water quenches the
fire, so does the baptism extinguish the sin; And, the water has
another quality, it washes every thing that is dirty; and what dark-
ness is seen in it; so does the gift of the Holy Ghost wash the poi-
son of sin, through the baptism; and quenches the thirst of the
soul from the words of God; and his image is seen in it, on for-
getting the sin.*
Euclidartus.

Gogywed, s. m. (cywed) That is partly congenerous. **a. Partly** of the same breed.

Gogyweg, a. (cyweg) Partly tottering, or yielding

*Ein-gall, diwall, gall, bwyll ogyweg;
Einied yn difedd hood gyhydyg.*

*She is discreet in word, without a fault, and of nice judgment
apt to fluctuate; always destroying the hope of contention.*
Camodyn.

Gogyweg, v. a. (cyweg) To totter partly.

*Gwelygordd—
Cynsailid cynnyga ogyweg.
Cyndryn, Cynddelw a'i haareg.*

*The tribe of Cyndryn, producing combatants who cause the op-
ponents to totter; Cynddelw greets it.*
Cynddelw.

Gohallt, a. (hallt) Somewhat salt, saltish.

Gohanawl, a. (hanawl) Distinct, discriminate.

Gohaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (haniad) A separation, discrimination, distinction.

Gohanred, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hanred) That proceeds from; discriminateness.

Gohanredawl, a. (gohanred) Discriminating.

Gohanrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gohanred) A proceeding, or separating from; discrimination.

Gohanredn, v. a. (gohanred) To discriminate.

Gohana, v. a. (hānu) To make to proceed from; to separate; to discriminate.

Goheb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (heb) A soft or indistinct utterance; a whisper; conversation; correspondence.

Goheb, v. a. (heb) To utter indistinctly; to speak gently; to converse; to correspond.

Gohebawl, a. (goheb) Correspondence.

Gohebawl, a. (goheb) Conversing; corresponding.

Gohebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goheb) A correspond-
ing; a conversing in a whisper.

Gohebiaeth, s. m. (goheb) A correspondence.

Gohebu, v. a. (goheb) To correspond. †

*NPth gyw heb yn gohebu;
NPth wyl llwfr yn y dwfr du.*

*No one hears thee conversing; the crowd sees thee not, in the
dark water.*
D. ab Gwilym, i'r gielriad.

Gohebwyr, s. m.—pl. gohebwyr (goheb—gwr) A person who corresponds; a correspondent.

Gohebydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (goheb) A correspondent; a whisperer.

Gohed, s. f. (hed) A motion between a flight and a walk. **a. Partly flying.**

Gohedawl, a. (gohed) Tending to fly partly.

Gohedeg, v. a. (gohed) To fly partly; to go be-
tween flying and walking.

Gohedlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gohed) A flying, or
going between flying and walking.

Gohen, s. m. (hēn) That puts forward; that in-
fluences; that gives a bias, or inclination; bias,
inclination; influence.

*Y gof llya a ddyw amodraa merehad y gofaint erelli i fwynt y
dano ac wrth ei oher.*

*The smith of the palace is entitled to the maiden fee of the
daughters of the other smiths who shall be under him, and at his
command.*
Welsh Laws.

*Arddwythaf ddraig, dragon den Prydain;
Llawer bardd prydwyr yn ei oher.*

*I will exalt the dragon, the leader of the sovereignty of Britain.
many dignified bards are under his influence.*
Ll. P. Mech, i R. ab Llywelyn.

*Carus Daw dy fod fyd oher Gymrau;
Ar Gymru yd wyd nen.*

*God took delight that thou a Welshman, shouldst be the ex-
ample of the world; over Wales thou art supreme.*
Ll. P. Mech, i R. ab Llywelyn.

Gohil, s. m. (hil) That is but half produce, or
breed; degenerate production.

Gohillon, s. m. aggr. (gohil) The small corn
amongst grain; refuse of corn, refuse, or out-
casts. *Y's gohillion hyn, this is mere trash.*

Mae gohillion i'r gwenith.

There is a refuse amongst the wheat.
Adagr.

Gohir, s. m.—pl. t. au (hir) A linger, a delay, or
stop; a put off. **Gohir dadl, a demur** in an ac-
tion at law.

Gohiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gohir) A lingering, or
delaying; a loitering; a staying; a putting off;
a demurring; a prolation, or cunctation; a
prolonging, or adjourning.

Gohiriadawl, a. (gohiriad) Tending to delay.

Gohiriadu, v. a. (gohiriad) To render lingering.

Gohiriannawl, a. (gohiriad) Tending to be lin-
gering; of a loitering disposition.

Gohirianniad, s. m. (gohiriant) A prolongation, a
creating a delay.

Gohiriannu, v. a. (gohiriant) To create delay; to
cause to linger; to prolong.

Gohiriant, s. m.—pl. t. au (gohir) A prolongation,
a prolation; delay.

Gohiriaw, v. a. (gohir) To prolong; to put off,
to stay; to adjourn; to protract; to demur;
to linger, to delay, to loiter.

Gohiriawg, a. (gohir) Fall of delay, or full of hinderance.

Gohiriawl, a. (gohir) Prolonging, protractive.

Gohiriedig, a. (gohir) Prolonged, protracted.

Gohiriedigaeth, s. m. (gohiriedig) Prolongation.

Gohiriedigawl, a. (gohiriedig) Protractive.

Gohiriogrwydd, s. m. (gohiriawg) Protractiveness.

Gohiriwr, s. m.—pl. gohirwyr (gohir—gwr) A prolonger, or protractor; a lagger.

Gohood, a. s. m.—pl. t. ion (hood) Somewhat of a longing.

Gohoetial, v. a. (gohood) To loiter, or to linger.

Gohoetiawl, a. (gohood) Of a lingering nature.

Gohoew, a. (hoew) Somewhat active; sprightly.

Their ghoew rhuin Ynye Prydain: Angharad Tonfein, merch Rhydderch Hael; ac Aetha, merch Maig Mygytwas; a Phewyr merch Rhun Rhyddedawr.

The three sprightly ladies of the Isle of Britain; Angharad Yellow-skinn, the daughter of Rhydderch the generous; and Aetha, daughter of Maig Mygytwas; and Phewyr, daughter of Rhun the admirable. *Triodd.*

Gohoewi, v. a. (gohoew) To act smartly; to become sprightly, or active.

Gohor, s. m. (hor) Somewhat of a sloth. *a.* Rather inactive, or slothful.

Gohoriad, s. m. (gohor) An acting sluggishly.

Gohorian, v. a. (gohor) To act rather sluggishly.

Gohwrdd, s. m.—pl. gohyrddau (hwrdd) A small push or impulse.

Gohwyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (hwyr) The evening. *a.* Somewhat late.

Gohwyrw, v. a. (gohwyr) To grow latish.

Gohwyrwyl, a. (gohwyr) Tending to grow late.

Gohyb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hyb) A rising up, a coming out.

Gohybawl, a. (gohyb) Tending to rise up; tending to recover; convalescent.

Gohybiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gohyb) Convalescence.

Gohyba, v. a. (gohyb) To rise up, or come out; to be on the recovery.

Gohyd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (hyd) A mean length.

Gohydawl, a. (gohyd) Of a mean length.

Gohydliad, s. m. (gohyd) A reducing to a mean length.

Gohydu, v. a. (gohyd) To make of a mean length.

Gohyll, a. (hyll) That causes some dread.

Gohylliad, s. m. (gohyll) A startling a little.

Gohyllu, v. a. (gohyll) To cause some dread, to startle a little.

Gohyrddawl, a. (gohwrdd) Apt to push a little.

Gohyrddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gohwrdd) A pushing a little; a small degree of impulsion.

Gohyrddu, v. a. (gohwrdd) To push gently.

Gohytian, v. a. (gohyd) To linger, to loiter.

Golaen, s. m. (laen) That covers universally; the omnipresent.

Golaen a wel y'ngyffag.

The Supreme Being sees in the difficulty. *Adage.*

Goisel, a. (isel) Somewhat low, or humble.

Gol, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ol) That is outward, or as a surface; that goes round; or that envelops; a covering.

Dygwertheb gwrthawd, gwrthod i bdel.

Hwaw yw Rhodri, rhwydd ar clodd.

The opposing party reply, a contrary tars to oppose, that one is Rhodri, liberal of garments. *Gwaelchmai.*

Golachar, a. (llachar) Somewhat refulgent, gleaming, or glittering.

Golycha dy far feirddion westi:

Golachar i far o farddoni.

The visiting bards will deprecate thy wrath; his wrath is rendered softened by bardism. *Ll. P. Moeh, i D. ab Owain.*

Golaeth, s. m. (gawl) Adoration, worship.

Golaith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (laith) Dissolution.

Dryni dir fydd ei olaith.

The death of the fierce is certain. *Adage.*

Golaith, v. a. (laith) To cause a dissolution.

*Gwr a wael ar Loegr iwyrr arallth,
A dryni ei dynion yn gath;
A chwyddaw rhagddaw yf fath rhallth,
Ni ellid ei olaith.*

He was a man who would bring utter destruction upon England, and carry her men into bondage; and before him the number of seven myriads would fall; he could not be slain. *Don. ab Llogwren Mhu.*

Golam, s. m.—pl. t. au (llam) A hop, a skip.

Golamsach, s. m. (llamsach) A prancing about.

Golamsach, v. a. (llamsach) To prance, to skip.

Golamu, v. a. (golam) To hop, to skip.

Golas, s. m. (glas) Pale blue, faint blue. *a.* Of a faint blue, bluish.

Gwen yw hon gwn ei hamerch;

Golas wyl, yw gul o'i serch.

She is fair; I keep in my mind when I greeted her; I am pale, consuming with her love. *D. ab Gwilym.*

*Galwyr yw Emrys, mewn golau wyddin,
A mallas' a Ferddin mewn ei Ferddin.*

He shall be called Emrys, in a glass of bluish hue, and I shall be Merddin of celebrated song. *L. G. Coeli.*

Golasiad, s. m. (golau) A making bluish, or pale.

Golast, s. m.—pl. golesti (llast) A hoop that is put under a beehive to enlarge its capacity.

Golass, v. a. (golau) To make bluish or pale.

Golath, s. f.—pl. t. au (llath) A small lath.

Golathen, s. f.—pl. t. i (golath) A lath.

Golau, s. m.—pl. goleuon (gawl) Light.

Golau, a. (gawl) Light, bright, clear; manifest, evident; lightsome.

Golawch, s. m. (llawch) Ordinary protection.

Golch, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gol) An immersion; a wash, a washing; lye; urine. *Golch aur, stale urine, or chamber lye; golch enid, bugle.*

Golchbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (golch—pren) A wash beetle, a spittle, or battoon, used to beat cloaths in washing.

Golched, s. m. (golch) That is washed, or cleaned.

Sale cyngro, cyngro,

A braver was cycled;

Ar eior ei dydd,

A gran gwyrlled.

A Saxon abdicating and trembling, with white hair washed; on a tier he was borne, with a bloody visage. *Felliste.*

Golchodig, a. (golched) That is washed.

Golchenid, s. f. (golch—genid) The bruise-wort, or bugle. It is also called *Glesyn y coed*, and *Llysiau y coedm.*

Golcheuraid, s. f. (golch—euraid) Wood sanicle.

It is otherwise named *Golcheuraid*, *gorchwyr-aid*, *golchyddes*, and *Clust yr arth*.

Golchfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (golch—ma) A washing place; a bathing place, a bath; a washing.

Golchfion, s. f.—pl. golchfyn (golch—fion) A washing beetle, or hatting-staff.

Golchi, v. a. (golch) To wash, to cleanse, to rinse.

Golchid, s. m. (golch) A washing, a cleansing.

Golchion, s. m. aggr. (golch) Washes, alops, or suds from washing; water that hath been used in washing any thing; dish-water.

Golchionach, s. m. aggr. dim. (golchion) Slipslops.

Cymer—lawer o llysiau;

Rhai o'r mawr, rhai o'r garddau,

A'u borwl mewn golchionach,

Fal pair Cyridwen, yf hen wrach.

Take a variety of herbs some from the field, some from the garden, and boil them in slipslops, like the casidran of Cyridwen, the old hag. *D. Ll. D. D. Powel.*

Golchion, v. a. (golchion) To make slipslops.

Golchur, s. m. (golch) A washer, or a cleanser.

Golcharies, s. f.—pl. t. au (golchur) A washer-woman. She had the twelfth place in the second class, in the royal household.

Golcharies—ei nawsd yw hyd y gallu fwrw a'i golchbren.

The washer-woman: her protection extends as far as she can fling her washing-battle. *Welsh Laws.*

Golchwr, s. m.—pl. golchwyr (golch—gwr) A washer, or cleanser.

Golchwraidd, s. f. (golch—gwraidd) Butterwort.

Golchwraig, s. f.—pl. golchwreigedd (golch—gwraig) A washer-woman.

Golchydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (golch) A washer.

Golchyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (golchydd) A washer-woman.

Gold, s. m. (gol) The marigold flower.

Goldwyr, s. m. (gold—gwr) The marigold.

Gole, s. m.—pl. t. au (gawl) Splendour, light. *Uchel ole, a hill in Glamorgan, so called.*

Golêad, s. m.—pl. t. on (gole) An illumination.

Goleu, v. a. (gole) To illumine, to illumine.

Golech, s. m. (ilech) That is partly a hide.

Golechiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (golech) A being partly hidden, or private; a skulking.

Golechu, v. a. (golech) To hide partly; to skulk, or to lark.

Goled, s. m. (llêd) That is partly expanded.

Golediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goled) A partly expanding.

Goledrad, s. m. (lledrad) That is partly by stealth. *Gorau modd, i geiriau mild, Gwel adrawdd oerch goledrad.*

It is the best way, with choice words, to get to describe a burning passion. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Goledradidd, a. (goledrad) That is somewhat aly. **Goledrata, v. a. (goledrad)** To steal slightly, to pilfer.

Goledu, v. a. (goled) To expand a little.

Goledd, s. m. (lledd) A small obliquity. *Myned ar oledd, to go obliquely. Sili.*

Goleddf, a. (lleddf) Oblique in a degree.

Goleddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goleddf) A rendering somewhat oblique.

Goleddfu, v. a. (goledddf) To make rather oblique; to render diagonal.

Golef, s. m. (llef) A faint voice, or cry.

Golefain, v. a. (golef) To cry out faintly.

Goleichiawg, a. (golech) Apt to shun, or skulk.

Beith gwyneddif yngiad: mwd a byddar, drud a llafar, afedd, ofn-awg a goleichiawg.

The seven qualities of a judge: dumb and deaf, bold and fluent, humble, fearful and retired. *Welsh Laws.*

Goleithiad, s. m. (golaith) A dissolution.

Goleithaw, v. a. (golaith) To cause dissolution.

Doa was, na olodd, na olidit dy lwrw; Dy luddiaw nid hawdd-waith!

Go, young man, do not loiter, consume not thy share; to obstruct there is no easy work. *O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Yd olididit gwr, gwred i weled, Rhag ond olidit llyng blidd cynnyred.

A man has been slain, of mighty aspect, who was like the devouring wolf on his course to prevent his being spoiled of treasure. *Cynddelw, m. Cadwallon.*

Goleithawg, a. (golaith) Tending to dissolution.

Goleithiawl, a. (golaith) Tending to dissolution.

Goleithiawr, a. (golaith) Causing dissolution.

Goleithig, a. (golaith) Liable to dissolution.

Goleithwch, s. m. (golaith) State of dissolution.

Goleithychu, v. a. (goleithwch) To bring to a state of dissolution.

Dy wyr di er Gwendir goleithychir, honaf: Byddlwm gorffelys on hoegry.

Thy men, for the sake of the happy land, will be slain, I do so-writ; the hosts with yellow pointed spears. *Gwelchmai.*

Golemain, v. a. (golam) To hobble, or to hop.

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Golesg, a. (ilesg) Somewhat feeble, or weak.

Golesiad, s. m. (golesg) An enfeebling.

Golesgu, v. a. (golesg) To enfeeble, to enervate.

Goleu, s. m.—pl. t. on (gawl) Light. *a. Light.*

Goleuad, s. m. (goleu) An illumination.

Goleuawl, a. (goleu) Illuminative.

Golenad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goleu) Illumination, a lighting; a light, a luminary.

Et—

O Yangor, fangubr oleud, Hyd orwydd Meirionydd mieldriad.

From Bangor, a sanctuary of illumination, to the summit of Meirionydd he is a man of knowledge. *Gwelchmai.*

Goleuadawl, a. (golenad) Illuminative.

Goleuadwy, a. (golenad) That may be lighted.

Goleuannawl, a. (golenant) Illuminative.

Goleuanniad, s. m. (goleuant) Illumination.

Goleuannu, v. a. (golenant) To illumine; to illustrate, to shed a light over.

Goleuant, s. m. (golau) An illumination.

Goleuau, v. a. (golau) To illumine.

Golenaw, v. a. (golau) To enlighten, to illumine, to give light, to shine; to reveal.

Goleuawd, s. m. (golau) Illumination.

Goleuawdr, s. m.—pl. goleuodron (goleuawd) An illuminator.

Golenawg, a. (golau) Having light.

Golenawl, a. (golau) Productive of light.

Golender, s. m. (golau) Light; brightness.

Golender haul gwl ydyw.

She that is fair as the brightness of the sun is beautiful. *D. ab Gwilym, i Forfudd.*

Golenddal, s. m. (goleu—dal) A chandelier.

Goluddydd, s. m. (goleu—dydd) Splendid day.

Goleuedig, a. (golau) Illumined, enlightened.

Goleuedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (goleuedig) The act of enlightening, or illumining.

Golenen, s. f.—pl. t. od (goleu) A glow-worm.

Golenfawr, a. (golau—mawr) Refulgent.

Golenfer, s. m. (lleufer) Light, splendour.

Golenferu, v. a. (goleufer) To make luminous.

Goleufynag, s. m. (golau—mynag) An explanation, or demonstration.

Goleulawn, a. (golau—llawn) Refulgent.

Goleuliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (golau—lliw) A light, or bright hue. *a. Of a light hue.*

Golgw dof, dewis gan al syllyw, Goleuliw goiwyg yr al gweliwy.

A gentle look, the desire of such as beholds her, illumined is the countenance of the one that sees her. *Cynddelw, i Rfa f. Madawg.*

Golenliwiad, s. m. (golenliw) A making of a light or faint colour.

Golenliwiaw, v. a. (golenliw) To make of a light or indistinct colour.

Golenliwiawg, a. (golenliw) Of a light hue.

Golenlon, a. (golau—llon) Lightsome.

Golenlonder, s. m. (golenlon) Lightsomeness.

Golenloneidd, s. m. (golenlon) Lightsomeness.

Golenloeg, s. m. (golau—lloeg) A bright burning; a flammation.

Hawdd gwelod goleulog arnel.

It is easy to perceive a flame upon her. *H. ab O Gwynedd.*

Golenlogi, v. q. (golenloeg) To burn brightly, or in a flame.

Goleune, s. m. (goleu—gne) A light tint.

Oleune dyfr, neu Lward, Elynes gwedd all Eald.

The bright colour of water, or like Cynthia, the spotter of the countenance like Eald. *Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Goleuni, s. m. (golau) Light; illustration.

Goleuod, s. pl. aggr. (goleu) Glow-worms.

M

Goleurwydd, s. m. (golau) Illustriousness.

Trasf gorddred golud goleurwydd;
Coel calan cymau cymbenrwydd.

The lavish consumption of the wealth of splendour; the omen of the festival of universal wit. *Cyneddwr.*

Goleuthiawg, a. (golaeth) Religious, pious.

Yngund a ddylly fod yn fad a byddar, dued a llafar, uffudd ac ofnawg, a goleuthiawg.

A judge is to be mute and deaf, bold and eloquent, humble and fearful, and religious. *Welsh Laws.*

Goleuwl, s. m. (golau—gwel) Perspicuity.

Gwnaeth drefn a dosparth ar fesuras cerdd—gan roddi goleuwl athrawlaeth arnynt.

He brought the metres of song to order and discrimination, by giving to them the perspicuity of learning. *E. Inffydd.*

Goleüwr, s. m.—pl. goleüwyr (golau—gwr) A lighter, or one that makes a light.**Goleüydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (golau) A lighter.****Goleüyn, s. m. dim. (golau) A small light.**

Griddfaula ryw ochennad tungi fyny: a chynyd y meddyliw, gweirna ryw olefyn a hirbell yn tori allan.

I uttered a confused sigh towards heaven; and as soon as I began to think, I could perceive a kind of small light, breaking out at a great distance. *E. Wyn, D. Cwsg.*

Golewych, s. m. (llewych) A faint reflection.**Golewychawl, a. (golewych) Faintly shining.****Golewychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (golewych) A faintly shining, a throwing a dim light.****Golewychu, v. a. (golewych) To shine faintly, to throw a dim light.****Golf, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwlf) What envelopes, or takes in; a swallow; a gulf.****Golfan, s. f.—pl. t. od (golf) A sparrow. *Golfan y mynydd*, a mountain sparrow; *golfan y gors*, the red sparrow; *golfan yr eira*, the greater brambling; *yr olfan leiaf*, the lesser brambling.****Goliannawl, a. (goliant) Illuminative.****Golianniad, s. m. (goliant) Illumination.****Goliannu, v. a. (goliant) To illuminate.**

Y bore dranoeth, pas oedd helydyr yr haai yn harddu, ac yn goliannu yr ystafell—gwaellder a ddaeth i newn ataf, ac a gyfarthai gweli ym, drwy ofyn a gwawo i fynydd.

The next morning, when the rays of the sun were beautifying and illumining the chamber, finally came in to me, and greeted me, at the same time asking if I would rise up. *Mercham Cragdrad.*

Goliant, s. m. (gawl) Illumination, light.**Goliniad, s. m. (gliniad) A pushing with the knee.****Goliniaw, v. a. (gliniaw) To push with the knee; to push with the elbow.**

Goliniio rhisio—

A wael a'i besellu oer.

The fair one he would push with his cold elbow.

D. ab Gwilym.

Goliniawg, a. (gliniawg) Having the joints projecting a little.**Golith, s. m.—pl. t. iau (llith) A gradual training; a gentle enticement.****Golithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (golith) A training, or drawing on gradually; a gently alluring.****Golithiaw, v. a. (golith) To allure gently.****Golithiawg, a. (golith) That is gently allured.****Golithiawl, a. (golith) Tending to train, or entice gently.****Golithr, s. m. (llithr) A gradual slip or glide.****Golithraw, v. a. (golithr) To slip gradually.**

Teyrnedd—

Gwilynt, golithrwynt yn ogolawg.

Rhag an-mab Cynan y cyndyniawg.

Princes—they would look ashamed, they would slip away privately for fear of the only son of Cynan the stubborn one.

Merchwr.

Golithrawl, a. (golithr) Tending to slip gradually.**Golithriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (golithr) A slipping gradually.****Golithrig, a. (golithr) Somewhat slippery.****Goliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (liw) A faint colour, a glimpse, a transitory lustre.**

Ymderwiad—

I erchi gwen ferch y gol;

Yno i gwelw, Dafydd,

Goliw ar Ddys hi gwaer ddwydd.

I will adorn myself, in order to obtain the smith's fair daughter; there, Dafydd, I shall perceive a glimpse of the maid like the dawn of day. *Guto y Glyn.*

Goliwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goliw) A colouring faintly, a giving a slight tint.**Goliwaw, v. a. (goliw) To colour slightly.****Goliwawg, a. (goliw) Having a faint tint.****Goliwiawl, a. (goliw) Tending to tint slightly.****Golo, s. m.—pl. t. edd (gol) What encompasses; a covering; protection.**

Gwael neuedd mawredd mynwent iddi;

Golo Nest, goles ddiroddi!

Golwg gwaelch dwythfaich o brif deithi:

Gwenedd gwawo, a'i ddaw o'i dalodd.

Gwynedd earyddedd, oedd raid wrthi.

She is departing in the churchyard's vault of stone: a frail mansion; the clearing up of Nest is a useless venture! With eyes of a hawk, I view and disfigure, and of the most illustrious race was she; fair as the gooseherd, with her grace flowing from her goodness: the glory of Gwynedd, she was necessary for us. *Gwalchmai.*

Golo, v. a. (gol) To encompass round; to envelope, to cover; to protect.

Gwedy golo dydd o dywyllawr;

Gwedy golwg frad goledau gwr—

Dy gar to dy goledawr!

After moulting over of the day by darkness; after the trenchant aspect of dusky light, be thou a friend to thy son-in-law! *Ll. P. Mech.*

Golod, s. m. (golo) A covering, or enveloping.**Golodawd, s. m. (golo) Envelopement, covering.****Golodawl, a. (golo) Tending to cover over.****Golochawl, a. (llochawl) Giving some protection.****Golochi, v. a. (golawch) To protect partly.****Golochiad, s. m. (golawch) A giving some protection; a partly defending.****Golochwyd, s. m. (golawch) A sequestered spot, a hiding place, a retreat.**

Y cariad—

Ni lecha y'ngolochwyd.

Love will not lurk under cover long.

D. ab Gwilym.

Golochwyd, v. a. (golawch) To take refuge; to hide; to go to retreat.

Cyd lawrach diffrach fu

Coed ollochwyd cyd lecha.

So more complete, and more amusing was the wood retreat of our hiding together. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Golochwyda, v. a. (golochwyd) To lead the life of a hermit.**Golochwydawg, a. (golochwyd) Living as a hermit****Golochwydawl, a. (golochwyd) Eremitical.****Golochwydus, a. (golochwyd) Religiously solitary.****Golochwydwr, s. m.—pl. golochwydwyr (golochwyd—gwr) An hermit, or recluse; a religiously solitary man.****Golochwyta, v. a. (golochwyd) To live solitarily.****Golöed, s. m. (golo) A covering; a vestment. v. a. To envelope, to cover.**

Grudduad gradd afel,

A grym by Hywel, a hywydd o'lded,

A hwyaf araf crynawd.

Grudduad, of a fiery disposition, and the bold frame of Hywel, with a conspicuous vestment, and after whom I bear the longest affection. *Gwalchmai.*

Gwae Gymry, gymmri gyfaru,

Golöed gradd hyged hyer.

Woe to Wales, sympathizing in honours, that the liberal and amiable countenance should be covered. *Gwalchmai, m. Mab Maredudd.*

Golöedig, a. (golöed) Enveloped; covered.**Golöedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (golöedig) The act of enveloping, or covering.****Gloew, a. (gloew) Partly bright, clear, or transparent; brightish.****Gloewad, s. m. (gloew) A brightening a little.****Gloewder, s. m. (gloew) A degree of brightness.****Gloewi, v. a. (gloew) To brighten a little.**

Golof, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gol) A shelter; protection. *Golof a disbryd*, covert and frustration.
Golefadd, a. (golof) Tending to cover over.

*Cad dithan, wen haulwen ha',
 Golefadd wlad, fal Efa.*

Those, who art bright as the summer sunshine, shalt also have,
 like Eve, a robe spreading round. *D. ab Gwilym, i Forfudd.*

Golofawl, a. (golof) Tending to cover.
Golof, v. a. (golof) To make a covering.
Golofydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (golof) One who makes a covering; a manufacturer of covering, or wearing apparel.

Golofyddineth, s. m.—pl. t. au (golofydd) Manufacture of apparel, or cloths.

Golofyddiant, s. m. (golofydd) The making of covering, or apparel.

Golofradd, a. (lofrudd) Ferocious, fierce.

Bu cyrhaen a wrag y crystianogion, ac ni chawant nawdd gan-dyng, amwyd en hawl yn olofrudd.

And the christians came upon them, and they received no quarters from them, but were slain without mercy.
H. Cer. Meg.—Mabnogion.

Golofraddiad, s. m. (golofrudd) A committing a ferocious, or bloody deed.

Golofraddiaw, v. a. (golofrudd) To act fiercely.

Golof, v. a. (golo) To envelope, to protect.

*Y golofa hwlwen a olid bddyw
 A dan bridd a mair;
 Gwae fy llaw, lladd Owain!*

The fair white corpse is buried this day under earth and stones,
 was my hand, that Owain should be slain! *Llywarch Hen.*

*Nf'm gwae o neb tra troed
 Troed i'r gof argwyddi.
 Mae yw gwael o golof!*

Nobody could so endure for me the sad remembrance of chieftains;
 so miserable is it to bury them! *Gwalchmai.*

Golon, a. (llon) Somewhat cheerful.

Golonawl, a. (golon) Of a cheerful tendency.

Goloni, v. a. (golon) To make a little cheerful.

Goloniad, s. m. (golon) A cheering a little.

Golosg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llosg) Coke. *a.* That is partly burnt. *Gle golosg*, coked coal.

Golosgawl, a. (golosg) Tending to half burn.

Golosed, s. m. (golosg) What is half burnt, or charred; char; the snuff of a candle; tinder.

*Cenagen sydd yn grin law—
 Ac a lyg fal golosed.*

Every is very withered, and burns like tinder. *L. G. Colchi.*

Golosedig, a. (golosed) Half-burnt.

Golosi, v. a. (golosg) To burn partly; to char; to singe; to blight, or to blast.

*Yn llysoedd Ddaen
 Llawn ter goian;
 Yn lloegr addodau
 Yn golosi.*

In the palaces of the South are many lighted towers; in England stores a burning. *Lt. P. Mach.*

Golosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (golosg) A half burning, a charring, a reducing to tinder, a singeing; a blighting; adustion.

Golosiydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (golosg) One who makes char; a charcoal burner.

Golt, s. m. aggr. (gold) Marigold. *Golt yd*, corn marigold; *golt y morfa*, marsh marigold; *golt mair*, marigold.

Goluch, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gawl) Adoration, worship, praise. *Dyffryn Goluch*, a valley in Glamorgan, where there are remarkable remains of ancient religious sanctuaries.

*Eor-dorais Eryri, eryron fhyr,
 Eryr gwyr goluchon,
 Dangosd gweithred gwaith Fadon;
 Yn sydd gwyth gweithfuddig dragon.*

The golden dragon of Eryri, the foremost of eagles, the eagle of men that are worshippers; let him show a feat like the battle of Badoon, in the day of wrath he is a victorious leader.
Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.

Goluchad, s. (goluch) A worshipping, or adoring.
Goluchaw, v. a. (goluch) To worship, to adore.

*Dymgoluch Gogledd gwegyd luocdd;
 Dymgoluch Ddeu dyhyat breiddloedd.*

The North, of feeble hosts, will be giving me honour; the South will be offering me to have an open road for spoils.
Gwalchmai.

Goluched, s. m.—pl. t. au (goluch) An act of worship; adoration.

Goluchedig, a. (goluched) That is worshipped.

Golud, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llud) Wealth, or riches.

*Had yw golud, a gelyn
 Brydyr dost yw, a bradur dyf.*

Wealth is delusion, and a fiercely warring foe, and the betrayer of man. *D. ab Gwilym.*

*Rhai a ry serch ar ferched;
 Eruill ar gyfailli, sar ged—
 Rhai ar ofud.*

Some place their affection on women; others on a friend, a golden treasure; some on wealth. *Dr. G. Ceul.*

*Mac'n lled oled y Bodo,
 A'i glod ef, no golud lo.*

More extensive is the wealth of Bodo, and his fame, than the wealth of Job. *L. G. Colchi.*

Goludawg, a. (golud) Wealthy, rich, monied.

Goludiad, s. m. (golud) A making wealthy.

Goludiaeth, s. m. (golud) A rich condition.

Goludogi, v. a. (goludawg) To make wealthy.

Goludd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lludd) A little hindrance, or obstruction; discouragement.

*Mi af ai fy naf yn uffod,
 Ac ni ddos heb oludd.*

I will go to my Lord submissively, and I will not return without staying. *Iwan Trew.*

Goluddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goludd) A slightly obstructing; a causing hesitation.

Goluddias, s. m. (goludd) Slight obstruction.

*Nesm rhoddes o'i fadd, heb oluddias,
 Gorwyddawd fyrr, gnaud llaw gwynnaw.*

Has he not given me from his revenue, without hesitation, powerful speed, the accustomed compliment of royalty.
Gwalchmai.

Goluddiaw, v. a. (goludd) To hinder a little; to retard; to discourage; to cause hesitation.

Goluddial wagaith, gylid ddiwygiad.

She would discourage vain talk, the modest reformers.
D. ab Gwilym, i Angharad.

Goluddiawg, a. (goludd) Slightly obstructed.

Goluddiawl, a. (goludd) Slightly obstructive.

Goluddiwr, s. m.—pl. goluddiwr (goludd—gwr) One who obstructs a little.

Golwch, s. m.—pl. golychion (gawl) The act of illuminating, or lighting; the act of coming together in the light; the bardic worship; adoration.

Golwg, s. m.—pl. golygon (gawl) Sight, look, aspect, view, appearance. *Golwg-wasanaeth*, eye-service.

*Caraff eon Fal, forehan ludd
 A golygon hwyrr, hiraen ei grudd.*

I love the nightingale of May, that hinders the morning sleep, with languid eyes, and long white cheek. *Gwalchmai.*

*Er ei gela, i'r golwg
 Y da a ddaw, draw, a draw.*

Notwithstanding its being concealed, to the view the good will come by and by, and the evil. *L. Hopkin.*

Golwm, a. (llwm) Rather bare, or exposed.

Golyrch, s. m.—pl. golyrch (gol—gwrch) A box.

Golwst, s. m.—pl. golyst (gawl) An elucidator; an interpreter.

Golwth, s. m.—pl. golythan (clwth) A couch.

Golwybr, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwybr) A slight trace, or vestige.

Mae ystau yn gwrthawd ludd i wrtho tyb a golwybr brad.

He also is refusing to put from him the suspicion and appearance of treachery.
H. Cer. Meg.—Mabnogion.

Golwybraidd, a. (golwybr) Tending to produce a slight trace.

Golwybraw, v. a. (golwybr) To make a slight track or path.

Golwybrawl, a. (golwybr) Slightly tracing.

Golwybriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (golwybr) A faintly tracing; a forming a slight path.

Golwyd, s. m. (llwyd) Greyish tinge. *a. Greyish.*

Golwydaidd, a. (golwyd) Tending to be greyish.

Golwydaw, v. a. (golwyd) To make greyish.

Golwyth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gawl—gwyth) Pure, or consecrated piece of flesh; choice viands; a piece, collop, or rasher of flesh.—*Golwythion cyfreithiawl*, lawful pieces, which were the twelve pieces into which a *Cyllaig*, or stag in season, was divided. *Golwyth y fran*, the milt.

De gweddai y bwr i'r golwyth.

The split is well suited for the joint of meat. *Adage.*

Ni bydd golwyth cyfreithiawn yu hydd y brenia gwedy calan Rhagfyr.

There will be no lawful pieces in the king's stag after the first of December. *Welsh Laws.*

Golwythaw, v. a. (golwyth) To cut into pieces.

Golwythiad, s. m. (golwyth) A cutting of flesh into pieces, cutlets, or collops.

Golybod, s. m. (gol) The sight, or vision.

Golychadwy, a. (golwch) That may be adored.

Golychator, ger. (golwch) Being adoring.

Ni'm golo Gynmro, gwr dlohor;

Ni'm guidd golad golychator.

I shall not be protected by a Welshman, a man void of sloth; wealth shall not hinder me from being worshipping. *Cynnddelw.*

Golychawd, s. m. (golwch) Act of worshipping.

Golychedig, a. (golwch) That is worshipped.

Golychiad, s. m. (golwch) A worshipping.

Golychitor, sup. (golwch) To be worshipped.

Golychu, v. a. (golwch) To worship, to adore.

*Llawn a'm golwch ni'm gwelant er m'od
O rianedd Gwent.—*

Numbers will praise me who have never seen me, of the ladies of Gwent.

Goruchel Ddaw golychir yn mhob lle. *Gwalchmai.*

The most high God will be adored in every place. *Iou. Myfnyw.*

Golychwyd, s. m. (golwch) Worship, adoration.

Amser i fwyd, ac amser i olychwyd.

There is time for meat, and time for worship. *Adage.*

Golychwydaw, v. a. (golychwyd) To worship.

Golychwydawl, a. (golychwyd) Supplicant; given to prayer; devout; religious.

Golychwydus, a. (golychwyd) Given to worship.

Golychwydwr, s. m.—pl. golychwydwyr (golychwyd—gwr) A worshipper, one who adores.

Golygawd, s. m. (golwg) Prospect, view; sight; perspective.

*Caer Ruffin, rffedd olygawd,
Caer uchaf, uchel ei delfawd.*

The city of Rome, of wonderful prospect, the supreme city, of high usage. *Cynnddelw.*

Golygawl, a. (golwg) Relating to vision; ocular; perspective.

Golygdwl, s. m.—pl. golygdyllau (golwg—twll) A peep-hole; the sight-hole of any instrument; the sight-hole of a cross bow.

Golygeilig, a. (golwg) Endowed with sight.

Golygedigawl, a. (golygedig) Speculative.

Golygfa, s. f.—pl. golygfeydd (golwg) A place of vision; scenery.

Golygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (golwg) The act of looking; vision; speculation; an object.

Golygiadawl, a. (golygiad) Relating to vision; prospective; speculative.

Golygiadu, v. a. (golygiad) To superintend.

Golygiannawl, a. (golygiant) Prospective.

Golygiannu, v. a. (golygiant) To speculate.

Golygiant, s. m.—pl. golygiannau (golwg) Scenery; scene.

Golygle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (golwg—lle) A prospect place.

Golyglon, a. (golwg—llon) Of a cheerful look.

Golygliys, s. m. (golwg—llys) Eye-bright.

Golygu, v. a. (golwg) To look upon; to behold, to view; to oversee, to review.

Golygus, a. (golwg) Slightly; of good aspect.

Golyguswydd, s. m. (golygus) Sightliness.

Golygwel, s. m. (golwg—gwel) Specimen.

Nid oedd hanner digon o beannilau cynnyrch a golygwel er dyge y moruana.

There were not half enough of stanzas of example and specimen, for learning of the metres. *R. Dafydd.*

Golygwr, s. m.—pl. golygwyr (golwg—gwr) A spectator; an overseer.

Golygwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (golygwr) The office of an overseer.

Golygydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (golwg) A looker on, a spectator; an overseer, or intendant.

Golygyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (golygydd) The office of an overseer.

Golygyn, s. m. (golwg) A specimen, a sample.

Golym, a. (llym) Somewhat sharpish.

Golymaidd, a. (golym) Tending to be sharp.

Golymiad, s. m. (golym) A making sharpish.

Golyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (gol) The guard of a sword.

Golyth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llyth) Rather feeble.

Cyfm goyth ban ban ym d'eneireh o bell.

I was worn away when the fair one came and greeted from afar. *Gwalchmai.*

Golythiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (golyth) Enervation.

Golythiaw, v. a. (golyth) To enfeeble.

Golythiawl, a. (golyth) Tending to enervate.

Golyrchaid, s. m.—pl. golyrcheidian (golwrch) A box-full.

Golyrchaid o ell gwerthiawr a dywalltodd Mair Magdalen am ben Crist.

A box-full of precious ornament did Mary Magdalen pour on Christ. *Iou. Gylchid.*

Gollewin, s. m. (llewin) The hind part, the rear, the west.

*Penaf oll yn y gollewin,
O byrch Caer byrd borth Ygerwin,
Un yw'r fawr a rydd cyneid iolant,
Gwaeliant llaw hafu.*

The first of all in the west, from the gates of Chester to the port of Ygerwin, is the fair one whose praise will be universal, Gwaeliant blooming as the summer season. *H. ab Iwan.*

Gollewin wledig, wlad tethiawg.

Sovereign of the west, a country perfect in good qualities. *Gwalchmai.*

Gollwng, s. m. (llwng) A loosening, or dropping, a brewing. *Brecon.*

*Arddwynef hael, hwyll-glod ollwng:
Ardduniant torfoedd tyria eiddwng.*

I will exult the generous one, the departing point of the course of fame; the glory of armies, the attraction of the multitude. *Rin. ab Mad. ab Rhawd.*

Gollwng, v. a. (llwng) To loosen, to let go; to slacken; to drop; to absolve, to release, to acquit, to free; to redeem; to brew.—*Gollwng gwad*, to let blood; *gollwng diauod*, to draw drink; *gollwng ergyd*, to let off a gun; *gollwng tafawd*, to let the tongue run, or to scold; *gollwng ychain*, to unyoke oxen; *gollwng guraig*, to church a woman.

*Gwaed mab Gwaedol, y dydd y byddai drint y gollwngal y melli
wedi lido i waered hyd at ei fogel.*

Blubber about the son of Smellfeast, the day when he happened to be sad, he would drop his under lip down to his navel. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Gollyngadwy, a. (gollwng) That may be loosened, or let go; redeemable; releivable.

Gollyngawl, a. (gollwng) Loosening, tending to slacken, or to drop; absolving.

Gollyngdawl, s. m. (gollwng) The act of loosening, or setting at large; release, acquittal, discharge, dismissal, deliverance; absolution.

Gollyngdodawl, a. (gollyngdawl) Absolutory.

Gollyngedig, a. (gollwng) Loosened, absolved.

Gollyng—on bod ya oollyngedig o'r arfoll i roddesyat i Emrys Wlad.

They perceived that they were absolved, from the oath, which they had given to Ambrosius the king. Gr. ab Arthwr.

Gollyngedigath, s. m.—pl. t. au (gollyngedig) The act of loosening, absolving, or discharging.

Gollyngedigawl, a. (gollyngedig) Absolutory.

Gollyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gollwng) A loosening, a letting go; remission, absolution.

Gollyngwr, s. m.—pl. gollyngwyr (gollwng—gwr) A loosener, absolver, or liberator.

Gom, s. f. (om) What turns adversely.

Gomach, s. f.—pl. t. an (gom) A shank; a shin.

*Clef ya'r troed,
Clafach ya'r gomach iad*

The foot is diseased, the shin I find more diseased.

Rhys Llyod.

*Elen bywlag bach,
Wyd iad, mewn ya'r gomach.*

A little lively bird thou art to me, slender is thy shank.

D. ab Gwilym, fr. brenllyn.

Gommedd, s. m. (gom—medd) An adverse saying; a refusal; a denial.

Gommedd, v. a. (gom—medd) To say adversely; to refuse; to deny.

*Tryfan, sbectid i y pwyllwr,
Ond'n gommedd i'r arddwr;
Mintwn a wneua goren a gwlw.*

Tryfan, on thy account I would push onward, except my arm, should refuse me; and I would act as well as I could.

Ymdd. Tryfan a Gwalchmai.

Gommeddawl, a. (gommedd) Negative refusing.

Gommeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gommedd) A refusing; a negation.

Gommedda, v. a. (gommedd) To refuse; to deny.

Gommeddwr, s. m.—pl. gommeddwyr (gommedd—gwr) A refuser; a denier.

Gonadd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (nadd) A thin shaving.

Gonaddiad, s. m. (gonadd) A shaving a planing.

Gonaddu, v. a. (gonadd) To shave with a plane.

Gonaid, s. f.—pl. goneidiau (naid) A hop.

Gonawdd, s. m.—pl. gonoddau (nawdd) A small degree of protection.

Gonawf, s. m. (nawf) A partly swimming.

Goneges, s. m.—pl. t. au (neges) A petty errand, a trifling business.

Goneges, v. a. (goneges) To do petty errands.

Goneidiad, s. m. (gonaid) A hopping, a skipping.

Goneidiaw, v. a. (gonaid) To hop, to skip.

Gonesiad, s. m. (nesiad) A gently approaching.

Gonest, a. (gawn) Honest, or sincere.

Gonestrydd, s. m. (gonest) Honesty, sincerity.

Gonesta, v. a. (gonest) To make honest; to become honest, or sincere.

Gonessa, v. a. (nesu) To approximate a little.

Gonoddawl, a. (gonawdd) Tending to protect.

Gonodd, v. a. (gonawdd) To protect a little.

Gonoffiad, s. m. (gonawf) A partly swimming.

Gonoffaw, v. a. (gonawf) To swim partly.

Gonwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (nwyf) A little briskness, or liveliness.

Gonwyfaw, v. a. (gonwyf) To render a little lively; to become somewhat animated.

Gonwyfawl, a. (gonwyf) A little animated.

Gonwyfiad, s. m. (gonwyf) A making, or becoming a little animated.

Göoer, a. (oer) Somewhat cool, or fresh.

Göoeraidd, a. (göoer) Tending to be coolish.

Göoeraiiddrwydd, s. m. (göoeraidd) Freshness.

Göoerfa, s. f.—pl. göoerfeydd (göoer—ma) A cool place, an arbour.

Göoeri, v. a. (göoer) To make rather cool.

Gor, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (or) What is superior, uppermost, or extreme; an origin, or source; an opening; a rim; a border; congealed blood, gore; matter from a wound, pus; a brood. *a.* Superior, extreme, high; broody. *adv.* In the extreme, above, exceedingly, very.—It is used as a prefix in composition.

*Er lledall offwydd a llafr llymaf,
Maf bry i yd gwyddyt rhag i adaf;
Maf Clydno clod-hir canaf i ti,
O'r chod heb or, heb ethaf.*

He would stay the foot with keenest blade, like rushes would fall before his arm; the son of Clydno of immortal fame I will sing to thee, of praise without beginning, without end. Anurvin.

*Owain arwyrain yr oedd, ar lawb
O bybyr gwendloedd.*

Owain the exalted of the boundaries, over all the mighty nations. Cynddelw, i O. ab Iadawg.

Gwerth gwydd or, cydmain a gwerth af nyth: sef a ddyll fod yn ei nyth, podwyr cyw aragaint.

The value of a hatching goose is as much as the value of her nest: there ought to be in her nest twenty-four young ones. Welsh Laws.

Gorad, s. m. (gor—ad) Superior activity.

Goradain, a. (gorad) Great velocity. *a.* Very quick, or nimble. *Gwalch goradain*, a swift hawk.

Ya rhith llew rhag llyw goradain.

Having the appearance of a lion before the quick-moving hunter. Cynddelw.

Gwr goradain gwir a gredai.

The active man that confided in the truth. L. G. Collis.

*Cyst wyf—no'r gwylain;
No'r elion i'r lan; no'r elain i'r coed;
Nog o droed a roed i oradain.*

I am swifter than the sea-mews: than the hind to the plain; than the doe to the grove; than of the foot that is given to the swift of motion. L. G. Collis.

Goraddaw, v. a. (addaw) To promise too much.

Goraddfed, a. (addfed) Over mellow, too ripe.

Goraddfedu, v. n. (goraddfed) To grow too ripe.

Goraddfwyn, a. (addfwyn) Over-friendly, kind

to excess; very benevolent.

Goraddfwyn, a. (addfwyn) Supremely blessed.

Goraddwynaw, v. a. (goraddwyn) To render supremely blessed.

Goraddwynder, s. m. (goraddwyn) Excess of bliss

Goraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gor) A tent for a wound

Goraethawg, a. (goraeth) Tented, in surgery.

Goraethiad, s. m. (goraeth) A tenting a wound.

Goraethu, v. a. (goraeth) To tent a wound.

Goraf, s. m. (gor) Superlative degree of, or the

most excellent. *a.* Superlative, best.

Gorafun, s. m.—pl. t. ion (grafyn) A grudge.

Gorafunaw, v. a. (gorafyn) To grudge, to grumble; to envy; to give or take reluctantly.

Gorafunnaw, a. (gorafun) Grudging, envious.

Gorafuniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorafyn) A grudging, grumbling, or envying; a murmuring, a being unwilling.

Goraig, s. f.—pl. goreigiau (aig) A superior source of production.

Gorair, s. m.—pl. goreirian (gair) An adverb.

Goraith, s. f.—pl. goreithiau (rhaith) What is partly a rule, or law.

Goralw, s. m. (galw) A calling out aloud.

Goralw, v. a. (galw) To call aloud, to hollow.

Eryr Eili, goralw heno!
Am wad gwyr gwynod:
Ef y'ngod, trwm hoed iai!

Eagle of Eili, thou dost call aloud this night; thou dost madden for the blood of men. He is enclosed in wood, and in the thought to me!

Llywarch Hen.

Saf a orag Hiras, goralw ar ei gydymdeithion; a chaeu eu han-nog gyrchu eu gelystion.

What did Hiras do was to call aloud after his friends, and by encouraging them to attack their enemies.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Goralwad, s. m. (goralw) A calling out aloud.

Gorall, s. m. (gall) Superior power, or might.

Gorallt, s. f.—pl. gorelltydd (gallt) An overlook-ing cliff, a steep precipice.

Gorallu, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gorall) Superior power

Gorallu, v. n. (gorall) To be more than able.

Goralluad, s. m. (gorallu) A becoming, or render-ing more than able.

Goralluaw, v. n. (gorallu) To be more than able; to render more than adequate.

Goralluawg, a. (gorallu) That is more than able.

Goralliedd, s. m. (gorallu) Super-capability.

Goraml, a. (aml) Very frequent, superabundant.

Goramlaad, s. m. (goraml) A superabounding.

Goramledd, s. m. (goraml) Superabundance.

Goramlu, v. a. (goraml) To render very abund-ant; to superabound.

Goramlwg, a. (amlwg) Very conspicuous.

Goramlygawl, a. (goramlwg) Tending to make very manifest.

Goramlygiad, s. m. (goramlwg) A making very manifest.

Goramlygu, v. a. (goramlwg) To make very man-ifest, or conspicuous.

Goramhan, s. m. (amhan) Excess of doubt.

Goramhan, v. a. (amhan) To doubt overmuch; to hesitate to excess.

Goramheueeth, s. m. (goramhan) Excess of doubting, or hesitation.

Goranian, s. m. (anian) The highest or superior nature. a. Supernatural.

Goranianawl, a. (goranian) Supernatural.

Goraniander, s. m. (goranian) Supernaturalness.

Goraniannu, v. a. (goranian) To render supernatu-ral; to become supernatural.

Gorarianaid, a. (arianaid) Silvered over.

Gorarianiad, s. m. (arianiad) Argentation.

Gorarianu, v. a. (arianu) To silver over.

Gorarw, a. (garw) Very rough; too rough.

Gorarwedd, s. m. (gorarw) Over-roughness.

Gorasglod, s. pl. aggr. (asglod) Fine shavings.

Gorasgwn, s. m. (aagwn) An excrescence; an ex-crescence in the eye, a haw.

Gorastud, a. (astud) Over-studious, or busy.

Gorastudiaw, v. a. (gorastud) To over study.

Gorastudiwr, s. m.—pl. gorastudwyr (gorastud—gwr) One who studies too much.

Goran, s. m.—pl. goreuon (gor) The superlative, the superlative degree. a. Superlative, best.

Pa beth sydd orau? what is best? gorau wyt ti, thou art the best; o'r gorau, very well, excel-lent; gorau gan i py yr un gynaf yr elo, the sooner he goes the best, is my opinion.

Gorawen, s. f. (awen) A transport, or extatic flow of spirits; joy. Nid oedd na gwen na gorawen arno, there was not a smile, nor joy on his coun-tenance.

Ni'm daw dydd llawen,
Na gair gorawen,
Na gwen, na gwynen,
Am lon gwingar!

No glad day will come to me, nor word of joy, nor smile, nor tranquil face, after the wine-loving chief!

D. ab Iwerddud ab Dafydd.

Gorawenawl, a. (gorawen) Of a joyous flow of spirits; blithesome.

Gorawenu, v. n. (gorawen) To be joyous.

Gorawennus, a. (gorawen) Extatic, transporting.

Gorawennus giyw rhag glaw arglwydd.

A general in full of joy in the presence of a brave lord.

H. ab Owain.

Gorawi, a. (gor) Effectual, effective, successful.

Eiriawl nid gorawi ni gyngalia.

An entreaty that is not effectual will not be agreeable.

Llywarch Hen.

Gorbaid, a. (paid) Totally ceased, or at rest.

Gorbais, s. f.—pl. gorbaisian (pais) Upper coat.

Gorbarch, s. m. (parch) Excess of respect.

Gorbarchu, v. a. (gorbarch) To respect overmuch, to overprize, to overvalue.

Gorbeidrwydd, s. m. (gorbaid) Perfect cessation.

Gorbell, a. (pell) Very far, or distant.

Gorbellig, a. (gorbell) That is very distant.

Gorbella, v. a. (gorbell) To send very distant.

Gorben, s. m.—pl. t. au (pen) Preeminence, su-periority. a. Superior; forward.

Ardwyddaf hael o hil—Einiaw Yrth,
O arth orben aerbost cadogan.

I will exalt the generous one of the race of Einken Yrth, of the boar of preeminence, the piercer of the battle with the shaft of slaughter.

Gwethmair, i O. Gwynedd.

Gorbicrwydd, s. m. (gorbig) Excessive stinging, or pricking; remorse. Gorbicrwydd cydwyrbed, remorse of conscience.

Gorbig, s. f.—pl. t. ion (pig) A sharp point.

Gorbigaw, v. a. (gorbig) To prick severely.

Gorboeth, a. (poeth) Intensely hot; ardent.

Gorboethi, v. a. (gorboeth) To heat intensely.

Gorborth, s. m. (porth) A carrying off.

He bo old fraged friw-goch rlydd,
Llywr orboth byrth heb gynnodd—
Gawd iddaw brieddau trydydd berfod.

Where there is the battle's rage with onsets of wound red, and complete carrying off of movable, without a just, he is wont to fear through the midst of it.

Llywarch Hen, i Eborac.

Gorborthawl, a. (gorborth) Plundering.

Gorborthi, v. a. (gorborth) To carry away rapa-ciously, to plunder.

Gorborthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorborth) A pillag-ing or plundering.

Gorbwyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pwyll) Intimation, a first impression of idea.

Gorbwyllaw, v. a. (gorbwyll) To give a hint or intimation; to have a slight idea, or notion.

Aeth hi ato heb ei orbwylaw, she went to him without giving him notice, or unexpectedly.

Gorbwyllawg, a. (gorbwyll) Having a hint.

Gorbwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorbwyll) An inti-mating, or hinting; intimation.

Gorbwyllig, a. (gorbwyll) Tending to impress an idea, or to intimate.

Gorbwys, s. m. (pwys) A dependence, reliance.

A burw's gorbwys dwys ar Ddau,
Dwy hys i'n clyw—

And placing our serious dependence upon God, through this he will hear us.

Hep. T. Faglin.

Gorbwysaw, v. a. (gorbwys) To rest upon, to de-pend, to rely. Gorbwysaw ar ddaioni, to de-pend upon goodness.

Gwna i'n glairch—
A'i bicton llawn f'w llw,
A'r bawch i orbwysaw.

Make him an old man, with his pointed staff of ash in his hand to rest upon during a fit of coughing.

T. Ll. Del ab Hynd.

Gorbwysawl, a. (gorbwys) Resting upon, depend-ent, relying.

Gorbwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorbwys) A resting upon, a depending.

Gorch, s. f.—pl. t. au (gor) What raises, or is raised round; what encompasses; a fence.

*Ban yd ras i rad i raddion byd—
Ban orch col cad cedaui wron.*

Compassively he distributes his bounty to the corners of the world; encompasses the mound of the fort of battle of the liberal hero.

Gorchmaei, i Rodri.

Gorchadw, v. a. (cadw) To keep very strictly.

Gorchaeath, a. (caeth) Greatly confined, or bound.

*Daw a'm rhodd, rwyd fodd foddylaid,
Rhna dyddan gorchan gorchaeath-faid.*

God will grant me (liberal the manner of thinking) the happy portion of the high-fenced close of the strongly imprisoning clay.

Cynddelin.

Gorchafarwy, s. m. (gorch—afarwy) A surrounding gloom; the evening.

Gorchafedig, a. (gorchaf) Obtained, or raised by superiority; that is made supreme.

Gorchafedd, s. m. (gorchaf) Superiority; supremacy, a state of advancement.

Gorchafad, s. m. (gorchaf) A raising superior; an exalting; a making victorious; a raising over; a becoming superior; an overcoming.

Gorchafaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorchaf) Advancement over; superiority; conquest.

*Fan yd oedi Julian yn rhod of yppyd gwael i fwydd, fe gwael
o law iau: noddodd, yn awyau Daw, ac a ddwyd: Yr awr hon,
O twyll Galleid, ti a gelaist i gorchafaeth!*

When Julian was giving up his miserable ghost, he raised his hands towards the heavens, against God, and said,—at length, O thou Galleid, thou hast obtained the victory!

Marchwg Croyddad.

Gorchafa, v. a. (gorchaf) To raise superior; to make eminent, to exalt; to be exalted; to be superior; to be victorious; to overcome.

*Gorchafodd yw arddhab yn gorchafa gwirionedd, er mwyn chwana-
egw, aw ywau idan y poth adroddedig.*

A hyperbole is a part of rhetoric resting beyond the truth, for the sake of increasing or diminishing the thing in relation.

H. Perri.

Gorchafus, a. (gorchaf) Tending to superiority.

Gorchafuswydd, s. m. (gorchafus) Superiority.

Gorchaled, a. (caled) Very hard, or severe.

*Ni Rallir gair gorchaled,
Ac ni Rhod cawonedd ced.*

We will not speak a severe word, and the planner of battle will not withhold his bounty.

Einion Wen, i Rodri.

Gorchaledu, v. a. (gorchaled) To make over hard.

Gorchall, a. (call) Tending to be overwise

Gorchalledd, s. m. (gorchall) Conceitedness.

Gorcham, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam) An overstride; over-reach of a horse, in pacing.

Gorchamawg, a. (gorcham) Over-striding. *March gorchamawg*, an over-reaching horse.

Gorchamu, v. a. (gorcham) To over-stride; to over-reach the feet.

Gorchan, s. f.—pl. t. au (can) The canon, or fundamental part of song; an incantation; an enchantment.

*Yr adroddid a ddawnt o'i o golofnan y saw gorchan; ac am
hwy i geirir y gorchanau ya ddyddiogion gogylurid, am fod yr
adroddid fel gwlodion dyfed llydant.*

The derivatives all come from the verbs of the nine canons; and therefore the canons are called superiors co-equal in rank, on account of the derivatives being like servants dependent upon them.

Barddas.

Gorchanawg, a. (gorchan) Having a canon, or fundamental rule; under incantation.

Gorchanawl, a. (gorchan) Fundamental, with respect to song; relating to incantation.

Gorchanu, v. a. (gorchan) To incantate; to charm.

Gorcharfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (gorch—ar—man) The roof of the mouth, the palate; the upper jaw.

Gorcharfanedd, s. pl. (gorcharfan) The upper part of the mouth; the palate.

Gorchaw, s. m.—pl. t. on (caw) A great great grandchild, or a child in the fifth degree.

See Traa.

Gorchawdd, s. m.—pl. gorchoddion (cawdd) A superior restraint, that keeps in subjection.

Gorchawn, s. m.—pl. gorchonau (gorch) What rises superior. a. Towering; majestic.

*Gorchawn cyrdd cawmya
Yw gwarchas Cynfelya;
Gorchawn Cynfelya cylyw wydd.*

The majesty of the songs of imprecation is the charm of Cynfelya; the incantation of Cynfelya perceptive of love.

Tallierin.

Gorchegin, s. pl. aggr. (gorch—egin) High-grown seed.

*Pai ni byddwn,
Pai ni gawn,
Tallierin warchan gorchegin.*

Should I, except, in mystic numbers sing,
The potent buds of magic spells would spring.

Tallierin.

Gorcheidwad, s. m.—pl. t. on (ceidwad) A guardian; a keeper.

Gorchelfn, s. m.—pl. t. aint (ceifn) Collateral relationship in the seventh degree. *See Traa.*

Gorcheinlad, s. m.—pl. gorcheinlaid (gorchan) An inchanter; a charmer; a magician.

Gorcheinlaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorchan) Incantation; enchantment; necromancy.

Gorchelthiw, a. (gorchaeath) Greatly confined.

Gorchest, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cest) That is above comprehension; an enigma; a question; a great exploit, a feat, an extraordinary thing; excellency. *Careg orchest*, a feat stone, or a stone that is thrown to display strength. *Ni ofynaf iti orchest*, I will not ask of thee an enigma.

Dyna iti orchest, there is a feat for thee!

Gorchestawl, a. (gorchest) Uncomprehended; extraordinary; questionable, or unexplained; enigmatical; excellent.

Gorchestwawd, s. m. (gorchest—gwawd) An enigmatical expression; an enigma.

Gorchestedd, s. m. (gorchest) What is not clearly comprehensible; an exploit.

Gorchestiad, s. m. (gorchest) A making enigmatical; a performing an exploit.

Gorchestu, v. a. (gorchest) To make an enigma; to perform an exploit.

Gorchfannad, s. m. (gorchfant) The upper jaw.

Gorchfanedd, s. m. (gorchfan) Upper jaw.

Gorchfant, s. m.—pl. gorchfannau (gorch—mant) The upper jaw.

Gorchfyg, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorch—myg) The act of getting the better, or subduing.

Gorchfygadwy, a. (gorchfyg) Vincible.

Gorchfygawl, a. (gorchfyg) Vanquishing.

Gorchfygedig, a. (gorchfyg) Vanquished.

*Rhoddas Meurig ran o'r Alban i'r holl orchfygedig, a ddo-
boedd gydd a Rodric, i browyllaw yddi.*

Meurig gave a part of Scotland to the vanquished people who came with Rodric to dwell therein.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Gorchfygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorchfyg) A vanquishing, or overcoming; a discomfiture.

Gorchfygu, v. a. (gorchfyg) To overcome, to vanquish, to conquer.

*Tri pheth a orchfygodd Loegr: cynnwys dyethriad, rhyddid
carcharorion, ac ariwreg y gwr moel.*

Three things subdued England: receiving strangers, liberating prisoners, and giving presents to the bald person.

Triodd.

Gorchfygwr, s. m.—pl. gorchfygwyr (gorchfyg—gwr) A vanquisher, a subduer.

Gorchoddion, s. pl. aggr. (gorchawdd) Superior powers; potentates.

Gorchordd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cordd) A superior circle; a high, or splendid retinue.

*Et goren gwen—
Hyd lifael, o!if Gwennhywon;
Hyd weryd wryd orchorddon.*

He is the best of heroes as far as Elfael, the station of the men of Gwen; as far as the region of the patriots of virtue.

Cynddelw, m. Cadwallon.

*Agored i lys i les allwyon—
Yn muchedd gwledig gwlad orchorddon.*

Open is his court for the benefit of the sons of harmony, through the whole life of the sovereign of the country of *sanctified patriots*.

Cynddelw, m. Cadwallon.

*Rhyddyrild fy ngerdd—
Yn aghynghest gorchest gorchorddon.*

My muse will glow in the meeting for the exploit amongst *de-cynddelw* of the country.

Gorchrain, s. m. (crain) That is placed very low, or prostrate. **a. Very low, or prostrate.**

*Oeddynt—
Arglodig arglywyddi orchrain.*

They were high-famed lords that are lowly laid. Cynddelw.

Gorchrawn, s. m. (crawn) A great collection, or accumulation.

Gorchreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorchrain) A being very low, or prostrate.

Gorchreiniaw, v. a. (gorchrain) To prostrate, or lay very low.

Gorchreiniawl, a. (gorchrain) Placed very low.

Gorchronawl, a. (gorchrawn) Greatly collecting.

Gorchroni, v. a. (gorchrawn) To aggregate much.

Gorchroniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorchrawn) A collecting greatly; a vast aggregation.

Gorchrwn, a. (crwm) That bends, or bows much.

Gorchryd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cryd) Great shivering.

Gorchrydawl, a. (gorchryd) Apt to quake much.

Gorchrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorchryd) A shivering excessively; a great trepidation.

Gorchrydu, v. a. (gorchryd) To shiver greatly.

Gorchrymawl, a. (gorchrwm) Bowing greatly.

Gorchrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorchrwm) A bowing, or bending greatly.

Gorchrymu, v. a. (gorchrwm) To bow greatly.

Gorchryu, s. m. (cryn) Excess of trembling.

Gorchrynawl, a. (gorchryn) Greatly agitated.

Gorchryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorchryn) A trembling excessively.

Gorchrynu, v. a. (gorchryn) To tremble much; to be greatly agitated.

Gorchru, v. a. (gorch) To rise round; to raise round; to fence round.

Gorchudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cadd) An envelope, a covering, a cover.

Gorchuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorchudd) A covering over, or enveloping; a disguising.

Gorchuddiaw, v. a. (gorchudd) To envelope, to cover over, to cover, to disguise.

Gorchuddiawg, a. (gorchudd) Enveloped, covered over; disguised.

Gorchuddiawl, a. (gorchudd) Tending to envelope, or to cover over; disguising.

Gorchuddiedig, a. (gorchudd) Enveloped.

Gorchuddiedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorchuddiedig) The state of being covered over.

Gorchuddiedigawl, a. (gorchuddiedig) Tending to become enveloped.

Gorchuddiwr, s. m.—pl. gorchuddwyr (gorchudd—gwr) One who covers over; a disguiser.

Gorchwai, a. (chwal) Very brisk, or nimble.

Gorchwant, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwant) Excess of desire, lust.

Gorchwelad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorchwai) A making, or becoming very brisk.

Gorchweiaw, v. a. (gorchwai) To endue with great briskness; to become very nimble.

Gorchweiawl, a. (gorchwai) Tending to make, or become very brisk.

Gorchwidr, a. (chwidr) Very giddy, or fickle.

Gorchwidrad, s. m. (gorchwidr) A making to move wildly; a becoming very giddy.

Gorchwidraw, v. a. (gorchwidr) To make very giddy; to become very giddy.

Gorchwidrawl, a. (gorchwidr) Tending to be very giddy.

Gorchwidredd, s. m. (gorchwidr) Excess of giddiness, or fickle motion.

Gorchwil, s. f. (chwil) A cautious glance.

Gorchwilliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorchwil) A looking about with earnestness, or caution.

Gorchwillaw, v. a. (gorchwil) To look about continually.

Gorchwillawg, a. (gorchwil) To glance cautiously; to look about much.

Gorchwillwr, s. m.—pl. gorchwillwyr (gorchwil—gwr) One who looks about cautiously.

Gorchwim, s. m.—pl. t. iau (chwm) A quick motion, a sudden emotion.

Gorchwimiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorchwim) A moving quickly; a starting suddenly.

Gorchwimiaw, v. a. (gorchwim) To move suddenly, to be all in motion.

Gorchwimiawl, a. (gorchwim) Full of motion.

Gorchwimiwr, s. m.—pl. gorchwimiwyr (gorchwim—gwr) One full of motion.

Gorchwir, s. m. (gorch—gwr) An explicit truth.

Gorchwiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorchwir) An attesting, asserting; attestation.

Gorchwiriaw, v. a. (gorchwir) To attest, to verify

Gorchwiriawl, a. (gorchwir) Tending to verify.

Gorchwiriadig, a. (gorchwiriad) Attested, verified

Gorchwiriwr, s. m.—pl. gorchwiriwyr (gorchwir—gwr) A verifier, an attester.

Gorchwith, a. (chwith) Very awkward, clumsy, or untoward.

Gorchwithaw, v. a. (gorchwith) To make very awkward, or untoward.

Gorchwithawl, a. (gorchwith) Tending to make very awkward.

Gorchwithiad, s. m. (gorchwith) A making, or becoming very awkward.

Gorchwithig, a. (gorchwith) Very untoward.

Gorchwiw, s. f.—pl. t. iau (chwiw) A quick turn, or whirl.

Gorchwiwiad, s. m. (gorchwiw) A turning, or whirling rapidly.

Gorchwiwiaw, v. a. (gorchwiw) To whirl quickly.

Gorchwiwiawl, a. (gorchwiw) Whirling rapidly, of a quick circular motion.

Gorchwag, s. m. (cwag) A dead or heavy sleep.

Gorchwy, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gorch) An overwhelm

Nid gorchwy eio modelwus.

The profit of a reaper is not over-much. D. ab Gwilym.

Gorchwy, v. a. (gorch) To overwhelm.

*Nesud bodd dewr-walch gwledig dair
Dywarchen, neu'm gorchwy rhwy tragar!*

Is not the grave of the brave hawk the banquet of the earth clad, for the chief of tumult am I not overwhelmed!

Frydydd Brychan.

Gorchwyad, s. m. (gorchwy) An overwhelming.

Gorchwyaw, v. a. (gorchwy) To overwhelm.

Gorchwyawl, a. (gorchwy) Overwhelming.

Gorchwyd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (chwyd) A vomit.

Gorchwydawl, a. (gorchwyd) Tending to vomit excessively.

Gorchwydiad, s. m. (gorchwyd) A vomiting much.

Gorchwyda, *v. a.* (*gorchwyd*) To vomit severely.
Gorchwydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*chwydd*) A great fall.
Gorchwydd, *a.* (*chwydd*) Greatly fallen.

*Yn Tewdr, diweddwr Dean,
 Bwydr orchwydd, ni orchuddi dyuan,
 Nac arian, nac ar yn adnau!*

*The descendant of Tewdr, the last man of the south, greatly
 fallen in battle, no jewels cover him, nor silver, nor gold in the
 tomb!*
Cyunddu, i'r orchwydd Rhys.

Gorchwydd, *s. m.* (*chwydd*) A great swelling.
Gorchwyddaw, *v. a.* (*gorchwydd*) To fall greatly.
Gorchwyddaw, *s. m.* (*gorchwydd*) To swell much.
Gorchwyddawl, *a.* (*gorchwydd*) Apt to fall greatly.
Gorchwyddawl, *a.* (*gorchwydd*) Apt to swell much.
Gorchwyddiad, *s. m.* (*gorchwydd*) A falling greatly.
Gorchwyddiad, *s. m.* (*gorchwydd*) A swelling much.
Gorchwyf, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*chwyf*) A great motion; a revolving swiftly.

Gorchwyfaw, *v. a.* (*gorchwyf*) To make a great motion, to revolve rapidly.

Gorchwyfawl, *a.* (*gorchwyf*) Swiftly moving.

Gorchwyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*gorchwyf*) A moving or revolving swiftly.

Gorchwyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (*chwyl*) A superior turn, course, or revolution; what is more particularly going on; a concern, business, or employment; work or labour. *Yr orchwyl*, the superior revolution, or circle; the year.

*Y ferch, o'r fynachling fawr,
 Wreddu orchwyl ddolwr-chwies.*

The fair one of the stone monastery, of happy employ and chaste condition.
D. ab Gwilym.

Gorchwyl, *a.* (*gorch—gwyl*) Very bashful.

Gorchwylaw, *v. a.* (*gorchwyl*) To move in rotation; to be engaged in business.

Gorchwylawg, *a.* (*gorchwyl*) That is supremely revolving; that is more immediately going on; much engaged in business.

Gorchwylidy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*gorchwyl—ty*) A house for the transaction of business.

Gorchwylledd, *s. m.* (*gorch—gwyl*) Great bashfulness, shamefacedness, or modesty; a look expressing great veneration.

Gorchwylfa, *s. f.*—*pl. gorchwylfeydd* (*gorchwyl—ma*) A place of business.

Gorchwylgar, *a.* (*gorchwyl*) Bustling, or busy.

Gorchwylgarwch, *s. m.* (*gorchwyl*) Bustlingness.

Gorchwylhad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*gorchwyl*) An executing a business, or concern.

Gorchwyliaeth, *s. m.* (*gorchwyl*) A transaction.

Gorchwyliaw, *v. a.* (*gorchwyl*) To revolve above; to negotiate, to transact business, to operate.

Gorchwylwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gorchwylwyr* (*gorchwyl—gwr*) One who transacts business.

Gorchwylus, *a.* (*gorchwyl*) Apt to be bashful.

Gorchwylusrwydd, *s. m.* (*gorchwylus*) Great bashfulness, shamefacedness.

Gorchwylydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*gorchwyl*) One that is in the act of turning; one that is doing, or in action; a gerund, in grammar.

Gorchwylyddiaeth, *s. m.* (*gorchwylydd*) Factorship.
Gorchwylaid, *s. m.* (*cwyr*) Wild English clary; also called *gorchwylgydd*.

Gorchwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*chwyth*) Violent gust.

Gorchwythawl, *a.* (*gorchwyth*) Hard-blowing.

Gorchwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*gorchwyth*) A blowing violently, or in gusts.

Gorchwythu, *v. a.* (*gorchwyth*) To blow much.

Gorchwyfant, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cy—mant*) Palate.

Gorchyfarwy, *s. m.* (*gorchafarwy*) The dusk of the evening, the twilight.

Gorchyferwy, *s. m.* (*gorchafarwy*) Twilight.

Gorchyflym, *a.* (*cyflym*) Very nimble or agile.

Gorchyflymder, *s. m.* (*gorchyflym*) Great nimbleness, or activity.

Gorchyflymiad, *s. m.* (*gorchyflym*) A making, or becoming very nimble.

Gorchyflymu, *v. a.* (*gorchyflym*) To make very quick, or nimble; to become very quick.

Gorchyfnai, *s. m.*—*pl. gorchyfnieaint* (*cyfnai*) A relation in the eighth degree of descent. *See* *Tras*.

Gorchyfran, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyfran*) Super-proportion; that is over a share.

Gorchyfranawl, *a.* (*gorchyfran*) Super-proportioned.

Gorchyfraniad, *s. m.* (*gorchyfran*) The allotting an over-proportion.

Gorchyfrannu, *v. a.* (*gorchyfran*) To over-proportion; to allot what is over a share.

Gorchyfrif, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (*cyfrif*) An over-reckoning.

Gorchyfrif, *v. a.* (*cyfrif*) To over-reckon.

Gorchyfrifiad, *s. m.* (*gorchyfrif*) The act of over-reckoning.

Gorchymaint, *adv.* (*cymaint*) So very great.

Gorchymmyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*cymmyn*) An injunction, a precept, a command, a commandment.

Gaawd as tyr gast orchymmyn.

He is used to it who breaks a hundred commandments. Adage.

Cas a wypo gyfrith Ddu, o'i orchymmynion, ac a ddadlen yn eu berbyn er gwobr.

Odious is he who knows the law of God, and his commandments, and who will argue against them for a reward. Adage.

Gorchymmyn, *v. a.* (*cymmyn*) To command.

Gorchymmynawl, *a.* (*gorchymmyn*) Mandatory, imperative; preceptive.

Gorchymmynedig, *a.* (*gorchymmyn*) Commanded.
Gorchymmynediggaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*gorchymmynedig*) The act of commanding.

Gorchymmynedigawl, *a.* (*gorchymmynedig*) Peremptory, mandatory.

Gorchymmyngar, *a.* (*gorchymmyn*) Peremptory.
Gorchymmyngarwch, *s. m.* (*gorchymmyngar*) Peremptoriness, dogmaticalness.

Gorchymmyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*gorchymmyn*) A commanding, or enjoining.

Gorchymmynwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gorchymmynwyr* (*gorchymmyn—gwr*) One who commands.

Gorchynan, *s. m.* (*cynan*) Great loquacity.

Clywer—

Gorchynan gogorid gwsgawd calchodded.

There will be heard the loud loquacity of a train clad in pointed armour.
Cyunddu.

Gorchynanawl, *a.* (*gorchynan*) Over-loquacious.
Gorchynaniad, *s. m.* (*gorchynan*) A being over-loquacious; a talking over-much.

Gorchynanu, *v. a.* (*gorchynan*) To talk over-much.

Gorchysgawl, *a.* (*gorchwag*) Apt to sleep heavily.

Gorchysgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*gorchwag*) An over-sleeping; a sleeping heavily.

Gorchysgu, *v. a.* (*gorchwag*) To cause a dead sleep; to sleep very heavily; to be lethargic.

Gorchythradd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cythradd*) Excess of affliction, or agitation.

Gorchythraddaw, *v. a.* (*gorchythradd*) To afflict, or disturb to excess.

Gorchythraddawl, *a.* (*gorchythradd*) Greatly agitating, tending to disturb excessively.

Gorchythraddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*gorchythradd*) A disturbing excessively.

Gorchywraiu, *a.* (*cywraiu*) Very accurate.

Gorchyweiniad, *s. m.* (gorchywrain) A making very accurate, a being very ingenious.
 Gorchyweiniaw, *v. a.* (gorchywrain) To render very accurate, or correct.
 Gorchyweiniawl, *a.* (gorchywrain) Very accurate.
 Gordaen, *s. m.* (taen) A spread, or sprinkle over.
 Gordaenawl, *a.* (gordaen) Tending to overspread.
 Gordaeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (gordaen) An over-spreading.
 Gordaenu, *v. a.* (gordaen) To overspread.
 Gordaith, *s. f.*—*pl.* gordaithiau (taith) A great or tedious journey.
 Gordal, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (tal) A making satisfaction over, or before; an overpaying; an ordeal.

*Cystal am ordal i mi
 Dwywaith fyned at Dewi,
 A phe delw-a—i Rufein.*

Equally good for me, for an ordeal, is to go twice to Dewi, as if I were to come to Rome. *I. ab R. ab Iwan Lloyd.*

Gordaledig, *a.* (gordal) Being over-paid, or paid in advance; put to the ordeal.
 Gordaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (gordal) An over-paying; a paying before; a putting to the ordeal.
 Gordalu, *v. a.* (gordal) To overpay; to satisfy before; to try by the ordeal.
 Gordalydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gordal) One who overpays; one who pays in advance; one who takes the ordeal.
 Gordardd, *s. m.* (tardd) A springing or breaking out to excess.
 Gordarddawl, *a.* (gordardd) Tending to spring, or shoot out to excess.
 Gordarddiad, *s. m.* (gordardd) A springing, or breaking out overmuch.
 Gordarddu, *v. a.* (gordardd) To spring greatly.
 Gordasg, *a.* (tasg) An excessive task, an overtask.
 Gordasgawl, *a.* (gordasg) Being too great a task.
 Gordasgiad, *s. m.* (gordasg) A tasking overmuch.
 Gordasgu, *v. a.* (gordasg) To task excessively.
 Gordaw, *s. m.* (taw) That is over-silent, or tacit.
 Gordawel, *a.* (tawel) Very calm, or serene.
 Gordawelawg, *a.* (gordawel) Abounding with calmness in a great degree.
 Gordawelliad, *s. m.* (gordawel) A becoming very calm, or serene.
 Gordawelu, *v. a.* (gordawel) To make very calm; to become very serene.
 Gordawiad, *s. m.* (gordaw) A being very silent.
 Gordelhiad, *s. m.* (gordaith) A journeying to excess, a travelling over-much.
 Gordeithlaw, *v. a.* (gordaith) To travel over-much, to travel to excess.
 Gordeithlawi, *a.* (gordaith) Travelling to excess.
 Gordew, *a.* (tew) Over-thick, thick to excess.
 Gordewi, *v. a.* (gordaw) To be over-silent.
 Gordirion, *a.* (tirion) Over-kind; very pleasant.
 Gordirionawl, *a.* (gordirion) Tending to be over-kind; tending to be very pleasant.
 Gordirioni, *v. a.* (gordirion) To become over-kind; to be very pleasant.
 Gordirioniad, *s. m.* (gordirion) A becoming over-kind; a becoming very pleasant.
 Gordirionwch, *s. m.* (gordirion) Over-kindness.
 Gordon, *s. f.* (ton) An outer coat, or skin; the epidermis, or scarf-skin.
 Gordônawl, *a.* (gordon) Relating to the outer skin, or epidermis.
 Gordoni, *v. a.* (gordon) To take off the upper skin, to peel the surface.
 Gordônliad, *s. m.* (gordon) A peeling the surface.
 Gordreth, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (treth) An over-tax.

Gordrethawl, *a.* (gordreth) Taxed to excess.
 Gordrethiad, *s. m.* (gordreth) An overtaking.
 Gordrethu, *v. a.* (gordreth) To overtax.
 Gordrin, *s. m.* (trin) Excess of business.
 Gordriniad, *s. m.* (gordrin) A being engaged to excess; a bustling overmuch.
 Gordriniaw, *v. a.* (gordrin) To toll to excess.
 Gordriniawl, *a.* (gordrin) Over-toiling, overbusy.
 Gordrist, *a.* (trist) Over-sad; very pensive.
 Gordristiad, *s. m.* (gordrist) A becoming very pensive; a rendering very sad.
 Gordristiawl, *a.* (gordrist) Tending to make, or become, very dejected.
 Gordristiaw, *v. a.* (gordrist) To make very sad; to become very dejected.
 Gordristwch, *s. m.* (gordrist) Sadness to excess.
 Gordro, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (tro) An excessive turn.
 Gordrôad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gordro) A turning excessively.
 Gordrôawl, *a.* (gordro) Turning excessively.
 Gordrôl, *v. a.* (gordro) To turn to excess.
 Gordrom, *a.* (*f. of* gordrwm) Very heavy.
 Gordrosawl, *a.* (trosawl) Chasing greatly.
 Gordrosl, *v. a.* (trosl) To drive, or chase excessively, to over-drive.
 Gordrosiad, *s. m.* (trosiad) A chasing much.
 Gordruth, *s. m.* (truth) Excess of adulation.
 Gordruthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gordruth) A fawning to excess, an overweening.
 Gordruthiaw, *v. a.* (gordruth) To flatter overmuch to fawn excessively.
 Gordruthawl, *a.* (gordruth) Overweening.
 Gordruthiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gordruthwyr (gordruth—gwr) A great flatterer.
 Gordrwm, *a.* (trwm) Very heavy, very sad.
 Gordrymâd, *s. m.* (gordrwm) A rendering very heavy; a becoming very heavy.
 Gordrymawl, *a.* (gordrwm) Tending to be very heavy or weighty.
 Gordrymân, *v. a.* (gordrwm) To make very heavy; to become very heavy.
 Gordrymyder, *s. m.* (gordrwm) Excess of heaviness.
 Gordudd, *s. m.* (tudd) An outer covering or case.
 Gorduddaw, *v. a.* (gordudd) To cover over.
 Gorduddawl, *a.* (gordudd) Overcovering.
 Gordudded, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gordudd) An overcover.
 Gorduddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gordudd) An over-covering, a covering over.
 Gordwf, *s. m.* (twf) An overgrowth; a super-existence.
 Gordwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (twy) Strict order.
 Gordwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gordwy) An over-ruling, an ordering strictly.
 Gordwyaw, *v. a.* (gordwy) To over-rule.
 Gordwyawl, *a.* (gordwy) Over-ruling.
 Gordwyll, *s. m.* (twyll) Great deception.
 Gordwyllaw, *v. a.* (gordwyll) To deceive greatly.
 Gordwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gordwyll) A deceiving greatly.
 Gordwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (twyth) Excess of spring, or elasticity.
 Gordwythaw, *v. a.* (gordwyth) To make too elastic, or springing.
 Gordwythawl, *a.* (gordwyth) Over-elastic.
 Gordwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gordwyth) A rendering over-elastic.
 Gordyfawl, *a.* (gordwf) Tending to overgrow.
 Gordyfiad, *s. m.* (gordwf) An overgrowing.
 Gordyfu, *v. n.* (gordwf) To overgrow, to become overgrown.
 Gordyn, *s. m.* (tyu) A smart pluck, or pull.

Gordynawl, a. (gordyn) Drawing excessively.
Gordynfa, s. f.—pl. gordynfeydd (gordyn) An over-tension; excess of draught.
Gordyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gordyn) A plucking, a pulling smartly.
Gordynnu, v. a. (gordyn) To pluck smartly.
Gordynwyr, s. m.—pl. gordynwyr (gordyn—gwr) One who pulls smartly, a plucker.
Gordywyll, a. (tywyll) Excessively dark.
Gordywylliad, s. m. (gordywyll) A darkening overmuch.
Gordywyllu, v. a. (gordywyll) To over-darken.
Gordd, s. f.—pl. t. au (gor) An impetus; a beetle; a mallet; a churn-staff.
Gordd, a. (gor) Impetuous, ardent; earnest.
Gorddail, s. pl. aggr. (dail) Exterior leaves.
Gorddal, s. m. (dál) An upholding.
Gorddal, v. a. (dál) To uphold, to sustain.

—Arglwydd,
 Oaid gorddail awyr a cer?

The Lord, dost he not uphold the sky and the stars?
Meigant, i Gwynedd.

Gorddalgar, a. (gorddal) Tending to uphold.
Gorddaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorddal) An upholding.
Gorddaliedig, a. (gorddal) Upholden, supported.
Gorddaly, v. a. (gorddal) To uphold, to sustain.
Gorddan, s. f.—pl. t. au (gordd) A little mallet.
Gorddara, s. m.—pl. t. au (darn) An exterior piece.
Gorddawd, s. m.—pl. gorddodau (gordd) An impulse; an effect; a stroke of a beetle, or mallet.

Tair hys gwlod a chyfraith amrybol os cynnal, parh gorddawd ac mawrdd gwr yr os ei awyrdyr: un Powys; un Caer lleon ar Wyg, oed, un Morgawg a Deheubarth; ac un Gwynedd.

There are three courts of the country and law variously constituted, in respect to effect and character of the functionaries of court and its officers: the one of Powys; the one of Chertion upon Uch, or Morgawg and South Wales; and that of Gwynedd.
Tyfedd Dyffwal.

Gorddawl, a. (gordd) Impulsive, propellant.
Gorddawn, s. m.—pl. gorddoniau (dawn) A superior gift, or endowment; herb of grace, or rue.
Gorddorch, s. f.—pl. gordd-dyrch (gordd—torch) A collar, a chain, or torque for the neck.

Gwing o hall eidd eidd am dano, a gordd-dorch aar am ei fwrwgl.
 A garment of red velvet was upon him, and a golden wreath round his neck.
Br. M. Wledig—Mabingion.

Gorddeiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorddail) A producing the outer leaves.
Gorddeiliaw, v. a. (gorddail) To produce the outer leaves.
Gorddeiliawg, a. (gorddail) Having outer leaves.
Gordden, s. f.—pl. t. au (gordd—en) Impulse of necessity; destiny.

Yn wir dymst dyn dra Hafren,
 Wrth ddodda Frydain breudd gordden,
 Llwy tywydd hwydd, llwys ei echen.

Truly a man shall come from beyond Havren, by inheriting Britain a king of destiny, a mild ruler of armies, of numerous progeny.
Tolluain, ym. Lludd.

Mae gwne gwledig
 Mawr ei ordenn;
 Mawr ddaw rhen,
 Rhos gwynedd o hili Adan!

Bliss the patriot youth of mighty destiny; great God the moving principle! a glorious portion of the race of Adam.
Tolluain, Llwyg Alexander.

Gordden, a. (gordd) Impulsive of necessity, or impelling as a principle. *Cyfraith ordenn, law of necessity.*

O Dêw gordden,
 A Dew rhen,
 Rex mercedis,
 Herod gwydd,
 Ni he gwydd,
 Yn agnitionem.

O fair-impelling God, and God the moving principle, king of the chosen of propitiation, the cruel Herod was not oppressive in the shroud of death.
Tolluain, Llwyg Mosen.

Trae ormail orment ormes tofrudd gawr;
 Gorddwy llawr gordden add!

Ravaging force of the excess of molestation of the elyzer in the about; the burden of the ground in the victorious chief!
Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.

Gwyr y beam ygyd am god ordenn;
 Nid ym kyd am fudd am foddau gwen.

We are men who have been unanimous for necessary treasure; we are not unanimous for the benefit of possessing the fair one.
Cynddelw, m. Nyrdd Ffled.

Gorddenawl, a. (gordden) Necessitating.
Gorddeniad, s.—pl. t. au (gordden) Necessitation.
Gorddennu, v. a. (gordden) To impel by necessity, or instinct, to necessitate.

Nid cymmhawys i'r nef na bo trech ar a'i gordden.

We is not meet for heaven that is not master of what allures him.
Corgylwyn Catwg.

Gordderch, s. e.—pl. t. ion (gordd—erch) A paramour; an adulterer; a concubine. *Mab gordderch, a bastard son.*

O derfudd gent mab i wrang o'i gwr prawd, a gent mab arall o'i gordderch.

If a child should be born to a woman by her married husband, and another child born by her paramour.
Welsh Lewis.

Ni chawn fod yn ordderch yt.

I could not get to be the object of thy love. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gordderchad, s. m.—pl. t. on (gordderch) One making love, or wooing; a fornicator.
Gordderchawl, a. (gordderch) Wooing, adulterous.
Gordderchferch, s. f.—pl. t. ed (gordderch—merch) A concubine.
Gordderchfun, s. f. (gordderch—bun) A concubine.
Gordderchiad, s. m. (gordderch) A wooing; a committing the act of concubinage or of adultery.

Gwedy hwnw y gwledychal Elystan ei fab yntas, yr hwn a gawdd o ordderchad.

After that Elystan his son also reigned, whom he begat by concubinage.
Brut y Breton.

Gordderchu, v. a. (gordderch) To seek one's love and affection; to woo; to play the wanton.

Frid awydd gordderchu pryd aer;
 Fridach wedd y prioder.

A meritorious office to see the image of the stars; more meritorious when marriage has taken place.
G. Trw.

Mi a si i ordderchu droedd ti, ebal y forwyn wrth yr iarlles.
 I will go to make overtures for thee, said the maiden to the lady.
H. O. ab Urian—Mabingion.

Gordderchwas, s. m.—pl. gordderchwels (gordderch—guas) A paramour.

Llengel merch a'i gordderchwas,
 Llawn o glod, ydy'r llyra glau.

The sheltering veil of a maid and her lover in the green grove abounding with praise.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r Bedw.

Gordderchwawd, s. m. (gordderch—gwawd) Love encomiastic, love-song.

Gordderchwyr, s. m.—pl. gordderchwyr (gordderch—gwr) A paramour; one who courts.
Gordderchwraig, s. f.—pl. gordderchwreigedd (gordderch—gwraig) A concubine.

Gorddestl, a. (destl) Over-trim, over-neat.
Gorddestledd, s. m. (gorddestl) The state of being over-trimmed.

Gorddestliad, s. m. (gorddestl) A trimming out to excess.

Gorddestlin, v. a. (gorddestl) To trim overmuch.
Gorddestlin, a. (gorddestl) Decked overmuch.
Gorddethawl, a. (dethawl) Very select.
Gorddethawl, v. a. (dethawl) To select.
Gorddetholi, v. a. (gorddethawl) To select.
Gorddetholiad, s. m. (gorddethawl) A selecting in a superior degree.

Gorddetholrwydd, *s. m.* (gorddethawl) A select-
edness in a superior degree.

Gorddetholwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gorddetholwyr (gor-
ddethawl—gwr) The choicest man.

Gorddewis, *s. m.* (dewis) Nice selection.

Gorddewisaw, *v. a.* (gorddewis) To select over-
nicely.

Gorddewisawl, *a.* (gorddewis) Very select.

Gorddewisiad, *s. m.* (gorddewis) A selecting
over-nicely.

Gorddewr, *a.* (dewr) Brave or bold to excess.

Gorddewredd, *s. m.* (gorddewr) Excess of bra-
very.

Gorddewri, *v. n.* (gorddewr) To be over brave.

Gorddi, *v. a.* (gordd) To impel, to propel.

Gorddiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (gordd) An impelling.

Gorddial, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (dial) Excess of revenge.

Gorddial, *v. a.* (dial) To revenge to excess.

Gorddialedd, *s. m.* (gorddial) Excess of revenge.

Gorddialeddgar, *a.* (gorddialedd) Apt to be too
revengeful.

Gorddialeddiad, *s. m.* (gorddialedd) A revenging
to excess.

Gorddialeddu, *v. a.* (gorddialedd) To revenge to
excess.

Gorddialiad, *s. m.* (gorddial) An over revenging.

Gorddialu, *v. a.* (gorddial) To revenge to excess.

Gorddiant, *s. m.*—*pl.* gorddiannau (gordd) An
impulsion, or propulsion.

Gorddiawg, *a.* (diawg) Over idle, or slothful.
Gorddiogion, slothful ones.

Gorddibed, *s. m.* (dib) An outskirt, or extremity.

Pan fal arf am farf a fwrdd,
Yn nghoedd gorfywyr yn gorddibed Lloegr.
A llygre ei threfod.

When there should be a weapon thrown round the board con-
spicuously I would strive to be in skirting the bound of Lloegr,
and running its habitation. *Hywel ab Owain.*

Gorddiberth, *s. m.* (dib—erth) What blasts the
extremity. *a.* Blasting the extremities.

Bu—
Gwynt gorddiberth
Ar ddol a gwydd.

There was wind blasting the tops, upon leaves and trees.
Taliesin, Ple yr Aft.

Gorddibl, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (dibl) An outskirt.

Huarwar mab Aflawn a nodes ei wala ar Arthur yn i gyfarwa,
trydydd gorddiblan Cernyw.

Huarwar the son of Aflawn first his sufficiency of recompense ap-
peared on Arthur to be the third of the outskirts of Cornwall.
H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Gorddiblaw, *v. a.* (gorddibl) To make outskirts.

Gorddiblawg, *a.* (gorddibl) Having outskirts.

Gorddiblad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (gorddibl) A making
an outskirt.

Gorddibyn, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. ion (dibyn) What over-
hangs; an overhanging precipice.

Gorddibynawl, *a.* (gorddibyn) Overhanging.

Gorddibyniad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (gorddibyn) An
overhanging, or over-impending.

Gorddibynn, *v. a.* (gorddibyn) To overhang.

Gorddichell, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. ion (dichell) A superior
stratagem, or cunning.

Gorddichellgar, *a.* (gorddichell) Over-cunning.

Gorddichelllad, *s. c.*—*pl.* t. au (gorddichell) An
acting over craftily; a being very wily.

Gorddichellu, *v. a.* (gorddichell) To act over-cun-
ningly; to be crafty overmuch.

Gorddichlyn, *a.* (dichlyn) Assiduous to excess.

Gorddichlynedd, *s. m.* (gorddichlyn) Over-as-
siduousness, diligence to excess.

Gorddichlynu, *v. n.* (gorddichlyn) To be over as-
siduous, to be industriously to excess.

Gorddichon, *v. n.* (dichon) To be more than able;
to be over adequate.

Gorddichonawl, *a.* (gorddichon) Being more than
able; over-adequate.

Gorddichoni, *v. n.* (gorddichon) To be more than
able; to be over-adequate.

Gorddichwant, *a.* (dichwant) Unambitious to
excess; extremely void of desire.

Gorddifant, *s. m.*—*pl.* gorddifannau (difant) Utter
deletion, or annihilation. *a.* Utterly deleted.

Gorddifannawl, *a.* (gorddifant) Tending to de-
lete, or to obliterate utterly.

Gorddifanniad, *s. m.* (gorddifant) Utter deletion,
or obliteration; a vanishing entirely.

Gorddifanw, *a.* (difanw) Being beyond an evan-
escent or fleeting state.

Neud gorddifanw hoes hodi, abar lleddgyn;
Neud gorddifant hyst gwynt gwrth donair!

How beyond a fleeting state is the flash of life, like the passing
guest; doth not the course of the wind annihilate the opposing
wave! *Cynddelw, m. Rhyd Pledd.*

Gorddifenwad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (gorddifanw) A
being beyond vanishing; utter annihilation.

Gorddifennawl, *a.* (gorddifanw) Annihilating.

Gorddifenw, *v. a.* (gorddifanw) To delete utterly.

Gorddifwng, *s. m.* (difwng) Superior constancy.
a. Very free from wavering; very steadfast.

Ysyrn arglwydd gwedd gorddifwng ei far
Gorddwy heb awy hyswng.

To me there is an ardent lord, whose wrath is ever constant,
who will not be silenced by the violence of any wind.
Cynddelw, i Penwynnyu.

Trydded welygordd, trydar orddifwng,
lorwcirihlawn, i farhianw esgar.

The third fairy stock, a constant tomak, the men of lorwerth,
to chase the foe. *Cynddelw, i Wol. Fawr.*

Gorddig, *a.* (dig) Excessively angry; very irrita-
ble. *Gwraig orddig*, an outrageous woman.

Al y brenin Harri y pedwerydd yn orddig wrthynai, so yn orthym-
awr creulawn arnynt.

King Henry the Fourth became greatly enraged against them,
and a cruel oppressor over them. *C. Edwards, Hanes y Fydd.*

Gorddigawn, *s. m.* (digawn) A redundancy. *a.*
Redundant; overmuch.

Gorddigiad, *s. m.* (gorddig) A making extremely
angry; excess of irritation.

Gorddiglaw, *v. a.* (gorddig) To irritate to excess.

Gorddiglawi, *a.* (gorddig) Extremely irritating.

Gorddigonedd, *s. m.* (gorddigawn) Superfluity.

Gorddigoni, *v. a.* (gorddigawn) To over-satiate.

Gorddigr, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (digor) Prevailing pas-
sion, habit, condition.

Gorddillyn, *a.* (dillyn) Over neat, or over prim.

Gorddillynawl, *a.* (gorddillyn) Tending to be over
smart, or nice.

Gorddillyniad, *s. m.* (gorddillyn) A making ex-
tremely prim, a decking out to excess.

Gorddillynu, *v. a.* (gorddillyn) To deck out over-
much; to become extremely smart.

Gorddin, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (gordd) What impels, or
drives forward; what is posterior, ultimate, or
following; the rear.

Lleucu glier fy chwarae yn chwerrhin!
Ac ni chwedd i gwr hi rhag gorddin:
Gorddin mawr a'm dauw, a'm deawed,
A birneth ysgaweth ywy nawd,
Am Neud dog.

The splendid Lleucu, my sister laughs; but her husband laughs
not from the impulse: a great impulse makes me concerned,
makes me involved, and longing; to my sorrow, he becomes habit-
ual, for fair Neud. *Hywel ab Owain.*

Mi ydyf i farhianw, ddiolw yn arian;
Mi ydyf i farhianw, ddiolw yn arian.

I am a golden law, fearless in the conflict; I am a lion before a
host, with my rear scattered. *Gwaelchmai.*

Gorddinad, *s. m.* (gorddin) An impelling.

Gorddinaw, a. (gorddin) Tending to impel.
Gorddinaw, v. a. (gorddin) To become impulsive.
Gorddinaw, v. a. (gorddin) To impel, to propel.

Ac yn y diwedd hollaw a erig Gerallt a gorddinaw ei farch a'i gyrfa.

And at length Gerallt became enraged, and gave the reins to his steed, and attacked him. *H. Gerallt—Mabingion.*

Gorddinawl, a. (gorddin) Impelling, impulsive.
Gorddiniad, s. m. (gorddin) An impelling.
Gorddiogi, v. a. (gorddiawg) To become very lazy.

*Ni gwanwyd gwyrdiogi;
 Am ddiadid hwyrdi yd ddiadid trol.*

The eagle of man will not become inactive, in debate a chief that is smart in the law of turning a point. *Ll. P. Mech, i D. ab Owain.*

Gorddirwy, s. f.—pl. t. on (dirwy) Excessive fine.
Gorddirwyad, s. m. (gorddirwy) A fining to excess.
Gorddirwyaw, v. a. (gorddirwy) To over-fine.
Gorddirwyaw, a. (gorddirwy) That is over-fined.
Gorddirwyawl, a. (gorddirwy) Tending to fine to excess.

Gorddisyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (disyn) An extreme descent; the pitch of a hill.
Gorddisyn, v. a. (disyn) To descend over, to descend extremely.

Gorddisynawl, a. (gorddisyn) Extremely steep.
Gorddisyniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorddisyn) A descending extremely; a pitching over.
Gorddiwedd, v. a. (diw) To come up with.
Gorddiwedd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gorddiwedd) The extreme end, the upper end.
Gorddiwedd, v. a. (gorddiwedd) To come upon, to overtake.

Gorddiweddidd hwyrdi fuan.

A quick closing of the day would be overtaken. *Adage.*

Gorddiwes, s. m. (diwes) An overtaking.
Gorddiwes, v. a. (diwes) To overtake, to come up.
Gorddiwesaw, a. (gorddiwes) That is overtaken.
Gorddiwesawl, a. (gorddiwes) Apt to overtake.
Gorddiwesodig, a. (gorddiwes) Overtaken.
Gorddiwesiad, s. m. (gorddiwes) An overtaking.
Gorddiwesu, v. a. (gorddiwes) To overtake.
Gorddiwyd, a. (diwyd) Extremely diligent.
Gorddiwydiad, s. m. (gorddiwyd) A being extremely diligent.

Gorddiwydiaw, v. a. (gorddiwyd) To act over-diligently; to be over-diligent.
Gorddiwydiawl, a. (gorddiwyd) Tending to be over-diligent.

Gorddodawl, a. (dodawl) Being placed over.
Gorddodi, v. a. (dodi) To place over, or above.
Gorddodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dodiad) Superintention.

Gorddodo, s. m. (gordd—godo) A forcing forward under cover; a burrowing.

Cell mab Collfrewi a gediws hych Dallwair a al yn ngorddodo hyd yn mhawyrn Awstin yn Ngherbyw, ac yna ydd al yn y môr.

Cell the son of Collfrewi guarded the cow of Dallwair, which went by swimming under ground as far as the promontory of Awstin in Cornwall, and then she went into the sea. *Triodd.*

Gorddodyn, s. m. (gorddodo) That burrows.
Twrch gorddodyn, a burrowing pig, a mole.
Gorddeeth, a. (doeth) Over-wise, over-sapient.
Gorddor, s. f.—pl. t. an (dôr) Hatch, or wicket.
Gorddrad, a. (drud) Bold to excess, over-bold, over-daring.

*Drud wr gwrdd gorddrad i lae-fer
 Drud rwyf iorff twyf llaw yn aher.*

A daring man whose blue shirt is over-bold; a daring leader of the multitude who is the terror of the deed in the combat. *Cynddelu, 10. Cyfyllawg.*

Gorddrwa, s. m.—pl. gorddrysan (drwa) A wicket.

Gorddrych, s. m.—pl. t. au (drych) Similitude.

*Rhudd ennyr angerdd alaw;
 Rhudd iwybr gwad, gwae iwrff a'i gwaib,
 Rhun afei afwy rhagi orddwy orddrad,
 Ar orddrych Afarwy.*

With a ruddy lance ardent for the slaughter; a ruddy path of blood, woe to the coward who hath seen him; like Rhun with a hard grasp well insured in the over-daring violence, after the example of Afarwy. *Cynddelu, 10. Cyfyllawg.*

Gorddrychawl, a. (gorddrych) Overlooking.
Gorddrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorddrych) An overlooking; a supervising.
Gorddrychu, v. a. (gorddrych) To overlook.
Gorddryn, a. (gordd—rhyn) Terror that scares.

Owr gorddryn, golod goloren.

A man of might-impelling terror, the wealth of biers. *Cynddelu.*

Gorddryniad, s. m. (gorddryn) A driving by fear.
Gorddryniaw, v. a. (gorddryn) To drive away through fear.
Gorddryniawl, a. (gorddryn) Fear-impelling.
Gorddu, s. m. (du) A blackish surface, a blackish tinge. *a. Of a blackish tinge.*

*Gorddu yw brig iwerddon
 Gan fwg ceglaes o Fon.*

Tinged with black are the heights of Ireland from the smoke of the kitchens of Anglesey. *L. G. Cuth.*

Gordduad, s. m. (gorddu) A blacking the surface.
Gordduaw, v. a. (gorddu) To blacken a surface.
Gordduawg, a. (gorddu) Having a black tinge.
Gordduawl, a. (gorddu) Apt to blacken over.
Gordduedig, a. (gorddu) Tinged with black.
Gorddufn, s. m. (dwfn) A profundity; an abyss. *a. Profound.*

*O'r gorddufn rhyddwfn rhoddais lef, erglyw
 Arglydd, clyw ly adlais.*

From the vasty-deep abyss I sent a cry; listen O Lord, and hear my iterated voice. *H. D. ab Ifan.*

Gorddwfr, s. m.—pl. gorddyfroedd (dwfr) The extremity of the water; a water brink.

*Nid rhaid tra dilyn pell ofyn pwy;
 Py guldw y gorddwfr rhag pob gorddw
 Llywylfa a'i caid, llew yn adwy;
 Llyw Gwyneidd a'i medd hyd yn llawddwy.*

It is needless to follow too far in being inquisitive who it is; who guards the boundary water against every violence; Llywelyn guards it, the lion in the breach; the governor who owns Gwyneidd as far as llawddwy. *Ll. P. Mech.*

Gorddwyr, s. m.—pl. gorddwyr (gordd—gwr) An impeller; one who uses a beetle, or mallet.

Gorddwy, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gordd) A pressing; an impulsion; oppression; violence. *Porth orddwy, assistance to impel, or to oppress.*
Bed yn borth orddwy, to be an accessory. The men of Powys were exempt from the *Gorddwy* and the *Gorddin*, or the van and the rear. *Rhyd Orddwy, the name of a place in Flintshire.*

Gorddwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorddwy) A pressing, or impelling; instigation; oppression.
Gorddwyr, s. f. (gorddwy—ar) Din of violence.

*Trist wyf, mura-gwylf mawr tris erwin aer-waer;
 Rhod giew llaw dan llawr, gawr gorddwyr.*

I am sad with an ardent hidden wound, the severe activity of the gleam of slaughter; from putting the intrepid lion under the sod there is the cry of the din of violence. *G. ab M. ab Dafydd, i D. ab Gorenwy.*

Gorddwyaw, v. a. (gorddwy) To press greatly; to impel, to oppress; to trespass; to curb.

Driedd cad cedidra orddwyaw.

The mischievous one of conflict oppressing the mighty. *Llyged Gwr.*

Gorddwyawl Daw y gerdd dawl.

God would oppress the music of the string. *W. Llwyn.*

Gorddwyawg, a. (gorddwy) Impelled; vexed.
Gorddwyawl, a. (gorddwy) Apt to press greatly.
Gorddwyedig, a. (gorddwy) Impelled; impressed.

Gorddwyledigaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (gorddwyledig) The act of impelling; oppression.

Gorddwyn, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (gordd) A beetle, a rammer.

Gorddwyrain, s. m. (dwyrain) Great exaltation.

Gorddwyrain, v. a. (dwyrain) To exalt highly.

Gorddwyrw, v. a. (dwyraw) To exalt highly.

Gorddwyrw, a. (dwyraw) Highly exalted.

Gorddwyre, s. m. (dwyre) A rising superior. *a.* Highly exalted.

*Gorddyr gorddaws, gorlasaw gorlasur;
A gorlas a gorddwyre pob rhai;
Sang dilew da merwydd y Mordai.*

Tumultuous the stothful one, brightly shines the blue of the emerald covering; prolific and highly exalted are all, without gallantry the step by the side of the watery fronts of the sea habitations. *Tallies.*

Gorddwyrëad, s. m. (gorddwyre) A rising over, or superior; a becoming highly exalted.

Gorddwyrëain, v. a. (gorddwyre) To rise over, or superior; to become greatly exalted.

Gorddwyrëawg, a. (gorddwyre) Having a tendency to rise over, or superior.

Gorddwyrëawl, a. (gorddwyre) Tending to rise over; rising over.

Gorddwys, a. (dwys) Extremely dense, or close.

Gorddwysaw, v. a. (gorddwys) To make very dense.

Gorddwysawl, a. (gorddwys) Tending to make extremely dense, or compact.

Gorddwysedig, a. (gorddwys) Greatly condensed. **Gorddwysedigaeth, s. m.** (gorddwysedig) The act of condensing to excess.

Gorddwysiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (gorddwys) A greatly condensing; a condensation in the extreme.

Gorddwysaw, s. m.—*pl. gorddwyswyr* (gorddwyswyr) One who impels, or drives, overmuch; an oppressor; a trespasser.

Gorddyar, s. m.—*pl. t. oedd* (dyar) A roaring noise, a roaring, a bellowing. *a.* Roaring.

*Ef mued a hafar;
Ef yn orddyar.*

He is dumb and vocal; he is blustering; Tallies t'r Gwyn.

Hir-nos gorddyar mynydd.

On the long night holterous is the mountain. Llywarch Hen.

*Gorddyar adar gwyb gro;
Dall cwyddid, ddydd difro:
Ni wadar, wyf dal heuo.*

Claumorous are the birds, the beach is wet; the leaves let them fall, unconcerned the exile: I do not deny it, I am disordered this night. Llywarch Hen.

Gorddyarad, s. m. (gorddyar) A making a great din, or tumult.

Gorddyarawl, a. (gorddyar) Tending to raise a great din, or tumult.

Gorddyaru, v. a. (gorddyar) To make a great din. *Yn y ba y llechia a'r gorddyaru, yna y ba newidlaw mynych ddyrnodua o bob partu.*

And then there was the shouting and the making a great tumult; then there was the exchanging of frequent blows on every side. Gr. ab Arthur.

Gorddybenawl, a. (dyben) Primarily descending. **Gorddybendawd, s. m.** (dybendawd) Superconsequence; an over descent.

Gorddyethraw, v. a. (gorddyethr) To estrange greatly; to become very strange.

Gorddyethrawl, a. (gorddyethr) Greatly estranged.

Gorddyethriad, s. m. (gorddyethr) A greatly estranging.

Gorddyethr, a. (dyeithr) Over-strange, too strange.

Gorddyfn, s. m.—*pl. gorddyfnoedd* (dyfn) Custom, use, habit, fashion, manner.

Gorddyfnad, s. m. (gorddyfn) An habituating, familiarizing, or accustoming.

Gorddyfnad, v. a. (gorddyfn) To habituate, to familiarize, to inure, to practise; to become accustomed.

Mwy poen yw cofio prydianruch a chyfoeth gwedi i collu, na oedd dydded aeghenocyl heb orddyfnad amwythder cyn no hys.

It is more painful to remember magnificence and power after it is lost, than it was to suffer necessity without experiencing indigence before that. Gr. ab Arthur.

*Ynawg uchmold a ddywald arawf
Yn af ly ngoddyfnad,
Ni ad Ddw dda i ddiriad.*

An oppressive sigh bespoken upon me, after making me habituated, God will not suffer good to the machivorous. Llywarch Hen.

Gwyr gorddyfnad trais.

Men familiarizing violence.

O. Cyfeiliog.

Gorddyfnawl, a. (gorddyfn) Tending to habituate, familiarize, or inure.

Gorddyfnder, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (gorddwfn) Profundity, depth. *Gorddyfnder barn Dwr,* the depth of the judgment of God. *Gorddyfnderau y ddaiar,* the deep places of the earth.

Gorddyfnedig, a. (gorddyfn) Familiarized.

*Disposed at lye—
A llyf gwirodus,
A llyf gerdus,
A llyf gan danus,
Gorddyfnedig.*

His court was replenished with an overflow of liquors, and joyous songs, and voice according with the strings furtherized. D. ab Iwan Ddu.

Gorddyfnedigaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (gorddyfnedig) The act of familiarizing.

Gorddyfnedigawl, a. (gorddyfnedig) Having a tendency to habituate.

Gorddyfnedigwydd, s. m. (gorddyfnedig) The state of being habituated, or inured.

Gorddyfnud, s. m.—*pl. gorddyfnud* (gorddyfn) One who habituates, or makes familiar; one that is accustomed, or inured.

*Broador wrdd, orddrd orddyfnud emoddod,
Uch ceawd meirw ar ystrud.*

An ardent breast-plate, the over-daring one that habituates the packs of wolves to be over dead carcasses upon the plain. Cynddelw, i O. Cyfeiliog.

*Ynys glaw, a llew, a lloiddiad,
Yn rhyfel oron orddyfnud.*

To me there is a hero, and a lion, and a slayer, one familiarized in the tumult of war. Ein. ab Gwyn.

Gorddyfnu, v. a. (gorddyfn) To accustom, or to habituate; to become accustomed.

Ni char gwrth ni gorddyfnu.

He loves not work that is not accustomed to it. Adage.

*Yr selwyd hon acen cladd huch;
Mwy gorddyfnud elwch gwyr,
Ac angyn cyfoddwrch!*

This hearth will it not be turned up by the swine; more congenial to it would have been the clamour of men, and the circling horns of the banquet. Llywarch Hen.

*Oedd tew pelodir cran, crynau cigfrain;
Ceianodd gorwedd gorddyfnud.*

Thick were the gory shafts; the ravens called aloud, they became habituated with fallen carcasses. Ein. ab Gwyn.

Gorddyfnus, a. (gorddyfn) Habituated, inured. **Gorddyfnwr, s. m.**—*pl. gorddyfnwyr* (gorddyfnwyr) One who familiarizes.

Gorddyfnydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (gorddyfn) One who familiarizes, or makes habitual.

Gorddyfod, v. a. (dyfod) To be upon, or over.

*Gorddyfod galls galaei rhai ddiadig;
Gwn yna ryg gwin ymaed.*

Upon me may be the power to be able to give without discretion! I experience the excess of the wine of contention. G. ab Iwan Hen.

Gorddyfodawl, a. (gorddyfod) Tending to be over or upon; superadventent.

Gorddyfodi, v. a. (gorddyfod) To be upon; to supervene.

Gorddyfodiad, s. m. (gorddyfod) A being upon, a supervision.

Gorddyg, s. m. (dyg) A bringing over, or upon.
Gorddygadwy, a. (gorddyg) That may be brought over, or upon.

Gorddygai, s. m.—pl. gorddygeion (gorddyg) An abductor.

Gorddygan, s. f.—pl. t. au (dygan) A singing upon, or in harmony.

*Un ôdn yu'r orddygan dau
Ag amdl y maglann.*

*Thy harmony is of the same tone as the wind of the bellows.
Mr. ab Rhys, i'r gwynn.*

Gorddyganaw, a. (gorddygan) Harmonious.

Gorddyganiad, s. m. (gorddygan) A harmonizing, a singing in harmony.

Gorddygannu, v. a. (gorddygan) To harmonize.

Gorddygawl, a. (gorddyg) Bringing over.

Gorddygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorddyg) Abduction

Gorddyga, a. (dygn) Very severe, or hard.

Gorddygawd, s. m. (gorddygn) Over-exertion.

*Cuddu oeth, ac of gwrth gorddygawd;
Cuddu wrth yu abal pwyth peth of gwawd yr gaint:
Ys de ddaid rhag iafawd.*

I obtained even, and it was work of over-exertion; I obtained slight in recompence for some of the praise that was sung; but the teeth are good against the tongue. H. ab Owain.

Gorddygnaw, a. (gorddygn) Greatly toiling.

Gorddygniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorddygn) A toiling to excess; extreme exertion.

Gorddygnn, v. a. (gorddygn) To toil overmuch.

Gorddygyd, v. a. (gorddyg) To superinduce.

Gorddyllif, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (dyllif) An overflow.

Gorddyllifaw, v. a. (gorddyllif) To overflow.

Gorddyllifawl, a. (gorddyllif) Overflowing.

Gorddyllifad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorddyllif) An overflowing; a defluxion.

Gorddyllwng, s. m. (dyllwng) A dropping over; a shedding over. v. a. To drop over.

Gorddyllwngawl, a. (gorddyllwng) Dropping, or shedding over.

Gorddyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (gordd) What impels, or keeps off; a boundary.

Gorddyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyniad) A pouring, or letting out, an effusion; a shedding.

Gorddyniawl, a. (dyniadawl) Effusive, shedding.

Gorddyniaw, v. a. (dyniaw) To pour out, to effuse; to shed; to cast. *Gorddyniaw gwaed, to let blood; gorddyniaw delw, to cast an image.*

Gorddyrchad, s. m. (dyrchad) An exalting over.

Gorddyrchafawl, a. (dyrchafawl) Tending to exalt over; over-elevating.

Gorddyrchafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyrchafiad) An exalting over.

Gorddyrchafu, v. a. (dyrchafu) To raise over.

Gorddyrchafu llais, to over-strain the voice.

Gorddyg, s. m. (dyg) Superior instruction.

Gorddygwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dygwyl) Earnest expectation.

Gorddygwyl, v. a. (dygwyl) To expect much.

Gorddygwylgar, a. (gorddygwyl) Apt to look forward, or expect earnestly.

Gorddygwyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorddygwyl) A looking forward, or expecting; expectancy, abeyance.

Gorddygwyliaw, v. a. (gorddygwyl) To expect earnestly.

Gorddywal, a. (dywal) Extremely fierce.

Gorddywalder, s. m. (gorddywal) Excess of fierceness, or ferocity.

Gorddywain, v. a. (gorddywal) To become fierce to excess.

Goreb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eb) A response.

Gorebawl, a. (goreb) Responsive, colloquial.

Gorebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goreb) A responding.

Gorebu, v. a. (goreb) To response, to answer.

Gorebr, v. m.—pl. t. od (goreb) A night-raven.

Gored, s. m.—pl. t. au (gor) A wear, a place for catching fish.

Goredawg, a. (gored) Having a wear.

Gorediad, s. m. (gored) A setting a wear.

Goredu, v. a. (gored) To make or set a wear.

Goredwr, s. m.—pl. goredwyr (gored—gwr) One who looks after a wear.

Gorefras, s. m.—pl. t. au (efras) That is greatly nourished, or fattened. a. Greatly plumped up, or nourished.

Tri gorefras dreidd: glythneb, ymladd, ac sawdalwch.

The three encouragements of mischief: voluptuousness, fighting, and inconstancy. Triodd.

*Gwr gorefras, gwas gwenwyn,
Gwawr gwannar, bygar hygwyn.*

A man full of vice, a languid youth, the dawn of proeminence, amiable, and much lamented. Cynddelw, m. methion Dwyg.

Gorefrasawl, a. (gorefras) Tending to nourish greatly, of a very fattening quality.

Gorefras, v. a. (gorefras) To nourish greatly.

Goregni, s. m.—pl. t. on (egni) Over-exertion.

Goregniad, s. m. (goregni) An over-exerting.

Goregniaw, v. a. (goregni) To over-exert.

Goregniawl, a. (goregni) Tending to over-exert.

Goregniwr, s. m.—pl. goregniwyr (goregni—gwr) One who over-exerts.

Goreigiad, s. m. (goralg) A teeming greatly; superfetation, superimpregnation.

Goreigiaw, v. a. (goralg) To teem abundantly; to superfetate.

Goreigiawl, a. (goralg) Teeming over.

Goreiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (elliad) Superstruction.

Goreiliaw, v. a. (elliaw) To raise a superstructure, to superstruct; to respire.

*Tri pheth nid ydynt yn gorphyws un smer mewn dyn: y galon
yn gweithiau; yr aadl yn goreiliaw; ac yr enaid yn meddwl.*

Three things which are never at rest in a man: the heart beating; the breath in respiring; and the thought in thinking. Triodd Doethineb.

Goreiliawg, a. (elliawg) Superstructive.

Goreilid, s. m.—pl. t. au (ellid) What is laid upon, a pressure; a grievance.

Bwrw oddiwrtwyd oreilid y cawed.

Cast from thee the burden of the flesh. Buch. Bruno.

Boed i'm rad—

Gwr y dy'n goddef y goreilid.

May I receive the grace of him that is bearing the burden. Ph. Drydd.

Goreilidiad, s. m. (goreilid) A violent bearing down, a pressing heavily; a grieving.

Goreilidiaw, v. a. (goreilid) To bear upon heavily; to burden; to be a burden, or grievance;

to vex, to trespass.

Cae fydd a oreilid.

Odious will be him that trespasses.

Adage.

Goreilidiawg, a. (goreilid) That is burdened.

Goreilidiwr, s. m.—pl. goreilidwyr (goreilid—gwr) One that is cumbersome, or vexing.

Tri med-oreilidwr Yny Prydain: Rhita Gwr yn goreilid gormod ac arnlath y bruddionedd annocherth.

The three good servants of the Isle of Britain: one was Rhita the giant, harassing the molestation and tyranny of unruly kings. Triodd.

Goreilidus, a. (goreilid) Burdensome, cumbersome

Goreiliedig, a. (goreiliad) That is superstructed.

Goreiliwr, s. m.—pl. goreiliwyr (elliwr) One who raises a superstructure.

Gorellydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dlydd) One who makes supremely uniform, or harmonious.
Gorelliad, s. m. (eiliad) A shaving the top.
Gorellliaw, v. a. (eiliaw) To shave the top.
Gorellliawg, a. (eiliawg) Having the top shaved.
Goreiriad, s. m. (gorair) A forming an adverb.
Goreirian, a. (eirian) Supremely splendid.
Goreiriaw, v. a. (gorair) To form an adverb.
Goreiriawg, a. (gorair) Having an adverb.
Goreiriawl, a. (gorair) Adverbial, as an adverb.
Goreisau, s. m. (eisiau) Extreme want.
Goreiswed, s. m. (eisiwed) Extreme indigence.
Goreiste, s. m. (eiste) A sitting aloft; a presiding.
Goreiste, v. a. (eiste) To sit aloft; to preside.

*Goreiste ar fryn aerfrya fy mryd,
 A hefyd a'm cychwya;
 Byr fy nbaith, difaith fy nhydyd.*

Sitting high upon a bill, my mind is brooding upon war, and yet it doth not impel me onward: short is my journey, and my dwelling wretched!
Llywarch Hen.

Goreistedd, s. m. (eistedd) A presiding.

Hir ornestedd i ogran.

May scandal have a long presiding.

Adage.

Goreistedd, v. a. (eistedd) To sit over; to preside.

Goreisteddawg, a. (goreistedd) Presiding.

Goreisteddawl, a. (goreistedd) Presiding.

Goreisteddgar, a. (goreistedd) Having an aptness, or fondness, to preside.

Ns fydd oreisteddgar yn ystafell.

Be not fond of presiding in a room.

Adage.

Goreisteddgarwch, s. m. (goreisteddgar) Fondness for presiding.

Goreisteddiad, s. m. (goreistedd) A presiding.

Goreisteddwr, s. m.—pl. goreisteddwyr (goreistedd—gwr) One who sits above; a president.

Goreisteddwraig, s. f.—pl. goreisteddwreigedd (goreistedd—gwraig) A presiding woman.

Ni lwyddu call goreisteddwraig.

The household of the presiding woman will not prosper.

Adage.

Gorel, s. m.—pl. t. au (gor) An aperture.

Gorelawg, a. (gor) Abounding with apertures.

Goreliad, s. m. (gor) A making an opening.

Gorelin, v. a. (gor) To make an aperture.

Gorelwin, v. a. (goralw) To cry out violently.

Gorentrych, a. (entrych) Placed above the firmament, super-celestial.

Gorenw, s. m.—pl. t. au (enw) A surname.

*Nes'r orlwyd, yn oraw Morgant,
 Ar llwyf Prydain poddyddant
 Dy gynydd!*

In the superior name of Morgant, were not the warriors of Britain, from all parts, obliged to recognize thee!
Lt. P. Moch, i Llywelyn.

Gorenwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorenw) A sur-naming; a giving a name of distinction.

Gorenwawd, s. m. (gorenw) Great renown.

Gorenwawg, a. (gorenw) Having a great name.

Gorenwawl, a. (gorenw) Of great renown.

Gorenwi, v. a. (gorenw) To surname.

Goregyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ergyd) An overshoot.

Goregydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goregyd) An overshooting.

Goregydiaw, v. a. (goregyd) To overshoot.

Goregydiawl, a. (goregyd) Overshooting.

Gorerlid, s. m.—pl. t. iau (erlid) an eager pursuit, a violent persecution.

Gorerlid, v. a. (erlid) To pursue eagerly.

Gorerlidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorerlid) A pursuing violently; a violent persecution.

Gorerlidiaw, v. a. (gorerlid) To pursue vehemently; to persecute greatly.

Gorerlidiawg, a. (gorerlid) Eagerly pursuing.

Gorerlidiawl, a. (gorerlid) Eagerly pursuing.

Gorerlidiwr, s. m.—pl. gorelidiwyr (gorerlid—gwr) A violent persecutor.

Gorerlyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (erlyn) A following eagerly; to persecute greatly.

Gorerlyn, v. a. (erlyn) To follow eagerly.

Gorerlynawl, a. (gorerlyn) Eagerly following.

Gorerlyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorerlyn) A following; or pursuing eagerly.

Gorerlynwr, s. m.—pl. gorerlynwyr (gorerlyn—gwr) An eager follower.

Gorerwin, a. (gerwin) Over-severe; very rough.

Gorerwinad, s. m. (gorerwin) A making very rough; a becoming very rough.

Gorerwinawg, v. a. (gorerwin) To make very rough or severe; to become very rough.

Gorerwinawl, a. (gorerwin) Tending to make rough; of a severe tendency.

Gores, s. f.—pl. t. au (es) What lies open, or waste. **A. Open, uninclosed, waste.**

Tri pheth ni ddigant wr i gymmeriad mawr; ei wrtaig yn fethu, ei gedyll yn llym, ac ei dir yn orw.

Three things which will not bring a man to great reputation; his wife the mistress, his horse lean, and his land lying open.
Yrreidd.

Goresawg, a. (gores) Lying open, or waste.

Goresawl, a. (gores) Laying open, or waste.

Goresgyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (esgyn) An advance, coming upon, or entry upon; a subduing, a taking possession, or conquest; an entail; a lease, also called *dring*. *Cyrchu goresgyn*, to dock an entail.

Goresgyn, v. a. (esgyn) To super-ascend; to come upon, to enter upon; to take possession; to overrun, to subdue, to conquer.

*Sarffes gadwynawg,
 Falch snubregawg,
 A'i hengyl yn arlaw,
 O Bermania;
 Hono a oresgyn
 Holl Loegr a Phrydain,
 O lan mor llychyn
 Hyd Sabrina.*

A coiling serpent, merciless and proud, with armed wings from Germany shall come; that one shall conquer all of England and of Scotland, from the shore of the Lochlin sea to the Severn.
Map. T. Phylip.

Goresgynadwy, a. (goresgyn) That may be come upon; that may be possessed; conquerable.

Goresgynath, s. m. (gor—esgyn) Possession.

Goresgynath gynwynawol, native primary occupancy.

Goresgynawl, a. (goresgyn) Tending to come upon, or to possess; possessed; prevailing, prevalent, conquering.

Nes fydd am bethau heb eu gweld; yn yr un modd y mae go-baith hefyd; canys—gobaith yr hyn a welir nid gobaith ydyr, ac ein bod yn oresgynawl o hyn yn barawd.

Faith is with respect to things not seen; of the same nature is hope likewise; for hope as to what is seen is not hope, because we are possessed of that already.
Morchaw Cwyddad.

Goresgynawr, s. m.—pl. goresgynwyrion (goresgyn) An occupant; a vanquisher.

Goresgynedig, a. (goresgyn) That is come upon, entered, or possessed; overcome, subdued.

Goresgynedigath, s. m.—pl. t. au (goresgynedig) Super-ascendancy; the act of coming upon; a subjugation.

Goresgynedigawl, a. (goresgynedig) Tending to come upon, or to possess; subjective.

Goresgyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goresgyn) A coming upon; a possessing; possession, occupancy, a subduing, or overrunning, a conquering.

Goresgyniadawl, a. (goresgyniad) Tending to give possession; tending to subjection.

Goresgyniadu, v. a. (goresgyniad) To cause to come upon; to give possession, to subjugate.

Goresgyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (goresgyn) Superascendancy; the act of coming upon; possession; subjugation.

Goresgynu, v. a. (goresgyn) To come upon, to enter upon; to possess; to subdue.

Goresgynwr, s. m.—pl. goresgynwyr (goresgyn-gwr) One who comes upon; a possessor, or occupant; a vanquisher, a conqueror.

Goresgynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (goresgyn) One who ascends, or comes upon; a primary occupant; a vanquisher; a child in the fifth degree, or a grandchild's grandson.

Goresiad, s. m. (gores) A laying out, or open, an exposing; a divesting of fence.

Gorest, s. f.—pl. t. au (gores) What lays open or waste. *a.* Open, uninclosed, waste. *Tir gorest*, waste land.

Gorestawl, a. (gorest) Laying open, or waste.

Gorestiad, s. m. (gorest) A laying open, or waste.

Goresta, v. a. (gorest) To lay open; to lie waste.

Gorestwng, v. a. (estwng) To yield homage.

O'r tywysawg byny mi orestyngais; yntau, yr un modd, a'm mawrdddi lhanas.

To that Prince I submitted; and he, in the same manner, aggrandised me likewise. *Marchawg Craydrad.*

Gorestyn, s. m. (estyn) Extension over.

Gorestyn, v. a. (estyn) To extend over; to extend in continuity.

Gorestynawl, a. (gorestyn) Extending over.

Gorestynedig, a. (gorestyn) Extended over.

Gorestyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorestyn) A stretching, or extending over.

Gorestyngad, s. m. (gorestwng) A yielding homage; humiliation, submission.

Gorestyngawl, a. (gorestwng) Humiliating.

Gorestyngder, s. m. (gorestwng) Condescension.

Gorestyngedig, a. (gorestwng) Become subject.

Gorestyngedigaeith, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorestwng) Humiliation, submission, condescension.

Gorestyngiad, s. m.—pl. gorestyngiaid (gorestwng) One who submits; a subject.

O'fais wybod mai eic oedd Lucifer, tad yr halogrydd—y byd-olion eidd yn ei wasanaethu megys ei orestyngiad.

I received information that he was Lucifer, the father of pollution; the worldlings serve him as his subjects. *Marchawg Craydrad.*

Gorestyngrydd, s. m. (gorestwng) A state of subjection, humility.

Gorestyngu, v. a. (gorestwng) To submit.

Gorestyngwr, s. m.—pl. gorestyngwyr (gorestwng-gwr) One who yields homage or submits.

Gorestyngydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gorestwng) One who does homage, one who submits.

Goresu, v. a. (gores) To lay open; to lie waste.

Goresymiad, s. m. (rhesymiad) A partly arguing; a talking familiarly.

Goresyms, r. a. (rhesymu) To talk familiarly.

*Gwydeyrn Prydain priodfwr add,
Goresymed glyn a'i rhywedd yno,
Rhwng gowyr llo, gwyr drabidol.*

The blood lord of Britain, a proprietor supreme, let it be mentioned by a chief of his hearing him there, in the presence of the great grandsons of llo, that tola in blood. *Gwalchmai.*

Goretholi, v. a. (gorethawl) To select nicely.

Goretholiad, s. m. (gorethawl) A selecting nicely.

Gores, s. m.—pl. t. on (gor) A superior; what is best; exception. *a.* Best. *adv.* Best, or in the highest degree of goodness. *O'r goresu*, of the best, or very well; *goresu iti beidio*, thou hast best be quiet.

Diried a gaba ei oresu.

The worthless condemns his better.

Adage.

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A fo goresu i ryfel goresu fydd i hoddwch.

What is best for war, will be the best for peace. *Adage.*

*Cynnwys a gaffaf
O'r parth goresuaf.*

I shall obtain reception in the choicest place. *Tullistin.*

Goreu, v. a. (gore) To make, to create.

lawn yw moli—

Y gwr a'n goresu ac a'n guerydd.

It is right to praise him that did form us, and that will deliver us. *Elidr Neth.*

Goreuad, s. m.—pl. t. on (goren) A bettering; surpassing.

Goreuath, s. m.—pl. t. au (goren) Optimity.

Goreuant, s. m.—pl. goreuannau (goren) A superior state; optimacy.

Goreuaw, v. a. (goreu) To better; to become better; to surpass.

Goreuawl, a. (goren) Bettering; surpassing.

Gorengwr, s. m.—pl. gorengwyr (goreu-gwr) An optimite, or select man.

Goreurad, s. m. (eurad) A gilding with gold.

Goreuraid, a. (euraid) Done over with gold; gilt.

Goreuraw, v. a. (euraw) To cover over with gold; to gild.

Goreurawg, a. (eurawg) That is gilt with gold.

Hael farchawg oreurawg wrisodd—

Oedd ef.

A generous knight of golden stem, was he. *R. Penarth.*

Goreurawl, a. (eurawl) Covered with gold.

Goreureilig, a. (euredig) Gilt with gold.

Goreurin, a. (eurin) Overlaid with gold, gilt.

Goreurwr, s. m.—pl. goreurwyr (eurwr) One who covers with gold; a gilder.

Gorenrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (eurydd) A gilder.

Goreurn, s. m.—pl. t. au (eurnyn) What is covered with gold; what is gilt.

Gorew, s. m. (rheuw) A slight frost; thin ice.

Gorewi, v. a. (gorew) To freeze slightly.

*Mae tew glog hyd teian'r glyn; gwe'r awyr
Yn gorewi'r dyffryn.*

There is a thick mantle over the houses of the vale; the web of the sky half-freezing the glebe. *H. Morys.*

Gorewlyd, a. (gorew) Somewhat frosty.

Gorewydd, s. m. (rhewydd) Bodily vigour.

*Disparid merred a'm gorffydd henn,
Ac a'm hawdd zorewydd:
Gnawd gwedi traha tramwydd.*

The tamul of the ocean oppresses me to night, but gives me no vigour. It is usual for miscarriage to follow a great uterine t. *Tullistin.*

Nesd enwawg farchawg feirch gorewydd!

Is not he a distinguished knight with vigorous steeds?

Livgad Gur.

Gorewyddawl, a. (gorewydd) Invigorative.

Gorewyddiad, s. m. (gorewydd) An invigorating.

Gorewyddu, v. a. (gorewydd) To invigorate.

Gorewyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ewyn) A high, or covering foam. *a.* High-foaming. *Medd gorewyn*, high-mantling mead.

Gorewynawd, s. m. (gorewyn) A foaming over.

Gorewynawg, a. (gorewyn) Covered with foam.

*Toreidd gornes yn llyngesawg,
Gwedd tonau gwyrdd gorewynawg.*

The invasion was broken in naval array, after the high-foaming green waves. *Militir.*

Gorewynawl, a. (gorewyn) Tending to foam over.

Gorewyniad, s. m. (gorewyn) A foaming over.

Gorewynu, v. a. (gorewyn) To foam over.

Gorfaidd, s. m. (baid) A great venture.

Gorfain, a. (main) Extremely fine, or slender.

Gorfainc, s. f.—pl. gorfainciau (mainc) A superior seat, or throne.

Gorfaint, s. m. (maint) An oversize.

Gorfaith, a. (maith) Extremely tedious.

O

Gorfaich, *a.* (bach) Highly towering; very proud, or stately; supercilious.

Gorfan, *a.* (ban) Extremely lofty, or high.

Gorfanadl, *s. m.* (banadl) Broom-rape.

Gorfanal, *s. m.* (banal) The broom-rape.

Gorfanc, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (gor—hanc) A stage; a cut of hay, in the rick.

Gorfaniad, *s. m.* (gorfan) A raising very lofty.

Gorfanson, *s. m.* (manson) A muttering.

Gorfunson, *v. a.* (manson) To mutter extremely.

Gorfant, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (mant) Upper mandible.

Gorfantawl, *s. m.* (mantawl) Over-balance, preponderance.

Gorfantoledig, *a.* (gorfantawl) Over-balanced.

Gorfantoli, *v. a.* (gorfantawl) To over-balance, to overpoise, to outweigh.

Gorfantoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gorfantawl) An over-balancing.

Gorfanu, *v. a.* (gorfan) To make very lofty.

Gorfanwl, *a.* (manwl) Extremely accurate.

Gorfanyliad, *s. m.* (gorfanwl) A scrutinizing over-much; a being over-nice.

Gorfanyln, *v. a.* (gorfanwl) To over-scrutinize.

Gorffaran, *s. m.* (baran) That spreads out extremely; that presents a vast front. *a.* Of a grand front; magnificent.

Neid garw bla—
Pan yw gorffaran twrf lones wrth lan.

Is not the weather rough when the tumult of the waves is of magnificent front against the shore, *Talisia.*

Gorffaranawl, *a.* (gorffaran) Having a magnificent appearance.

Gorffaraniad, *s. m.* (gorffaran) A presenting a grand aspect.

Gorffarann, *v. a.* (gorffaran) To appear extremely grand; to display a grand front.

Gorffas, *a.* (bas) Extremely shallow, or flat.

Gorffasiad, *s. m.* (gorffas) A making very shallow.

Gorffasu, *v. a.* (gorffas) To make very shallow; to become too shallow.

Gorffawdd, *s. m.* (bawdd) A great immersion.

Gorffawl, *s. f.* (mawl) Extreme praise.

Gorffawr, *a.* (mawr) Very great, immense.

Gorffawrâd, *s. m.* (gorffawr) A magnifying extremely.

Gorffawrâwl, *a.* (gorffawr) Tending to magnify greatly.

Gorffawran, *v. a.* (gorffawr) To magnify much.

Gorffawredd, *s. m.* (gorffawr) Vast magnificence, extreme greatness.

Gorffeddiad, *s. m.* (meddiad) A possessing overmuch.

Gorffeddiannawl, *a.* (gorffeddiant) Tending to possess overmuch.

Gorffeddianniad, *s. m.* (gorffeddiant) A possessing overmuch.

Gorffeddiannu, *v. a.* (gorffeddiant) To over-possess.

Gorffeddiant, *s. m.*—*pl.* gorffeddiannau (meddiant) Excess of possession.

Gorffeddu, *v. a.* (meddu) To possess most securely; to possess overmuch.

Na bo drwg newed t'm gorffeddo.

I pray that no bad wish may get too sure hold of me.
Meilyr ab Gwalchmai.

Gorffeddw, *a.* (meddw) Extremely intoxicated.

Gorffeddw, *v.* (gorffeddw) To intoxicate to excess.

Gorffeddiad, *s. m.* (gorffaid) An over-daring.

Gorffeddiaw, *v. a.* (gorffaid) To over-dare.

Gorffeddiawl, *a.* (gorffaid) Over-daring.

Gorffethder, *s. m.* (gorffath) Extreme tediousness.

Gorffethdra, *s. m.* (gorffath) Over tediousness.

Gorffethedd, *s. m.* (gorffath) Extreme tedium.

Gorffethiad, *s. m.* (gorffath) A rendering extremely tedious; a becoming very long.

Gorffethiaw, *v. a.* (gorffath) To make extremely tedious; to become very long.

Gorffethiawl, *a.* (gorffath) Over-tedious.

Gorffelyn, *s. m.* (melyn) Yellow exterior, yellow tip. *a.* Having a yellow extremity; tipped with yellow; very yellow. *Gorffelyn en hongyr*, yellow-tipped their spears.

Gorffyn blaen banadi, cynnadi i gerchawg;
Gorffyn a caogan bagwynawg;
Bia rhyd; gwaed hylfyd yu huanawg.

Glittering the tops of the broom, the lover's place of abomination: of splendid yellow the clustered branches; shallow the ford; contented has easy sleep. *Llywarch Hen.*

Gorffelynawg, *a.* (gorffelyn) Having a yellow extremity, or surface; of very bright yellow.

Gorffelyniad, *s. m.* (gorffelyn) A tipping with yellow; a making of very bright yellow.

Gorffelynn, *v. a.* (gorffelyn) To tip with yellow; to make of very bright yellow.

Gorfferw, *s. m.* (berw) What is thrown up by boiling; froth, or scum; the refuse of metal in melting of it.

Cyd bwyf eiddil a bychan,
Ar lan gorfferw mor dylan,
Mi a wnaif, yn nydd cyfndan,
Ii' well no tharichan maran.

Though I may be feeble and small, on the shore of foam of the overwhelming sea, I shall, in the day of trial, yield thee more good than three hundred of the flimsy tribe. *Talisia.*

Gorfferwad, *s. m.* (gorfferw) A throwing up by boiling; ebullition; an over-boiling.

Gorfferwawl, *a.* (gorfferw) Over-boiling; tending to throw up by boiling.

Gorfferwedig, *a.* (gorfferw) That is over-boiled; that is thrown up by boiling.

Gorfferwl, *v. a.* (gorfferw) To over-boil; to boil over; to throw up a scum; to bubble up.

Gorffeth, *s. m.* (meth) An extreme failing.

Gorffethedig, *a.* (gorffeth) Greatly enfeebled.

Gorffethiad, *s. m.* (gorffeth) A failing greatly; a being greatly enfeebled.

Gorffethiannawl, *a.* (gorffethiant) Tending to enfeebled excessively.

Gorffethianniad, *s. m.* (gorffethiant) An enfeebling to excess; a being greatly enfeebled.

Gorffethiannu, *v. a.* (gorffethiant) To enfeeble excessively; to become greatly enfeebled.

Gorffethiant, *s. m.* (gorffeth) Extreme debility.

Gorffethiantrwydd, *s. m.* (gorffethiant) Extreme feebleness; or failure.

Gorffin, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (min) The outer edge; extreme edge.

Gorffiniad, *s. m.* (gorffin) A sharpening extremely.

Gorffiniaw, *v. a.* (gorffin) To make an extreme edge; to sharpen extremely.

Gorffiniawl, *a.* (gorffin) On the extreme edge.

Gorfflawdd, *s. f.* (blawdd) Extreme uproar.

Gorffin, *a.* (blin) Extremely tiresome.

Gorfflinaw, *v. a.* (gorfflin) To tire extremely, to overfatigue.

Gorffinder, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gorffin) Over-fatigue.

Gorffindedig, *a.* (gorffin) Over-tired.

Gorffloddest, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gorfflawdd) A riotous festivity.

Gorffloddestgar, *a.* (gorffloddest) Apt to be very riotous, fond of loose festivity.

Gorffloddestiad, *s. m.* (gorffloddest) A raising a great riot; a becoming very riotous.

Gorffloddestu, *v. a.* (gorffloddest) To act very riotously, to be very uproarious.

Gorffoddi, s. a. (gorffawdd) To make extreme uproar; to make an uproar.

An orwy: Bloddyn
Ym gorffawdd bloddyn.

For the great grandson of Bloddyn indignation outsprings me in the extreme. *Gwalchmai.*

Gorffoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorffawdd) A making an extreme uproar.

O gadwyd Prydain rhag pryder gorffod,
Gorffoddiad, gorffugder,
Bodd llawenydd, bodd lleifer,
Bodd cyfaddel nef i'm ner.

From securing Britain from the dread of a neighbouring country, dare-uprises and excess of discontent, let there be joy, let there be glory, let heaven be the portion of my sovereign! *Cynddra, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Gorffoedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (bloedd) An outcry.

Gorffoeddawg, a. (gorffoedd) That makes an extreme outcry.

Pan ddal ei rhydd
Gorffoeddawg clydd;
Mwyd yn drwyddyd;
Ys tyd a fedyd
Dylid dderwst a dydd.

When his powers come, extremely noisy the elements; for ever will thy impulses be; thou dost pervade the tide of darkness and of day. *Taliesin, fr. gwyn.*

Gorffoeddigar, a. (gorffoedd) Apt to make an extreme outcry.

Gorffoeddiad, s. m. (gorffoedd) A raising an extreme outcry.

Gorffoeddiaw, v. a. (gorffoedd) To cry out extremely; to make a great outcry.

Gorffoeddiwr, s. m.—pl. gorffoeddiwyr (gorffoedd—gwr) One who makes a great outcry.

Gorffwch, s. m.—pl. gorffychau (blwch) Goblet.

Gawed Pŵl lya llymled gwynned,
Gorffychau gan falc gylfied.

Familiar to thy hall the courtly resort, goblets with magnificent coverings. *Llygod Gwr, i R. ab Madawg.*

Gorffwng, a. (blwng) Very sullen, or morose.

Gorffychaid, s. m.—pl. gorffychaidian (gorffwch) A goblet-full, a cup-full.

Gorffychiad, s. m. (gorffwch) A filling a cup.

Gorffychu, s. a. (gorffwch) To fill a goblet.

Gorffyngder, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorffwng) Moroseness.

Gorffyngied, s. m. (gorffwng) A rendering sullen, or sour; a becoming cross; exasperation.

Gorffyngs, v. a. (gorffwng) To make sour; to exasperate; to become morose.

Gorffod, s. m.—pl. t. au (gor—bod) The state which impels obligation, or submission; obligation, impulsion, necessity; gency; the upper hand, or mastery; victory. *Bod a gorffod, being and impulse.*

Tri oŵl gwybodaeth: pryll, anawdd a gorffod; neu Pwll, antan, a thyl.

The three foundations of knowledge: reason, peculiar quality, and impulse; or sense, nature, and evidence. *Berddas.*

Gorffod, v. a. (gor—bod) To get superior, or above; to cause obligation, or submission; to oblige, or necessitate; to vanquish, or to overcome;—to be fain, obliged, or forced to do, to be impelled;—to answer for, to warrant, to satisfy.—*Gorffod ciliaw*, to be obliged to retreat; *gorffod arno wadu*, he was obliged to deny; *gorffod gwerthred*, to make satisfaction for an act; *gorffod anifel rhag clefyd*, to warrant a beast free from disease.

Lhafer a orffudd ar bob peth.

Labour will get the better over every thing. *Adage.*

Ni ad anawth ei orffod.

The unwise will not suffer himself to be convinced. *Adage.*

Gwedi gorffod o'r Prydeithaid, ffo a wneist y Llychlynwyr—i eu llongau.

After overcoming of the Britons, the men of Llochlun fled to their ships. *Gr. ab Artur.*

Gorffodadwy, a. (gorffod) That may be overcome, surmountable; vincible; that may be obliged, or compelled.

Gorffodaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorffod) The act of overcoming, or compelling; a vanquishing; victory, conquest; a making obligatory.

Gorffodai, s. c.—pl. gorffodeion (gorffod) A surmounter; a victor; an obligeor.

Gorffodawg, a. (gorffod) Having an obligation; able to constrain. *s. c.—pl. gorffodogion.* One who overcomes; an obligee; an umpire; a constraintant. *Mach gorffodawg*, a surety who answers for another's appearance.

Y neb a fo gorffodawg dros arall, oni eill ei ddwyn wrth gyfrith, dygwylled y gorffodawg yn nghyfrith y neb ydd aeth eile drosto yn agorffodogaeth.

Any one who is an obligeor for another. If he cannot bring him according to law, let the oblige be cast in the action of him for whom he shall have entered into an obligation. *Welsh Laws.*

Gorffodawl, a. (gorffod) Tending to surmount, or to overcome; predominant; compulsive.

Gorffod-dref, s. f.—pl. t. i (gorffod—tref) The thirtieth part of a manor; being a supernumerary township.

Gorffod-dref yw rhanddred a gynnaill o dref arholwyd a gyfarfyddant eu cerbynnau a thestyn y dref y bo y ddadl ynddi.

The hamlet of wardenship consists of portions of land joined together out of the townships of freeholders, whose boundaries meet the boundary of the township wherein the cause of dispute lies. *Welsh Laws.*

Gorffod-dreth, s. f.—pl. t. i (gorffod—treth) A tax of compulsion, a tax levied by an enemy.

Gorffodedig, a. (gorffod) Surmounted, overcome.

Gorffodedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorffodedig) The act of overcoming.

Gorffodedd, s. m. (gorffod) Predominancy.

Gorffodiad, s. m. (gorffod) An overcoming.

Gorffodochad, s. m. (gorffodawg) A rendering obligatory, a putting under a controul.

Gorffodochawl, a. (gorffodawg) Tending to render, or become obligatory.

Gorffodochu, v. a. (gorffodawg) To put under obligation; to become cognizable.

Gorffodogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorffodawg) The act of taking upon one's self; an obligation, or injunction; a recognizance; a wardenship, management, or custody; the party, or what is under guarantee; the office of a surety, or guardian; the act, or office of arbitration; constraintance.

Pwy bryng a gymro arall ar ei orffodogaeth, dygwylled efe yn mhob cerydd o'r a oedd ar y dyn a gymroes atto.

Whoever that shall take another upon his recognizance, let him fall in every condemnation, which was due to the person whom he attached to himself. *Welsh Laws.*

Gorffodogawl, a. (gorffodawg) Tending to render obligatory; under obligation.

Gorffodogi, v. m. (gorffodawg) To lay under an injunction, or obligation; to render obligatory; to put under management, or wardship.

Gorffodocer y tir byd y dydd a'r dydd.

The land, let it be put under safeguard until a certain day. *Statute of Rhodulun.*

Gorffodiad, s. m. (gorffodawg) A rendering obligatory; a becoming liable to controul; a becoming obliged.

Gorffodogwr, s. m.—pl. gorffodogwyr (gorffodawg—gwr) One under obligation, or recognizance.

Gorffoddawg, a. (boddawg) Above being pleased, or contented; bad tempered, surly.

Gorfoledd, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorfawl) Great rejoicing; triumph; gladness.
Gorfoleddawg, a. (gorfoledd) Having triumph.
Gorfoleddiad, s. m. (gorfoledd) A triumphing.
Gorfoleddiant, s. m. (gorfoledd) A jubilation.
Gorfoleddn, v. n. (gorfoledd) To give great praise: to rejoice greatly; to triumph.
Gorfoleddus, a. (gorfoledd) Full of praise and gladness; triumphant.
Gorfoleddwr, s. m.—pl. gorfoleddwyr (gorfoledd—gwr) One who rejoices, or triumphs.
Gorfoli, v. a. (gorfawl) To praise to excess; to praise greatly, to compliment highly; to flatter.

*Fraidd oetwng orfwng a orfolir;
 Meusair na'm didawl: ni'm didolir.*

*The sudden subjection of the herd will be flattered to excess; cap-
 tivity neglect me not: I will not be neglected. O. Cynlliwng.*

Gorfoliannawl, a. (gorfoliant) Extremely commend-
 ing, adulatory.
Gorfolianniad, s. m. (gorfoliant) A commending
 extremely; adulation.
Gorfoliannu, v. a. (gorfoliant) To commend ex-
 tremely; to praise over-much.
Gorfoliannus, a. (gorfoliant) Extremely com-
 mending; adulatory.
Gorfoliant, s. m. (gorfawl) Excess of praise.
Gorfor, a. (mor) Upon the sea, that is on the sea.

*A phas fawr gorforion melfion Eiddawg.
 Y dydd bore ier rhag Cae'r Sallang.*

*And when the sons of Eiddon shall be travellers upon the sea,
 there will be a severe morning before the castle of Sallang.
 Merddin, Heliawu.*

Gorforiaw, v. a. (gorfor) To go upon the sea.
Gorfras, a. (bras) Over-bulky, over-gross; over-
 fat; over-rank; too luxuriant.
Gorfrasder, s. m. (gorfras) Excess of bulkiness;
 excess of fatness, or rankness.
Gorfrasedd, s. m. (gorfras) Excess of bulkiness.
Gorfraiut, s. m.—pl. gorfreintian (braint) Super-
 ior privilege; prerogative.
Gorfrau, a. (brau) Extremely fragile, or brittle.
Gorfrau, s. m. (braw) Extreme panic.
Gorfrau, v. a. (gorfrau) To terrify extremely.
Gorfrau'wch, s. m. (gorfrau) Extreme panic.
Gorfrau'ychawl, a. (gorfrau'wch) Extremely ter-
 rified, or intimidated.
Gorfrau'ychiad, s. m. (gorfrau'wch) A terrifying
 or scaring extremely.
Gorfrau'ychu, v. a. (gorfrau'wch) To terrify ex-
 tremely; to be greatly scared.
Gorfreinniad, s. m. (gorfrait) A conferring a
 prerogative, or privilege.
Gorfreinniaw, v. a. (gorfrait) To confer superior
 privilege, or prerogative.
Gorfreinniawl, a. (gorfrait) Greatly privileged.
Gorfrenad, s. m. (gorfrau) A rendering very brit-
 tle; a becoming very fragile.
Gorfreuaw, v. a. (gorfrau) To make brittle in the
 extreme; to become very brittle.
Gorfreuawl, a. (gorfrau) Extremely fragile.
Gorfreuollder, s. m. (gorfreuawl) Over-brittleness
Gorfreuolled, s. m. (gorfreuawl) Extreme brit-
 tleness, or fragility.
Gorfreuoll, v. a. (gorfreuawl) To make extreme-
 ly brittle, or fragile.
Gorfrith, a. (brith) Variegated on the surface.
Gorfrithiaw, v. a. (gorfrith) To over variegate;
 to variegate over.
Gorfrithawl, a. (gorfrith) Apt to variegate over.
Gorfrithder, s. m. (gorfrith) Variegation of the
 surface.

Gorfrithedd, s. m. (gorfrith) Variegation of the
 surface.
Gorfrithiad, s. m. (gorfrith) An over-variegating.
Gorfrwd, a. (brwd) Extremely ardent or hot.
Gorfrwth, s. m.—pl. gorfrythau (brwth) A great
 tumult or uproar.
Gorfrwysg, a. (brwysg) Extremely unweildy.
Gorfrwysgaw, v. a. (gorfrwysg) To make ex-
 tremely unweildy; to become very unweildy.
Gorfrwysgawl, a. (gorfrwysg) Tending to become
 very unweildy.
Gorfrwysgedd, s. m. (gorfrwysg) Unweildiness in
 the extreme.
Gorfrwysgiad, s. m. (gorfrwysg) A making, or be-
 coming extremely unweildy.
Gorfryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (bryd) A superior mind.
Gorfrydawl, a. (gorfryd) Of a superior mind.
Gorfrydded, s. m. (gorfryd) Magnanimity.
Gorfrydiad, s. m. (gorfrwd) A rendering ex-
 tremely hot, a heating intensely; inflammation
Gorfrydiannawl, a. (gorfrydiant) Extremely in-
 flammative.
Gorfrydiannu, v. a. (gorfrydiant) To heat, or in-
 flame intensely; to be greatly inflamed.
Gorfrydiant, s. m. (gorfrwd) Extreme heat; the
 height of inflammation; a paroxysm.
Gorfrydiaw, v. a. (gorfrwd) To overheat; to in-
 flame greatly; to become much inflamed.
Gorfrydiawl, a. (gorfrwd) Overheating.
Gorfrydu, v. a. (gorfryd) To endow with magna-
 nimity; to become high-minded.
Gorfrys, s. m. (brys) Extreme haste, or hurry.
Gorfrysiad, s. m. (gorfrys) A hurrying much.
Gorfrysiaw, v. a. (gorfrys) To over-hasten.
Gorfrysiawl, a. (gorfrys) Over-hastening.
Gorfrythawl, a. (gorfrwth) Outrageous.
Gorfrythiad, s. m. (gorfrwth) A making a great
 tumult; a becoming outrageous.
Gorfrythu, v. a. (gorfrwth) To act very tumult-
 uously; to become outrageous.
Gorfruan, a. (buan) Overquick; oversoon.
Gorfuander, s. m. (gorfuan) Overquickness.
Gorfuchedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (buchedd) Superior
 life; survivance.
Gorfucheddawl, a. (gorfuchedd) An outliving.
Gorfucheddiaeth, s. m. (gorfuchedd) Survivorship.
Gorfucheddu, v. a. (gorfuchedd) To survive, to
 overlive, to outlive.
**Gorfucheddwr, s. m.—pl. gorfucheddwyr (gor-
 fuchedd—gwr)** An outliver, a survivor.
Gorfudd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (budd) Superior benefit.
Gorfuddiad, s. m. (gorfudd) A rendering a supe-
 rior advantage.
Gorfuddiaw, v. a. (gorfudd) To afford superior
 advantage, or gain.
Gorfuddiawl, a. (gorfudd) Very advantageous.
Gorfurth, s. m. (burth) A very violent thrust.
Gorfurthi, s. m. (gorfurth) Extreme impulsion.
*Cadr hwygynt orlynt orfurthi Tendor;
 Cadr ygon arfor arfod yddi.*
*Mightily they would oppose the ambition of the most violent or-
 gan of Tendor: mightily the maritime bulwark when an attack be
 made upon her. Llywelyn Fardd, i Dywys.*
Gorfurthiad, s. m. (gorfurth) A thrusting very
 violently; a chasing extremely.
Gorfurthiaw, v. a. (gorfurth) To repel extremely;
 to drive, or chase, very violently.
Gorfurthiawl, a. (gorfurth) Very repellant.
Gorfyd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (byd) Superior world;
 a superior state, or existence.
Gorfydiad, s. m. (gorfyd) A living in a superior
 state or world.

Gorfydiaw, v. a. (gorfyd) To live in a superior world, or state.
Gorfydiawg, a. (gorfyd) Of a superior state of existence.

Un gorfydiawg
 Anahragurawg
 Ei & orfydd.

The sumerciful one of a higher state he will vanquish.
Telirhu.

Gorfyg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (myg) What spreads round; what is uppermost by its lightness.
Gorfygadwy, a. (gorfyg) Superable.
Gorfygawl, a. (gorfyg) Tending to overcome.
Gorfyged, s. f.—pl. t. au (gorfyg) Supreme glory, or honour.
Gorfygedawl, a. (gorfyged) Supremely glorious.
Gorfygeda, v. a. (gorfyged) To render supremely glorious, solemn, or grand.
Gorfygiad, s. m. (gorfyg) A surmounting, overcoming, or vanquishing.
Gorfygu, v. a. (gorfyg) To subdue, to vanquish, to overcome.
Gorfyg, s. m.—pl. t. au (myn) Rivalship, emulation; envy.
Gorfyngawg, a. (gorfyn) Having an excessive desire to obtain; emulous; envious.

Gorfyngawg drythyll, gorfynt a ddygaf
 With as a false, a falsest gynt.

Ambitious playful one, envy I bear towards whom I praise, and that I have praised before. *Cynddelw, i Efy, f. Modur.*

Gorfyngawl, a. (gorfyn) Having an extreme desire to obtain; ambitious; envious.
Gorfyngdawd, s. m. (gorfyn) A state of rivalryship; emulation; ambition; envy.
Gorfyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorfyn) An aspiring after extremely; an envying.
Gorfyng, u. (gorfyn) Ambitious; emulous; envious.

Gorfyng fy mhwyll yn mhell amant hoddwy,
 With shuddering thir in Efyrawy.

Ambitious in my mind on the distant boundary this day, in perambulating the land on the side of Efyrawy. *Gwalchmai.*

Gorfyngawl, a. (gorfynt) Extremely aspiring; ambitious, emulous; envious.
Gorfyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorfynt) An aspiring after extremely; an envying.
Gorfyngau, v. a. (gorfynt) To aspire after extremely, to emulate, to envy, to be ambitious; to be envious.
Gorfynt, s. m.—pl. gorfyngau (gorfyn) Extreme mind, or desire; ambition; envy.

Gor gorfynt, gor edfynt, gor llawr,
 Ei rhyngal, a chethral a chethrawr.

The envious man, the sickle man, the base man he would tear, and would strive with the striver. *Anerlin.*

Gorfyngu, v. a. (gorfyn) To aspire after extremely; to envy; to be ambitious; to be envious.
Gorfyng, s. m. (myn) An ascent, or up-hill.
Gorfyngydd, s. m. (gorfyn) An ascent, or up-hill.
 Hydde gorfyngydd rowydd redaint.

The stag of the spleat of wanion course. *G. Brycheiniawg.*

Gorfy, a. (byr) Very short, brief, or abrupt.
Gorfy, s. m.—pl. t. edd (bys) The first finger.
Gorfyw, a. (byw) Living beyond; supervivant.
Gorfywdawd, s. m. (gorfyw) Extreme vivacity.

Llys lleufer yno, gwys gorfywdawd,
 Pe dawnt anant na phrydant wawd.

The court that is the splendour of the tale full of extreme animation in debate, should the ministers there resort let them sing no irony. *Melir.*

Gorfywiad, s. m. (gorfyw) An animating extremely; a becoming over-lively.
Gorfywiad, v. a. (gorfyw) To animate to excess.

Gorfywiad, a. (gorfyw) Extremely animated.
Gorfywiad, a. (gorfyw) Extremely animating.
Gorfywyd, s. m. (gorfyw) Superior state of life.
Gorffaig, s. f.—pl. gorffieigiau (ffaig) Extreme embarrassment, or difficulty.
Gorffawd, s. f.—pl. gorffodiau (ffawd) Extraordinary luck, or good fortune.
Gorffawg, s. m. (ffawg) Extreme delight, or bliss.

Ys cefych, ys cyffwrth enawwg,
 With dy food fod yn gfoethaeg,
 Ac yn y gorphen, gorffawg enbydded—
 Trugaredd gan Ddew trugawg.

Mayest thou, who art of renowned character, be according to thy desire, possessing wealth, and in the conclusion, extreme bliss the honour, mayest thou receive mercy from God the compassionate. *Llygdd Gwr, i L. ab G. Morier.*

Gorffegiad, s. m. (gorffaig) An embarrassing extremely, a becoming greatly puzzled.
Gorffegiaw, v. a. (gorffaig) To embarrass or to puzzle extremely.

Gorffegiodd tryngawdd traxywydd ym ddyw;
 Ni'm gorffech morwy moor wyl afudd.

Sad affliction has caused extreme embarrassment as to my being taken to eternally: no distinguished regard will a maid bestow on me, being so very abject. *Ier. Pychen.*

Gorffegiawl, a. (gorffaig) Very embarrassing.
Gorffel, a. (ffel) Extremely subtle, or cunning.
Gorffeldra, s. m. (gorffel) Extreme subtlety.
Gorfflam, s. m.—pl. t. au (fflam) Intense flame.
Gorfflamawl, a. (gorfflam) Intensely flammeous.
Gorfflamiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorfflam) Intense inflammation; a flaming extremely.
Gorfflanliw, s. m. (gorfflam—lliw) A bright flame colour. *a. Of a bright flame colour.*
Gorffluch, a. (ffluch) Very prevalent, or rife.
Gorffluchawl, a. (gorffluch) Superabundant.
Gorffluchiad, s. m. (gorffluch) A superabounding.
Gorffluch, v. n. (gorffluch) To superabound.
Gorffluchwch, s. m. (gorfflam) Great flammability.
Gorffluchawl, a. (gorffluchwch) Extremely flammeous.
Gorffluchiad, s. m. (gorffluchwch) A flaming extremely; extreme inflammation.
Gorffluch, v. a. (gorffluchwch) To flame extremely.

Gorffluchwch llewych llen afallwydd can,
 Gorffluchwch am y graa a'i ban ni'm bydd.

The glare of the white veil of the apple tree flames brightly, resting on the brow with me its down will not be. *Ier. Pychen.*

Gorffodiad, s. m. (gorffawd) A prospering much.
Gorffodiaw, v. n. (gorffawd) To prosper much.
Gorffodiawg, a. (gorffawd) Very prosperous.
Gorffraw, a. (ffraw) Extremely active, volatile, or agitated; full of briskness.
Gorffrawd, s. m. (ffrawd) Extreme bustle.
Gorffrom, a. (ffrom) Very irritable, or touchy.
Gorffromi, v. n. (gorffrom) To become very irritable, or testy.
Gorffromiad, s. m. (gorffrom) A becoming very irritable, or testy.
Gorffrwd, s. f.—pl. gorffrydau (ffrwd) A violent stream, or torrent.

Gweld—
 Gorffrydau cdd orllawes orllawen.

There were seen the violent torrents of the conflict full of alertness and exultation. *Cynddelw.*

Gorffrydiad, s. m. (gorffrwd) A streaming excessively; an overflowing.
Gorffrydiaw, v. n. (gorffrwd) To stream greatly.
Gorffrydiawl, a. (gorffrwd) Overflowing.
Gorffull, s. f.—pl. t. ian (ffull) Extreme celerity.
Gorffulldid, s. m. (gorffull) A hastening greatly.
Gorffullaw, v. n. (gorffull) To move extremely brisk; to be extremely brisk.

Gorffalllaw, *s. a.* (gorffall) Extremely alert.
 Gorffwdan, *s. f.* (ffwdan) Extreme bustle.
 Gorffwdaniad, *s. m.* (gorffwdan) A bustling much.
 Gorffwdanu, *v. a.* (gorffwdan) To bustle much.
 Gorffwyr, *s. f.* (ffwyr) A very violent impulse. *a.*
 Extremely impetuous.

Gwan gwaifforch gwaneg orffwyr,
 Gwas ol ei marw hi mor hwyr.

Dividing like a hay-fork with a gait most impetuous, woe to us
 that she should have died so late. *Iolo Goch.*

Dy gwynid, dior, yn llwyr
 Be darfal yt, byd orffwyr.

Certainly, thou wouldst be lamented if entirely exterminated,
 that are most repulsive to the world. *D. ab Gwilym, yr celya.*

Gorffwyrad, *s. m.* (gorffwyr) A greatly impelling.
 Gorffwyrw, *v. a.* (gorffwyr) To impel extremely.
 Gorffwyrwl, *a.* (gorffwyr) Extremely impulsive.
 Gorffynawl, *a.* (ffynawl) Tending to great prosper-
 ity; extremely fortunate.
 Gorffyniad, *s. m.* (ffyniad) A prospering greatly.
 Gorffyniannawl, *a.* (gorffyniant) Tending to be
 very prosperous, or fortunate.
 Gorffynianna, *v. n.* (gorffyniant) To prosper ex-
 tremely, to be very fortunate.
 Gorffyniannus, *a.* (gorffyniant) Tending to be
 very prosperous, or fortunate.
 Gorffyniant, *s. m.* (ffyniant) Excess of prosperity.

Gorffyniant llifant iſt Gwynoddydd;
 Gorffyniant iſt phar-wad gan i phrydydd.

The supreme fortune of the host of Gwynod; most ready with
 her bard to her eulogy. *Ior. Fychan.*

Gorffynlaw, *v. n.* (ffynlaw) To be very fortunate.
 Gorffyniawl, *a.* (ffyniawl) Very prosperous.
 Gorffynnu, *v. n.* (ffynnu) To prosper extremely.
 Gorffysg, *s. m.* (ffysg) Extreme celerity.
 Gorffysgiad, *s. m.* (gorffysg) A moving with ex-
 treme celerity or swiftness.
 Gorffysgiaw, *v.* (gorffysg) To move very quickly.
 Gorffysgiawl, *a.* (gorffysg) Of extreme speed.
 Gorgadw, *s. m.* (cadw) A supercharge.
 Gorgadw, *v. a.* (cadw) To keep, or watch over,
 to superintend.
 Gorgaddug, *s. m.* (caddug) Superior darkness, or
 a gloom that covers over.
 Gorgaddugaw, *v. a.* (gorgaddug) To darken over.
 Gorgaddugawl, *a.* (gorgaddug) Tending to darken
 over, or to become overcast.
 Gorgaddugiad, *s. m.* (gorgaddug) A darkening
 over; an overcasting.
 Gorgaeth, *s.* (caeth) Excessively confined.
 Gorgaethawl, *a.* (gorgaeth) Tending to confine,
 or restrain extremely.
 Gorgaethiad, *s. m.* (gorgaeth) A confining ex-
 tremely; extreme restriction.
 Gorgaethu, *v. a.* (gorgaeth) To confine greatly.
 Gorgaffad, *s. m.* (caffad) Superior attainment.
 Gorgaffael, *v. a.* (caffael) To attain supremely.
 Gorgaffaeliad, *s. m.* (goraffael) An attaining su-
 premely; a getting overmuch.
 Gorgais, *s. m.* (cais) A superior attempt.
 Gorgaled, *a.* (caled) Extremely hard, or severe.
 Gorgaledu, *v. a.* (gorgaled) To harden extreme-
 ly; to overharden.
 Gorgall, *a.* (call) Extremely discreet, or crafty.
 Gorgalledd, *s. m.* (gorgall) Extreme discretion;
 excess of cunning.
 Gorgallus, *a.* (gorgall) Overwise, very crafty.
 Gorgam, *a.* (cam) Extremely distorted.
 Gorgamawl, *a.* (gorgam) Tending to bend, or dis-
 tort extremely.
 Gorgamiad, *s. m.* (gorgam) A bending much.
 Gorgamu, *v. a.* (gorgam) To bend overmuch.

Gorgan, *a.* (can) Extremely white, or bright.
 Gorganiad, *s. m.* (gorgan) A making very white.
 Gorganu, *v. a.* (gorgan) To make very white.
 Gorgas, *a.* (cas) Extremely disagreeable.
 Gorgaslad, *s. m.* (gorgas) A hating to excess; a
 rendering extremely hateful; a becoming very
 disagreeable.

Gorgasan, *v. a.* (gorgas) To hate extremely.
 Gorgawdd, *s. m.* (cawdd) Extreme vexation.
 Gorged, *a. f.*—*pl. f.* oedd (cod) Superior treasure.
 Gorgedu, *v. a.* (gorged) To hoard extremely.
 Gorgeidwad, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* on (gorgadw) One who
 guards, or watches over; a supercargo.
 Gorgelsiad, *s. m.* (gorgais) A making a superior
 attempt, an over-attempting.
 Gorgelsiaw, *v. a.* (gorgais) To make a superior
 attempt.
 Gorglawdd, *s. m.*—*pl.* gorgloddiau (clawdd) The
 bank of a dike, a mound; a wall that is open.
 Gorgoch, *a.* (coch) Extremely red; red on the
 extremity; tipped with red.

Gorgoldd i Loegr gorgoch iſtann.

The triumph of Lloegr the blades tipped with red. *Myrddin.*

Gorgoched, *s. m.* (gorgoch) A reddening over.
 Gorgochi, *v. a.* (gorgoch) To make very red; to
 colour over with red; to tip with red.
 Gorgodawl, *a.* (codawl) Supereminent.
 Gorgodi, *v. a.* (codi) To rise superior.
 Gorgodiad, *s. m.* (codiad) A rising superior.
 Gorgoddawl, *a.* (gorgawdd) Very overbearing.
 Gorgoddi, *v. a.* (gorgawdd) To vex extremely.
 Gorgoddiad, *s. m.* (gorgawdd) A vexing extremely.
 Gorgoddiant, *s. m.* (gorgawdd) Extreme vexation.
 Gorgoeth, *a.* (coeth) Extremely pure, or refined.
 Gorgoethawl, *a.* (gorgoeth) Tending to render
 very pure, of a very pure nature.
 Gorgoethedd, *s. m.* (gorgoeth) Extreme purity.
 Gorgoethi, *v. a.* (gorgoeth) To purify extremely.
 Gorgoethiad, *s. m.* (gorgoeth) A purifying ex-
 tremely.

Gorgosp, *s. f.*—*pl. f.* au (coap) Extreme punish-
 ment, or correction.
 Gorgospawl, *a.* (gorgosp) Tending to excess of
 punishment.
 Gorgospi, *v. a.* (gorgosp) To punish extremely.
 Gorgospiad, *s. m.* (gorgosp) A punishing extremely.
 Gorgasawl, *a.* (craawl) Tending to scratch the
 surface.

Gorgrafiad, *s. m.* (crafiad) A scratching over.
 Gorgrafu, *v. a.* (crafu) To scratch the surface.
 Gorgraff, *a.* (craff) Very sharp of perception.
 Gorgraffawl, *a.* (gorgraff) Very penetrating; very
 impressive.

Gorgraffedd, *s. m.* (gorgraff) Extreme penetration.
 Gorgraffiad, *s. m.* (gorgraff) A penetrating very
 quickly; a quickly perceiving.
 Gorgraffu, *v. a.* (gorgraff) To penetrate very
 quickly, to perceive quickly.

Gorgraid, *a.* (craid) Extremely vehement.
 Gorgras, *a.* (cra) Extremely parched, or arid.
 Gorgrasiad, *s. m.* (gorgras) An over-parching.
 Gorgrasu, *v. a.* (gorgras) To parch overmuch.
 Gorgrawd, *s. m.* (crawd) A supercrecence.
 Gorgrawn, *s. m.* (crawn) An over-collection.
 Gorgred, *s. f.* (cred) Implicit belief; superstition.

Eatyn y corn er cydyfod—

A dyddu o fragawd, wirawd ogedd,
 Ar law Gwan Draws.

Bring thou the horn, for convulsivity, and of bragged, a liquor of
 confidence, give into the hand of the stubborn Gwan.

O. Cyffiliawg.

Gorgredawl, *a.* (gorgred) Superstitious.

Gorhedawl, *a.* (hedawl) Flying above.
 Gorhedeg, *v. a.* (hedeg) To fly above, or over.
 Gorhediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hediad) A flying over
 Gorhelaeth, *a.* (helaeth) Over-ample; exaggerated; amplified.

Gorhelaethawl, *a.* (gorhelaeth) Tending to amplify to excess; exaggerating.

Gorhelaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorhelaeth) An over-amplifying; exaggeration; amplification.

Gorhelaethrwydd, *s. m.* (gorhelaeth) The state of being over-ample, or exaggerated.

Gorhelaethu, *v. a.* (gorhelaeth) To make very ample; to amplify extremely; to exaggerate.

Gorhen, *a.* (hen) Extremely old, or ancient
 Gorhenaid, *a.* (gorhen) Somewhat antiquated; superannuated.

Gorhenaint, *s. m.* (gorhen) Extreme age.
 Gorhenedd, *s. m.* (gorhen) Extreme antiquity.

Gorhendad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hendad) A great grandfather.

Gorhendaid, *s. m.*—*pl. gorheneidiau* (hendaid) A great great grandfather.

Gorheneiddiad, *v. n.* (gorhenaid) To become superannuated.

Gorhenfam, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gorhen—mam) A great grandmother.

Gorhengaw, *s. m.* (hengaw) A great great great grandfather.

Y cyfryw geraint a dalwynt, alanas y gyd a'r hofradd, y cyffelybiau o blaid y dyn a laddir a'i herbynlant, o'r gorhengaw hyd y gorchaw.

Such relatives as shall pay compensation for murder in conjunction with the murderer, those on the same degree on the part of the person slain shall receive it, from the great great grandfather to the great great great grandchild. *Welsh Laws.*

Gorhennain, *s. f.*—*pl. gorhennainiau* (gorhen—nain) A great great grandmother.

Gorhenw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (henw) A surname.

Gorhenwad, *s. m.* (gorhenw) A sur naming.

Gerhenwawl, *a.* (gorhenw) Relating to a surname.

Gorhenwl, *v. a.* (gorhenw) To surname.

Gorhesg, *s. pl. aggr.* (hesg) Large reeds.

*Cloten lom cul orhesg,
 Colton haid, celyn a hesg.*

A bare tail of slender reeds, the beards of barley, holly, and sedges. *Iolo Goch, Pw Jorj.*

Gorhëwg, *a.* (hëwg) Full of assurance; saucy.

*Gorhëwg ym dwg deg orsedd ffa;
 Gyweir-farch i phala,
 All y Cethiu—*

Pertly shall I be carried to the fair sheltered station; the sure footed steed will not falter, no more than the Cethiu. *Gr. ab Meredydd.*

Gorhëwgdra, *s. m.* (gorhëwg) Malapertness.

Gorhewgl, *v. n.* (gorhëwg) To be malapert.

Gorhillad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hillad) A bringing forth abundantly.

Gorhillaw, *v. a.* (hillaw) To increase the species, to propagate; to multiply; to enlarge.

Gorhillawg, *a.* (hillawg) Very prolific.

Gorhillig, *s. m.* (hil) Four-leaved allseed.

Gorhiniawg, *s. f.*—*pl. gorhiniogau* (hiniawg) The lintel, or top of a door-frame.

Gorhir, *a.* (hir) Overlong; extremely long.

Gorhiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorhir) A lingering; a being very dilatory.

Gorhirlaw, *v. a.* (gorhir) To linger; to be very dilatory.

Gorhirlawl, *a.* (gorhir) Very lingering or slow.

Gorhoen, *s. f.* (hoen) Extreme flow; vivacity, or cheerfulness.

*Daw a garai deg orhoen,
 A droes eu pumed o's porh.*

God, who delights in fair cheerfulness, delivered the five ages out of their torment. *Imman Trw.*

Gorhoeni, *v. a.* (gorhoen) To exhilarate, to be exhilarated, to become cheerful.

Gorhoennu, *a.* (gorhoen) Full of vivacity.

Yr athraw doeth—a'm cynghorol i lawenythu yn yr Arglwydd, ac i fyw yn orhoennu.

The wise instructor would advise me to rejoice in the Lord, and to live cheerfully. *S. Trefredyn.*

Gorhoennarwydd, *s. m.* (gorhoennu) Cheerfulness.

Gorhoff, *a.* (hoff) Very delectable, or lovely.

Gorhoffon, most desirable things.

Gorhoffaid, *a.* (gorhoff) Of a very delectable, or amiable nature.

Gorhoffedd, *s. f.* (gorhoff) That which extremely delights, what is a favourite. *Gorhoffedd Gwulchmai, and Gorhoffedd Hywel, the titles of poems by those bards.*

Gorhoffi, *v. a.* (gorhoff) To desire, or delight in, extremely; to love to excess; to overprize.

Gorhoffiad, *s. m.* (gorhoff) A desiring, or delighting in extremely.

Gorhoffiant, *s. m.* (gorhoff) Extreme fondness.

Gorholi, *v. a.* (gorhawl) To pursue a claim overmuch; to question overmuch.

Gorholiad, *s. m.* (gorhawl) A pursuing a claim overmuch; a questioning too closely.

Gorbonawl, *a.* (honawl) Asserted overmuch.

Gorhoni, *v. a.* (honi) To assert over-violently.

Gorhopiad, *s. m.* (honiad) An insisting to excess.

Gorhud, *s. m.* (hud) Extreme fascination.

Gorhudaw, *v. a.* (gorhud) To allure extremely.

Gorhudawl, *a.* (gorhud) Extremely alluring.

Gorhudiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorhud) A fascinating extremely; a greatly enticing.

Gorhudwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gorhudwyr* (gorhud—gwr) One who entices, or deceives, extremely.

Gorhudd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (hudd) An over cover; an upper covering, or envelope.

Gorhuddaw, *v. a.* (gorhudd) To cover over; to overcast, to overcloud; to overveil.

Gorhuddawl, *a.* (gorhudd) That is overcovering.

Gorhuddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorhudd) A covering over; an overcasting.

Gorhul, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (bul) An overcover.

Gorhuliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorhul) An overcovering.

Gorhuliaw, *a.* (gorhul) That overcovers.

Gorhun, *s. f.* (hun) Excess of sleep; lethargy.

Gorhunaw, *v. a.* (gorhun) To oversleep.

Gorhunawg, *a.* (gorhun) Oversleepy.

Gorhunawl, *a.* (gorhun) Tending to oversleep.

Gorhuniad, *s. m.* (gorhun) An oversleeping.

Gorhydr, *s. m.* (hydr) Overboldness; arrogance.

Gorhydrawl, *a.* (gorhydr) Overconfident.

Gorhydri, *s. m.* (gorhydr) Overconfidence; arrogance; pomp.

Gorhydriad, *s. m.* (gorhydr) An assuming overconfidence; an arrogating.

Gorhydra, *v. a.* (gorhydr) To assume overconfidence; to be overbold.

Gorhynawl, *a.* (gorhen) Extremely ancient.

Gorhynod, *a.* (bynod) Extremely notable.

Gorhynodawl, *a.* (gorhynod) Tending to render, or become very remarkable.

Gorhynodi, *v. a.* (gorhynod) To make very remarkable; to become very distinguished.

Gorhynodiad, *s. m.* (gorhynod) A rendering very remarkable, or conspicuous.

Gorhynt, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (hynt) A superior course; —that is upon the way; a sojourner.

Gori, *s. m.* (gor) The act of brooding, or breeding; supparation.

Gori, v. a. (gor) To brood; to breed matter; to supparate. *Iar yn gori*, a hen hatching.

Teddi pob aderyn bydd yn dedwy a gori.

The parfections of every female bird are to lay eggs and to brood.

Welsh Laws.

Cyw iar, hys na deddwa, cywen, hys na or.

A hen is a chick until she lays, and a pullet until she breeds.

Welsh Laws.

Goriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gor) A brooding; supparation.

Goriat, s. c.—pl. gorieion (gor) A brooder.

Gorain, s. m. (gawr) A frequent crying out.

Gorain, v. a. (gawr) To cry out frequently.

Gorian, v. a. (gawr) To cry out frequently; to moan, to complain.

Goriaw, v. a. (gawr) To utter moans, or cries; to be querulous.

Goriawl, s. (gawr) Apt to moan; querulous.

Gorifyny, s. m. (ifyny) An ascent, or acclivity.

Gorifynydd, s. m. (gorifyny) An ascent.

Gorimyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhimyn) A small chink

Gorior, s. (gawr) Apt to moan; querulous.

Deudh canu tep—

I ysa Padrig orior

Er mwili Ddaw yr mor.

There came pleasant singing to send the querulous Patrick into the sea for the honour of God.

I. ab R. ab Iwan Lloyd.

Gorir, s. (ir) Extremely fresh, or green.

Goriradd, s. (gorir) That is of a very fresh nature, or full of sap, or very green.

Goris, prep. (is) Greatly beneath, below, under, inferior to. *adu*. Beneath, in a lower place.

Gorisel, s. (goris) Very low, inferior.

Goriseidd, s. m. (gorisel) Extreme inferiority.

Gorisiad, s. m. (gorisel) A rendering, or becoming extremely low.

Goriselwydd, s. m. (gorisel) Inferiorness.

Gorisiel, s. a. (gorisel) To render very low; or inferior; to become extremely low.

Goriselwyr, s. m.—pl. goriselwyr (gorisel—gwr) An inferior person, an inferior.

Goringell, s. m. (ingell) The froth of liquor.

Goringellawg, s. (goringell) Over-foaming.

Bydd gwin goringellawg, a ddigwion gorionelwyr; a bydd degwyr—arwngat a ddaw atai yr ystyly: yno y bydd y palkniglon.

There will be froth-mended wine, and amusing songs before thee; and provision for thirty persons shall come to thee into the lodging house: there the strangers eat.

R. Cuthbach—Mabington.

Goringelliad, s. m. (goringell) A manthing over with froth; a foaming over.

Goringelle, v. s. (goringell) To foam on the top.

Ddewr gwyw ffa tyuo,

A ddydd gwin goringello:

Ugnoch yw fy henw, mab Mydno.

Come along with me to my dwelling, where there is good wine that will amuse thee; Ugnoch is my name, the son of Mydno.

Yudd. Ugnoch a Thallwin.

Gorith, s. m. (rith) A faint appearance; a phantom, or illusion. *a*. That partly appears; illusive

El—

Gorith gyfarchawr.

He is an illusive greeter.

Tallwin.

Gorithiad, s. m. (gorith) A faintly appearing; deception of appearance, illusion.

Gorithaw, v. a. (gorith) To appear indistinctly.

Gorithawl, s. (gorith) Tending to appear indistinctly; like a phantom.

Gorithawr, s. m.—pl. gorithawr (gorith—gwr) One who appears indistinctly.

Goriw, s. f.—pl. t. iau (rhiw) A gentle ascent.

Goriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (llad) Supreme blessing.

Goriadawl, s. (goriad) Supremely gracious.

Goriadiad, s. m. (goriad) A blessing supremely.

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Goriada, v. a. (goriad) To bless supremely.

Goriaes, s. (llaes) That is very low, or trailing.

Goriaesiad, s. m. (goriaes) A trailing extremely.

Goriaesa, v. s. (goriaes) To trail overmuch.

Gorlais, s. m.—pl. gorleisiau (llais) A very shrill voice, an acute tone.

Gorlaith, s. (llaith) Humid, or moist, to excess.

Gorlam, s. m.—pl. t. an (llam) An overskip.

Gorlamawl, s. (gorlam) Supersalient.

Gorlamiad, s. m. (gorlam) Supersaliency.

Gorlawn, v. a. (gorlam) To overstep, to overskip; to leap upon, or over.

Gorlan, s. (glan) Extremely clean, or pure.

Gorlanad, s. m. (gorlan) A making very clean, or pure; superpurgation.

Gorlanawl, s. (gorlan) Tending to make very clean, or pure.

Gorlanastr, s. m.—pl. t. an (llanastr) An uppermost layer.

Gorlanastrawl, s. (gorlanastr) Being strewn over, or overspread.

Gorlanastriad, s. m. (gorlanastr) A strewing, or spreading over.

Gorlanastru, v. a. (gorlanastr) To strew over, to spread over.

Gorlanau, v. a. (gorlan) To make very clean.

Gorlanw, s. m. (llanw) The state of being overfull; repletion; high-water, or high tide.

Gorlas, s. m. (glas) The blue which the intermediate air gives to distant objects; "Nature's universal robe." *a*. Covered with superior blue, covered with a general verdancy, as it appears in a landscape, approaching to a blue.

Gorlas gwellddwyf; dwf newt iau;

Gorddyr cewr awd gynefa.

Of finest green the untrodden grass; the water is it not of fresh-ness, most vocal the nightingale of well-known song.

Gwalchmai.

Gorlasidd, s. (gorlas) Tending to be of a bluish hue; between a fine blue and green.

Gorlasar, s. m. (llasar) A fine blue enamel, or coating. *a*. Of a fine blue enamel.

Nen a llawer yn trydar:

Mi phaidiwn rhwng deula heb wyar;

Nen a a chwir gorlasar.

Am I not powerful in the din of tumult; between two houses I would not stand without blood; am I not called the one clad in finest blue.

Tallwin.

Gorlasawg, s. (gorlas) Having a fine blue tint.

Gorlasawl, s. (gorlas) Tending to reader, or become, of a fine blue.

Gorlasiad, s. m. (gorlas) A rendering, or becoming, of a superior blue; a doing over with blue, a covering with verdancy.

Gorlasu, v. a. (gorlas) To make of a fine blue; to colour very blue; to colour over with fine blue; to become very blue; to cover with verdancy.

Gorlawen, s. (llawen) Extremely joyful or glad.

Gorlawen, v. a. (gorlawen) To overjoy; to be overjoyed.

Gorlawenydd, s. m. (gorlawen) Excess of joy.

Gorlawn, s. (llawn) Overfull, redundant.

Gorlawndid, s. m. (gorlawn) Redundancy.

Gorlawnedd, s. m. (gorlawn) Redundancy.

Gorlawniad, s. m. (gorlawn) An overfilling, a making redundant; repletion.

Gorlech, s. f.—pl. t. i (llech) What is above slate, a kind of stone;—also a flat stone roof, or cover

Gorlechiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llechiad) A sculking extremely.

Gorlechu, v. s. (llechu) To sculk extremely.

Gorled, s. m. (lled) Extreme breadth, or width.

P

Gorledawl, *a.* (gorled) Extremely expansive.
 Gorlediad, *s. m.* (gorled) An expanding extremely; extreme expansion.
 Gorledrad, *s. m.* (lledrad) A heinous theft.
 Gorledrata, *v. a.* (gorledrad) To steal heinously.
 Gorledu, *v. a.* (gorled) To expand extremely.
 Gorlef, *s. m.* (llef) A very loud voice; an outcry.
 Gorlefain, *v. a.* (gorlef) To cry out loudly.
 Gorlefawl, *a.* (gorlef) Extremely noisy.
 Gorleisiad, *s. m.* (gorlais) A squeaking.
 Gorleisiaw, *v. a.* (gorlais) To squeak, to squeal.
 Gorleithiad, *s. m.* (gorlaith) A making, or becoming very humid.
 Gorleithiaw, *v. a.* (gorlaith) To become very humid; to moisten extremely.
 Gorleithiawl, *a.* (gorlaith) Very humidic.
 Gorlendid, *s. m.* (gorlan) Extreme purity, or clearness; extreme comeliness.
 Gorlenwad, *s. m.* (gorlanw) An overflowing.
 Gorlenwl, *v. a.* (gorlanw) To overflow.
 Gorles, *s. m.* (lles) Supreme benefit, or good.
 Gorlesawl, *a.* (gorles) Extremely beneficial.
 Gorlesu, *v. a.* (gorles) To benefit extremely.
 Gorlethawl, *a.* (llethawl) Very depressive.
 Gorlethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llethiad) A depressing extremely; a smothering.
 Gorlethu, *v. a.* (llethu) To depress extremely.
 Gorlewin, *s. m.* (llewin) The extreme of light; point of radiation; ultimate point; the west.
 Gorlewinaw, *v. a.* (gorlewin) To diverge; to tend westward.
 Gorlewinawl, *a.* (gorlewin) Occidental.
 Gorliid, *s. m.* (liid) Extreme rage, or wrath.
 Gorliidiad, *s. m.* (gorliid) A raging extremely; a fuming excessively.
 Gorliidiaw, *v. a.* (gorliid) To be very wrathful.
 Gorliidiawg, *a.* (gorliid) Extremely enraged.
 Gorlif, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (lilf) A great current; an upper current.
 Gorlifaw, *v. a.* (gorlif) To flow very strongly; to flow above.
 Gorlifawl, *a.* (gorlif) Superfluous, overflowing.
 Gorlifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorlif) A flowing in a strong current; a flowing above; a current.
 Gorlifiant, *s. m.* (gorlif) Superfluity.
 Gorlithr, *s. m.* (liithr) An overslip; extreme glibness; very slippery.
 Gorlithraw, *v. a.* (gorlithr) To overslip.
 Gorlithrawl, *a.* (gorlithr) Tending to overslip.
 Gorlithriad, *s. m.* (gorlithr) An overslipping.
 Gorlithrig, *a.* (gorlithr) Extremely slippery.
 Gorliw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (liw) Exterior colour; apparent hue; resemblance.
 Gorliwiad, *s. m.* (gorliw) A colouring over; a giving an apparent hue; a giving a resemblance.
 Gorliwiaw, *v. a.* (gorliw) To colour over; to give an apparent hue; to give a resemblance.
 Gorliwiawl, *a.* (gorliw) Tending to colour over, or to give an apparent hue; resembling.
 Gorlochawl, *a.* (gorlawch) Tending to protect extremely; greatly cherishing.
 Gorlochi, *v. a.* (gorlawch) To protect extremely.
 Gorlochiad, *s. m.* (gorlawch) A protecting much.
 Gorlog, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llog) Extreme hire; excess of interest; usury.
 Gorlogawl, *a.* (gorlog) Of extravagant hire; usurious.
 Gorlogi, *v. a.* (gorlog) To hire at an extravagant price; to commit usury.
 Gorlogiad, *s. m.* (gorlog) A hiring at an excessive price; a committing usury.

Gorloes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gloes) Extreme utterance; a murmuring sound; also an organ. *a.* Of a murmuring sound.

Gorwllais nos yn achadw ffa
 Gorloes rydan dwf Dyren Fretiddin.

I anxiously watched guarding the bound of the loudly murmuring fords of the water of the towering Broiddin. Gwaelchmet.

Rhoes iddi bob rhyw awyddus;
 Rhugi foliant o'r meddiant mas;
 Gwrdd-lef teiya ac ofloes;
 Gormodd rhodd: gwr meddw a'i rhoes.

I bestowed every kind of assiduity upon her; flowing praise of my appropriate store; the powerful note of the harp and organ: too great a gift: it was a drunken man who gave it.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gorloesi, *v. a.* (lloesi) To pour excessively; to pour over; to supereffuse.

Gorloesiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lloesiad) Superrefusion.
 Gorlon, *a.* (llon) Extremely cheerful.

Gorlonaid, *s. m.* (gorlon) An overfill.

Gorlonedd, *s. m.* (gorlon) Extreme cheerfulness.

Gorloni, *v. a.* (gorlon) To make extremely cheerful; to become overjoyed.

Gorlog, *s. m.* (llog) Extreme burning; the burning of the surface.

Gorlogawl, *a.* (gorlog) Tending to overburn.

Gorloggi, *v. a.* (gorlog) To overburn; to burn the surface.

Gorlogiad, *s. m.* (gorlog) An overburning.

Gorlost, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (llosten) An earwig.

Gorludd, *s. m.* (ludd) Extreme depression, or hindrance.

Gorluddaw, *v. a.* (gorludd) To depress extremely; to hinder, or oppose, extremely.

Gorluddawl, *a.* (gorludd) Extremely depressive.

Gorludded, *s. f.* (gorludd) Extreme depression; an overburden.

Gorluddedig, *a.* (gorludded) Overfatigued.

Gorluddiad, *s. m.* (gorludd) An overfatiguing.

Gorlwg, *s. m.* (llwg) Superior brightness.

Gorlwm, *a.* (llwm) Extremely bare, or naked.

Gorlwac, *s. m.* (llwac) An excessive indraught.

Gorlwng, *s. m.* (llwng) An excessive indraught.

Gorlwybr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llwybr) A trace over, or along the surface.

Gorlwybraidd, *a.* (gorlwybr) Tending to over-trace, or to make a track.

Gorlwybraw, *v. a.* (gorlwybr) To over-trace.

Gorlwybrawl, *a.* (gorlwybr) Over-tracing.

Gorlwybiad, *s. m.* (gorlwybr) An over-tracing.

Gorlwydd, *s. m.* (llwydd) A helping onward.

Gorlwyddaw, *v. a.* (gorlwydd) To help on; to give success; to prosper greatly.

Gorlwyn, *s. m.* (llwyn) An escort, a convoy.

Gorlwyn, *v. a.* (llwyn) To escort, to convoy.

Gorlwynaw, *v. a.* (gorlwyn) To convoy.

Gorlwynawl, *a.* (gorlwyn) That convoys.

Gorlwyniad, *s. m.* (gorlwyn) A convoying.

Gorlwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llwyth) An overload, or surcharge.

Gorlwythaw, *v. a.* (gorlwyth) To overburden.

Gorlwythawg, *a.* (gorlwyth) Surcharged.

Gorlyd, *a.* (gor) Broody; teeming, full of matter.

Gorlyfawl, *a.* (llyfawl) Apt to lick over.

Gorlyfiad, *s. m.* (llyfiad) A licking over.

Gorlyfn, *a.* (llyfn) Extremely smooth.

Gorlyfnawl, *a.* (gorlyfn) Tending to make very smooth; coaxing.

Gorlyfniad, *s. m.* (gorlyfn) A smoothing the surface; a coaxing; a harrowing.

Gorlyfnu, *v. a.* (gorlyfn) To smooth the surface; to make very smooth; to coax; to harrow.

Gorlyfu, *v. a.* (llyfu) To lick the surface.

Gorlygawl, *a.* (gorlyg) Extremely splendid.

Gorlygiad, s. m. (gorlwg) A casting a great glare.
Gorlygu, v. a. (gorlwg) To cast a great light.
Gorlymdra, s. m. (gorlwm) Extreme sharpness.
Gorlymedd, s. m. (gorlym) Extreme poignancy.
Gorlymms, v. a. (gorlywm) To sharpen extremely.
Gorlyna, v. a. (llyna) To tipple excessively.
Gorlyncawl, a. (gorlwn) That swallows extremely.
Gorlynciad, s. m. (gorlwn) A swallowing greatly.
Gorlyngcu, v. a. (gorlwn) To gorge; to gulp.
Gorlyngawl, a. (gorlwn) Having an indraught.
Gorlyngiad, s. m. (gorlwn) A swallowing in.
Gorlyngu, v. a. (gorlwn) To swallow in.
Gorlyw, s. m. (llyw) A superior director.
Gorlywiad, s. m. (gorlyw) A guiding over.
Gorlywiad, v. a. (gorlyw) To guide over.
Gorlywydd, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorlyw) A superior governor, or president.
Gorlled, s. m.—pl. t. an (llad) Benediction.

Merwyn—
 Yn orlwg clyr rhedid ym pryllid,
 Yn orlwg cariad men y cerid.

A maid of the superior brightness of the snow of the cliff, rare
 in my mind, the supreme blessing of love where she is wooed.
Ior. Pychen.

Gorlladawl, a. (gorllad) Supremely gracious; consecrated.

Gorlladedd, s. m. (gorllad) Supreme grace.

Gorlladen, s. f.—pl. t. au (gorllad) The consecrated bread in the eucharist.

Mae'r mab rhad yn orlladen.

The son of grace is in the host. *Ior. Deulwyn.*

Gorlladiad, s. m. (gorllad) A blessing supremely; a conferring supreme grace; consecration.

Gorlladu, v. a. (gorllad) To consecrate.

Gorllaes, a. (llaes) That hangs very low; trailing.

Gorllaesawl, a. (gorllaes) Tending to hang down very much; trailing.

Gorllaeder, s. m. (gorllaes) The state of hanging down, trailing, or drooping.

Mewn hancgerdd rhad—gochel gormed gorllaeder o barth iarth a myfyrdad.

In historical poetry too much depression must be avoided, with respect to language and thought. *Barddas.*

Gorllaesodd, s. m. (gorllaes) Extreme tendency downwards.

Gorllaesiad, s. m. (gorllaes) A hanging down very much; a drooping.

Gorllaes, v. a. (gorllaes) To hang very low; to droop; to trail; to drawl.

Gorllaith, s. m. (llaith) Extreme moistness; slaughter. **a. Extremely moist.**

*Ygor ddwyfor, ddig ather oeth;
 Osgorod ei orllaith, gwaith gwythlonar!*

A humid without fulness, offensive and mournful prospect;
 his death is the grief of life, a wretched deed!
Biddyn Fydd, i D. ab Gruffudd.

Gorllaw, s. m. (llanw) High-water, or full tide.
Pen gorllaw, high-water mark.

Gorllawen, a. (llawen) Overjoyed; enraptured.

Gorllawenad, s. m. (gorllawen) An over-joying; a rejoicing extremely.

Gorllawenawl, a. (gorllawen) Tending to make overjoyed.

Gorllawenan, v. n. (gorllawen) To be overjoyed.
Gorllawenu, v. a. (gorllawen) To render overjoyed; to become overjoyed.

Gorllawenwch, s. m. (gorllawen) Extreme joy.

Gorllawenychawl, a. (gorllawenwch) Tending to make overjoyed.

Gorllawenychiad, s. m. (gorllawenwch) A rendering, or becoming, overjoyed.

Gorllawenychu, v. a. (gorllawenwch) To render overjoyed; to be enraptured.

Gorllawenydd, s. m. (gorllawen) Extreme joy; rapture, transport of joy.

Gorllawes, a. (llawes) Extremely expert.

Neid gwar gwawr trydar trin orllawes!

Is he not mild, the dawn of the tumult of the extremely active conflict!
Cynaddu.

*Gwyr Powys pobl diarewen
 Cad orllawes, orllawen,
 Pedair cynnedd, cadw cadw orlles,
 Ar ddeg yr ddygant o falgen.*

The men of Powys a glorious people of the most active battle extremely merry, fourteen distinguished customs, strongly preserved and honoured, they acquired in Meigen.
Cynaddu.

Gorllawn, a. (llawn) Over-full; replete.

Gorllawnawl, a. (gorllawn) Tending to be over-full; plethoric.

Gorllawndid, s. m. (gorllawn) Repletion; exuberance, luxuriance.

Gorllawnedig, a. (gorllawn) Being over-filled.

Gorllawnedd, s. m. (gorllawn) Over-fill; plethora.

Gorllawniad, s. m. (gorllawn) An over-filling.

Gorllawnu, v. a. (gorllawn) To over-fill.

Gorllech, s. f.—pl. t. i (llech) What is above slate; a kind of fossil stone.

Gorllechawl, a. (llechawl) Very sculking.

Gorllechiad, s. m. (llechiad) A sculking much.

Gorllechu, v. a. (llechu) To sculk extremely.

*Pobyllawar ar Tren a Tharanon;
 Gorllechui, gorllyfyt i gwisg Mon.*

They would pitch tents upon Tren and Tharanon; they would lie in ambush, they would come to take Mon.
Teliesin.

Gorlled, s. m. (llêd) Extreme breadth.

Gorlledawl, a. (gorlled) Extremely expansive.

Gorllediad, s. m. (gorlled) A widening greatly.

Gorlledu, v. a. (gorlled) To expand extremely.

Gorlleithiad, s. m. (gorllaith) A moistening extremely; a becoming very humid.

Gorlleithiaw, v. a. (gorllaith) To moisten extremely; to make very humid.

Gorlleithiawg, a. (gorllaith) Very humific.

Gorlleithiawg, a. (gorllaith) Tending to make very moist.

Gorllenwad, s. m. (gorllanw) Appletion, afflux.

Gorllenwl, v. a. (gorllanw) To over-fill; to flow over; to flow to the high-water mark.

Gorlleinw gwad am draed a ymdrychant.

Blood will overflow round the feet of them that mangle one another.

Ll. P. Moch.

Gorllewin, s. m. (llewin) The extreme of light; the point of radiation; the ultimate, rear, or posterior point; the west. *Mae y gorllewin yn idri*, the dawn is breaking. *Gorllewin bon y grynt*, the radiating point of the base of the wind, or that part of the sky where it begins to brighten. *Sil.*

Nid oes Argiwydd ond Iesu,

Na brein gorllewin lla.

*There is no Lord except Jesus, nor a king that is the directing light of men.

Iolo Goch.

Llwlawg yw fy gorllewin,

Llwoedd dda roes llew o ddy.

Gaily coloured is my back, a goodly colour given by a lion-like man.

Iwan Idu, i'r gwn coch.

Rhedid—

O ddwyrain wybr, bardd-lywyr kin,

Gores llw, i'r gorllewin.

Thou dost run from the eastern sky, the exalted path of the weather of choicest colour, to the west. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r hant.*

Gorllewinaw, v. n. (gorllewin) To diverge; tend westward; to go westward.

Gorllewinawl, a. (gorllewin) Occidental.

Gorllewiniad, s. m. (gorllewin) A rendering, or being, westerly.

Gorllewnid, s. m. (gorllawn) A repletion.

Gorllewynu, v. a. (llewynu) To reflect a light.

Gorllewydd, s. m. (llewydd) The extreme of light, or point of radiation; the west.

*Gyda'r llew o'r gorllewydd,
Yn lle ydd enall ei ddydd.*

*With the lion from the west, wherever he goes he will gain the day.
M. ab D. ab Tudor.*

Gorllewyddawl, a. (gorllewydd) Occidental.

Gorllewyn, s. m. (llewyn) The extreme of light, or point of radiation.

Gorllif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llif) A superfluous.

Gorllifaw, v. a. (gorllif) To flow above.

Gorllifawl, a. (gorllif) Flowing to excess; superfluous.

Gorllifad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorllif) A flowing above; a flowing to excess; superfluity; a flowing in current; a current.

Gorllifannawl, a. (gorllifant) Superfluous.

Gorllifanniad, s. m. (gorllifant) A flowing above.

Gorllifanna, v. a. (gorllif) To flow above.

Gorllifant, s. m.—pl. gorllifannan (gorllif) Superfluity; a strong current.

*—Gredol dodd rhag poen
Yn orllifant hoen hwn ni gelaidd.*

*A disposition was given to guard against pain, an overflow of vigils, which was not sought for.
Ier. Pychm.*

Gorllin, s. m. (llin) A supreme of a race, or line.
a. Being superior of a lineage.

*Teyruedd orddwy, orddyfiad gorllin,
Yn gorllwyn dwy gawd,
Y'ngyffwrdd tair corf amodd
Y'ngyffwrdd cyffod cad.*

*The curber of princes, the well-accomplished one chief of a race, following between two showers, in the meeting of weapons of the scattering of the Achle crowd, and in the reconnoiter of the appointed combat.
Cynddelw.*

Gorlliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (lliw) Exterior colour; superior hue; a resemblance.

*Gorllwyn ydd wyf ddyu gorllias,
Gorlliw cilyr mawr marian mawr.*

*I am pursuing after a person of complainant word, of the superior hue of the driven snow of the plain of the field.
D. ab Gwilym.*

Gorllwiad, s. m. (gorlliw) A giving an exterior colour; a making to resemble.

Gorllwiaw, v. a. (gorlliw) To colour over, to colour the surface; to give a fine hue, to make to resemble.

Gorllwiawl, a. (gorlliw) Being tinted over; resembling.

Gorllon, a. (llon) Overjoyed, enraptured.

Gorllonaid, s. m. (gorllawn) Surcharged; overflow.

Gorllonawl, a. (gorllon) Tending to make very cheerful; rapturous, ravishing.

Gorlloni, v. a. (gorllon) To give extreme delight, to be full of joy; to be transported with pleasure.

Gorlloniad, s. m. (gorllon) An overjoying.

Gorlludd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lludd) An extreme depression; an over-pressure; extreme fatigue.

Gorlluddaw, v. a. (gorlludd) To depress overmuch; to over-fatigue.

Gorlluddawl, a. (gorlludd) Extremely depressive.

Gorlluddad, s. f.—pl. t. au (gorlludd) Extreme depression; fatigue.

Gorlluddedig, a. (gorlludd) Over-fatigued, extremely depressed.

Gorlluddedu, v. a. (gorlludd) To over-fatigue.

Gorlluddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorlludd) A depressing extremely; an over-fatiguing.

Gorllwg, s. m.—pl. gorllwgon (llwg) The having an eye upon, an escort, a protection.

Gorllwm, a. (llwm) Extremely bare, or naked.

Gorllwnc, s. m. (llwnc) An excessive swallow.

Gorllwng, s. m. (llwng) An excessive indraught.

Gorllwybr, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwybr) A trace, or track, over; the mark of a footstep; an impression of a foot.

Gorllwybr llin llawen awyngant.

The track of the host the circle of foam did fill. Ll. F. Mest.

Gorllwybrad, s. m. (gorllwybr) An overtracing.

Gorllwybraw, v. a. (gorllwybr) To overtrace.

Gorllwybrawl, a. (gorllwybr) An over-training.

Gorllwydd, s. m. (llwydd) A leading over; success, prosperity.

Gorllwyddaw, v. a. (gorllwydd) To prosper, to give success; to succeed.

Ni orllwyddwy na llysen aeg trider arall yno wedi hyn.

Neither herbs or other growth did prosper there after that. Huan. Addy.

Gorllwyddawl, a. (gorllwydd) Being prosperous.

Gorllwyddiad, s. m. (gorllwydd) A prospering.

Gorllwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwyn) An escort.

Gorllwyn, v. a. (llwyn) To escort, to convoy.

*Gad iai—
D'orllwyn tan dy eur-llw.*

Suffer me to escort thee towards thy splendid mansion.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gorllwynaw, v. a. (gorllwyn) To escort, to convoy; to be a safeguard.

Gorllwynawl, a. (gorllwyn) Being an escort.

Gorllwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorllwyn) An escorting, or conveying.

Gorllwynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gorllwyn) One who conveys, or conducts safely.

Gorllwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwyth) An overburden; a surcharge.

Gorllwythaw, v. a. (gorllwyth) To surcharge.

Gorllwythawl, a. (gorllwyth) Overburdened.

Gorllwythiad, a. (gorllwyth) Overburdening.

Gorllwytheg, a. (gorllwyth) Overburdened.

Gorllwyd, a. (gor) Broody, teeming; full of matter; suppurative. *Iar orlwyd, a brood hen; dy gorlwyd, a hatching egg; plw gorlwyd, moulting feathers.*

Gorllwydrwydd, s. m. (gorlwyd) Broodiness; aptness to teem; a tendency to suppurate.

Gorllwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lwydd) An embryo.

*Yn orlwydd cyrwydd cyn ei eidd rhain;
Yn orlwydd arwain mawr mawr.*

*An embryo of increase was the fair one though yet unborn; a form that was to wear the coralline stone.
Ier. Pychm.*

Gorllwyddawl, a. (gorllwydd) Belonging to an embryo.

Gorllwyddiad, s. m. (gorllwydd) A forming an embryo

Gorllwyfawl, a. (llwyfawl) That is licked over.

Gorllwyfiad, s. m. (llwyfiad) A licking the surface.

Gorllwyfn, a. (llwyfn) Extremely smooth.

Gorllwyfnawl, a. (gorllwyfn) Tending to smooth.

Gorllwyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorllwyfn) A smoothing the surface; a coaxing; a harrowing.

Gorllwyfnu, v. a. (gorllwyfn) To smooth the surface, to make smooth, to stroke, or to coax; to harrow

Gorllwyfnu pam ci tra eidd helio.

Stroking a dog's head whilst going by.

Adygo.

*Og yn gorllwyfnu eiddawn,
Ewig y mor ogam lawr.*

*A harrow smoothing the ocean, the doe of the sea full of quirts.
Iolo Goch, fr. llwg.*

Gorllwyfn, v. a. (llwyfn) To lick the surface.

Gorllwygawl, a. (gorllwyg) Being escorting.

Gorllwygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorllwyg) An escorting, a conveying, a protecting.

Gorllwygu, v. a. (gorllwyg) To escort; to protect.

Pwy a'n gorllwyg? Who will protect us?

*Gwyddam a'n gorllwyg, gwr llwyddu llawr;
Gwr hyddic a'n gwr y'ngyngyllau.*

*We know who protects us, a man of heavy aspect heading down, a man at whose death aims his dart in the private chamber.
Ll. F. Mest.*

Or a fag dalar hi a'i dry f'w phlant,
A'i phlacedd i'm goring.

Of what the earth produces she takes to her children, and her
fathers protect me. *Ellder Sais.*

Gorllygydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gorlwg) An es-
corter, a convoyer; a protector.

Gorllym, a. (Hym) Extremely sharp, or acute.

Gorllymawd, a. (gorllym) Tending to sharpen ex-
tremely; very poignant.

Gorllymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorllym) A making
extremely sharp.

Gorllymus, v. a. (gorllym) To sharpen extremely.

Gogan apd yr—gorllymus crydd a gwarth ar bob drwg.

Severe deeds make the rebuke and shame of every thing bad ex-
tremely poignant. *Barddas.*

Gorllymwr, s. m.—pl. gorllymwyr (gorllym—gwr)
One who makes extremely sharp.

Gorllymydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gorllym) One who
sharpens extremely.

Gorm, s. m. (ger) What has a tendency to force
in, or to fill; a plenium.

Gormail, s. m.—pl. gormeilion (gorm) The act of
overwhelming; the act of overcoming; oppres-
sion; distress.

Gormant, s. m.—pl. gormaint (gorm) That tends
to run in, or to over-fill, a plenitude.

Meibion yw gormant gormes haint a'i d.

The patron saint with plenitude of health, the intrusion of in-
fection he will not suffer. *Gw. Brycheiniawg.*

Er oedd—

Ar bob mant gormant gogant gonod.

He was over every saint in the plenitude of true glory.

Gw. Brycheiniawg.

Gormawd, s. m.—pl. gormodion (gorm) Plein-
tude, exuberance, excess. *a. Overmuch.*

Gormawl, a. (gorm) Tending to fill in; plenary.

Gormodd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gorm) An over-
running, intrusion, or encroachment; invasion;
grievance; molestation.

*Tu'r gormodd a ddechffr ysg huan, ac nid oedd yr un drachefn;
cledwedd y Gormodd, a ddechffr ysg huan o'r Lladu mab Bell;
a'i gormes y Gwyddyl Fficht; trydydd, gormes y Sacson.*

Three intruders came to this island, and not one departed
again: the nation of the Corni, who came in the time of Lladu,
son of Bell; secondly, the invasion of the Gwyddyl Fficht; thirdly,
the invasion of the Saxons. *Tryodd.*

Gormellad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gormall) An oppres-
sing, a domineering, oppression.

Gormelliaidd, a. (gormall) Of an oppressive ten-
dency; tending to overwhelm.

Gormelliaw, v. a. (gormall) To overwhelm; to
overcome, to prevail, to predominate; to op-
press; to become predominant.

Ou gormall an o'r pobwar defnydd on ghydd, yna y bydd clefyd.
If one of the four elements shall predominate over the others,
then disease will ensue. *Meddygion Myddyl.*

Gormelliauw, a. (gormall) Being overwhelmed;
oppressed, afflicted.

Gormelliedig, a. (gormall) Being overwhelmed.
Gormelliedd-dra, s. m. (gormelliaidd) Oppres-
siveness, burdensomeness.

Gormellwyr, s. m.—pl. gormellwyr (gormall—gwr)
An oppressor, or a tyrant.

Gormellus, a. (gormall) Oppressive, tyrannical.

Gormellad, s. m.—pl. gormellaid (gormes) An
encroacher, or intruder.

*Am Forgant gormant, gormes Beulh,
Gormellad, beulied, aisen dyfnygi—*

He gwr.

After Morgant the bold, encroaching as Beulh, an intruder and
ferocious one of the front of tumult, there is mourning.
Cyddfod, i Gaduallion.

Gormes, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gorm) Intrusion, or en-
croachment; invasion, grievance. *Lladu or-
mes, an intruding moon, or the thirteenth moon*

in the course of one year; *gwernynen ormes, a
drone bee; bed yn ormes, to be an encroachment.*

Gormes y taiawg ar ei gtydd.

The intrusion of the clown upon his fellow. *Adage.*

Gormes oedd y Sacson ar wir ddylied y Frydeiniad.

The Saxons were an encroachment upon the just right of the
Britons. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Gormesawl, a. (gormes) Intruding, trespassing,
usurping; oppressive, troublesome.

Gormesdeyrn, s. m.—pl. t. edd (gormes—teyrn)
An usurping prince, an intruding tyrant.

Gormesedig, a. (gormes) Molested; usurped.

Gormesgylich, s. m.—pl. t. an (gormes—cylch) A
circle, or circuit, of grievance; an oppressive
circuit.

All gwerth gwarth gwrthodas cywain;

All gormall gormesgylich rhiaid.

A second compensation for shame the first of people rejected;
a second oppression the serious circuit of the maiden.
Cyddfod, Brynion Powys.

Gormesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gormes) An intrud-
ing; a molesting, intrusion, molestation.

Gormeslyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gormes—llyn) A
redundant humour; a plethora.

Gormeslynawg, a. (gormeslyn) Having a redun-
dant humour.

Gormesoldeb, s. m. (gormesawl) Intrusiveness;
oppressiveness; burdensomeness.

Gormesu, v. a. (gormes) To intrude, to encroach,
to molest; to trouble, to usurp, to oppress, to
be burdensome.

Gormeswr, s. m.—pl. gormeswyr (gormes—gwr)
An intruder, or encroacher, a molester; an
usurper; a troublesome person.

Gormesydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gormes) Intruder.

Gormiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorm) A forcing in.

Gormod, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gorm) Redundance,
superfluity, excess. *a. Redundant, superfluous.*

a. Too much, overmuch, too great.

Gormodawl, a. (gormod) Superabundant.

Gormodedd, s. m. (gormod) Superabundance.

Gormodi, v. a. (gormod) To superabound.

Gormodiad, s. m. (gormod) A rendering, or be-
coming redundant; a superabounding.

Gormodoldeb, s. m. (gormodawl) Excessiveness.

Gormodolrwydd, s. (gormodawl) Excessiveness.

Gormodd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gorm) Excess; super-
abundance. *a. Overmuch, too much.*

*Gwedi darllof hdynt gylfawel eu carhdydded fr dwywn, o'r
gweddion a'r gormoddion, hyspiau on huan a fwyfyrat, megys
y gweddid yn y rhyw aberthau.*

After they had fulfilled their devotion to the gods, of the re-
mains and superfluities they themselves then did eat, as it was
meet in those sacrifices. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Gormoddawl, a. (gormodd) Redundant.

Gormoddi, v. a. (gormodd) To make redundant.

Gormoddiad, s. m. (gormodd) A making redundant

Gormoddiath, s. m. (gormodd) A redundancy.

Ni bydd of byth yn wr da

Ag an wypo gwrthodeth

Rhwng digon a gormoddieth.

He will never be a good man who knows no difference between
enough and excess. *T. Ll. D. ab Hywel.*

Gormoddoldeb, s. (gormoddawl) Excessiveness.

Gormoddolrwydd, s. m. (gormoddawl) Excessive-
ness, superfluity, abundance.

Gorma, v. a. (gorm) To tend to force in; to in-
trude; to pervade.

Gormus, a. (gorm) Tending to force in, or to
overrun; intrusive, pervading.

Gormwyth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gorm—gwyth) A
rheum.

Gormwythaid, a. (gormwyth) Rheumatic.

Gormwythaw, v. a. (gormwyth) To generate rheum.

Gormwythawg, a. (gormwyth) Rheumy.

Gormwythawl, a. (gormwyth) Catarrhus.

Gormwythiad, s.m.—pl. t. au (gormwyth) A flowing of rheum, a defuxion.

Gormwythig, a. (gormwyth) Rheumy.

Gormwythus, a. (gormwyth) Catarrhus.

Gormwythuswydd, s.m. (gormwythus) The state of being rheumy, or catarrhus.

Gornawf, s. m. (nawf) A swim on the surface.

Gorne, s.m.—pl. t. oedd (ne) A superior hue; an exterior tint; a blush.

Gwall gorne golchi nog na gylthai.

The exterior hue of washing is better than any soaking. Adage.

*Gwery fawon fawel gwar feddwl ffaith,
Gorne gawr fore ar for diffaith.*

Chaste and perfect queen, of mind gentle and profound, with the passing hue of the dawn of morning on a raging sea. Cynddelw, i Rhys. Meddyg.

Gornerth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (nerth) Superior power, or impulse; also the knotty-rooted figwort, otherwise called *y dderilen ddu*, *dail dwon da*, *craith unnos*, and *gorenerth*.

Gornerthawl, a. (gornerth) Very powerful.

Gornerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gornerth) A giving, or attaining, superior power.

Gornerthwydd, s.m. (gornerth) Superior power, or force.

Gornerthu, v. a. (gornerth) To endow with superior power; to attain superior power, to attain superiority.

Dy wybodaeth di sy rhyddodach nog y gallwyf di thwyflaw: mae hi yn uchelawg, ni allai mai gornerthu.

Thy knowledge is more wonderful than that I should be able to deceive it: it is excellent, I cannot surmount it. H. Perri, Psalm cxxxix. 6.

Gornidr, s. m.—pl. t. au (nidr) Extreme intricacy or entanglement.

Gornidraw, v. a. (gornidr) To entangle extremely; to be bewildered extremely.

Gornidrawl, a. (gornidr) Very intricate.

Gornidriad, s.m. (gornidr) An entangling, or embarrassing extremely.

Gornod, s. m.—pl. t. au (nod) Conspicuous mark.

Gornodawl, a. (gornod) Conspicuously marked.

Gornodi, v. a. (gornod) To mark conspicuously.

Gornodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gornod) A marking conspicuously.

Gornodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gornawf) A swimming above, supernatation.

Gornodiaw, v. a. (gornawf) To swim above.

Gornodiawl, a. (gornawf) Supernatant.

Gornwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (nwyf) Superior, or extreme briskness.

Gornwyfaw, v. a. (gornwyf) To endow with extreme briskness, or vivacity; to wanton.

Gornwyfawl, a. (gornwyf) Tending to make extremely brisk, or lively.

Gornwyfiad, s. m. (gornwyf) A making, or becoming, extremely brisk.

Gornwyfus, a. (gornwyf) Extremely brisk.

Gorober, s. m. (gober) An over-work; a seat.

*Rhy molant aiant anaw cymar;
Rhy moltr i wir, i orober.*

The minstrel will greatly praise, in concordant melody; his justice will be highly praised, and his supererogation. Elin. ab Gwgan, i Llywelyn I.

*Uwedd band didawl, hndawl fydder daryn;
Yn hoedl dyn trwmyn trwm orober.*

Uniform the incessant sun, deceiving the abruptness of his career; so the life of momentary man, with heavy task. Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.

*Colled mawr yw gwyddied modd
Y gorober a gribodd.*

It is a great profit to see the manner in which she carried the extraordinary task. Dafydd Hen, fr. woddan.

Gorofal, s. m.—pl. t. on (gofal) Extreme care.

Gorofalus, a. (gorofal) Overcareful, overcautions.

Gorofar, a. (ofer) Extremely trifling.

Goroferedd, s. m. (gorofer) Extreme triflingness.

Gorofn, s.m.—pl. t. au (ofn) Extreme fear, or dread.

*Gorofn y dydd arnaf byd nam gwyrdd dyn,
Wedi Llywelyn, llywiauwr Gwynedd.*

Extreme dread afflicts me lest no man shall deliver me, after Llywelyn, the governor of the Land of Polesia. D. Brychan.

Gorofnawg, a. (gorofn) Over fearful.

Gorofnawl, a. (gorofn) Extremely awful.

Gorofni, v. a. (gorofn) To fear extremely; to be timid overmuch.

Gorofniad, s. m. (gorofn) A fearing extremely; a being over-timid.

Gorofnus, a. (gorofn) Extremely timid.

Gorolch, s. m. (golch) An over-wash, a washing of the surface.

Gorolchaid, a. (gorolch) That is washed over.

Gorolchi, v. a. (gorolch) To over-wash.

*A chya i olo dan cleirch,
Un yloedd wydd yn i eirich,
Gorolches o gras i eirich:
Buddfaen fab Bloddfaen dithafarch.*

And before he was covered under the swans, one who would appear a hero in his shrine, gorolchid over-wash his harness: Buddfaen the son of Bloddfaen the dauntless. Anarfin.

Gwyar gorolcher gwarthaf lad.

The top of the head will be over-washed with blood. Taliesin.

Gorolchad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorolch) A washing over; ablation.

Gorolygawl, a. (golygawl) Being overlooking.

Gorolygiad, s. m. (golygiad) A supervision.

Gorolygu, v. a. (golygu) To supervise.

Goror, s. f.—pl. t. au (gor—or) An exterior border, coast, or region; a clime, the upper region; a confine, or border.

Gororawl, a. (goror) Boundary, bordering.

Gororeu, s. m.—pl. t. on (goreu) The very best. a. Superlative.

Gororwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (gorwy) The extreme verge, or rim.

Gorpharawd, a. (parawd) Being over-ready.

Gorphell, a. (pell) Very distant, very far.

Gorphelledd, s. m. (gorphell) Extreme remoteness; great distance.

Gorphelliad, s. m. (gorphell) A making very distant.

Gorphellu, v. a. (gorphell) To put very remote.

Gorphen, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pen) Extreme head, or end, a conclusion, the end, or termination.

Pawb yn y gorphen.

Every body in the conclusion. Adage.

Gorphen, v. a. (pen) To complete, to conclude, to finish, to end, to terminate.

Gorphenawl, a. (gorphen) Concluding, finishing.

Gorphenedig, a. (gorphen) That is concluded.

Gorphenhaf, s. m. (gorphen—haf) July.

Gorpheniad, s.m.—pl. t. au (gorphen) A finishing.

Gorphenw, v. a. (gorphen) To complete, to finish.

Gorphenwyr, s. m.—pl. gorphenwyr (gorphen—gwr) A finisher, one who concludes, or ends.

Gorpherchi, v. a. (perchi) To reverence greatly, to adore.

Gorphowys, s. m.—pl. t. au (powys) Rest, repose, cessation from motion. *Nid oes na rhyf na gorphowys arno*, there is neither rule nor rest in him. *SU.*

Gorphowys, v. a. (powys) To rest, to repose.
Gorphowysaw, v. a. (gorphowys) To repose.
Gorphowysdra, s. m. (gorphowys) Reposedness.
Gorphwyll, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (pwyll) Loss of reason, distraction, madness, rage, folly.
Gorphwyllaw, v. a. (gorphwyll) To become distracted, to go mad, to lose the senses.
Gorphwyllawg, a. (gorphwyll) Being distracted, insane, or mad; being out of reason.
Gorphwyllad, s. m. (gorphwyll) A distracting; a becoming distracted; distraction.
Gorphwyllus, a. (gorphwyll) Tending to distract.
Gorphwys, s. m. (pwyys) Rest, or repose.
Gorphwys, v. a. (pwyys) To rest, to repose.
Gorphwysaw, v. a. (gorphwys) To go to rest, to rest; to take rest, to repose, to be at rest; to leave off, to cease, to desist.
Gorphwysawl, a. (gorphwys) Resting; quiescent.
Gorphwysdra, s. m. (gorphwys) Reposedness.
Gorphwysfa, s. f.—pl. t. an (gorphwys) A resting place, a rest.
Gorphwysawlun, a. (gorphwys) Restful, apt to rest.
Gorphwysle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gorphwys—lle) A resting place.
Gorphwyswr, s. m.—pl. gorphwyswr (gorphwys—gwr) One who takes rest, a reposer.
Gorphwysydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gorphwys) A quietist.
Gorphwysyddiaeth, s. m. (gorphwysydd) Quietism.
Gorrif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhif) An extra number.
Gorrifaw, a. (gorrif) Supernumerary.
Gorsaf, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (saf) A station, a stand, a standing place. *Gorsaf arf*, a magazine of arms; *gorsaf cyfreith*, a demur, or exception of law; *gorsaf gyfreithlon*, a lawful exception.
Nid rhaid gwni drws orsaf: arddelw cyfreithloni y sy gonyf i, gonyddi yu y cyfreith.
No doubt is necessary for an exception: a lawful trouncer I am possessed of, excepted in the law. *Welsh Law.*
Gorsafawl, n. (gorsaf) Stationary, positional, standing. *Brwydr orsafawl*, a pitched battle.
Gorsafedig, a. (gorsaf) Being stationed, or pitched; excepted, demurred.
Gorsafiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorsaf) A stationing, a taking a station; a putting to a stand; a stopping, or halting; a withstanding, an opposition.
Gorsafodol, s. m. (gorsafawl) Stationariness.
Gorsafodlwydd, s. m. (gorsafawl) Stationariness.
Gorsafu, v. a. (gorsaf) To station, to settle, to stand in opposition, to withstand; to demur.
Gorsafwr, s. m.—pl. gorsafwyr (gorsaf—gwr) One who stations, or settles; an opposer.
Gorsaig, s. m.—pl. gorsaigiau (saig) A superior meal, or course of meat.
Gorsang, s. f.—pl. t. an (sang) An over-tread.
Gorsangawl, a. (gorsang) Over-treading.
Gorsangedig, a. (gorsang) Over-trodden.
Gorsangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorsang) A treading above, an over-treading.
Gorsangu, v. a. (gorsang) To over-tread.
Nu orngwng dy len, dy len wyf i; No ornd orndw' or wch yd.
Over-tread not thy veil, I am thy gale; withstand me not, on account of any incumbrance. *Lt. P. Mech, i D. ab Owen.*
Gorsangwr, s. m.—pl. gorsangwyr (gorsang—gwr) One who over-treads.
Gorsedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (sedd) A supreme seat; a throne; a raised mound, tumulus, or place of presidency; a tribune, a tribunal, or court of judicature. *Gorsedd ffrincïawg*, a privileged session; *gorsedd gwlad ac arglwydd*, a session of the king and country, or of civil judicature;

Gorsedd ddygynnull, a conventional session, an extraordinary tribunal; *gorsedd betedd*, the session of the bards; *gorsedd daleithïawg*, a provincial assembly; *gorsedd gyfallyw*, the session of competency, being the third meeting, wherein what had been so many times recited was either ratified or rejected, by the bards; *Gorsedd cyngyd cynnal*, a session of confederate support; *gorsedd cyslad*, a federate country session; *gorsedd benbaladr*, a supreme, or special, session, or *rhaith Cymru benbaladr*, the supreme voice of the Cymru.

Tripheth nid oes a el yn en herbyn: defwed gorsedd, cda gorsedd, a llafor gorsedd.

Three things which cannot be controverted: the usage of the convention, the song of the convention, and the voice of the convention. *Barddas.*

Gorseddawg, a. (gorsedd) Having a supreme seat; presiding. *s. c.—pl. Gorseddogion*, that has a presidency; a president; a magistrate.

Tri-dyn gorseddawg yst, brenin, egeib, ac abed.

Three persons of presidency are, a king, a bishop, and an abbot. *Welsh Law.*

Gorseddawl, a. (gorsedd) Relating to a supreme seat; presiding. *Crug gorseddawl*, the hill of judicature.

Gorseddedig, a. (gorsedd) Made presidential.

Gorseddfa, s. f.—pl. gorseddffeydd (gorsedd) A place of presidency; a seat of judicature.

Gorseddffawl, a. (gorseddfa) Relating to presidency; judiciary.

Gorseddffalc, s. f.—pl. gorseddffalciau (gorsedd—malc) A seat of presidency; a throne.

A fydd cymdeithas i ti a gorseddffalc awnired!

Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee? *Psalms xciv. 20.*

Gorseddïad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorsedd) A presiding, a sitting in judgement; a gossiping, or tattling.
Gorseddogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorseddawg) The office of a president.

Gorseddogawl, a. (gorseddawg) Belonging to a presidency.

Gorseddogi, v. a. (gorseddawg) To endow with presidency; to become president.

Gorseddu, v. a. (gorsedd) To preside; to sit in judgement; to tattle; to establish one's self.

Gorseddwr, s. m.—pl. gorseddwyr (gorsedd—gwr) One who sits in judgement; a president.

Gorseddwrraig, s. f.—pl. gorseddwrreigedd (gorsedd—gwrraig) A woman who presides, a tattling gossip.

Gorsefyll, v. a. (gorsaf) To stand over; to take a station; to stand; to insist; to withstand.

Nid ef gwledig a orsod.

He is not a sovereign who shall be opposed. *Cymdeithas.*

Nu'n orsod na mudi na mysgawg.

Thou wilt not be opposed by a bald one nor one with flowing hair. *Lt. P. Mech.*

Gorsefylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorsefyll) A taking a station, a stationing; a subsisting; an insisting; a withstanding.

'Tebys—bod y fath bath a dylanwad ac effaith unolgyrch, digfwrwg, a pharhau yn lliffrïaw o allu llaw tangat dda gorsefylliad, neu dda cynnalid ni.

It is likely enough that there is such a thing as a direct influx and effect, immediate and continual, flowing from the power of God towards our subsistence or our support. *Ier. Dmian.*

Gorsefylllawg, a. (gorsefyll) Being placed, or stationed; being insisting, or opposing.

Gorsefyllwydd, s. m. (gorsefyll) The state of being stationed, or placed; opposedness.

Gorseiddlawg, a. (gorsedd) Having presidency.

Gorselawg, a. (selawg) Having an earnest look.

Gorseliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (seliad) A looking earnestly; a gazing.

Gorselu, v. a. (selu) To look very steadfastly.

Gorsengl, v. a. (gorsang) To over-tread.

Gorserth, a. (serth) Extremely precipitate.

Gorserthawl, a. (gorserth) Very precipitous.

Gorserthiad, s. m. (gorserth) A rendering extremely precipitous; a becoming very steep.

Gorserthu, v. a. (gorserth) To become extremely precipitous; to make very steep; to be very loose, or obscene.

Gorsin, s. m.—pl. t. au (sin) A door-post.

Adwaen bob gorsin y'agogof gorllewin.

I know every pillar in the cave of the west.

Tallieson.

Tero gapan y drws fel y siglo y goringau.

Strike the lintel of the door so as to shake the door-posts.

Amos ix. 1.

Gorsor, s. m. (sor) Extreme offence, or pet.

Gorsori, v. a. (gornor) To take extreme umbrage.

Gorsoriad, s. m. (gorsor) A being extremely offended; a being in a violent pet.

Gorsych, a. (sych) Extremely dry, or parched.

Gorsychawl, a. (gorsych) Extremely drying.

Gorsychiad, s. m. (gorsych) A drying extremely.

Gorsychu, v. a. (gorsych) To dry extremely.

Gorsylw, s. m.—pl. t. au (eylw) Earnest notice.

Gorsylwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorsylw) A regarding very earnestly.

Gorsylwawl, a. (gorsylw) Earnestly beholding.

Gorsylwi, v. a. (gorsylw) To regard earnestly.

Gorsylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sylliad) A beholding very earnestly; a gazing.

Gorsyllu, v. a. (syllu) To behold steadfastly.

Gorsyn, a. (syn) Being extremely astonished.

Gorsynawl, a. (gorsyn) Tending to astonish, or stupify the senses, extremely.

Gorsyndawd, s. m. (gorsyn) Great astonishment.

Gorsynu, v. a. (gorsyn) To astonish extremely; to be extremely astonished, or amazed.

Gorsyth, a. (syth) Extremely erect; very stiff.

Gorsythawl, a. (gorsyth) Apt to be very erect.

Gorsythder, s. m. (gorsyth) Extreme erectness.

Gorsythdra, s. m. (gorsyth) Extreme erectness.

Gorsythedd, s. m. (gorsyth) Extreme erectness.

Gorsythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorsyth) A rendering very erect, or stiff; a becoming very erect.

Gorsythu, v. a. (gorsyth) To become very erect, or stiff; to make very erect, or stiff.

Gort, s. m. (gor) A sharp spring, or impulse.

Gortain, v. a. (gort) To spring, or impel quickly.

Gortawl, a. (gort) Having a sharp impulse.

Gortiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gort) An impelling, or uttering out sharply.

Gortlaw, v. a. (gort) To impel, or push sharply.

Gorth, s. m. (gor) That abuts, or stands opposite.

Gorthasg, s. f.—pl. t. an (tasg) An over-task.

Gorthasgawl, a. (gorthasg) Being over-tasked.

Gorthasgiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gorthasg) A giving an over-task.

Gorthasgu, v. a. (gorthasg) To give an over-task.

Gorthaw, s. m. (taw) Extreme taciturnity, or silence; endurance without complaint; patience.

Gor da ei orhaw, a man of good forbearance, or a patient man.

Gorthawl, s. m.—pl. gorthollon (tawi) An over-balance, a preponderance.

Gorthenas, s. pl. (gorth—genas) Opposing lips. a. Of opposing lips.

Hirias beulin, bristled antler from antler,

A' gorthu nid gorthenas.

The Hirias of buffalo horn, highly enriched with ancient silver, he that covers it is not of opposing lips.

O. Cyfriliog.

Gorthew, a. (tew) Extremely thick, or gross.

Blidd byddin orhow ya new byngand.

The wolf of the thickest legion in the oaken scenes of autumn.

Hywath feirch orhow.

The much sought for steeds most sleek.

Gorthewi, v. a. (gorthaw) To become very silent, or calm; to make very silent.

Gorthewi hi wrthyl, gorthyl fy hirhwyl;
Nid gorthaw a wnaid i wrth a garwyl.

She remained most silent to me, a cause of my tedious illness; to be very silent will not be what I shall do to the one I love.

Cynddelw, i Efa f. Madawg.

Manestir a'm gorthaw na'm adawed.

The cup-bearer tranquillises me, let him not leave me.

O. Cyfriliog.

Gorthir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tir) The higher part of a country, the upper country, the highland.

Saith ranir sydd ya mhob manawyl ya mro gyfannodd, a thair trof ar ddeg ya meddwl ordir.

There are seven portions of land in every manner of a inhabited region, and thirteen townships in an upland measure.

Welsh Laws.

Gorthirawl, a. (gorthir) Being upland.

Gortho, s. m. (to) The upper covering, the roof; an envelope. *Gortho tir, brush-wood.*

Y bardd ni'm gostego,
Gosteg af's cello,
Qaf of mewn gortho,
O ddalar a gro.

The bard who shall not distress me, no silence may he obtain, until he goes into a covering of earth and gravel.

Fulham.

Gorthod, s. m. (gortho) A covering over, or enveloping; an overcasting.

Gorthodawl, a. (gortho) Tending to envelope.

Gorthodidg, a. (gortho) Covered over, enveloped.

Gorthöi, v. a. (gortho) To cover above, to cover over; to envelope; to overcast.

Pall, gwyllan gwyllan,
Gwyll-hach wrth gaddawr
O reddaer gorthodawl
Y gorthöi.

A coach, the modest retreat of her who is like the sea-mew, accidentally proved of the minister, with precious ready gold to it as cover.

Cynddelw, i Efa f. Madawg.

Gorthorawl, a. (torawl) Being broken over.

Gorthorch, s. f.—pl. gorthyrch (torch) A superior wreath, a torque, a collar.

Ac ya sgwath Arderydd oedd aur fy gorthorch.

And in the action of Arderydd of gold was my collar.

Myrdin.

A gorthorch aur am ei fawngl.

With a golden collar round his neck.

B. M.-W. ledig—Mabonngton.

Gorthorch ni waif ei gorthod.

A collar which I will not refuse.

John Guch.

Gorthorchawl, a. (gorthorch) Over-wreathing.

Gorthorch, v. a. (gorthorch) To wreath round.

Gorthorchiad, s. m. (gorthorch) An over-wreathing.

Gorthorodd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gorth—gordd) That is abutting, or external; that is out of jurisdiction; a banished one.

A'm rhodd fy ngwledig gwleiddiaon,
Drodded gwlad wared rthoroddion.

I am gifted by my sovereign of banishment with the inheritance of a country, the refuge of the exiles.

Cynddelw.

Gorthorddawl, a. (gorthordd) Being banished.

Gorthorddi, v. a. (gorthordd) To banish, to exile.

Gorthordd, s. m. (gorthordd) A banishing.

Gorthöri, v. a. (töri) To cut over, to score; to make an incision.

Gorthöriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (töriad) An incision; a cutting over; a scoring.

Gorthöriant, s. m. (töriant) Incision; infraction.

Nid orth traio droe Enraia a'i blaen;
O'i amwraidd gwrthöriantdd gorthöriant.

No violence was broken by Enraia and his race; his silence was the breaking of the rage of scandal.

Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.

A Ddiabych wrthdwydych orthoriat ar ffl,
Ar Focles, a Gromast.

The example of Drabigh was a destruction to a thousand on
Mochin, and Gromast. *Lt. P. Moch, i Lywelyn I.*

Gorthrain, s. m. (train) Extreme scattering, prodigality. **a. Very lavish, or prodigal.**

Argludig arglwyddi orthraia,
Arglodd llawr, arglwydd mawr madiaia.

The superior in fame of prodigal chiefs, the grounded bulwark,
great lord of blessings. *Cynddaru, i G. Gwynedd.*

Gorthrais, s. m.—pl. gorthreisiau (trals) Excessive rapacity, violence, or outrage.

Gorthrech, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trech) Mastery; victory; a keeping under by force.

Tri gorthrech ar ddrwg a chythraul y sydd: gwybodaeth, cariad,
a gallu: gwybodaeth, y mwy, ac y dychon y rhai hyn yn eu cynghyd
y pethau a fyddant; ac y nghyffwr dyn eu dechre, a'u parau dros
y dydd.

There are three victories over evil and the devil: knowledge,
love, and power: for these know, will, and can perform what they
find, in their conscience; and in the state of humanity they originate,
and they continue to eternity. *Barddas.*

Gorthrechadwy, a. (gorthrech) That may be mastered; conquerable; opprobrious.

Gorthrechawl, a. (gorthrech) Domineering.

Gorthrechriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorthrech) A mastering, a conquering; oppression.

Gorthrechriannawl, a. (gorthrechiant) Dominative, tending to become oppressive.

Gorthrechrianniad, s. m. (gorthrechiant) Domination, a becoming oppressive.

Gorthrechriannu, v. a. (gorthrechiant) To cause oppression; to become overbearing.

Gorthrechriannus, a. (gorthrechiant) Dominative.

Gorthrechiant, s. m. (gorthrech) Domination.

Gorthrechru, v. a. (gorthrech) To get the mastery, to master; to overcome, to get the better.

Gorthrechrus, a. (gorthrech) Domineering.

Gorthrechwr, s. m.—pl. gorthrechwyr (gorthrech—gwr) One who gets the mastery; an oppressor

Gorthreiniad, s. m. (gorthrain) A scattering profusely; a lavishing to excess.

Gorthreiniaw, v. a. (gorthrain) To scatter profusely; to lavish to excess.

Gorthreiniawl, a. (gorthrain) Very lavishing.

Gorthreisiad, s. m. (gorthrais) An acting very rapaciously, or violently.

Gorthreisiaw, v. a. (gorthrais) To act very rapaciously; to do great violence.

Gorthreisiawl, a. (gorthrais) Very violent.

Gorthrin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trin) An extreme toil.

Gwaichmal, —

O bee arnat ti orthrin,

Mi a wnaen wad hyd ddeulin.

Gwaichmal—shouldst thou be in difficulty, I will cause blood
to flow to the knees. *Ymdd. O. a Thyrstan.*

Gorthriniad, s. m. (gorthrin) A toiling extremely.

Gorthriniaw, v. a. (gorthrin) To toil extremely.

Gorthriniawl, a. (gorthrin) Very toilsome.

Gorthro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tro) A turn over.

Gorthroad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorthro) A turning over; a twisting over.

Gorthrowl, a. (gorthro) Turning over.

Gorthroi, v. a. (gorthro) To turn, or twist over.

Gorthrwrch, s. m.—pl. gorthrwrchion (trwrch) A groove, a groove in the stave of a cask, for holding the headpiece.

Gorthrwm, a. (trwm) Very heavy, or depressive.

Gorthrychawl, a. (gorthwrch) Being cut over.

Gorthrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorthwrch) A cutting over; a grooving.

Gorthrychu, v. a. (gorthwrch) To make a groove.

Gorthrymadwy, a. (gorthrwm) That may be greatly depressed, or oppressed.

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Gorthrymawl, a. (gorthrwm) Very depressive.

Gorthrymder, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorthrwm) Great depression; heaviness; oppression; affliction.

Gorthrymdreth, s. f.—pl. t. i (gorthrwm—treth) An oppressive tax, or exaction.

Gorthrymedig, a. (gorthrwm) Being oppressed.

Gorthrymedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorthrymedig) Depression, oppression.

Gorthrymedigawl, a. (gorthrymedig) Tending to be depressed; depressive, oppressive.

Gorthrymedd, s. m. (gorthrwm) Oppressiveness.

Gorthrymgaeth, a. (gorthrwm—caeth) Oppressively straitened.

Yna en gwared hwynt a wnaeth

O'u holl orthrymgaeth foddion.

Then did he deliver them out of all their heavily confined conditions. *E. Prya, Ps. cvii.*

Gorthrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorthrwm) A greatly depressing; an oppressing.

Gorthrymiannawl, a. (gorthrymiant) Tending to depression; depressive, oppressive.

Gorthrymianniad, s. m. (gorthrymiant) A causing depression, or oppression.

Gorthrymiannu, v. a. (gorthrymiant) To cause an oppression; to become an oppressor.

Gorthrymiant, s. m. (gorthrwm) Oppression.

Gorthrymig, a. (gorthrwm) Oppressive.

Gorthrymu, v. a. (gorthrwm) To depress greatly, to oppress; to burden; to afflict.

Gorthrymus, a. (gorthrwm) Oppressive; vexing.

Gorthrymwr, s. m.—pl. gorthrymwyr (gorthrwm—gwr) An oppressor.

Gorthrymydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gorthrwm) An oppressor.

Gorthur, s. m. (gorth) A repulse, or repulsion.

Gorthwf, s. m. (twf) An overgrowth; an excrescence; luxuriance.

Gorthwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (twy) A stretch over.

Gorthwym, a. (twym) Overwarm, overhot.

Gorthwymnaw, v. a. (gorthwymyn) To overheat.

Gorthwymniad, s. m. (gorthwym) An overheating.

Gorthwymyn, a. (gorthwym) Overhot, very hot.

Gorthwyfail, s. m. (gorthwf) The cheevil.

Gorthwyfawl, a. (gorthwf) Overgrown, excrescent.

Gorthwyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorthwf) An overgrowing, a growing upon; excrescence.

Gorthwyfiannawl, a. (gorthwyfiant) Tending to overgrow, or to become overgrown.

Gorthwyfianniad, s. m. (gorthwyfiant) A rendering overgrown; a becoming overgrown.

Gorthwyfiannu, v. a. (gorthwyfiant) To cause to overgrow; to become overgrown.

Gorthwyfiant, s. m. (gorthwf) An overgrowth.

Gorthwyfu, v. a. (gorthwf) To overgrow; to grow as an excrescence; to luxuriate.

Gorthyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tyu) An overstrain. **a. Overtight, overstrained.**

Gorthynawl, a. (gorthyn) Over-straining.

Gorthyndra, s. m. (gorthyn) Overtightness.

Gorthynedig, a. (gorthyn) Overstrained.

Gorthyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorthyn) An overstraining, an overdrawing.

Gorthynu, v. a. (gorthyn) To overstrain.

Gorthrywys, s. pl. aggr. (tywys) That leads supremely; a generalissimo.

Wrth fy New na fyn fy nidaw;

Ac wrthyd orthrywys grediauw!

Na'm dod, add mandodod, yn mantaw! ac awr.

From my God, do not wish to separate me; and with thyself,
thou ardent leader supreme, and chief of fair-rooted mansions,
place me not in the balance with gold. *Lt. P. Moch, i D. ab Owain.*

Amynadus fym, fur cadetthi,
Ennawg orthrywys, o'm gorthewi.

Q

Patience have I been, bulwark of the conflicts, noble and supreme leader, in being constrained to be silent.
Lt. P. Mack, i D. ab Owain.

Gorthwysaw, s. a. (gorthwys) To lead supremely
Gorthwysawl, a. (gorthwys) Supremely leading
Gorthwysiad, s. m. (gorthwys) A leading supremely.

Goru, v. a. (gor) To cause; to accomplish.

Yn meddu meddied i oru eirchlaw.

Possessing a store of mead to induce the suitors. *Gwalchmai.*

Goruch, s. m.—pl. t. ion (uch) That is above, or over; supremacy, sovereignty. **a. Upper, uppermost, sovereign.**

Ela—ti a fyddi tan oruch gwr.

Ever, thou wilt be under the dominion of men. *Lt. G. Hergest.*

Goruch, prep. (ach) Above, superior to, over. **adv.** Above, over.

Goruchadail, s. f. (goruch—adail) Superstructure

Goruchadeilad, s. m. (goruchadail) Superstructure

Goruchadeilaw, v. a. (goruchadail) To superstruct

Goruchaf, a. (goruch) Most high, supreme, upper, uppermost. **s. m.** The Most High.

Goruchafaid, a. (goruchaf) Tending to become supreme; predominant.

Cenllyn ydd oruchafid yn y rhai drwg, megys caried perffwrth yn y rhai da.

Envy is predominant in the wicked ones, as charity is in those that are good. *Merchawg Cryddad.*

Goruchafwd, s. m. (goruchaf) A rendering, or becoming supreme.

Goruchafawl, a. (goruchaf) Tending to render supreme; supereminent.

Goruchafiad, s. m. (goruchaf) A rendering, or becoming, supreme.

Goruchafiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (goruchaf) Supremacy, sovereignty; promotion; acquisition; victory, triumph.

Goruchafiaethawl, a. (goruchafiaeth) Relating to supremacy, or sovereignty.

Goruchafiaethu, v. a. (goruchafiaeth) To render supreme; to become sovereign.

Goruchafle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (goruchaf—lle) A supreme place or station.

Goruchafu, v. a. (goruchaf) To exalt over.

Goruchalwad, s. m. (goruch—galwad) A superior calling; a supreme vocation.

Goruchanian, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (goruch—anian) That is supernatural; metaphysical. **a. Supernatural.**

Goruchanianawl, a. (goruchanian) Supernatural.

Goruchaniander, s. m. (goruchanian) Supernaturalness.

Goruchanianolaeth, s. m. (goruchanianawl) The science of metaphysics.

Goruchanianoldeb, s. m. (goruchanianawl) Supernaturalness, preternaturalness.

Goruchanianolder, s. m. (goruchanianawl) Supernaturalness, preternaturalness.

Goruchanianoli, v. a. (goruchanianawl) To render supernatural; to become supernatural.

Goruchanianrwydd, s. m. (goruchanian) Supernaturalness, preternaturalness.

Goruchiananu, v. a. (goruchanian) To render supernatural; to become supernatural.

Goruchiananydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (goruchanian) A metaphysician.

Goruchder, s. m. (goruch) Superiority, supremacy

Goruchdeyrn, s. m.—pl. t. edd (goruch—teyrn) A lord paramount.

Goruchdderchafawl, a. (goruch—derchafawl) Tending to raise superior.

Goruchdderchafu, v. a. (goruch—derchafu) To exalt above; to render superexcellent.

Goruchedigawl, a. (goruchedig) Superlative.

Goruchedd, s. m. (goruch) Superiority; supremacy.

Goruchel, s. m.—pl. t. ion (goruch) That is sovereign. **a. Sovereign, supreme; supernal; transcendent; very high; lofty.**

Er mai un brenin oedd bon ar yr holl deyrnas, eto yr oedd omyr dywyogion ac arglwyddi, a llywodraeth oruchel yn eu dwyr.

Though that one king was chief over all the kingdom, yet there were several princes and lords with supreme jurisdiction in their hands. *Then, Emyr.*

Goruchelder, s. m.—pl. t. au (goruchel) Supremacy; highness, loftiness; summit.

Cerry y mwydd a'i oruchelder a oedd amddiffyn i'r Prydeiniol, a lleistair i'r gwynion.

The steams of the mountain and its extreme loftiness were a defence to the Britons, and an obstruction to their foes. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Goruchelfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (goruchel—ma) A supereminent station.

Goruchellad, s. m. (goruchel) A rendering, or becoming supereminent.

Goruchellon, s. pl. aggr. (goruchel) Appearances in the heavens, meteors.

Goruchelradd, s. f.—pl. t. au (goruchel—gradd) Supreme rank, or order.

Goruchelrwydd, s. m. (goruchel) Superior height.

Goruchelu, v. a. (goruchel) To render supremely high; to raise very high.

Goruchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goruch) That moves above; a planet.

Syrthlodd, t'wodd penwysion o'r heol

As it bet ful gwreiddion;

A'r llywodraeth gryn,

O fewr ysg yn fristioe.

From the sun the fiery clinders fell, and glowed, like sparks, upon his hat: and that round luminary, the moon, with host attendant pieces flew. *T. Pryp, i Elysi Ephen.*

Goruchianawl, a. (goruchiant) Tending to make supereminent.

Goruchianan, v. a. (goruchiant) To render supereminent; to render most high.

Goruchiant, s. m. (goruch) Supereminence.

Goruchiau, v. a. (goruch) To raise supreme.

Goruchiaw, a. (goruch) Supereminent.

Goruchiola, a. (goruchiawl) Most highest.

Goruchioli, v. a. (goruchiawl) To make supereminent; to raise supremely.

Goruchion, s. pl. aggr. (goruch) Appearances in the air, meteors.

Goruchionawl, a. (goruchion) Meteorous.

Goruchionen, s. f. dim (goruchion) A meteor.

Goruchiongraff, s. m. (goruchion—craff) Meteorology.

Goruchiongraffydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (goruchion—graff) A meteorologist.

Goruchioni, v. a. (goruchion) To generate meteors; to become meteors.

Goruchionllyd, a. (goruchion) Abounding with meteors, generating meteors.

Goruchlyw, s. m. (goruch—llyw) A lord paramount.

Goruchlywiad, s. m. (goruchlyw) A governing supremely.

Goruchlywaw, v. a. (goruchlyw) To exercise sovereign authority.

Goruchlywawl, a. (goruchlyw) Supremely governing.

Goruchlywydd, s. m. (goruchlyw) Lord paramount

Goruchrager, s. m. (goruch—rager) Superexcellence.

Goruchragorawl, s. (goruchragor) Superexcellent
Goruchragori, v. n. (goruchragor) To excel in the highest degree; to become superexcellent.

Goruchragoriad, s. m. (goruchragor) A rendering or becoming, superexcellent.

Goruchragorineth, s. m. (goruchragor) Superexcellence; supereminence.

Goruchrif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (goruch—rhif) An extra, or superior number.

Goruchrifawl, s. (goruchrif) Supernumerary.

Goruchudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (goruch—udd) A profound mystery.

Goruchwyl, s. m. (goruch—gwyl) A looking over.

Goruchwylad, s. m. (goruchwyl) A superintending

Goruchwyliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (goruchwyl) A superintendence, or stewardship.

Goruchwylied, v. a. (goruchwyl) To superintend.

Goruchwylwr, s. m.—pl. gorchwylwyr (goruchwyl—gwr) A superintender.

Goruchysgrif, s. f.—pl. t. ion (goruch—ysgrif) A superscription.

Goruchysgrifen, s. f. (goruchysgrif) A superscription.

Gorudd, a. (rhudd) Somewhat ruddy, of a reddish brown; the herb red bartais.

Goruddgoch, a. (gorudd—coch) Of reddish crimson

Goruddiaw, v. a. (gorudd) To make rather of a crimson colour; to become a little ruddy.

Gorug, v. a. (prefer. of goru) Did, did perform, did act; he did, he made. It is frequently used as an auxiliary, answering to *Did*. *Ef a orug ddaweni imi, he did good to me; gorug iddo goru, he made him a crown.*

Amadei at fura a orug y mab; ac ya cefhaw medru y carw, oef y ddaidd at daf y dan ddrion ya y golles enaid.

Strutch his bow was what the youth did, and in attempting to shoot his arrow, he shot his father below his breast, so that he lost a soul. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ycef a crugant gwyr Rhufin elioes cyd rhygyfartal perigl a hwynt at yr idon, tystu ag y cwmant y tir ya wrwl gwrhwynobu y Frydelind, a ddifery cerb a orugwyl o'r Frydelind.

Thus did they the men of Rome then, though danger met them upon the river, that he answer and they attained the land, but they manfully opposed the Briton, and an immense slaughter was made of the Britons. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Gorugant rhydd reddind.

Thus didst accomplish a course most severe.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gorugaw, v. a. (gorug) To surmount, to accomplish, to do; to overcome.

Gorugawl, s. (gorug) Tending to accomplish.

Gorugiad, s. m. (gorug) An accomplishing.

Goruw, s. m. (gor) What is up in agitation; foam.

Ef hybat—

Yddwyllid, ygwylidion oruw.

He ready with the spear in the rage of wrath, in the wrathful tumult. *Cynddelw.*

Goruw morymmladdid at gorloddid gha Par-goch glyw, glewdrwy, mawr mab Cadfan.

The surge of the ruging of the sea which the shore barely stams in the red-seared chief, bravely stubborn, the amiable son of Cadfan. *Cynddelw, i Fed. ab Meredydd.*

Aur oruw fâl Rhin rudd o onau.

The summit of the slaughter, like Rhin with the crimson lance. *Ll. F. Moch.*

Goran, a. (gor) That foams; foamy; mantling.

Bid wyd twr, bid oruw scirch.

Let the tower be white, let the harness be foamy. *Llywarch Hen.*

Gorurdd, s. f.—pl. t. au (urdd) Supremacy.

Gorurddas, s. f.—pl. t. au (gorurdd) Supreme rank

Gorurddasawl, a. (gorurddas) Of supreme rank.

Gorurddasiad, s. m. (gorurddas) A rendering of supreme rank.

Gorurddase, v. a. (gorurddas) To make of superior, or supreme rank.

Goruthr, a. (uthr) Extremely amazing.

*Cledydhu goruthr cledyd fal ar wyr
 A orug yn ddywal.*

He fiercely caused the most terrible blades to inflict wounds on men. *Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.*

Goruthraw, v. a. (goruthr) To astonish extremely; to wonder extremely.

Goruthrawl, a. (goruthr) Very amazing.

Goruthredd, s. m. (goruthr) Extreme amazement

*Cyraln brain breiddfawr gawr goruthredd;
 Cedaw! yw fy llyw llaw ddiommedd.*

His the foremost lance of the ravens amply gilded with food, that creak extreme astonishment; liberal is my chief with surfeiting hand. *Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Goruthriad, s. m. (goruthr) A causing extreme amazement.

Goruwch, prep. (uwch) Above, over, superior to.

Gorwaedd, s. f. (gwaedd) An extreme cry.

Gorwaeddawl, a. (gorwaedd) Of very loud cry.

Gorwaeddi, v. a. (gorwaedd) To cry out loudly.

Gorwaeddiad, s. m. (gorwaedd) A crying very loudly.

Gorwael, a. (gwael) Extremely abject, or low.

Gorwaelder, s. m. (gorwael) Extreme abjectness.

Gorwaeldra, s. m. (gorwael) Extreme abjectness.

Gorwaelled, s. m. (gorwael) Extreme abjectness.

Gorwaelliad, s. m. (gorwael) A rendering extremely abject, or wretched.

Gorwaelu, v. a. (gorwael) To render very wretched; to become very abject.

Gorwaered, a. (gwaered) A descent, declivity.

Gorwag, a. (gwag) Supremely void; vain, empty; frivolous; pompous, vain glorious.

Na chymmer enw Daw yn orwag.

Take thou not the name of God in vain. *Ll. G. Hergest.*

Gwelaie wely bardd wedi ei drymo yn orwag; a hwnw a ganmolais yn fawr y gwyd hynny; Gwaelder a ddwydd mal hi oedd gdwad ar yr ystafell hono.

I saw a splendid bard pompously decked out; and that I praised greatly at the time: Finally then said that she was the guardian of that chamber. *Merchawg Cwyddred.*

Gorwagder, s. m. (gorwag) Extreme void; vanity, emptiness, futility; vain glory.

Gorwagedd, s. m. (gorwag) Vanity, emptiness; vain glory, pomposity.

*Pan fych (wyaf) oil dy rwyf,
 Yn llawu o hwyf gorwagedd,
 Henaist, methiant ddaw i ti,
 A hwyf'n ddigymwedd.*

When thou art greatest in thy strength, full of the wantonness of vanity, old age and decrepitude will come to thee, and that without ceremony. *S. S. Hywel.*

Gorwaglod, s. m. (gorwag—clod) Empty praise.

Gorwagu, v. a. (gorwag) To render extremely empty, or vain; to become very vain.

Gorwain, s. m. (gwain) The horizon, the extreme verge.

Gorwall, s. m. (gwall) Extreme failing, neglect.

Gorwalllder, s. m. (gorwall) Extreme, remissness.

Gorwallgof, s. m. (gorwall—cof) Extreme failure of memory; distraction.

Gorwallgofi, v. n. (gorwallgof) To fail extremely in memory; to become distracted.

Gorwallgofiad, s. m. (gorwallgof) A failing extremely in memory.

Gorwallgofus, a. (gorwallgof) Very forgetful.

Gorwalliad, s. m. (gorwall) A becoming extremely remiss, or neglectful.

Gorwallu, v. n. (gorwall) To become extremely remiss, or careless.

Gorwan, a. (gwan) Extremely weak, or feeble.

Gorwanaad, s. m. (gorwan) A rendering or becoming very feeble.

Gorwanaawl, a. (gorwan) Very debilitating.

Gorwanau, *v. a.* (gorwan) To enfeeble extremely
Gorwanc, *s. f.* (gwanc) A craving appetite; over-
digestion.

Gorwanciad, *s. m.* (gorwanc) A gorging, or de-
vouring extremely.

Gorwanciaw, *v. a.* (gorwanc) To overgorge.

Gorwancu, *v. a.* (gorwanc) To overgorge.

Gorwancus, *a.* (gorwanc) Overgreedy; voracious.

Gorwander, *s. m.* (gorwan) Extreme weakness.

Gorwar, *a.* (gwar) Extremely tame, or still.

Brenin mawr-llyu, mab gwlad a gwyr,
Wyl gorwar am ddaed.

King of eminent race, the son of the country and of men, I am
extremely depressed for thee.

Ll. P. Mech, i R. ab H. ab Owain.

Gorwarâd, *s. m.* (gorwar) A rendering, or be-
coming, very tame.

Gorwarâwl, *a.* (gorwar) Tending to make ex-
tremely tame.

Gorwarau, *v. a.* (gorwar) To make very tame;
to become extremely docile.

Gorwarder, *s. m.* (gorwar) Extreme docility.

Gorwas, *s. m.*—*pl.* gorwais (gwas) A hero.

Cid orwas ddifas ddadganaant.
Insipid hero's fame they slag.

Talliesin.

Gorwasg, *s. f.* (gwasg) Extreme pressure.

Gorwasgawl, *a.* (gorwasg) Of extreme pressure

Gorwasgiad, *s. m.* (gorwasg) An overpressing.

Gorwasgu, *v. a.* (gorwasg) To overpress.

Gorwastad, *a.* (gwastad) Very level, or even.

Gorwastata, *v. a.* (gorwastad) To become very
even; to become very still.

Gorwastataâd, *s. m.* (gorwastad) A becoming very
even; a becoming very still.

Gorwastataâwl, *a.* (gorwastata) Tending to make
very even, or smooth.

Gorwastatân, *v. a.* (gorwastata) To make very
level, or even; to become very even.

Gorwawd, *s. f.* (gwawd) Extreme praise; flattery

Gorwawdiad, *s. m.* (gorwawd) A praising ex-
tremely; a flattering.

Gorwawdiaw, *v. a.* (gorwawd) To praise extreme-
ly; to flatter.

Gorwawdus, *a.* (gorwawd) Very flattering.

Gorwedd; *s. m.* (gwedd) Recumbence, the pos-
ture of lying; repose.

Gorwedd, *v. a.* (gwedd) To lie down; to recline.

Bran a gre yn y gryarthfa,
Ni ddarogan i'm ddim da:
Bod mab brenin gwyn Gwynedd
Yn gorwedd yn yr aerfa.

The raven that croaks in the defile, it bodes to me no good:
that the son of the blessed king of Gwynedd is lying in the field of
slaughter.

Peryf ab Cadifor.

Gorweddawd, *s. m.* (gorwedd) Recumbency.

Gorweddawg, *a.* (gorwedd) Recumbent; clinic.

Gorweddawl, *a.* (gorwedd) Recumbent, lying.

Gorweddïad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorwedd) A lying
down, a couching; a reclining.

Gorweddial, *s. m.* (gorwedd) Concubinage.

Gorweddial, *v. a.* (gorwedd) To lie down fre-
quently; to be in a state of concubinage.

Gorweddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gorweddwyr (gorwedd—
gwr) One who lies down, or reclines.

Gorwegi, *s. m.* (gorwag) Extreme vanity.

Gorweiddiawg, *a.* (gorwedd) Being in a lying
posture, clinical; bedridden.

Gwyr a ddigawn godol gwarthgawg,
Haernddur, a Hyfadd, a Gwallawg,
Ac Owain Môn, masgynig ddefawd,
A wnaw pellthwyr gorweiddiawg.

Men who can obtain a store of cattle, Haernddur, and Hyfadd,
and Gwallawg, and Owain of Môn, of Masgynian maird, who would
bring the ravagers prostrate.

Talliesin.

Gorwel, *s. m.* (gwel) The extreme of vision; the
horizon.

Gorweld, *v. n.* (gorwel) To see in the extreme,
to see over; to see in the horizon.

Gorwen, *a.* (*f. of* gorwyn) Extremely white, or
fair; white-top.

Gorwen ton tuedd Forth Wyddao;
Garw ei llef, a grauwyn y gro.

White the top of the wave towards the port of Gwyddao; rough
is its voice, and white-skirted is the beach.

Phyllip Brydydd.

Gorwen, *s. f.* (gwen) An extreme smile; a grin.

Gorwenad, *s. m.* (gorwen) A grinning.

Gorwenawl, *a.* (gorwen) Over-smiling; grinning.

Gorwenu, *v. a.* (gorwen) To over-smile; to grin.

Gwawd i wraig aawadala,
Wylo, ac yr awr gorwenu.

It is natural for a woman to be sickle, to weep, and in a moment
after to laugh.

Aruth Gorwedd.

Gorwenwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gorwenwyr (gorwen—gwr)
A grinner.

Gorwenydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gorwen) A grinner.

Gorwerth, *s. m.* (gwerth) Extreme price.

Gorwerthawl, *a.* (gorwerth) Overvalued.

Gorwerthedd, *s. m.* (gorwerth) An overvalue.

Gorwerthiad, *s. m.* (gorwerth) An overvaluing;
an overselling.

Gorwerthin, *v. a.* (gorwerth) To oversell.

Gorwir, *s. m.* (gwir) That is very true. *a.* Very
true.

Gorwired, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (gorwir) A hyperbole.

Gorwiriad, *s. m.* (gorwir) An asserting as true in
the extreme.

Gorwiriaw, *v. a.* (gorwir) To assert as true over-
much.

Gorwisg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gwisg) An outer cover-
ing, an outer garment.

Gorwisgaw, *v. a.* (gorwisg) To clothe over; to
become clothed over.

Lleu awel; liwm boenyd or byw,
Pan orwisg coed telwyr haf,
Terydd ghafr wyl heddyr!

Intense the pale; it is bare punishment to live, though the arms
array themselves in a summer robe; severely ill am I this day!

Llywarch Hen.

Gorwynawg ton; tynhagl oerwydd;
Gorwiegwys afall arall arwydd.

The wave is crowned with foam; tight-limbed the first one;
the apple-tree has put on another hue.

H. ab Owain.

Gorwisgawl, *a.* (gorwisg) Tending to cover over.

Gorwisiad, *s. m.* (gorwisg) A clothing over.

Gorwiw, *a.* (gwiw) Superexcellent.

Gorwiwdeb, *s. m.* (gorwiw) Superexcellence.

Gorwlad, *s. f.*—*pl.* gorwledydd (gwlad) An ex-
terior region; a bordering country; a foreign
country.

Y dystain a ddylly gadw rhan y brenin o'r aarhakh a ddol o er-
wiad ynl fyny y brenin ei defnyddiaw.

The steward of the household ought to keep the king's share of
the spoil which shall come from a foreign country until the king
wishes to make use of it.

Welsh Law.

Gorwladawl, *a.* (gorwlad) Relating to an exterior
region, or foreign country; extraprovincial.

Gorwladn, *v. a.* (gorwlad) To render a foreign
country or to become foreign.

Gorwledd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwledd) Supreme ban-
quet, a high feast.

Gorwledda, *v. a.* (gorwledd) To partake of a su-
preme banquet; to over-feast.

Gorwleddawl, *a.* (gorwledd) Over-feasting.

Gorwleddïad, *s. m.* (gorwledd) An over-feasting.

Gorwilyb, *a.* (gwilyb) Over-wet; very wet.

Gorwilych, *a.* (gwilych) Over-soaked, over-drenched

Gorwilychiad, *s. m.* (gorwilych) An over-drenching

Gorwlychus, v. a. (gorwlych) To over-drench.

Ton wen orwys a orwlych bodd

Rhufon—

The white wave crowned with foam deth drench o'er the grave of Rhufon.

H. ab Owain.

Gorwr, s. m.—pl. gorwyr (gwr) A worthy.

Gorwraidd, a. (gorwr) Superhuman; heroic.

Llys ydyb a grys; nid gwyr gair Aeron,

Gorwraidd gymhlegr;

Llangrys dachwedd arfeddyd,

Llys a wchym a grym y gryd.

A conspicuous court of general invitation; not false the saying of Aeron, more than human that owns it, accustomed to put the Locrians to shame, with a sharp-edged blade, and the energy of the conflict.

Hcliga.

Gorwraidd, a. (gorwr) Supremely manful.

Gorwregys, s. m.—pl. t. an (gwregys) A bracing girdle.

Gorwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (gor) A margin, or rim.

Gorwyach, a. (gwyach) Extremely brave, or grand.

Gorwydder, s. m. (gorwyach) Extreme bravery; magnificence, ostentation.

Gorwychedd, s. m. (gorwyach) Pageantry, grandeur.

Gorwycho, v. a. (gorwyach) To make very brave; to make very gay, to overtrim.

Gorwydn, a. (gwydn) Extremely tough.

Gorwydnaw, v. n. (gorwydn) To become very tough or tenacious.

Gorwydr, s. m. (gwydr) A hoar frost.

Gorwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwydd) The superior or supreme aspect; the supreme presence; the summit.

*Cyd bodd fychan, yn celfydd
Ydd adail adar y'ngorwydd coed:
Cyfoed fydd da a dedwydd.*

Though it may be small, accurately the birds do build in the summit of the wood: coeval will be the good and the diligent.

Llywarch Hen.

*Tu'r allwr gwythfawr, gwythbas giwyd,
Yd y rhwng mor, a gwydd a gwdd lawedd.*

Three hallowed altars, where miracles are heard, there are between the sea and the summit and a strongly-dwelling birth.

Llywelyn Fardd.

Gorwydd, s. m.—pl. t. an (rhwydd) That proceeds with ease; a trained, or managed horse; a steed, or courser.

*Wynod a orw y mab ar orwydd penllschwyd pedwar gausf,
galffyring, carwragen—pedair tywarchen a laddai bedwar caru y
gorwydd, mai pedair gwneol yn yr awyr.*

What the youth did was to go upon a steed with a head dappled with gray, of four winters old, close between the legs and hoof like a shell:—four rods were the four hoofs of the steed wont to throw, like four swallows, into the air.

H. Culhwch Mabington.

Gorwydd, a. (rhwydd) Of easy progress, or going pretty freely; moving without exertion.

*Arghwydd ein gorwydd parid—
Nuddon'n beiau i'n bywyd,
Er bar, cyn eion o'r byd!*

Lord of our unpassioned affection, forgive our crimes in our existence, to ward off wrath, before we go out of the world!

T. Ll. D. Hywel.

Gorwyddaw, v. s. (gorwydd) To give easy progress
Gorwyddawd, s. m.—pl. gorwyddodion (gorwydd)
That is in the state of managed progress.

Rhygo—

Mawr mawr-darf mawr-darf gorwyddawd.

Rhy the bulwark of the greatly-dreaded grant (summit) of the country.

Gwclachmet.

Ar orwyddawd hert yd ymborthaf.

Upon these overclouds I get myself conveyed.

Llywelyn Fardd.

Gorwyddawg, a. (gorwydd) Having managed steeds

*Orwydd gryn cyboedd, nid oedd guddlawg,
A ddyfyrth ei wyr yn orwyddawg.*

Orwydd of conspicuous power, who was not seeking, that conveyed his man mounted on steeds.

Meligr.

Gorwyddfarch, s. m.—pl. gorwyddfairch (gorwydd—march) A managed horse.

Gorwyfaw, v. a. (rhwyfaw) To impel, or direct forward slightly; to row gently.

Gorwyfawi, a. (rhwyfawi) Slightly impelling.

Gorwyfiad, s. m. (rhwyfiad) A slightly impelling; or directing forward; a rowing gently.

Gorwyg, s. m. (rhwyg) A small rent, or tear.

Gorwygaw, v. a. (gorwyg) To tear a little.

Gorwygiad, s. m. (gorwyg) A tearing a little.

Gorwyl, a. (gwyl) Very bashful, or modest.

Gorwyltra, s. m. (gorwyl) Extreme bashfulness.

Gorwyledd, s. m. (gorwyl) Excess of diffidence.

Gorwyliad, s. m. (gorwyl) An overwatching.

Gorwyllaw, v. a. (gorwyl) To watch carefully, to overwatch.

Gorwyllais dos yn achadw ffa.

I anxiously watched the night guarding the bound.

Gwclachmet.

Gorwyll, a. (gwyll) Extremely dark, or gloomy.

Gwllgawd coed caln gorwyll.

The robe of the wood is a fine enveloping gloom.

Llewod.

Gorwylltra, s. m. (gorwyll) Extreme gloominess.

Gorwylliad, s. m. (gorwyll) A darkening greatly.

Gorwyllaw, v. a. (gorwyll) To make very gloomy.

Gorwyllt, a. (gwyllt) Extremely wild; frantic.

*Dieddill, a da oeddwn,
A chryf a gorwyllt a chraw.*

Unemaciated and goodly I was, and strong, and very wild, and robust.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gorwylltodd, s. m. (gorwyllt) Extreme wildness; savageness; giddiness; wantonness.

Gorwylltiad, s. m. (gorwyllt) A rendering extremely wild; a becoming very wild.

Gorwylltiaw, v. a. (gorwyllt) To make very wild; to become very wild.

Gorwylltineb, s. m. (gorwyllt) Extreme wildness.

Gorwym, s. m.—pl. t. an (rhwym) A slight bandage.

Gorwymaw, v. a. (gorwym) To bind slightly.

Gorwymawl, a. (gorwym) Slightly binding.

Gorwymiad, s. m. (gorwym) A binding slightly.

Gorwymp, a. (gwymp) Very fair, or gay.

*Hawdd fu i charu o'i char newydd,
Hwyl orne beulfre ar froydd glaw-for,
Pan fydd gloew goror gorwymplethrydd.*

Tempting was it to love her, coming from her new mansion, whose course was like the reflection of the sunny hill upon the regions of the blue sea, when the part near the magnificent cliffs is clear.

Ior. Fychan.

Gorwympaw, v. a. (gorwymp) To make extremely fair, or splendid.

Gorwympdra, s. m. (gorwymp) Extreme showiness, or beauty.

Gorwympedd, s. m. (gorwymp) Supreme beauty.

Gorwymyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (gorwym) A slight bandage.

Gorwyn, a. (gwyn) Over-white, white-topt.

Gorwyn, s. m.—pl. t. iau (gwyn) Extreme craving.

Gorwynawg, a. (gorwyn) Having excessive craving or desire.

Gorwynbysg, s. m.—pl. t. od (gorwyn—pysg) A fish called a bleak.

Gorwynnder, s. m. (gorwyn) Extreme whiteness.

Gorwyndra, s. m. (gorwyn) Extreme whiteness.

Gorwynlaw, v. n. (gorwyn) To have strong impulses of desire.

Gorwynu, v. a. (gorwyn) To make over-white; to make very white; to tip with white; to become very white.

Gorwyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (wyr) A great grandson.

Gorwyrain, s. f. (gwyrain) Supreme subject of praise.

Ei yn llwyr a'n gwyr; ei gorff;

Ei gorau gorwyrain a fu;

Ei gwnech dalar gwyddia rhag ei ffon,

Fry o ner yn cais.

He altogether knows us; he created; he the best (name) of praise that has been! he made the earth to increase in his presence, above from heaven beholding.

Elidyr Gali.

Gorwyres, *s. f.—pl. t. au (wyres)* A great granddaughter.

Gorwys, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwys)* A public call.

Gorwysaw, *v. a. (gorwys)* To cite publicly.

Gorwysawl, *a. (gorwys)* Publicly cited.

Gorwysiad, *s. m. (gorwys)* A publicly summoning

Gorwyth, *s. m.—pl. t. au (gwyth)* Extreme ire.

Gorwyth moddw moddwadw.

The provocative of the drunkard is drunkenness. *Tallies.*

Gorwythaw, *v. a. (gorwyth)* To become extremely incensed, or irritated.

Gorwythawg, *a. (gorwyth)* Very ireful, or angry.

Gorwythawl, *a. (gorwyth)* Very irritating.

Gorwythdra, *s. m. (gorwyth)* Extreme irritability

Gorwythiad, *s. m. (gorwyth)* An irritating extremely; a becoming extremely angry.

Gorwythlawn, *a. (gorwyth)* Very wrathful.

Gorydd, *a. (rhydd)* Somewhat loose, or free.

Goryddiad, *s. m. (gorydd)* A partly loosening.

Goryddau, *v. a. (gorydd)* To loosen a little.

Goryfyg, *s. m. (rhyfyg)* A little arrogance.

Goryfygawl, *a. (goryfyg)* Somewhat arrogant.

Goryfygu, *v. a. (goryfyg)* To assume a little boldness, or confidence.

Goryfygu, *a. (goryfyg)* Rather arrogant.

Gorymaddaw, *v. a. (ymaddaw)* To over-promise one's self.

Gorymbleidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ymbleidiad)* An espousing a party to excess.

Gorymbleidiaw, *v. a. (ymbleidiaw)* To act factiously in the extreme.

Gorymbleidiawl, *a. (ymbleidiawl)* Apt to be extremely factions.

Gorymboeni, *v. a. (ymboeni)* To over-fatigue one's self.

Gorymborth, *s. m. (ymborth)* Excess of food.

Gorymborthawl, *a. (gorymborth)* Being overfed.

Gorymborthi, *v. a. (gorymborth)* To overfeed one's self.

Gorymborthiad, *s. m. (gorymborth)* An overfeeding of one's self.

Gorymchwal, *s. m. (ymchwal)* An overspreading of one's self; a becoming scattered over.

Gorymchwallad, *s. m. (gorymchwal)* The act of overspreading of one's self.

Gorymchwalu, *v. a. (gorymchwal)* To overspread one's self; to become scattered over.

Gorymchwel, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymchwel)* An overturn; a conversion.

Gorymchwellad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (gorymchwel)* A turning over of one's self; a being converted.

Gorymchweyd, *v. a. (gorymchwel)* To overturn one's self; to become converted.

Gorymchwyl, *s. f.—pl. t. ion (ymchwyl)* A subversion of one's self.

Gorymchwylaw, *v. a. (gorymchwyl)* To turn one's self over; to become subverted.

Gorymchwylawg, *a. (gorymchwyl)* Being overturned, or subverted.

Gorymchwylad, *s. m. (gorymchwyl)* An overturning of one's self; a becoming overturned.

Gorymdaenn, *v. a. (ymdaenn)* To overspread one's self; to become overspread.

Gorymdaith, *s. f.—pl. gorymdeithian (ymdaith)* A perambulation, a walk abroad. *v. a. To perambulate, to walk abroad; to sojourn.*

Rhaid i mi gorymdaith heddw, ac ofory, a thymydd: can ni all fod y collir prophwyd allan o Gweruadenn.

It is necessary for me to go about to-day, and to-morrow, and the following day: for it cannot be that a prophet shall be lost out of Jerusalem. *W. Selisbury, Luc 13.*

Gorymdeithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (gorymdaith)* A perambulating, or walking abroad; a sojourning

Gorymdeithiaw, *v. a. (gorymdaith)* To travel overmuch; to be always travelling.

Gorymdeithiwr, *s. m.—pl. gorymdeithiwr (gorymdaith—gwr)* One who travels much.

Gorymdeithydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (gorymdaith)* One who travels much; a wayfaring man.

Gorymdrin, *s. m.—pl. t. iau (ymdrin)* A being busy overmuch.

Gorymdro, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymdro)* A turning about of one's self; extreme delay.

Gorymdröad, *s. m. (gorymdro)* An over-delaying.

Gorymdröawl, *a. (gorymdro)* Over-dilatory.

Gorymdröi, *v. a. (gorymdro)* To delay overmuch; to be over-dilatory.

Gorymdynawl, *a. (ymdynawl)* Over-tenacious.

Gorymdyniad, *s. m. (ymdyniad)* A contending overmuch, a being too tenacious.

Gorymdynu, *v. a. (ymdynu)* To contend overmuch; to be over-tenacious.

Gorymddadliad, *s. m. (ymddadliad)* A disputing overmuch.

Gorymddadla, *v. a. (ymddadla)* To dispute to excess; to be cavilling overmuch.

Gorymdal, *v. a. (ymddal)* To contain, or bear one's self extremely.

Gorymddwyn, *s. m. (ymddwyn)* A being brought over; an embolism, or insertion; comprehension. *Dyddiau gorymddwyn*, intercalary days.

Gorymddwyn, *v. a. (ymddwyn)* To be brought over; to bring one's self over; to comprehend.

Gorymddyawl, *a. (gorymddwyn)* Being brought over; abducent, apagogical; embolismical.

Gorymddygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (gorymddwyn)* A being brought over; an abduction.

Gorymegniad, *s. m. (ymegniad)* Over-exertion.

Gorymegniaw, *v. a. (ymegniaw)* To over-exert one's self.

Gorymegniawl, *a. (ymegniawl)* Tending to over-exert one's self.

Gorymestyn, *v. a. (ymestyn)* To overstretch one's self; to over-extend one's self.

Gorymestynawl, *a. (gorymestyn)* Self-extending in the extreme.

Gorymestyniad, *s. m. (gorymestyn)* An extending of one's self extremely.

Gorymwneuthur, *v. a. (ymwneuthur)* To exert one's self overmuch.

Gorymyl, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymyl)* The extreme edge, or margin.

Am heb un cyranda sydd yn y gorymyl deun, am cib pobol a syfyllu.

For every one consonant there may be in the right extremity, one pause of reversion is counted. *Gr. Bhabia.*

Gorymyla, *v. a. (gorymyl)* To make a verge.

Gorymyrawl, *a. (ymyrawl)* Self-incentive in the extreme, urging one's self to excess.

Gorymyriad, *s. m. (ymyriad)* A pursuing overmuch; a self-exciting overmuch.

Gorymyru, *v. a. (ymyru)* To pursue overmuch.

Goryn, *s. m.—pl. t. au (gor)* A pimple, a blain.

Gorynawg, *a. (goryn)* Having pimples, or blains.

Gorynu, *v. a. (goryn)* To break out in pimples.

Gorynys, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ynys)* A peninsula.

Gorysawl, *a. (ysawl)* Extremely consuming.

Gorysgwr, *s. m. (ysgwr)* A yoke, a pressure.

Ni ddwy ych nodid gorysgwr ar ych ei gilydd heb ei gwrdd.

No one ought to place a yoke upon the ox of another without his consent. *Welsh Laws.*

Gorysgwydd, *s. m.—pl. t. iau (ysgwydd)* An extreme projection; a shouldering, or jutting over.

Goryagwyddaw, v. (goryagwydd) To project over.
Goryagwyddawl, a. (goryagwydd) Being projecting, or shouldering over.

Goryagwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (goryagwydd) A projecting over, a shouldering over.

Goryiad, s. m. (yriad) A consuming extremely.

Gorysu, v. a. (ysu) To consume extremely.

Goryw, a. (yrest. of gora) It is done; it is finished; made; he, she, or it, has done, or made.

Serch ar llyr o'm goryw.

Affection for llyr has overcome me. D. ab Gwilym.

Gair ar llyr, dra fu fyw,

Ac ar y gwr, a cryw.

Call upon llyr, and upon the crew, whilst alive, he did. L. G. Gochl.

Goryw, s. m.—pl. t. ian (rhyw) A slightly marked kind, or species; a degenerate sort.

Gorywiad, s. m. (goryw) A degenerating.

Gorywiau, v. n. (goryw) To degenerate.

Gorywiawl, a. (goryw) Tending to degenerate.

Gos, s. m. (go—ys) That is partly the agent; that tends to, or partly is; that tends to support; that partly acts, or causes.—It is used as a prefix, whereby the force or import of the word to which it is joined becomes lowered from what it would be if standing alone.

Gosaf, s. f. (saf) A slight, or unsettled stand.

Gosieg, s. m.—pl. gosiegian (saig) A slight meal.

Gosill, s. f.—pl. gosilliau (sail) The underpinning, the groundsel, or groundwork. **Gosill car**, the sole of a drag, a piece of timber put under a drag to preserve the beam from wearing out.

Daw, cyssal ddilid, gosilliau gosidh,
Yn gwl yd fy nyfion.

God, support the wholesome foundations of faith completely in my bosom. H. D. ab Ifan.

Gosain, s. f.—pl. gosainiau (sain) An indistinct sound, or noise.

Gosaiw, a. (saiw) Somewhat indisposed.

Gosawder, s. m. (gosaiw) A slight illness.

Gosardd, s. m.—pl. t. m. (sardd) A slight rebuke

Gosarddawl, a. (gosardd) Slightly chiding.

Gosarddiad, s. m. (gosardd) A slightly chiding.

Gosardda, v. a. (gosardd) To chide slightly.

Gosarag, a. (sarag) Somewhat morose.

Gosaragaw, v. n. (gosarag) To become rather surly or morose.

Gosaragwydd, s. m. (gosarag) A little moroseness

Gosathr, s. m. (sathr) A gentle tread, a tread by which the foot barely touches the ground.

Gosagwyn-feirch gosathr, Gasconne horses of gentle tread.

Gosathrawl, a. (gosathr) Slightly treading.

Gosathriad, s. m. (gosathr) A slightly treading.

Gosathru, v. a. (gosathr) To tread slightly.

Gosawd, s. m. (sawd) A placing, or laying; a statute, or ordinance; a position; a set on, an onset.

Gochel gosawd Ffirolo a rag Arthur.

Avoid the stroke of Ffirolo did Arthur. Gr. ab Arthur.

Gosawd, v. a. (sawd) To place, to put, to set, to lay; to appoint, to set upon, to attack. **Gosawd fôr**, to set land; **gosawd rhwyd**, to lay a net; **gosawd bwyd**, to set meat.

Mawdd y cog yw o pan hopy y golwyth cnyfal hyd pan osoto—y dwodaf rhag bron y brein.

The protection of the cock is from the time he takes the first joint, until he shall eat the last before the king. Welsh Lore.

Gosawdd, s. f.—pl. gosoddion (sawdd) A slight sinking into, or blending.

Gosbaith, s. m.—pl. gosbeithion (paith) That is

partly seen through; that is polished. **a. Reflective; polished.**

Arddyrfael draig o ddifed-faith awen,
Llew llawen llawr cobath.

I will extol a dragon in boldly-aspiring verse, the joyous lion of the polished floor. Cynddelw, i O. ab Madawg.

Gosbarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (parth) A distinct part, or particular. **prep. Toward.**

Gwaelan gosbarth, wrath wrthrya,
Gwych-far gwawr Gweswynwn.

Towards the bloody plain, opposing shame, teeming with glorious ire the course of Gweswynwn. Cynddelw.

Gweth wyll draen

Gosbarth Brythons,

Gong! man wail.

Wrath is the will of the chief towards the Brythons, a work of destruction. Melgast.

Gosbarthawl, a. (gosbarth) Particularizing.

Gosbarthedig, a. (gosbarth) Particularized.

Gosbarthiad, s. m. (gosbarth) A particularizing.

Gosbarthu, v. a. (gosbarth) To particularize.

Gosbeithiad, s. m. (gosbaith) A making to reflect.

Gosbeithiaw, v. a. (gosbaith) To cause to reflect.

Gosbeithiawg, a. (gosbaith) Having a polish.

Gosbeithiawl, a. (gosbaith) Tending to shine.

Gosbeithig, a. (gosbaith) Shining; polished.

Gwelais i wry gosbeithig gosbeithiad,
A gwyr a raglir arddid.

I have seen man of splendid person, with blood that clogged on the garments. Taliesin.

Gosben, s. m.—pl. t. an (pen) A particular.

Gosbenawl, a. (gosben) Particular, individual.

Gosbeniad, s. m. (gosben) A particularizing.

Gosbeu, v. a. (gosben) To particularize.

Gosborth, s. m. (porth) Slight support, or aid.

Gosborthawl, a. (gosborth) Slightly tending to support; or uphold.

Gosborthi, v. a. (gosborth) To support slightly.

Gosborthiad, s. m. (gosborth) A slightly supporting

Gosbrawf, s. m.—pl. gosbrofion (pawf) A proof in part; a slight knowledge of.

Gosbrofawl, a. (gosbrawf) Tending to know a little of, slightly corroborating.

Gosbrofi, v. a. (gosbrawf) To know a little of; to prove slightly; to taste partly.

Gosbrofiad, s. m. (gosbrawf) A slightly assaying.

Gosbwyll, s. m. (pwyll) That is in the act of reasoning.

Gosbwyllaw, v. n. (gosbwyll) To decide partly.

Gosbwylliad, s. m. (gosbwyll) A partly deciding; a slightly reasoning.

Goseb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gos—eb) A gift, or present

Nef!r gwr! arwynt oeb coddas,

Ni ddig codd ei wnech;

Ni wa o wawd i wnech;

Ni wyddu paeu neb.

Heaven to the man! a hero of golden gift for song, indignity will not approach his face; I know no panegyric by which I may honour him; he has not known how to refuse any one. Ll. P. Mech.

Gosebawl, a. (goseb) In the nature of a gift.

Gosebiad, s. m. (goseb) A presenting.

Gosebu, v. a. (goseb) To present a gift.

Gosefyll, v. a. (gosaf) To stand slightly.

Gosefyllian, v. a. (gosefyll) To stand partly.

Goselliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gosail) A founding; a laying a foundation; an underpinning.

Goselliaw, v. a. (gosail) To found; to underpin; to prop. **Goselliaw car**, to put a piece of timber under a drag.

Goselliawg, a. (gosail) Having a foundation.

Goselliedig, a. (gosail) Founded; under-planned.

Goseliad, s. m. (gosain) A slightly sounding.

Goseliaw, v. a. (gosain) To sound slightly.

Goseliawl, a. (gosain) Of a slight sound.

Goselrch, *s. pl. aggr.* (selrch) Slight harness.
 Gosel, *s. m.* (sel) A beholding partly; a peep.
 Goseliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gosel) A peeping.
 Goselu, *v. a.* (gosel) To behold slyly; to peep.
 Gosen, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (sên) A slight rebuke.
 Gosênawl, *a.* (gosen) Slightly chiding.
 Gosênïad, *s. m.* (gosen) A slightly chiding.
 Gosênû, *v. a.* (gosen) To rebuke slightly.
 Goserfyll, *a.* (serfyll) Somewhat tottering.
 Goserfyllian, *v. n.* (goserfyll) To totter partly.
 Gosg, *s. m.* (osg) That is partly going off.
 Gosgedd, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gosg) Figure, or form.

Y diell a ymrithiant y'ngosgedd emgylion da i dwyllaw dynion.
 The devils appear in the form of good angels to deceive men.
Ll. G. Rhydder.

Gosgeddawg, *a.* (gosgedd) Having a shape.
 Gosgeddawl, *a.* (gosgedd) Tending to shape.
 Gosgeddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gosgedd) A shaping
 Gosgeddig, *a.* (gosgedd) Shapely, comely; well-shapen, well-formed.
 Gosgeiddigrwydd, *s. m.* (gosgeiddig) Shapeliness.
 Gosgel, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cel) A partial obscurity; a gloom. *a.* Rather obscure, gloomy.

*Dyre fanwyl, dyre i fynydd,
 I le tirion glicion gwydd,
 Lle mae'r faw-goad yu eu tegwch,
 A lle'r hawdd i gael lloenyddwch.
 Ni gawn yu glicfuch dawl,
 Ys y gwsgod dan y gosgel.—*

Come my love, come above, to a pleasant place of green inclosures, where the thick woods are in their beauty, and a place where quietness is easily obtained. There we shall have a calm retreat, in the shelter beneath the gloom. *B. Mathews o Ferganwg.*

Gosgelawg, *a.* (gosgel) Somewhat secluded.
 Gosgeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gosgel) A partly concealing, or obscuring.
 Gosgelu, *v. a.* (gosgel) To conceal partly; to render somewhat obscure, or gloomy.
 Gosgil, *s. m.* (cil) A slight going out of the way.
 Gosgeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gosgil) A partly falling back, or retreating.
 Gosgillaw, *v. a.* (gosgil) To fall back partly.
 Gosgliwm, *s. m.—pl. gosglyman* (clwm) A slight, or temporary fastening; a tent-fastening.
 Gosglymawl, *a.* (gosgliwm) Tending to knot, or bind, slightly.
 Gosglymlad, *s. m.* (gosgliwm) A slightly tying.
 Gosglymu, *v. a.* (gosgliwm) To tie slightly.
 Gosgo, *s. m.* (co) A direction, or course from, or aside; a particular direction; obliquity.—*Mynd ar osgo*, to go obliquely.
 Gosgoad, *s. m.* (gosgo) A going aside; a taking a particular direction; a going obliquely.
 Gosgöawl, *a.* (gosgo) Tending to go aside.
 Gosgöedig, *a.* (gosgo) Being gone aside.
 Gosgöi, *v. a.* (gosgo) To go aside, to go obliquely.

Gosgöa di yngod a thech.

Go thou aside there and hide thyself. *Llywarch Hrn.*

Gosgordd, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (cordd) A retinue, a train of attendants, clients, or followers; a guard; a clan. *Dyn gosgordd*, a person that is a client.

Gosgordd brenin yw 36 o wyr; sef 34 swyddawg, a 12 gwestai; hebalew ei deula, ac ei wydd, ac ei gerdorion.

A king's retinue consists of 36 men; that is 34 officers, and 12 retainers; besides his family, and his gentlemen, and his minstrels. *Welsh Laws.*

Tair gosgordd adwy Ynys Prydain: a gosgordd Mynyddawg Eldyn yn Nghatiraeth, a gosgordd Melyn mab Cyfelys, a gosgordd Drywon mab Nudd, yn rhodwydd Arderydd.

The three guards of the pass of the Isle of Britain: the guard of Mynyddoch Eldyn in Catiraeth, and the guard of Melyn son of Cyfelys, and the guard of Drywon son of Nudd, on the causeway of Arderydd. *Triedd.*

Gosgorddawg, *a.* (gosgordd) Having a retinue.

Gosgorddawl, *a.* (gosgordd) Belonging to a retinue; attendant, escorting.

Gosgorddi, *v. a.* (gosgordd) To form a retinue, a going in retinue.

Gosgorddiad, *s. m.* (gosgordd) A forming a retinue
 Gosgorddwisg, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (gosgordd—gwisg) Dress of a retinue; livery.

Gosgorddwr, *s. m.—pl. gosgorddwyr* (gosgordd—gwr) A man in attendance.

Gosgöwr, *s. m.—pl. gosgöwyr* (gosgo—gwr) One who goes aside, or obliquely.

Gosgöydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gosgo) A goer aside.

Gosgraffi, *a.* (craff) That impresses slightly.

Gosgraffiad, *s. m.* (gosgraff) A slightly impressing

Gosgraffu, *v. a.* (gosgraff) To impress faintly.

Gosgrain, *a.* (crafn) Partly crawling.

Gosgred, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (cred) A faint belief.

Gosgredawl, *a.* (gosgred) Slightly believing.

Gosgredu, *v. n.* (gosgred) To believe slightly.

Gosgreiniad, *s. m.* (gosgrain) A partly crawling.

Gosgreiniaw, *v. a.* (gosgrain) To crawl partly.

Gosgryn, *a.* (cryn) That causes agitation, apt to induce dread. *Rhyn a gosgryn*, dread and terror

*Teyrnedd osgryn, mab Gwyn Gwarther,
 Teyrnald, gwadd gwr yn yngder.*

The dread of kings, like Gwyn Gwarther, a princely and a heroic man is difficulty. *Cynddelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Gosgryniad, *s. m.* (gosgryn) A causing agitation.

*Gwellir i'w lly—
 Diechion welling wallodd,
 Diechor osgordd osgryniad.*

In his court is seen the cup-bearer of unrestrained libation, and a retinue not to be restrained, that causes trepidation. *Cynddelw, i O. Cyfelliawg.*

Gosgrynn, *v. a.* (gosgryn) To cause agitation.

Gosgrynwent, *s. f.* (gosgryn—gwent) An agitated scene, or a scene of tumult.

*I ti mae—
 Gosgordd wrdd a orddefyn priddiaw
 Gosgrynwent cadwent ced wallaw.*

To thee there is a force train accustoming itself in pillage in the tumultuous scene of warfare, who pour out gifts. *Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.*

Gosgudd, *a.* (cudd) Sculking, or lurking.

*Dan Rys—ysgwyrdd,
 Oes ced cyrdd cadd osgudd.*

Under Rlys, with the green shield, there is the gift for the song of the lurking exile. *Phytip Bryddad.*

Gosguddiad, *s. m.* (gosgudd) A partly sculking.

Gosguddiaw, *v. a.* (gosgudd) To hide slightly.

Gosguddiawl, *a.* (gosgudd) Tending to sculk.

Gosgwyn, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (cwyn) A smothered complaint, a mutter.

Gosgwynaw, *v. n.* (gosgwyn) To complain slightly.

Gosgwynawl, *a.* (gosgwyn) Slightly plaintive.

Gosgwyniad, *s. m.* (gosgwyn) A slightly complaining; a muttering.

Gosgyfeiriad, *s. m.* (gosgyfer) A placing, or going, partly in opposition.

Gosgyfeiriaw, *v. a.* (gosgyfer) To go, or come, partly in opposition.

Gosgyfeiriawl, *a.* (gosgyfer) Tending to come partly in opposition.

Gosgyfer, *a.* (cyfer) Partly opposite, or against.

Gosgyffraw, *s. m.* (cyffraw) Slight agitation.

Gosgyffred, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyffred) A slight idea

Gosgyffredawl, *a.* (gosgyffred) Slightly fancied.

Gosgyffrediad, *s. m.* (gosgyffred) A slightly comprehending.

Gosgyffredu, *v. n.* (gosgyffred) To comprehend partly.

Gosgyffröad, *s. m.* (gosgyffraw) A slightly agitating

Gosgyffröawl, *a.* (gosgyffraw) Slightly agitating.

Gosgyffröi, *v. a.* (gosgyffraw) To agitate slightly.

Gogymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymu) A being slightly compact.

Gogyman, v. n. (cymu) To be slightly joined.

Gogymmon, s. m. (cymmon) A combustible; fuel.

Un o naw afallth tan yw cefnaw gogymmon.

One of the nine necessities in a fire is to procure combustible.

Welsh Laws.

Wedi crafael gogymmon o'r tan ni ddifoddes nes llongi y castell a Gortherra yddo.

When the fire had reached a combustible it did not extinguish until it had burnt the castle with Vortigern in it. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Mawr ddilyw deddyw am dirion urddyn,

Llywelyn llyw dragos;

Gogymmon gywth dryyth dradon,

Gomathr ydyb pobl dynddon.

A dire flood is come after the mild sovereign, Llywelyn the leading chief; the fuel of wrath is the fanning of heroes towards the faculty of mortal men.

Elion Wen.

Goglef, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llef) The organ of utterance, the throat; a tone; a note; a note in music.

Gafael yn fyrraig uffyd

Ac iolaw rhwng goglef hydd.

Lay hold handsly force, and below the windpipe, of the throat of the stag.

Chwibanog—

A lot with oglef yw thon.

A pipe that sounds eight notes in its tone.

E. Dafydd.

Gosmaeth, s. m.—pl. gosmeithion (maeth) That tends to nourish, aliment.

Gosmeithiad, s. m. (gosmaeth) Alimentation.

Gosmeithiaw, v. a. (gosmaeth) To afford aliment.

Rhefras, was mwysu, a'ib gosmeithia.

Strut fast, those youth of dainties, do afford nourishment to thee.

D. ab Gwilym, i R. Meigen.

Gosmeithiawl, a. (gosmaeth) Alimonious.

Gosod, s. m.—pl. t. au (gosawd) A placing, laying, or setting; a statute, or ordinance; a set on, a stroke, onset, or assault; a site, or position; a posture. *Gosodau dynion*, human ordinances.

Maeleing Mynyddur mynw gyfod y gad,

Myrr Gwilym faddi osod.

Maeleing the courtesee is the inspiring auxiliary of the battle, the splendid leader like a wolf in the onset.

Cyndeleir.

Tori ei phen—

Ag larn ar un gosod.

Cutting off her head with a battle ax on one stroke.

D. ab Gwilym.

Un osod wyf a'r nodwydd yn y blwch.

I am of the same disposition as the needle in the box.

L. G. Colli.

A osodo Duw parched dyn.

What God appoints let man reverse.

Adage.

Rhye—arbenig Dukesbarth, trwy ddyndeb a'i wlad a oodas worth dandwng ar bob llaw.

Rhye the sovereign of South Wales, by the consent of his country did fix a stated value upon every beast.

Welsh Laws.

Gosodadwy, a. (gosawd) That may be placed.

Gosodawl, a. (gosawd) Propositional; positional; decretory; established.

Gosodedig, a. (gosawd) That is set, or placed.

Gosodedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gosodedig) The act of placing, or setting; a position; a proposition; a maxim; an ordinance; a constitution.

Gosodedigaethawl, a. (gosodedigaeth) Propositional.

Gosodedigaethu, v. a. (gosodedigaeth) To constitute; to make a proposition.

Gosodedigaethydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gosodedigaeth) One who constitutes.

Gosodedigawl, a. (gosodedig) Tending to be established; positive.

Gosodi, v. a. (gosawd) To set, to lay, to put; to establish; to ordain.

Gosodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gosawd) A placing, setting, or laying; a fixing, or establishing; a position; a proposition.

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Gosodwr, s. m.—pl. gosodwyr (gosawd—gwr) A setter, or layer; one who fixes, or appoints; a proposer; one who sets on, or makes an onset.

Gosodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gosawd) A setter, a layer, or fixer; a proposer.

Gosoddawl, a. (gosawdd) Slightly sinking.

Gosoddi, v. n. (gosawdd) To sink in a little.

Gosodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gosawdd) A sinking a little.

Gosom, s. m. (som) A slight sham, or feint.

Gosomawl, a. (gosom) Slightly deceiving.

Gosomi, v. a. (gosom) To disappoint slightly.

Gosomiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gosom) A slightly deceiving, or disappointing.

Gosomiant, s. m. (gosom) Slight deception.

Goson, s. m.—pl. t. ion (son) A gentle, or easy speaking; soft or easy discourse; a rumour.

v. a. To speak gently; to discourse; to rumour.

a. Gently speaking, of gentle discourse; being rumoured.

Cyndeleir wyf hyd tra fwyf, traethawd gyson.

Trefidior fy ngherid y'ng hysia oson.

Cyndeleir am I whilst I be, of harmonious discourse, there will be reciting of my song in fair rumour.

Cyndeleir.

Gwalia fydd o feldr yn oson

Yn moli Rodri rwyf dragon.

I have seen a myriad of birds in gentle murmur praising Rodri the leading prince.

L. P. Moch.

Gosoniad, s. m. (goson) A softly-speaking; a rumouring.

Gosonial, v. a. (goson) To speak gently, to whisper; to rumour.

Gosoniaw, v. a. (goson) To speak gently.

Gosoniawl, a. (goson) Softly-speaking; whispering; rumouring.

Gosor, s. m. (sôr) A slight offence, or umbrage.

Gosodawl, a. (gosor) Slightly offended.

Gosori, v. n. (gosor) To be slightly offended.

Gosoriad, s. m. (gosor) A slightly offending; a being a little angry.

Gosdriant, s. m. (gosor) A slight offence.

Gosran, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhan) That tends partly to divide.

Gosranawl, a. (goaran) Tending to divide.

Gosraniad, s. m. (goaran) A tending to divide.

Gosranu, v. a. (goaran) To divide partly.

Gosteg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (teg) That is fair, or tranquil; silence; public attention; a giving out, a publication; address or invocation, in poetry; a prelude, in music.—*Gostegion priodas*, bans of matrimony; *canu ar osteg*, to sing publicly, or after silence is proclaimed; *rhai gosteg*, to command silence; *gosteg!* silence!

Gosteg cerdd dafawd yw chwe enghyn yn ol dull perthgymoriad.

The poem of vocal song consists of six verses under the form of the anadiplosis.

Treath. Barddoni.

Ymadaw a waai Llocris a Gwenddolan, ac ar osteg ardderchafael Eyllit yn frenines.

Part did Llocris with Gwenddolan, and publicly exalt Eyllit to be queen.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Gostegawl, a. (gosteg) Tending to silence; silent.

Gostegiad, s. m. (gosteg) A silencing; a stilling.

Gostegrwydd, s. m. (gosteg) Silentness; stillness.

Gostegu, v. a. (gosteg) To make fair; to tranquillize; to still, or calm; to silence, or to cause silence; to become fair, or calm; to become silent.—*Gostegu!* Peace! Be silent!

Awynef euch nawdd, na cheirwch euch perth,

Cau perthyn a'istegwch;

Gostegwyr llyw, gostegwch;

Gosteg, beirdd! bardd a gywch.

I intreat your protection, withhold not your assistance for attention is due: silentness of the court, command silence. Silence, bard! a bard you hear.

Cyndeleir, i R. ab Gruffydd.

Gostegwr, s. m.—pl. gostegwyr (gosteg—gwr)

R

One who calms, or assuages; an officer who commands silence, a silentiary.

Gostgerwr a gaff bedair ceisio o bob dirwy a chamierwr a goller un anoteg yu y llya.

The *silentiary* shall have four-pence out of every fine and compensation that is lost for want of silence in the court.

Welsh Laws.

Gostegydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gosteg) A silencer.

Gostrawd, s. m.—pl. gostrodion (trawd) That helps forward.

Gostrodawl, a. (gostrawd) Tending to help onward.

Gostrodiad, s. m. (gostrawd) A helping forward.

Gostrodwr, s. m.—pl. t. iau (gostrawd) That supports a burden; a pannel.

Gostwng, s. m. (twng) A lowering; inclination.

Gostwng, v. a. (twng) To abase, humble, or bring down; to lower; to assuage; to descend, to come down; to become low; to be assuaged; to be humbled, or abased.

A godo fe ostyngir;
A ostyngir fe dderchwr;
A falchlo, o ddyng neu ddawn,
Yn anghall lawa fo'i beirir.

He that rises will be abased; that shall become abased he shall be exalted; he that shall pride himself for learning or talent shall be deemed very indiscreet.

H. D. ab Ifan.

Gostyngadwy, a. (gostwng) That may be abased, brought down, or lowered.

Gostyngaidd, a. (gostwng) Of a humble, or lowering disposition. *Addefwra yn ostyngaiddiaf*, we confess most humbly.

Gostyngedig, a. (gostwng) Being lowered; humble; not proud or arrogant.

Gostyngediggaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gostyngedig) The act of lowering; humiliation.

Gostyngedigawl, a. (gostyngedig) Tending to bring down; humiliating.

Gostyngelddiaw, v. a. (gostyngaidd) To become abased or humble.

Gostyngelddiawl, a. (gostyngaidd) Humiliating.

Gostyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gostwng) An abasing, a bringing down; a lowering; an assuaging; a coming down; a becoming low; a becoming humble; depression.

Gostyngiadawl, a. (gostyngiad) Of a lowering tendency.

Gostyngiadu, v. a. (gostyngiad) To render abased, or depressed; to render subservient; to become abased; to become subservient.

Gostyngrywydd, s. m. (gostwng) Abasedness; humbleness; depressedness.

Gostyngu, v. a. (gostwng) To abase, to bring down; to lower; to assuage; to become low; to humble.

Gostyngwr, s. m.—pl. gostyngwyr (gostwng—gwr) One who lowers, one who inclines.

Gostyngydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gostwng) One who abases, inclines, or humbles.

Gosur, a. (sur) Somewhat sour, or sharp.

Gosuraw, v. a. (gosur) To become sourish.

Gosurawl, a. (gosur) Tending to be sourish.

Gosurder, s. m. (gosur) A little sourness.

Goswga, a. (swga) Somewhat slovenly, or foul.

Goswydd, s. f.—pl. t. au (swydd) A petty office.

Goswyddaw, v. a. (goswydd) Partly to officiate.

Goswyddawl, a. (goswydd) Partly officiating.

Goswyddiad, s. m. (goswydd) A partly officiating.

Goswyddwr, s. m.—pl. goswyddwyr (goswydd—gwr) One who executes a petty office; a petty officer.

Goswyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (swyn) A slight charm.

Goswynaw, v. a. (goswyn) To charm slightly.

Goswynawl, a. (goswyn) Slightly charming.

Goswyniad, s. m. (goswyn) A slightly charming, or fascinating.

Gosymdaith, s. m. (ymdaith) Provision for travelling; provisions; maintenance.

Ni thewais er mod o'i nodi mai drud;

Ni phair gosymad ym gosymdaith.

I have not been silent through my life from praising her like a knight; she will not cause my support to be taken away.

Cynddelw, i Efa, f. Meddwy.

Gosymdaith dyn, Daw ei rhan.

The support of man, God will dispose.

Adagr.

Gosymdeithiad, s. m. (gosymdaith) A provisioning, or providing for a journey.

Gosymdeithiaw, v. a. (gosymdaith) To provide sustenance; to procure maintenance.

Hithan i huanas a fu fodlawn ar Gernyw o'i gosymdeithiaw hyl tra fu fyw.

She herself also was contented with Cornwall to support her as long as she lived.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Gosymdeithiawg, a. (gosymdaith) Having support, or maintenance.

Gosymdeithiawl, a. (gosymdaith) Tending to support, or maintain.

Gosymdeithig, a. (gosymdaith) Yielding, or bringing sustenance.

Neud hybys i lyo—

A thrydar meibion,

A thro cerddorion,

A thrabudd gweision

Gosymdeithig.

Surely his court is conspicuous, with cheerful noise of youths, and the sound of minstrels, and bustle of servants busied with provisions.

D. ab Iwan Ddu.

Gosymdeithiwr, s. m.—pl. gosymdeithwyr (gosymdaith—gwr) A purveyor.

Gosymdeithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gosymdaith) A provider of sustenance; a purveyor.

Gosymerth, s. m. (symerth) That seems to dart itself; the gossamer, also called *gawra*.

Castell Gwyn cystyngaiet yn gnan,

Ac Arberth gosymerth gofau.

The castle of Gwyn thus did humble anon, and Arberth of the Night gossamer.

Ll. P. Meich, i R. Gwyn.

Gosymerthawl, a. (gosymerth) Gently darting.

Gosymerthu, v. a. (gosymerth) To dart, or puff out gently.

Gosymmaith, s. m.—pl. gosymmeithion (ymmaith) Travelling sustenance.

Somwyd i am osymmaith.

I have been disappointed of food.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gosymmeithiad, s. m. (gosymmaith) A provisioning for travelling.

Gosymmeithiaw, v. a. (gosymmaith) To provision for travelling.

Gosymmeithiwr, s. m.—pl. gosymmeithwyr (gosymmaith—gwr) A purveyor.

Gosymmeithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gosymmaith) A purveyor of provisions.

Gosymu, v. a. (symu) To jet, or throw backwards and forwards; to warble.

Gosymud, s. m. (symud) A slight move.

Gwac f!i! glediŷf gan glweddard, yth awnau,

Oth awedd osymud!

Medd draws a dric-laddud:

Meirig beŷt bleueddud!

Alas! thou brightly-glittering daring sword,

That from thy dangling scabbard thou art borne!

A fatal reap with outrage hast thou cut:

The splendid Meiric owned thee heretofore!

Cynddelw, m. T. O. Gwynedd.

Gosymudaw, v. a. (gosymud) To move partly.

Gosymudawl, a. (gosymud) Partly moving.

Gosymudiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gosymud) A partly moving.

Gosymwy, a. (symwy) Warbling, trilling.

*Cyfan wastawg dwf dydd nosd gawg
Cafid o ar adar awel gosymwy.*

*According to the trilling of the water the day when I obtain a carol
of from the birds of gently trilling song. Gwalchmai.*

Gosyn, a. (syn) Being partly in a maze; having the senses confounded.

Gosyndawd, s. m. (gosyn) Slight amazement.

Gosyndra, s. m. (gosyn) Slight astonishment.

Gosyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gosyn) A slightly amazing.

Gosyniaw, v. n. (gosyn) To draw the attention partly; to consider slightly.

Gosyniawl, a. (gosyn) Tending to draw the mind; slightly considering.

Gosynied, v. a. (gosyn) To intend partly.

Gosynu, v. n. (gosyn) To become a little astonished, or confounded.

Gosyrth, s. m. (syrth) A slight lapse, or fall.

Gosyrthiad, s. m. (gosyrth) A slightly falling.

Gosyrthiaw, v. n. (gosyrth) To fall slightly.

Gosyrthiawl, a. (gosyrth) Slightly falling.

Gosyrthni, s. m. (gosyrth) A slight aptness to fall.

Gosyth, a. (syth) Somewhat erect, or stiff.

Gosythawl, a. (gosyth) Tending to make somewhat erect.

Gosythder, s. m. (gosyth) Erectness in a degree.

Gosythiad, s. m. (gosyth) A making somewhat erect; a becoming somewhat erect.

Gosythu, v. a. (gosyth) To make somewhat erect; to become somewhat erect.

Got, s. m. (god) That stimulates, or drives out; incontinence; adultery.

Gwell cynawys go, nag un lleidr.

It is better to hear with an adulterer than any thief. Adeg.

Need gwell of na'r lleidr?

Is not the adulterer better than the thief? Adeg.

Tyngedfen gwrnig ol.

The fate of an adulterous woman. Adeg.

Got gŷd got a boenir.

The adulterer with the adulterer will be tormented. Breudd. Pawl.

Gwas ol o'i druid yn y dyddiau.

Woe to the adulterer because of his actions in those days. Gruffydd Ynad.

Gotiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (got) A stimulating, a driving out.

Gotian, v. a. (got) To stimulate; to drive out.

Gotianawl, a. (gotian) Stimulating; goading.

Gotianu, v. a. (gotian) To stimulate.

Gotiaw, v. a. (got) To stimulate; to act incontinently; to commit adultery.

Gotiawl, a. (got) Stimulating; adulterous.

Gotoew, s. f.—pl. t. on (got—hoew) A spur.

*Tra fam i yn oed y gwas draw,
A wing o aur ei otoew,
Byddal re y rhythron i waew.*

Whilst I was of the age of yonder youth, that wears of gold his spur, I was wont to push ardently the spear. Llywarch Hen.

Aro eto aur otoew.

Bezy yet, thou with the golden spur. Iolo Goch.

Gotoew aur a gail ll.

A golden spur thou shouldst have. O. ab Ll. Moel.

Gotwr, s. m.—pl. gotwyr (got—gwr) An incontinent person, an adulterer.

Nid gwell yr otwr na'r lleidr.

The adulterer is not better than the thief. Llywarch Hen.

Goth, s. m. (go) A push off, a repulse; pride.

Gothawl, a. (goth) Tending to push away; haughty.

Gothi, v. a. (goth) To push from, to scorn, to act proudly; to become proud.

Gothiaw, s. m. (goth) A pushing from; a scouring.

Gothus, a. (goth) Apt to push away; proud.

Gothuswydd, s. m. (gothus) Haughtiness.

Gowaered, s. m. (gwaered) A down-hill.

Gowaith, s. m. (gwaith) That is somewhat of a work; exercise, recreation.

Gowan, a. (gwan) Partly opening, or gashing.

Colaled yn nghad gowan.

Aneurin.

A minstrel in the gashing battle.

Gowaniad, s. m. (gowan) A gashing, or opening.

Gowanu, v. a. (gowan) To divide, or separate nearly; to gash; to transfix.

Saith grawc gowanen

Saith lonaid afor

O waed cynaleia

A dylanwan.

Seven spears that shall pierce, seven rivers full of the blood of leading heroes they will fill. Taliesin, ymdd. a Myrddin.

Gowatwor, s. m. (gawatwor) A slight mockery.

Gowatwor, v. a. (gawatwor) To scoff lightly.

Gowatworiad, s. m. (gowatwor) A slightly scoffing.

Gowatworu, v. a. (gowatwor) To mock partly.

Gowatworus, a. (gowatwor) Apt partly to scoff, scorn, or taunt.

Goweithiad, s. m. (gowaith) A slightly working.

Gowelthiaw, v. a. (gowaith) To work slightly.

Gowelthiawl, a. (gowaith) Slightly working.

Gowel, a. (gwel) Partly visible; transparent.

Yfal win gowel,

Aerhaid yn afael.

He would drink clear wine, accustomed to dare the battle. Aneurin.

Goweled, v. n. (gowel) To see indistinctly.

Gowelediad, s. m. (goweled) A partly seeing.

Goweliad, s. m. (gowel) A partly seeing.

Gowelw, a. (gwelw) Somewhat pale, or wan.

Gowelwad, s. m. (gwelw) A rendering, or becoming, somewhat pale.

Gowelwawg, a. (gwelw) Having a slight paleness.

Gowelwi, v. n. (gwelw) To be somewhat pale.

Gowen, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwên) A half smile.

Gowenawl, a. (gowen) Slightly smiling.

Goweniad, s. m. (gowen) A slightly smiling.

Gowenu, v. a. (gowen) To smile slightly.

Gower, s. m. (gwêr) A small field, or close.

Gowineu, a. (gwinen) Partly of a bay colour.

Gowladaidd, a. (gwladaidd) Somewhat rustic.

Gowladeiddiad, s. m. (gwladaidd) A becoming somewhat rusticated.

Gowladeiddiaw, v. n. (gwladaidd) To become rather rustic.

Gowladeiddrwydd, s. m. (gwladaidd) A little rusticity.

Gowneyd, v. a. (gwneyd) To do slightly.

Gowni, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwni) A basting stitch.

Gowniad, s. m. (gwni) A sewing loosely.

Gowniaw, v. a. (gwni) To sew loosely; to baste.

Gowniedig, a. (gwni) Loosely sewed, basted.

Gowregysawl, a. (gwregysawl) Slightly girded.

Gowregysiad, s. m. (gwregysiad) A girding slightly.

Gowregysu, v. a. (gwregysu) To gird slackly.

Gowrid, s. m. (gwrîd) A slight blush, or redness in the cheek.

Gowridaw, v. n. (gowrid) To blush slightly.

Gowridawg, a. (gowrid) Having a slight blush.

Gowridiad, s. m. (gowrid) A slightly blushing.

Gowrthawd, s. m. (gwrthawd) A slight rejection.

Gowrthawd, v. a. (gwrthawd) To reject slightly.

Gowrthodawl, a. (gwrthawd) Slightly rejecting.

Gowrthodi, v. a. (gwrthawd) To reject slightly, partly to refuse.

Gowrthodiad, s. m. (gwrthawd) A slightly rejecting, or refusing.

Gowrydd, s. m. (gwyrydd) A slight strain.

Gowybod, s. m. (gwybod) Slight knowledge.

Gowybod, v. n. (gwybod) To know partly.

Gogwa gogwa haf
A fyddant y gaeaf.

I partly know of the summer cuckoos where they be the winter
Talferfa.

Gowybodawl, a. (gwybod) Partly knowing.
Gowybodus, a. (gwybod) Somewhat knowing.
Gowych, a. (gwyb) Somewhat brave, or gay.
Gowychiad, s. m. (gowych) A setting out gaily.
Gowychu, v. a. (gowych) To set out gaily.
Gowydn, a. (gwydn) Somewhat tough.
Gowydniad, s. m. (gowydn) A becoming rather tough, or tenacious.
Gowyddu, v. n. (gwydn) To become rather tough, or tenacious.
Gowyl, a. (gwyl) Somewhat bashful.
Gowlyder, s. m. (gowyl) Slight bashfulness.
Gowyledd, s. m. (gowyl) Slight bashfulness.
Gowya, a. (gwyn) Rather white, whitish.
Gowynder, s. m. (gowyn) Whiteness.
Gowyniad, s. m. (gowyn) A rendering whitish.
Gowynu, v. a. (gowyn) To make rather white; to become whitish.
Gowyr, a. (gwyr) Somewhat oblique, or uslant.
Gowyrav, v. a. (gowyr) To make a little oblique.
Gowyrawl, a. (gowyr) Tending rather to obliquity.
Gowyrriad, s. m. (gowyr) A making rather oblique.
Göyfed, s. m. (yfed) A slight drinking; a sipping.
Göyfed, v. a. (yfed) To drink slightly; to sip.
Göysiad, s. m. (ysiad) A slightly consuming.
Göysu, a. a. (ysu) To consume partly, to consume, or devour, gradually.
Gra, s. m. (rha) What shoots, or rises up; the down, nap, or frieze of cloth; also cloth with nap upon it.

El wely oedd wîw i'r emhesawdr Arthur gyagu yddo, o ygarlad, a gra, a phall, a sîndal, a bliaut.

His bed was meet for the emperor Arthur to sleep in, of scarlet, and fur, and satin, and isw, and canbric.

H. O. ab Urien—Mabinogion.

Gwraig wych ya arswin gra gwya.

A fine woman trailing a white fur. D. ab Gwilym.

Gräawg, a. (gra) Downy, nappy, or friezed.

I barha ahan berydded goledawg,
A gwisgoedd gräawg da eu goseodd.

To distribute towards us rich finery, and downy garments of goodly shape. Sefwyn.

Gräawl, a. (gra) Tending to rise up, as down.

Grab, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gra) A cluster; what grows together in a cluster; plenty, exuberance; grape.

Grabaidd, a. (grab) Of a clustering tendency.

Grabau, s. f.—pl. t. au (grab) That has clusters; that is in clusters; a cluster; a vineyard:—Many plants with clustered fruits are called Grabau. *Eirin grabau*, grapes; *grabau yr ôd*, corn marigold:—*Gallt Grabau*, the Vineyard, a place so called in Glamorgan.

Grabawg, a. (grab) Having clusters, clustered.

Grabawl, a. (grab) Tending to cluster, clustering.

Grabiad, s. m. (grab) A clustering, a gathering into clusters.

Grabin, a. (grab) Closing, or clasping; grasping.

Grabiniad, s. m. (grabin) A scrambling.

Grabiniauw, v. a. (grabin) To grapple; to scramble.

Grabiniawl, a. (grabin) Grappling, scrambling.

Gradd, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhadd) A step, a progressive act; a degree; rank.

Dygu gradd i henfarch.

To teach a pace to an old horse.

Adge.

Gradd oedd, o gorddiweddhir,
Yn uwch i hwn no Châl Hir.

A rank to him belonged, if it may be conceived, more elevated than to Châl Hir.

D. Epynt.

Mae' goffi mewn bodd,
Gwya, yn gorwedd;
Mae enaid e
'N rhodio'r graddau.

His fair corpse is lying in the grave; his soul is perambulating the gradations.
T. ab I. ab Rhys.

Graddawd, s. m. (gradd) A graduation.

Graddawg, a. (gradd) Having steps, or degrees, graduated. s. f. A scale.

Graddawl, a. (gradd) Progressive; gradient, graduate. s. m.—pl. graddolion. A gradnate.

Graddawr, s. c.—pl. graddorion (gradd) A graduate.

Gradddeb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gradd) A climax.

Graddedig, a. (gradd) Graduated, graduated.

Graddedigaeith, s. m.—pl. t. au (graddedig) Graduation, the act of graduating.

Graddedigawl, a. (graddedig) Progressive.

Graddfa, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gradd) That is graduate, or divided into degrees.

Graddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gradd) A gradation.

Graddialith, s. f.—pl. graddieithoedd (gradd—iaith) A climax.

Graddiannawl, a. (graddiant) Progressional.

Graddianniad, s. m. (graddiant) A graduation; a progression.

Graddiannu, v. a. (graddiant) To graduate.

Graddiant, s. m.—pl. graddiannau (gradd) Gradation; rank.

Graddiaw, v. a. (gradd) To graduate, to divide into degrees; to confer rank.

Graddineb, s. m. (gradd) Graduality.

Graddogi, v. a. (graddawg) To graduate.

Graddoideb, s. m. (graddawl) Progressiveness.

Graddoli, v. a. (graddawl) To graduate.

Graddorawl, a. (graddawr) Graduated.

Graddori, v. a. (graddawr) To divide into degrees.

Graddu, v. a. (gradd) To graduate; to confer rank.

Graddwr, s. m.—pl. graddwyr (gradd—gwr) A man of degree. *Graddwr eglwys*, a church graduate.

Grae, s. m. (gra) That is asperous, or angulated.

Graean, s. m. aggr. (grae) Gravel, coarse sand.

Graeanawg, a. (graeau) Calculous; gritty.

Graeanawl, a. (graeau) Granulous, calculous.

Graeander, s. m. (graeau) Granulosity.

Graeandir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (graeau—tir) Gravelly land.

Graeandde, a. (graeau) Granulous, calculese.

Bodd Ceri glenddyf hir yn ngodir Hen Eglwys,

Yn y gŵylwys graeandde:

Turolwment yn myawent Corbro.

The grave of Ceri with the long sword in the confue of Old Church, in the gravelly cliff; the Hall of Conflict in the cemetery of Corbro.
Engl. Boddan Mynydd.

Graeanen, s. f. (graeau) A granum, a grain.

Graeanlyd, a. (graeau) Gravelly; gritty.

Graeanlydrwydd, s. m. (graeau) Graveliness.

Graeanllys, s. m. aggr. (graeau—llys) The gritty berries.

Graeanllys y dwfr, water speedwell.

Graeanu, v. a. (graeau) To granulate.

Graen, s. m. (gra—en) Pungency, asperity, grief, dolor.

a. Pungent, severe; grievous.

Eiddionydd dorf corf cariad oedd Hywel,

Gryn echei gryd-i!

Anheudr yu ei fardd, o'i fod

Yngraen fedd y'agro yn fad.

The center of love with the multitude of Eiddionydd was Hywel, the energy of the shaft of tumult, dejected are the bars from his being in the mournful grave, dumb in the ground.

Rhithierdyn, i H. ab Gruffydd.

Er dy ruen-wed, er dy riwedd—

Gwardd!

Through thy poignant blood, through thy merit deliver me.

Gr. Gryg.

Graenawl, a. (graeu) Asperous; poignant.

Grasender, s. m. (græen) Poignancy; grief.

*Gwrande'n graender,
Oes-dawl ddegydder.*

Listen to my grief, a life-wearing sadness. D. Ll. Mathew.

Grændde, a. (græen) Pervaded with asperities:

*A ddaig' tŷon, near ddaig' i gwydd yd aer,
Y bu terfyns iŷer, a hær holl;
A rhagddio rhyerwys dŷwys dyfoll;
A rŷerwys, a thŷerwys, a thŷerwys cymari;
Ar gad gad grændde
Ar gryd gryd grændde
Ac am ddi hænfr
Mîl fæneri.*

With the dragon of Moen, in war whose progeny is bold, there were burnt and smothering chains; and before him ran dire confusion, ruin, toil, and an end of presumption; in conflict upon conflict pervaded with gore, in shriek after shriek of fierce anguish, and round the front of Moelre a thousand banders waving.
Gwaelchmet.

Græncedd, s. m. (græen) Pungency, poignancy.

Græncied, s. m. (græen) A making asperous.

Græncos, s. pl. aggr. (græen) Gravel, coarse sand.

Grænos, s. a. (græen) Asperous; pungent.

Grænos, s. a. (græen) To asperate, to roughen.

Grænwyn, a. (græen—gwyn) Having white asperities, or points.

*Bæglwys byddin, hægwy on
ŷŷwylid yd llyn grænwyn tŷon:
Tŷerch eo chnæt cŷwedd cæbæ.*

Extending to the shore, clustered the ash; the ducks in the pond white drifted in the wave: more powerful than a hundred the action of the heart.
Llywarch Hen.

Græwsyn, s. m. (græen) A grain of sand, or gravel.

Graf, s. m. (gra) The garlick. Sil.

Gravel, s. m.—pl. grefyl (graf) One that is rough; a rawboned one; a lubber; a ruffian.

*Urian Regod, gredidw i grafel,
Eryr Gwl Ysbwch, gwl hawl.*

Urian Regod, a vehement ruffian; the eagle of the Gwl of Ysbwch, brave and generous.
Llywarch Hen.

Grafel i bith gwyr leuolac.

A lubber amongst young men. D. ab Owilym, i Gr. Grys.

Grai, s. m.—pl. greioedd (gra) A blight or blast.

Graid, s. m.—pl. t. au (grai) A blighting.

Graid, s. m.—pl. greidion (gra) That shoots out in points, or rays; sun-heat, sunshine; heat, ardency.

*Gwyr yd sŷdŷwth gwyrth er gwaith Meigen;
Gwyr yd mæwys graid, gredid ychân yŷwedd;
Gwyr yŷgŷwthŷwedd; gwyr gwled gwylid.*

Men inhaling wrath since the battle of Meigen; men cherishing heat, of the disposition of oven under the yoke are the men in conflict, the placid men of the banquet.
Cynddelw.

*Eduygd raden rŷen rŷadawn;
Rŷadŷwys græwys aŷad anogawn.*

I will honour the virtues of generous chieftains; the white-fronted one of unshaking ardency scattered blessings.
Cynddelw, i Gadwallon.

Graid, a. (gra) Hot, ardent, vehement. Graid

crys, a vehement eagle; graid aron, a fierce

hero; ŷŷeimiad graid, fierce confragators;

graid garrisar, ardent manhood.

Cetŷwad graid Gŷgwynn lŷa.

The fierce guardian of Gŷgwynn hall.

Cynddelw.

Neowydd—

Hald myr graid gredid.

The men of Moen, a swarm in ardent disposition of mind.

Rŷa. Wan, i Llywelyn I.

*Mab Llywelyn hawl, hawl gyfa circhid,
Berchwyn graid gŷm tyŷh,
Wyd rŷyl cad, cadwyr ddŷa,
Wyd reddid radŷarw Aŷa.*

Son of generous Llywelyn, the entire claim of suitors, the ardent bulwark and energy of the host, thou art the director of the hands and destruction of warriors; thou art the giver of the gold of Arŷa.
Rŷa. Wan, i R. ab Llywelyn.

Grain, s. f.—pl. greinion (rhain) A socket; a ring

Gredid—

A'ŷ grain yd yŷyl ei graid.

A griddle with its ring in the edge of its cheek.

R. ab D. Llywd.

Gredid—

A hawl o dŷrad hŷyl hyd rad.

A griddle with a long handle smooth to the socket.

R. ab D. Llywd.

Gran, s. m.—pl. t. au (gra) A sharp projection, or ledge; the ledge formed by the cheekbone from the nose to the temples; the upper part of the cheek.

Gnawd men yd ran cŷwedd.

A scar upon the cheekbone of a combatant is natural. Adege.

Llawer lŷaf dŷran,

Mab pan fu Gamlan;

Llawer deigr dŷran ran

Gwedy gŷwŷl!

Many a piteous cry like to there was for Gamlan; many a tear over the cheek has fallen.
Gr. ab yd Ynad Gŷch.

Tŷos fy ngrân—

Try deigr am wr tra digrit!

Over my cheek rolls the tear after a man the most pleasing!

D. ab Gwilym.

Gran, a. (gra) Precipitous, shelvy; sharp.

Bid gran cæu gra wrth awr.

In the shout be the closing of the mouth precipitate.

Llywarch Hen.

Granawl, a. (gran) Precipitous, shelving.

Granwawr, s. f. (gran—gwawr) The projecting appearance of the cheekbone.

Eldol addoer gran granwawr gwyn.

Eldol's blood is cold, whose complexion is white. Anwŷn.

Granwen, a. (f. of granwyn) Having the upper part of the cheek white, or fair.

Llaw yd ŷghroes, gryd yd ŷgro granwynion.

A hand on the cross, shrieking among the gravel the fair fronted one.
Tŷulŷen.

Granwg, s. m. (gran) A shelving appearance; the fall of the cheekbone.

Granwyn, a. (gran—gwyn) White-edged; having the upper part of the cheek white.

Bu goŷgordd, a bu cerdd yd mæwys,

Ac cryr ŷwŷh yd llywŷr græwys

Rŷag udd felŷg.

There was a train, and there was a course in the second place, and an eagle above in the sky, and a white-edged path before the wary chick.
Tŷulŷen.

Granygre, s. m. (granwg) The course of the prominence of the cheekbone; the visage.

Gwyrth arall, gwerthŷwŷr ei deŷdŷryd,

Gŷaŷgŷre dŷŷh deŷdŷryd.

Hallowed the other, precious would be her return: the countenance is become dismal.
Cynddelw.

Grawn, s. m. aggr. (gra) Berries; grain; the hard

roe of fish.—Grawn ciddew, or cŷwŷl yr ciddew,

ivy-berries; grawn yŷgaw, or cŷwŷl yr yŷgaw,

elder-berries; grawn yr yŷyddad, haws; grawn

y perthi, briony; grawn paris, grains of para-

dise; grawn gŷwin, grapes; grawn yr hawl, com-

mon gromwell; grawn y llew, corn gromwell;

gronyn o ŷd, a grain of corn.

Grawnafal, s. m.—pl. t. au (grawn—afal) A

pomegranate.

Grawnfaeth, s. m. (grawn—maeth) Grain food.

a. Being fed with grain. Grawnfaeth gŷwys,

grain-fed studs.

Grawnwin, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (grawn—gwin)

Grape wine, or wine made of grapes.

Grawth, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhawth) A plunge.

Mab ydd oedd yd farw lewŷr rŷag maint y dŷlar a gŷwŷl, ydd ymchawl ei farw, a thŷh gŷwŷl a grawth.

As he was in a dead fit from the intensity of the hurt he had got, his horse returned with quick trot and a plunge.

R. Peredur—Mabŷngŷon.

Grawthawl, a. (grawth) Headlong, plunging.

Grawthedd, s. m. (grawth) Plungingness.

Grawthfrys, s. m. (gawth—brŷs) A plunging or headlong haste. **a. Plungingly** hasty.

*Ysŷm sur ac arian, nid fed
Ac emys grawthfrys grawn-ŷydd.
To me belong gold and silver not a little, and stallions of head-
long haste pampered with grain.
Ll. F. Mech.*

Grawthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gawth) A running headlong, a plunging.

Grawthu, v. a. (gawth) To plunge headlong.

Grawys, s. m.—pl. t. au (gra—gwys) Lent. *Grawys Mair*, the festival of Mary; *Grawys ebystŷl*, the festival of the apostles.

Grawysawl, a. (gawys) Lenten, of lent.

Gre, s. f.—pl. t. on (rhe) Several together; a flock, a herd; a stud. *Caseg re*, a brood mare; *gre fyngawg*, the maned herd.

*Ore gyfreithiawl, dog casog a deugaint ac ystalwyn.
A lawful stud, fifty mares and a stallion.
Welsh Laws.*

*Bem amys ar re.
I have been a stallion over a stud.
Tallarin.*

*Diammes safon grawynion gre.
Doubtless the sowing a stud of white fronted ones.
Ll. F. Mech.*

*Gra sy tiddo,—
A meirch; pam na rydd i'm un!
A stud to him belongs, and steeds; why does he not give one
to me!
Iolo Goch.*

Grëad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gre) An aggregating; a herding, a flocking; a making up a stud.

Grëal, s. m.—pl. t. on (gre—al) An aggregate of principles; a code; a collection; a magazine. It was the name of a celebrated book of Welsh stories, long since lost, highly extolled by different writers. *Gwlad y greal*, the elementary world, or the world of spirits, the same as *Anwn*.

*Rhodrials i'ŷt gelsio hiith ddigwag,
Mai y greal myn y grog.
I have travelled to find thee so if for the Greal, sincere is the
speech by the cross.
D. ab Gwilym.*

*Gwyr o wlad y greal ydym.
We are persons from the world of intelligence. L. G. Cethi.
Ni chaid le i holl chweddan hwn;
Sain Greal yn iŷt i'n oedd.*

*There was no place for all the stories of this person; he was a
second Saint Greal to us in iŷt.
L. Men, i E. ab G. ab Einion.*

*Am on llyfr i mae'n llefnu,
A gar wry me sur a mair,
Y greal teg i'r wlad hon—
Llyfr o enwog farchogion;
Llyfr a greitŷr holl ford grog.*

*For one book he is complaining, which he loves more than gold
and precious stones; the fair Greal of this country: a book of the
famed knights; a book of the mystery of all the Round Table.
Guto'r Glyn.*

Grëalu, v. a. (grëal) To aggregate principles.

Grëant, s. m. (gre) An aggregation; a code.

Grëawd, s. m. (gre) An aggregation; a code.

Grëawl, s. m. (gre) That aggregates; an aggregate. *Y grëawl*, the briony.

Grëawr, s. m.—pl. grëorion (gre) A flock, a herd. *Cylich grëorion*, the circuit of the herds, being a tribute exacted yearly from vassals, or tenants, for supporting the herds of the chief.

*Llenwyd dwy reawr i fawr fesydd;
Deidd meirch amliw, a biw eilfydd.*

*May two kind of herds fill his ample fields; may there come
the motley-coloured steeds and likewise kind.
Meliŷr.*

Gredd, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhedd) That is implanted, or imbibed.

Greddf, s. f.—pl. greddfan (gredd) Nature, disposition; habit; instinct.

Greddfawd, s. m. (greddf) A grounding in a habit, or quality.

Greddfawg, a. (greddf) Having a habit, or quality

Greddfawl, a. (greddf) Constitutional, natural, habitual, complexional; congenial.

*Magriawl, arwynawl odd,
Angerddawl greddfawl Greddfawl.*

*Awful and wrathful chief, naturally vehement is Greddfawl.
Ll. F. Mech, i G. ab Llywelyn.*

Greddfedig, a. (greddf) Naturalized, habituated, congenial.

Greddfadi, s. m. (greddf) A rendering natural; a habituating; a becoming congenial.

Greddfu, v. a. (greddf) To render natural, or habitual, to habituate; to become natural, or habitual; to be congenial, or inbred.

Greff, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rheff) A sneer, irony.

*Maen'n rhof greff i'm yn rhy gryf;
Maint i awgryn.*

*He is giving me a sneer too powerfully: how great his destiny.
S. ab Hywel Gwyn.*

Greffiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (greff) A sneering.

Greffiaw, v. a. (greff) To sneer, to speak irony.

Greffiawl, a. (greff) Sneering, ironical.

Greg, s. m. (rheg) A cackle, or cackling.

Gregar, s. m. (greg) A cackling.

Gregar, v. a. (greg) To cackle.

Greiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (grai) A singeing; a blasting.

Greiath, s. m. (grai) The act of diffusing heat; a scorching, or singeing.

Grelan, s. f.—pl. t. au (grai) That diffuses heat; the sun.

Griaw, v. a. (grai) To singe, to blast, to blight.

Griawd, s. m. (grai) A singeing; a blighting.

Griawl, a. (grai) Singeing, blighting, blasting.

Greidell, s. f.—pl. t. i (graid) A circular plate of cast iron used for baking cakes upon; a bake-stone; a griddle.

Mal yr iar dan y reidell.

Like the hen beneath the griddle.

Adams.

Greiden, s. f.—pl. t. an (graid) What darts light, or sparkles; what is burning, or ardent; a star.

Greidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (graid) A heating; a scorching; the scorching of the sun.

Greidiaw, v. a. (graid) To heat, to make ardent; to scorch, to singe, to parch; to become heated, or ardent; to be scorched by the sun. *Mac'r haul yn greidio*, the sun is scorching, or the sun scorches. *Sil.*

*Wedd, ni waseth Daw ddydddarwydd ym yn mayd;
Ni gafall llew gryd greidiaw awydd.*

*Afterwards, God afforded me no happiness through my life;
since the lion of the desert was not suffered to heat desire.
D. Benfryn.*

*Fe ellir y ferch hon yn llw tirlon y toa,
A gwilted ag wylaw mae'n greidiaw mewn gwres.*

*He calls this nymph the pleasant line of the sunshine, and watch-
ing and weeping, he is scorching in the heat.
D. Williams, o Benllyn.*

Greidiawg, a. (graid) Having heat or ardency; being scorched, singed, or parched.

Greidiawl, a. (graid) Hot, ardent; singeing, scorching, or parching.

Argae gryd, greidiawl wrhydri.

*The bulwark against fear, of ardent manhood.
Llygod Gwr.*

*Greidiawl, arwynawl arwynebbod gylw,
Gloyw cryr teyrnedd;
Clywŷ dygyn, Deas, Gogledd,
Clywedd ei fynydd i fodd!*

*Parched and obnoxious the surface that covers the chief, the
splendid eagle of royalty; it is a severe wound to the South and
the North to hear of his going to his grave!
Ll. F. Mech, i M. ab Cynan.*

Greidiwr, s. m.—pl. greidwyr (graid—gwr) One who heats or makes ardent; a scorcher, a burner.

Greidur, s. m.—pl. t. on (graid—ur) A scorcher; a conflagrator.

*Rhybyr angerddawl, greddawl greidur;
Rhybyr gamweddawg Madawg modur faw;
Rhyddid fu iddaw diler dolur.*

Violent presumption, a conflagrator by nature; Madawg the splendid chief has been faulty: notice has been given to him to do away a wound. *Cynddelur.*

Greidyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (graid) A griddle.

Greidd, s. m. (grai) A singed or blighted state.

Greienyn, s. m. dim. (graien) A single grain of gravel; a pebble.

Greinfys, s. m.—pl. t. edd (grain—bys) The ring-finger.

Greiniad, s. m. (grain) A forming a ring.

Greiniaw, v. a. (grain) To form into a ring.

Greiniawg, a. (grain) Having a ring, ringed.

Greiniawl, a. (grain) In the form of a ring.

Greioyn, s. m. dim. (grain) A small ring; a pendant, an ear-ring.

Tywynd greioyn i ran.

The pendant was made to shine to the side of the face. *Adery.*

Grelyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (gre—llyn) A standing pool; a horsepond.

Grem, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhem) A crashing noise; a gnash; a snarl; the crash of the teeth, which a beast makes in chewing the cud; a murmur.

Gremiad, s. m. (grem) A crashing, a gnashing.

Gremial, v. a. (grem) To crash, to gnash, to snarl.

Gremiaw, v. a. (grem) To crash, to gnash.

Gremiawl, a. (grem) Crashing, gnashing.

Gren, s. f.—pl. t. i (rhen) A large earthen vessel.

Meirged—pedair tunell o fel; pedair mu yn mhob tunell, dwy rhesid yn mhob mu, a llwyth deunw ar drool yn mhob gren.

Honey tax—in four tone of honey; four casks in every ton, two green-fals in every cask, and the load of two men upon a bar in every gren. *Welsh Laws.*

Grenaid, s. f.—pl. greneidiau (gren) The quantity that fills the gren.

Grenu, v. a. (gren) To fill the gren, the vessel so called.

Greolen, s. f. (grēawl) That is clustered together, the briony; also called *grēawl* and *bloneg y ddeier*.

Gres, s. m. (rhes) That is warm, or cherishing.

Gresaw, s. m.—pl. t. on (gres) A welcome.

*Gresaw anaw aghudd yn Mhrydain
I'm prydawr ddadenhudd.*

The public welcome of the minstrelsy in Britain to my magnificent heir apparent. *Ll. P. Moch, i R. ab Llywelyn.*

Gresawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gresaw) A welcoming.

Gresawl, a. (gres) Ardent, cherishing; warm.

Gresawu, v. a. (gresaw) To shew kindness, to welcome, to receive hospitably; to be hospitable. *Glas resawu*, to give a cold welcome.

Gresawus, a. (gresaw) Hospitable, kind to strangers.

Gresawwr, s. m.—pl. gresawwyr (gresaw—gwr)

One who receives hospitably, or treats kindly.

Gresawydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gresaw) A welcomer.

Gresi, s. m. (gres) Pity, or compassion.

Gresiad, s. m. (gres) A commiseration, a pitying.

Gresin, a. (gres) Pitying, compassionate, piteous.

Mor gresin frosau.

So compassionate a king.

Ll. P. Moch.

Gresyn, s. m. (gres) Pity, misery, calamity.

Gresynawl, a. (gresyn) Piteous, miserable, deplorable, lamentable, wretched.

Gresyndawd, s. m. (gresyn) Compassion; pitifulness.

Gresyndra, s. m. (gresyn) Piteousness; misery.

Gresyngar, a. (gresyn) Compassionate, pitiful.

Gresyngarwch, s. m. (gresyngar) Deplorableness.

Gresynl, s. m. (gresyn) Piteousness; wretchedness.

*Gwaleu, o'r cur bywythlydd
Cynl a gresynl sydd.*

I have seen, from one end to the other affliction and misery prevail. *Gro. Owain.*

Gresyniad, s. m. (gresyn) A commiserating.

Gresynoldeb, s. m. (gresynawl) Pitifulness.

Gresynolrwydd, s. m. (gresynawl) Miserableness.

Gresynu, v. a. (gresyn) To pity, to compassionate, to take pity, to be sorry for, to deplore.

Gresynus, a. (gresyn) Miserable, deplorable.

Grëu, v. a. (gre) To aggregate, to collect.

*Beirdd llafar llig do,
Eu gwadw nŷm gre,
Ar ystrawd, ar iestre,
Ystrw mawr mire.*

The fluent bards arrayed in light, their praise will not bring me to associate, nor on foot, nor on horseback, with aspect of great cunning. *Taliesin.*

Greulys, s. m. (greu—llys) Groundsel.

Grew, s. m. (rhew) That is spread, or laid even.

*Owain yd eirw
Arglwydd hywydd hir;
Ef am dir yn wir
Yn wyth ghydd;
Ef y' ngraid y'ngrew yn llew llofredd;
Ef y' ngyrd y' ngyrn ya rya rtydded.*

Owain he is named, a tall and slightly prince; he for land is truly screamed of wrath; he in the heat, in the plain is a red-slaughtering lion; he in the shout in the conflict is the signal of terror. *Gwalchmai, i G. Gwynedd.*

Grëwr, s. m.—pl. grewyr (gre—gwr) A herdsman.

Grewys, s. m. (gre—gws) A herd; a stud.

Grëydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gre) A herdsman.

Grif, s. m. (rhif) An aggregated mass; frog-spawn.

Griffyll, s. pl. aggr. (griff) Frog-spawn. *Mor oer a griffyll*, as cold as frog-spawn.

Grifft, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (griff) The spawn of frogs.

Grifftiaw, v. a. (grifft) To produce frog-spawn.

Grifftiawg, a. (grifft) Having frog-spawn.

Grig, s. m. (rhig) A low rustle, or rattle.

Grigwd, s. m. (grig) A rustling noise. *v. a.* To make a lowrattle, or rustling noise.

Grill, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhill) A crash, a crack, a gnash; a chirp or sharp noise. *a.* Creaking; chirping.

*Pan ddol yn ol rhyfel rhew
Bill doidir a'i bali delf-dew,
Gleision fydd, mai, grefydd grill,
Llywyr obry lle bu'r Ebrill.*

When, after the war of frost, the tree of the vale shall spread its thick-leaved mantle green, will be, in May, of chirping devotion, the path where April ranged. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Grillgnaw, s. m. (grill—gnaw) A scranch.

Grillgnôad, s. m. (grillgnaw) A scranching.

Grillgnöi, v. a. (grillgnaw) To scranch.

Grilliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (grill) A crashing, or creaking; a gnashing; a chirping.

Grillian, v. a. (grill) To make a crash, creak, or crack; to chirp, to creak.

Grilliaw, v. a. (grill) To crash, to creak, to chirp.

Grilliedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (grilliad) A creaker, a chirper, a cricket.

Gro, s. pl. aggr. (rho) Pebbles, coarse gravel.—*s. f.* An aggregate of pebbles, formed by the water on the shore; a beach. *Y ro fawr*, the great ridge of pebbles, one so called near Abermaw, and another at Aberystwyth.

*Ni tha fy mhen am Weno
Mwy na'r alg yn min i ro.*

My lips will no more be silent about Gweno than the wave on the edge of the beach. *L. G. CwM.*

Grönidd, *a. (gro)* Pebbly, like pebbles.
 Grodit, *s. m. (gro—ttr)* Land full of pebbles.
 GROEG, *s. f. Greece.—Groeg Fawr, Græcia*
Magna; the part of Italy so called.
 Groegaidd, *a. (groeg)* Greekish, like Greek.
 Groegeiddaw, *v. a. (groegaidd)* To make like the
 Greek; to become Greekish.
 Groegiawl, *a. (groeg)* Grecian, or of Greece.
 Groegwr, *s. m.—pl. groëgwyr (groeg—gwr)* A
 Grecian, or a man of Greece.
 Groegydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (groeg)* A Grecian, or
 one well versed in Greek.
 Gronell, *s. f.—pl. t. au (grawn)* Hard roe of fish.
 Gronellawg, *a. (gronell)* Abounding with roe.
 Gronelliad, *s. m. (gronell)* A forming a roe.
 Gronellu, *v. n. (gronell)* To generate a roe.
 Gronyn, *s. m. dim. (grawn)* A single grain, or
 particle, a grain. *Ni byddi ronyyn gweller hynw,*
thou wilt not be a bit the better for that.

Nid â gwaen yn agronyn.

Pain (a dart) cannot penetrate a particle.

Adage.

Gronynalidd, *a. (gronyn)* Granulous, like little
 particles.
 Gronynawg, *a. (gronyn)* Abounding with grains,
 or detached particles.
 Gronynawl, *a. (gronyn)* Granulary.
 Gronyniad, *s. m. (gronyn)* Granulation.
 Gronynn, *v. a. (gronyn)* To granulate; to become
 granulous.
 Gröyn, *s. m. dim. (gro)* A single pebble, a pebble.
 Gru, *s. m. (rhu)* That pervades, that breaks
 through.
 Grual, *s. m.—pl. t. au (gru—gal)* Gruel. *Gruall*
trwy laeth, gruel made with milk; grual trwy
dduwr, gruel made with water; grual poiliad,
thick milk, or milk thickened with flour; grual
llaeth, milk gruel; grual duwr, water-gruel.
 Grualaidd, *a. (grual)* Like gruel, gruelly.
 Gruallu, *v. a. (grual)* To make into gruel.
 Grad, *s. m. (rhod)* Coarse hard particles, grit.
 Grudd, *s. c.—pl. t. iau (gru)* The cheek. *Dew-*
rudd, masc. the two cheeks; dwyrudd, fem. the
two cheeks.

Ni chol grudd gystudd calon.

The cheek will not conceal the affliction of the heart.

Adage.

*Y galon er a galad,
 Y grudd a'i maneg i ral.*

*Whatever the heart might conceal, the cheek will declare it to
 some.*

H. Helgyn.

Gruddfan, *s. m. (grudd—man)* A groan, a moan.
 Gruddfannu, *v. a. (gruddfan)* To groan, to moan.
 Gruddfuddig, *a. (grudd—buddig)* Causing the
 cheek to be abashed, or to blush.

*Gruddfuddig wddig wlad ohen,
 Grugynan rwyfan redd ohen.*

*The cheek shaking sovereign of an ancient country, the lord
 of Gregory with a crimson pike.*

Cyrddeu, t H. ab Owain.

Gruff, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhuff)* That is fierce or
 bold; a griffin.

Gruffedd gruff gwaerudd gwaryw.

Gruffedd the ruddy-appeared griffin of noble race.

Ll. Brydded Hodynent.

Grufft, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (gruff)* A griffin.

*Elthydd odduch gwynt
 Rhwng dau grufft ar hant.*

*A course above the wind was made between two griffins on fall
 wing.*

Teliesia.

Grug, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd (rhug)* Heath, or ling.
Coch y grug, the red game.
 Grugaw, *v. a. (grug)* To gather heath or ling.
 Grugawg, *a. (grug)* Abounding with heath.

Grugbren, *s. m.—pl. t. i (grug—pren)* French
 tamarisk.

Grugeilyn, *s. m. (grug—ail)* Sea heath.

Grugiad, *s. m.—pl. grugiald (grug)* An emmet.

Grugiar, *s. f.—pl. grugieir (grug—iâr)* A heath-
 hen, or heath fowl; the moor hen, grouse.

Grugieir cockion, the red game.

Grugion, *s. pl. aggr. (grug)* Emmets or ants.

Grugionyn, *s. m. dim. (grugion)* An emmet.

Gruglwyn, *s. m.—pl. t. i (grug—llwyn)* The
 sweet-broom.

Grut, *s. m. (gru)* Grit, a kind of fossil so called,
 consisting of rough hard particles; coarse sand.

Grut oer yw gweryd tir ar.

A cold grit it is that covers the ploughed land.

D. ab Gwilym, Ff. abn.

Grutiaw, *v. a. (grat)* to cover with grit.

Grutiawg, *a. (grut)* Abounding with grit.

Grutiawl, *a. (grut)* Of the nature of grit.

Grw, *s. m. (rhw)* That is uttered imperfectly.

Grwg, *s. m. (grw)* A broken rumbling noise.

Grwgach, *s. m. (grwg)* A murmuring. *v. n. To*
murmur.

Grwgachawl, *a. (grwgach)* Murmuring, grumbling

Grwgachial, *s. m. (grwgach)* A murmuring.

Grwgachlyd, *a. (grwgach)* Apt to grumble.

Grwgachu, *v. n. (grwgach)* To murmur, to grumble

Grwn, *s. m. dim. (grwg)* An indistinct rumbling.

Grwnach, *s. m. (grwgn)* A murmur, a grumbling.

v. n. To murmur, to grumble.

Grwnachawl, *a. (grwnach)* Murmuring, gram-
 bling.

Grwnachial, *s. m. (grwnach)* A murmuring.

Grwnachlyd, *a. (grwnach)* Apt to grumble.

Grwnachu, *v. n. (grwnach)* To murmur, to
 grumble.

Grwm, *s. m.—pl. grymiau (grw)* A murmur, a
 grumble. *a. Growling; surly.*

Grwn, *s. m.—pl. gryniau (rhw)* A ridge, a lay,
 or land, in a field.

Mili o ryniau a wna filtir.

A thousand ridges make a mile.

Welsh Lane.

Grwn, *s. m. (grw)* A broken, or trembling noise,
 a hallow murmur; a groan; a hum, or drone;
 the groaning, or cooing, of a dove.

Grwnach, *s. m. (grwn)* A murmur, a grumble.

Grwnachu, *v. n. (grwnach)* To murmur, to grumble

Grwnan, *s. m. (grwn)* A low noise or murmur; a

hum, or drone; a purring. *Casu grwnan, to*

sing a murmur, to make a purring.

Grwnan, *v. n. (grwn)* To make a droning noise.

Grwnawl, *a. (grwn)* Rumbling; growling; droning

Grwniad, *s. m. (grwn)* A murmuring, a rumbling;

a growling; a droning, a humming.

Grwng, *s. m. (grw)* A rumbling noise; a grunt.

Grwys, *s. pl. aggr. (rhwys)* Wild gooseberries.

Grwysen, *s. f. dim. (grwys)* A wild gooseberry.

Grwysydd, *s. pl. aggr. (grwys—gwydd)* Goose-
 berry-trees.

Grwyswydden, *s. f. (grwyswydd)* A gooseberry-tree

Grwyth, *s. m.—pl. t. an (rhwyth)* A murmur.

Grwythaw, *v. a. (grwyth)* To murmur, to rumble;

to groan.

Hiraethaf i'm oer-lef, grwythaf i'm hir-loc,

A mynied of charied, ne mused a chedroes.

*In cold accent I will regret, I will groan from my heaving pain,
 so tender was her love, with a complexion of driven snow and
 cherries.*

D. Williams, o Brath.

Grwythawl, *a. (grwyth)* Murmuring, rumbling.

Grwythiad, *s. m. (grwyth)* A murmuring, a rum-
 bling, a groaning.

Gryd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhyd) Vehement utterance; a scream; a shout, a war-hoop.

Adar dwif dyar eu gryd.

The water-birds, tumultuous in their scream. *Myddin.*

Llyn fy mhar llocher yn agryd.

Sharp-pointed is my spear, gleaming in the shout. *Llywarch Hen.*

*Rhydd fydd gryd grym aer,
Ygor glyn glewdaer
Ysgwyd glacer glod-ariwy.*

Unrestrained will be the shout of the energy of battle, the defence of the leader obstinately brave is a bright shield provident of fame. *Cyddaleu, i O. Cyfeiliog.*

Grydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gryd) A screaming; a shouting, a whooping.

Grydian, v. a. (gryd) To make a rough noise; to scream; to whoop.

*Gryd ebydd oobell warchae,
Grudd y' mae-gudd y mae!*

Cause of long-lived watching do well, for Grudd is in the watch. *Bledyn Ferdd.*

Grydianaw, a. (grydiant) Screaming.

Grydianaw, v. a. (grydiant) To utter screams.

Grydiant, s. m. (gryd) A screaming; a shouting.

Grydiaw, v. a. (gryd) To utter a rough sound; to scream, to shriek; to whoop.

Grydiawl, a. (gryd) Screaming; whooping.

Grydwat, s. m. (gryd—gwst) A murmur.

Grydwat, v. a. (gryd—gwst) To murmur; to mutter.

*Mewn ffryd dda lonydd ddeuwl union gred,
Hob grydwat gwaegedion
Dau—ym sefydlu.*

In a good and quiet faith, a divine and just belief, without muttering foolish notions, may God establish me. *H. D. ab Iwan.*

Grydyatiad, s. m. (grydwat) A murmuring.

Grydyatiawl, a. (grydwat) Murmuring, muttering.

Grydysta, v. a. (grydwat) To utter a low indistinct murmur.

Gryg, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (rhyg) Harshness.

Gryglys, s. pl. aggr. (gryg—llys) Heath-berries.

They are also called *llys y brain*, *llys y llaw*, and *grygon*.

Gryguad, s. m. (grygyn) A making harsh.

Grygnant, s. m. (grygyn) Harshness, asperity.

Grygon, s. pl. aggr. (gryg) Small black berries full of hard seeds, growing upon mountains.

Grygwellt, s. m. (gryg—gwellt) Cock's foot grass.

Grygyn, s. m. (gryg) That is rough or harsh.

Grym, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (rhyg) Force, energy, power, strength. *a. Energetic, potent, mighty.*

—*Mewn grym*, in force; —*geiriau grym*, important words; *y gyfraith rym*, the common law.

Grymder, s. m. (grym) Potency; nervousness.

Grymyfw, a. (grym—byw) Powerfully alive.

Paul yn rhed goganacth rhwng y grymyfw, y nerthawg, a'r gwr Orlan a'r gemaig.

Paul giving a distinction between the essentially-living, the powerful, and the true Christ, and the false one. *W. Selisbury.*

Grymeg, s. f.—pl. t. an (grwm) An enigma.

Grymiad, s. m. (grwm) A droning, a grunting.

Grymiad, s. m. (grym) An enduing with power.

Grymial, v. a. (grwm) To murmur, to mutter.

A grymial o'm gwai s'm gwai.

And from my bed grumbling with my servant.

Syr. Cyfeiliog.

Grymial, v. a. (grymial) To murmur, to grumble.

Y deilyn—

Y nos ei chym'ryd a wne'
Ar 'y mol i grymial.

The harp, at night I shall take it upon my belly to make a grumbling. *Str D. Trecor.*

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Grymialawg, a. (grymial) Murmuring, muttering.

*Tri phobol ni bydd eu bell-ryu,
Grymialawg, serchawg a cyw.*

There are three sorts which have not their equals, the grumbling, the amorous, and the pert. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Grymialedd, s. m. (grymial) A state of murmuring.

Grymialu, v. a. (grymial) To murmur, to grumble.

Grymialus, a. (grymial) Grumbling.

Grymialwr, s. m.—pl. grymialwyr (grymial—gwr) A murmurer, a grumbler.

Grymialydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (grymial) A murmurer, a mutterer, a grumbler.

Grymian, v. a. (grwm) To drone; to grunt.

Grymiannawl, a. (grymiant) Tending to give potency; to make efficacious.

Grymiannu, v. a. (grymiant) To endue with potency or power; efficacious.

Grymiant, s. m. (grym) Energy, potency, might.

Grymiaw, v. a. (grym) To endue with force, or energy; to strengthen; to attain force; to be able; to be of force; to avail.

O derfdd i ddy, yn nydd coll neu gaffael, gelaaw oed, o fod ei arwastaf, neu ei dyddion, yn gwrthod, neu yn arghemau erelli, y gyfrith a ddyddw na rymia iddo hywy.

Should a person, on the day of determining a cause, apply for delay, on account of his voucher, or his witnesses being sick, or in other necessities, the law says that *he shall not be of effect to him.* *Welsh Laws.*

Grymiawl, a. (grym) Potent, tending to give force, or energy; nervous.

Grymu, v. a. (grym) To make potent; to endue with force, to make nervous.

Grymus, a. (grym) Powerful; nervous.

Grymusaw, v. a. (grymus) To make strong, or powerful; to become strong or nervous.

Grymusawl, a. (grymus) Tending to make strong.

Grymusder, s. m. (grymus) Potency, efficacy, mightiness, strength, nervousness.

Grymusdra, s. m. (grymus) Potency; nervousness.

Grymusrwydd, s. m. (grymus) Powerfulness; nervousness; potency.

Grymiad, s. m. (grwm) A laying in ridges.

Grymiaw, v. a. (grwm) To ridge, to lay in ridges.

Grymiawg, a. (grwm) Having ridges, ridgy.

Grymiawl, a. (grwm) Consisting of ridges, ridged.

Gryngiad, s. m. (grwng) A muttering; a grumbling; a purring.

Gryngian, s. m. (grwng) To mutter; to grunt, to grumble; to growl; to purr; to chowder.

Gryngian y bydd gwrwng bach.

The little archin always keeps purring. *L. Mon, v'r Ddgluan.*

Gryngiaw, v. a. (grwng) To mutter; to grunt; to grumble; to purr.

Gryngiawl, a. (grwng) Grumbling; granting.

GRYW, s. f. The Greek tongue, Greek.

Gwir fu 'Ngyr ac Ebryw gael.

True that in Greek and Hebrew it was found. *L. G. Colli.*

Gubain, v. a. (ubain) To howl, to moan.

GW, s. m. r. That inceptively denotes approach, or tendency to. It is a prefix in composition.

Gwa, s. f. (gw) That is inceptive as to motion, or direction; that throws from, or that is the base, or origin; the ground. It is used as a prefix to some words, denoting a beginning or tendency.

Gwach, s. f. (gwa) A hole, a cavity, a cell.

Gwachel, s. m. (cél) A partly concealing; an avoidance, or shunning. *v. a.* To avoid.

Gwachelyd, v. a. (gwachel) To avoid, to eschew.

Gwachell, s. f.—pl. gwechyll (gwach) A needle, skewer, or broach; a knitting needle.

Gwachellu, v. a. (gwachel) To broach, to skewer.

Gwachul, a. (cul) Of a lean or lank state of body; feeble; indisposed.

Gwad, s. m. (gwa) A denial, or a disowning.

Gwadadwy, a. (gwad) That may be rejected or disowned; deniable.

Gwadaeth, s. m.—pl. gwadeithi (gwad) A spout; a cock; a spout that throws the flour from the mill into the trough.

Gwadal, s. m. (gwad) That rejects; that is fixed. grounded, stanch or firm; a stanchion.

Gwadalial, s. m. (gwadal) A stanching; a rendering or becoming firm.

Gwadalrwydd, s. m. (gwadal) Stanchness.

Gwadalw, v. a. (gwadal) To render stanch, or firm; to become stanch.

Gwadalwch, s. m. (gwadal) Stanchness, fixedness.

Gwadawl, a. (gwad) Denying, negative.

Gwadedig, a. (gwad) Denied, disowned.

Gwadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwad) A denying; a rejecting; a negation.

Gwadn, s. m.—pl. gwadnan (gwad) A base, or foundation; a pedestal, a sole. *Gwadn car*, the sole of a drag; *gwadn troed*, the sole of the foot; *gwadn aradr*, the chip of a plough.—*Ar y gwadnan*, upon the soles, or standing.

Lladd y gwadn fal y ho y troed.

To cut the sole according to the foot. *Adage.*

Gwadnawg, a. (gwadn) Having a base, or pedestal; having a sole, or soled.

Gwadnind, s. m. (gwadn) A laying a base; a soling; a footing or tripping it.

Gwadnu, v. a. (gwadn) To lay a base, or foundation; to sole; in familiar speech, to trip it, to foot it.—*Gwadnu esgidiau*, to sole shoes.

Gwadnwr, s. m.—pl. gwadawyr (gwadn—gwr) One who soles.

Gwadw, v. a. (gwad) To deny; also to disown.

Ni lwydd golud a wader.

Wealth that is denied will not prosper. *Adage.*

Nid eiddo Dew a wader.

It is not the property of God that is disowned. *Adage.*

Gwadwr, s. m.—pl. gwadwyr (gwad—gwr) A denier, a disowner.

Gwadd, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwa) That is down, settled, or grounded; a mole, or want. *Pridd y wadd*, earth thrown up by the mole, or a mole-hill.

Gwaddawd, s. m.—pl. gwaddodion (gwadd) Sediment, grounds, dregs, or lees.

Gwaddawg, a. (gwadd) Being grounded; feculent

Gwaddawl, a. (gwadd) That is put down, or settled. *s. m.* A portion, dower, or what is given with a wife upon marriage. *A reddes efe waddawl iddi?* Did he give her any portion? *Dyfed.*

Gwaddedig, a. (gwadd) Grounded; settled.

Gwadddeg, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwadd) What serves as a passage; a spout. *Gwadddeg melin*, the scuttle of a mill, through which the meal falls out.

Gwaddn, s. m.—pl. gwaddnau (gwadd) A basement, a sole.

Gwaddodawg, a. (gwaddawd) Feculent, dreggy.

Gwaddodi, v. a. (gwaddawd) To make a sediment

Gwaddodiad, s. m. (gwaddawd) A settling, or casting a sediment.

Gwaddodilestr, s. m.—pl. t. i (gwaddawd—llestr) A vessel used in brewing.

Gwaddodilyd, a. (gwaddawd) Feculent, dreggy.

Gwaddolawg, a. (gwaddawl) Dowered, portioned

Gwaddoledig, a. (gwaddawl) Settled as a portion.

Gwaddoli, v. a. (gwaddawl) To dower, to portion.

Gwaddoliad, s. m. (gwaddawl) A dowering.

Gwaddolwr, s. m.—pl. gwaddolwyr (gwaddawl—gwr) One who gives a dower.

Gwaddotwr, s. m.—pl. gwaddotwyr (gwadd—gwr) A catcher of moles.

Gwaddwr, s. m.—pl. gwaddwyr (gwadd—gwr) A mole-catcher; he is also called *tyrchwr*.

Gwae, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwa) That is piercing! a woe.

*Awn i gwynaw ein geul;
i gannoch a gwae ni;
i fwrw dagrau am leuan!*

Let us go to mourn that we were born; to utter sighs and woe to us; to shed tears for leuan. *L. G. Coll.*

Gwae, interj. (gwa) Woe! Alas! *Llwyg gwae fi!* Utter woe is me! *Gwae fy nghalon!* Woe my heart! *Gwae finnan byth!* Ever woe is to me!

Arglwydd gwa gwae ei was.

Woe to the servant of a feeble lord. *Adage.*

Gwae a gŵr ni garant.

Woe! that loves those who love not. *Adage.*

Gwaeon, s. m. (gwae) That issues, or flows.

Gwaeon, s. f. (gwaeon) That is issued, or produced.

Yn deheu gwaeonad gwrth an pharchad.

If it should come to an issue it were well not to have shed. *Anurin.*

Gwaeonwyn, s. m. (gwaeon—gwyn) The issuing, or rising of the sap; spring. It is otherwise called *Gwaeonwyn*.

Gwaed, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwa—ed) Blood.—*Gwaed cyn delwad*, blood before the formation, or the embryo before its parts are formed. *Gwaed-ddillad*, blood-clothes; *Gwaed y gwyg*, and *ygaw y ddaiair*, dwarf elder:—*Gwaed dyn!* *Gwaed dyn byw!* *Gwaed dyn a'i gilydd!* *Gwaed dy galon!* *Gwaed drwg!* *Gwaed y gwr drwg!* *Gwaed dianol!* *Gwaed y cythraul!* Interjections of swearing, analogous to—*Blood and wounds!*

Oddi arholi heb waed.

There is seldom a wound without blood. *Adage.*

Gwaedast, s. f.—pl. gwaedeist (gwaed—gust) A blood bitch.

Gwaedawg, a. (gwaed) Sanguine, full of blood.

Gwaedawl, a. (gwaed) Of blood; sanguineous.

Gwaedboer, s. m. (gwaed—poer) Blood-spitting.

Gwaedboeri, v. a. (gwaedboer) To spit blood.

Gwaedboeriad, s. m. (gwaedboer) A spitting of blood.

Gwaedfaen, s. m.—pl. gwaedfeini (gwaed—maen)

Blood-stone, used to be worn round the neck to prevent bleeding at the nose.

Gwaedffrau, s. f. (gwaed—ffrau) A blood-spilling.

Ni ddigleis namyn tri o wrydyri ffeawd—

A minnau o'm gwaddffrau gwrth fy arguonawd.

There escaped but three by the prowess of the sword, and from the spilling of my blood I also my hallowed name did save. *Anurin.*

Gwaedgael, a. (gwaed—cael) Bloodsucking.

Gwaedgi, s. m.—pl. gwaedgwn (gwaed—ci) A bloodhound; a mastiff.

Gwaedglais, s. m.—pl. gwaedgleisian (gwaed—clais) A blood-stripe, a bloodshot.

Gwaedlys, s. m. (gwaed—lyls) The knot-grass.

Gwaedlys mawr, purple grasspoly; *gwaedlys bychan*, or *gorudd*, red bartain; *gwaedlys gwyn*, or *briw y march*, common vervain.

Gwaedgnud, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwaed—cnud) A bloody pack.

Gwaedgoll, s. m. (gwaed—coll) Bloodshed.

Gwaedgoli, v. a. (gwaedgoll) To shed blood.

Gwaedhuad, s. m.—*pl. gwaedhuad*(gwaed—huad) A bloodhound.

Gwaediad, s. m. (gwaed) A letting of blood.
Gwaedlain, s. m. (gwaed—llain) A bloody blade.
a. Having a blade drenched in blood.

Oedd gwaedlain Gwylfaia fab Elydd.

Reeking with blood was the blade of Gwylfaia son of Elydd.
Anurin.

Gwaedian, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (gwaed—llan) A bloody plain.

*Llhwys pechidrad gwaedian gwaedian;
Llhwys sarwy: lhw breawwliddan.*

*Thick the flight of darts, reeking was the plain of blood; thick
were the wounded men of slaughter in tattered silk.*
Myrddin.

Gwaedled, a. (gwaed) Bloodstained, bloody.
Gwaedlen, s. f.—*pl. t. i* (gwaed—llen) A blood
veil; a bloody veil.

*Et a weidd—
A gwaedian am ben yn borthawg,
A gwaed, a bwyd brain,
A bras ar gefn,
A galon adfoddian.*

*He was seen with a veil of blood, conspicuous round the head,
and blood and food for crows, and the raven on the corpse, and
fear of hope bereft.*
Ll. P. Mach, i Lywelyn I.

Gwaedlif, s. m.—*pl. t. oedd* (gwaed—llif) An issue
of blood; a bloody-flux.

Gwaedlifaw, v. a. (gwaedlif) To run with blood.
Gwaedlifawl, a. (gwaedlif) Sanguiferous.
Gwaedlin, s. m. (gwaed—llin) A flux, or issue of
blood; a running of blood; a bloody-flux.

*Mai pan ddol medol ar fruth-hin
Y gwael Farchlles waedlin.*

*As in the cloud-dispersing season when the reaping comes, would
Marchlles count the stream of blood.*
Anurin.

Gwaedling, s. m. (gwaedlin) A running of blood.
Gwaedliw, s. m.—*pl. t. ian* (gwaed—lliw) A blood-
colour. *a.* Of a blood colour.

Gwaedliwiad, s. m. (gwaedliw) A making of a
blood colour; a colouring with blood.
Gwaedliwlaw, v. a. (gwaedliw) To colour with
blood; to make of a blood colour.

Gwaedlwrw, s. m. (gwaed—llwrw) A blood stream.
Gwaedlyd, a. (gwaed) Bloodstained, bloody, cruel.

Gwaedlyd wrth faliat dy drachywedd.

Cruel through the excess of thy affection.
Adage.

Gwaedlydiad, s. m. (gwaedlyd) A making bloody.
Gwaedlydiaw, v. a. (gwaedlyd) To make bloody.
to imbue or stain with blood.

Gwaedlydrwydd, s. m. (gwaedlyd) Sanguinari-
ness, bloodiness; bloodthirstiness.

Gwaedlyds, v. a. (gwaedlyd) To stain with blood.

*Gwaed a roho hyd lawr, can ni chwyner am dano, yr argwydd
iddych ymyr, wrth waedlyds ei dir.*

*Blood that runs upon the ground, though no complaint shall be
made for it, the prince should prosecute from his land being stain-
ed with blood.*
W. Lh. Lewis.

Gwaedlys, s. f. (gwaed—llys) Bloodwort, or cen-
tinody. It is also called *Candelum*, and *Llysian*
y mliwr.

Gwaednerth, s. m. (gwaed—nerth) That strength-
ens the blood, that gives courage.

Gwialfaeth oedd waednerth lyft.

Feasting on wine was the coward's spur to courage.
Anurin.

Gwaedneu, s. m. (gwaed—neu) A blood issue.

*Dadgweilyd gwaedneu
Dydd crydd gwaedneu.*

Let the blood stream flow again the day that walls are besieged.
Taliesin.

Gwaedogaeth, s. m. (gwaedawg) Sanguinity.
Gwaedogawl, a. (gwaedawg) Sanguiferous.
Gwaedogen, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (gwaedawg) A blood-
padding, blackpadding.

Gwaedogi, v. a. (gwaedawg) To sanguify.
Gwaedogiad, s. m. (gwaedawg) Sanguification.
Gwaedoll, v. a. (gwaedawl) To sanguify.
Gwaedollad, s. m. (gwaedawl) Sanguification.
Gwaedollaeth, s. m. (gwaedawl) The state of be-
ing of blood; kindred by blood.
Gwaedraidd, a. (gwaed—rhaid) Running with
blood.

*Gwaedraidd fy nghloddyl a godradd yn nghlodd;
Ya nghyfranc a Lloegr llawr neud ymudd!*

*Blood-stained is my sword and vehemence in battle; in the con-
flict with Lloegr the ground will it not hide itself!*
Gwalchmai.

Gwaedrawd, s. m. (gwaed—rhawd) Course of
blood, circulation of the blood.

*Y gweuth yw'r cnawd,
A'r gwin yw'r gwaedrawd.*

The wheat is the flesh, and the wine is the blood course.
Taliesin.

Gwaedreiddiad, s. m. (gwaedraidd) A drenching
with blood.

Gwaedreiddiaw, v. a. (gwaedraidd) To drench
with blood.

Gwaedrudd, s. m. (gwaed—rhudd) Blood-red. *a.*
Reddened with blood.

*Oedd ongyr oedd ongyr en bar;
Oedd anghedd gwaedrudd gwaedrudd.*

*There were spear, dreadful was their wrath; conspicuous was
the crimson-stained blood-rippling.*
Ll. P. Mach, i Lywelyn I.

Gwaedruddaw, v. a. (gwaedrudd) To blood red-
den, to reddens with blood.

Gwaedruddiad, s. m. (gwaedrudd) A reddening
with blood.

Gwaedruddiawl, a. (gwaedrudd) Blood-reddening.
Gwaedryar, s. m. (gwaed—rhyar) The rippling
noise of blood.

*Oedd Menni heb druo drallaw gwaedryar
A llw gwyr gwyr yn bell.*

*Menni was without an ebb from an overflow of rippling blood,
and the brine was tinged with the gore of men.*
Gwalchmai.

Gwaedu, v. a. (gwaed) To bleed; to let blood.
Gwaedwrf, s. m. (gwaed—twrf) A tumult of woe.
Gwaedwyllt, a. (gwaed—gwyllt) Of wild blood.
Gwaedd, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (gwaed) A cry, a shout.
Gwaedd gwlad, the cry of a country; a common
crier.

Hydr waedd gwaeth wrth fro.

The shout of confidence is the worse to a country.
Adage.

*Pethlhwyr dy alon, dy clyn gwae of;
Gwaedd a gwlad sen'th galynt!*

*Exposed are thy foot, woe to thy antagonist; the shout and the
country do they not follow thee!*
Ll. P. Mach, i Lywelyn I.

Gwaeddan, s. m. (gwaedd) A squeaker, a squealer.

Gwtd ddyd wyd, gwaeddan ydyf.

Thou art a meritorious person, I am a driver.
D. ab Gwilym.

Gwaeddawl, a. (gwaedd) Crying, or shouting.
Gwaeddfan, a. (gwaedd—ban) Of a loud cry,
loud-shouting, loud-sounding.

*Dinbad fan gwynt gwaeddfan,
Oedd hau gar am ben garfan.*

*The echoing point of the high-sounding wind was the loud shout
over the camp.*
Ellydd Seis.

Gwaedddreg, a. (gwaedd—creg) Of a hoarse cry,
rough shouting; hoarse-voiced.

*Menawd molaud gwad gae tua waedddreg
Wanar wag kafar near ofog.*

*Let praise make an impression on her whose skin is of the hue
of the rough-sounding wave, in an azure vest, with pensive mind
in her course.*
Candwyn, i Wentilant.

Gwaeddi, v. a. (gwaedd) To cry, to shout, to bawl.
Gwaeddiad, s. m. (gwaedd) A crying, a shouting.
Gwaeddiwr, s. m.—*pl. gwaeddwyr* (gwaedd—gwr)
A crier, a shouter.

Gwaeddolef, s. f. (gwaed—dolef) A cry of woe.

Gwaeddolef, v. a. (gwae—dolef) To make a woe-ful outcry.

—Dyn, gwae ef!
Gwiv ei ddolw yw gwaeddolef!

Alas, poor man! singular his figure uttering a cry of woe!
D. ab Gwilym.

Gwaeddreg, a. (gwaedd—rheg) Copious with cries.

Nedd gwaeddreg gwana'r gwynt yn edw!
Is not the course of the wind *(unusually)* in stripping the leaves.
Elin. ab Gwielchmai.

Gwaefyd, s. m. (gwae—byd) State of woe.

Gwäeg, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwa) A fibula; a clasp, a buckle; the tongue of a buckle.

Gwäegawl, a. (gwäeg) Made to buckle, or clasp.

Gwägiad, s. m. (gwäeg) A clasping; a buckling.

Gwäegu, v. a. (gwäeg) To clasp; to buckle.

Gwael, a. (gwa) Low, base, vile; ignoble. *Mae yn wael iawn arno*, it is very miserable with him; *peth gwael yw hwna*, that is a poor thing; *Gwaelion*, vile ones; *gwaelonion*, most vile ones.

Damenah marchogeth o angylich y llys; nid mewn bwrdd ys-adel a'm gwael fuchedd, ond er mwyn fy rhancoddiath.

I desired to ride round about the palace; not with the intention of parting with my *vile* course of life, but for the sake of my amuse-ment. *Marchwng Crwydrad.*

Gwaelaid, a. (gwael) Of a low or vile tendency.

Gwaelaw, v. a. (gwael) To make low or base; to become low, or vile.

Daw a ddwg staw bydd gwaelaw byd,
Deddfawl frein, dewia diwyd.

God has taken to him a treasure to make wretched a country, a king honouring the laws, and diligently pious. *Bledwyn Fardd.*

Gwaelawd, s. m.—pl. gwaelodau (gwael) A bot-
tom; also a sediment or settlement of liquor.

Dyn da ei waelawd, a man of good bottom; *gwaelodion y ddaiar*, the bottoms, or low parts of the earth; *gwaelodion*, sediments.

Nawf maen byd waelawd.

A stone swims as far as the bottom. *Adae.*

Gwaelbeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwael—beth) A tri-
fling thing, a trifle.

Gwaelder, s. m. (gwael) Lowness; vileness.

Gwaeldra, s. m. (gwael) Lowness; wretchedness.

Gwaelddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwael—dyn) A low,
mean, or ignoble person; a wretch.

Gwaeledig, a. (gwael) Rendered low, or vile.

Gwaeledd, s. m. (gwael) Lowness; wretchedness.

Gwaelledawg, a. (gwaeledd) In a low, or miser-
able plight.

Yn a gwlad nef boed ef yn drefnadawg;
Nad ei enaid haer yn waelledawg.

In the kingdom of heaven let him be an inheritor; suffer not his
generous soul to be miserable. *Meltyr, m. G. ab Cynan.*

Gwaelleddiad, s. m. (gwaelled) A reducing to a
state of lowness, or wretchedness.

Gwaelleddu, v. a. (gwaelled) To reduce to a low,
or wretched state; to become wretched.

Gwaelledus, a. (gwaelled) Tending to make
wretched.

Gwaeliad, s. m. (gwael) A making low, a debas-
ing; a becoming debased.

Gwaelineb, s. m. (gwael) Lowliness; misery.

Gwaelni, s. m. (gwael) Lowness; wretchedness.

Gwaelodi, v. a. (gwaelawd) To bottom; to go, or
sink, to the bottom; to cast a sediment.

Gwaelodiad, s. m. (gwaelawd) A bottoming.

Gwaeln, v. a. (gwael) To grow low, or poor; to
become faint; to become wretched.

Gwaelwan, a. (gwael—gwan) Miserably feeble.

Y truan gwael-wan, lle nis gwelir tal,
Y sy gam ynhu, a 'gymanur.

The poor man miserably weak, where no payment is seen, which
is a scandalous wrong, will be excommunicated. *S. Tudor.*

Gwaelwr, s. m.—pl. gwaelwyr (gwael—gwr) A
low, or wretched man.

Gwaelyd, a. (gwae) Woeful, piteous, wretched.

Mae braw'n eiddilw'r meddylion f'm bydd,
A gwaelyd yw'r galon.

Regret doth pale the thoughts in my mind, and woeful is the
heart. *Llywelyn o Langridd.*

Gwäell, s. f.—pl. gwëyll (gwa—ell) A needle,

bodkin, skewer, or broach; a knitting needle.

Gwäell ysgwydd, a shoulder-blade; **gwäell y goes**, the spindle-bone of the leg; **gwäell neidr**, is the bull-chafer most generally, also called **chwilen gorniawg**, **chwil darw**, and **caur-chwilen**, but in Anglesey it is the horsefly, and in Caer-marthenshire it is the water spider.

Gwaeliad, s. m. (gwäell) A broaching with a
skewer, a putting upon a knitting needle.

Gwaeln, v. a. (gwäell) To broach, to skewer; to
put upon a knitting needle.

Gwaen, s. f.—pl. gwennydd (gwa—en) A plain,
or level course; a meadow.

Angor dewr daen,
Serf mwy gwaen,
Anygued waeln
Blen byddin.

An anchor-holder of gallant range, a dragon of the spear of woe,
of immovable course of the front of battle. *Taliesin.*

Gwaenad, s. m. (gwaen) A stretching out even;
a straight forward course; a going head-long.

Gwaenadu, v. a. (gwaenad) To go straight for-
wards, or headlong. *Eidion yn gwaenadu*, a
bullock running away from the flies. *Sil.*

Gwaenawg, a. (gwaen) Having a straight, or even
course; of a headlong tendency.

Trichant eurdorchawg,
Cyfeddgar gwaenawg.

Three hundred wearing the golden torque, convulsed and of
headlong course. *Taliesin.*

Gwaenawl, a. (gwaen) Of a straight, or even
course; of a headlong course.

Gwaenawr, s. m.—pl. gwaenorion (gwaen) That
is headlong; a furious one.

Gwaened, a. (gwaen) Headlong; furious.

Gwaengrawn, s. m. (gwaen—crawn) A meadow
crop.

Gwaent, s. m. (gwaen) A plain, or full view.

Gwaentu, v. a. (gwaent) To appear in front.

Ef gweint Adam dwrch trahawg.

He came forward, Adam the furious boar. *Anarfin.*

Gwaenu, v. a. (gwaen) To put in full view.

Ef gweint Adam fab Eriol.

Adam the son of Eriol was placed conspicuously. *Anarfin.*

Gwaenwr, s. m.—pl. gwaenwyr (gwaen—gwr)

One who goes forward, or headlong.

Gwaenyd, v. a. (gwaen) To put, or go forward;
to run headlong.

Gwaer, s. m. (gwa—er) A downward aspect; sim-
plicity; a clownish simplicity. *a. Simple*; rus-
tic. It is also used as an aggregate plural.

Gwaer y fan a'r fan, the rustics of such place.

Gwaeraidd, a. (gwaer) Simple; rusticated.

Gwaerawl, a. (gwaer) Tending downward; of a
simple or bashful look; rustic.

Gwaered, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (gwaer) The bottom of
a descent or declivity. *I waered, ar i waered,*
and *ar waered*, downward; *ffordd hyd y gwaer-*
ed, a road along the declivity.

Ni bydd allt heb waered.

There is no cliff without a bottom. *Adae.*

Trwy gerydd netto'r gwaered.

Through walls leaping the declivity.

Efydd Cilan, i Farch.

Gwaeredlawg, s. m. (gwaered) A flat or bottom at the foot of high ground.

Gwaeredawi, a. (gwaered) Tending downward.

Gwaerediad, s. m. (gwaered) A tending downward.

Gwaeredu, v. n. (gwaered) To tend downward.

Gwaes, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (gwa-es) That is put down, fixed or placed; a tent; a pledge, or deposit; earnest.

Oma, y parchellau, y parchellgarwy,
Na chodd dy redgyr, nag ys di fyawr,
Na char woe na char warwy.

Attend, little pig, the rude little pig, bury not thy snout; but if thou wilt refuse, take no pledge, love no play. *Myrdin.*

Gwaesaf, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwaes) That may be relied upon; that is pledged, a pledge, a deposit, an earnest, a warrant; that is asserted, a deposition; an answer. **Daw—ceingadr waesaf,** God the gloriously powerful pledge.

Nid oes wad tros waesaf.

There is no deceit for a pledge. *Adage.*

Tri gwaesaf y dyd: arddelw, aen warrant, neu amddiffyn heb warrant.

There are three pleas: a voucher, or a warrant, or defence without warrant. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwaesafawi, a. (gwaesaf) Relating to a pledge, or deposit; deponent; responsible.

Gwaesafiad, s. m. (gwaesaf) A laying down a pledge, or deposit; a giving earnest; a warrant; a deposition.

Gwaesafu, v. a. (gwaesaf) To insure, to pledge, to deposit; to warrant; to assert, to make a deposition, to depose; to make responsible.

Gwaesafwr, s. m.—pl. gwaesafwyr (gwaesaf-gwr) One who lays down a pledge, or deposit, one who warrants, a deponent. **Gwaesafwr brenin,** a king's protegee, a vassour; **Cledren gwaesafwr,** a pale of protection.

Od a gwaesafwr oddiwrth ei waesaf chweugulat a dal.

If a pledged man shall depart from his pledge he shall pay six score pence. *Welsh Laws.*

Nawddwr brenin chweugulat fydd ei oediwr: a hwnn a elwir gwaesafwr.

A king's protegee his heriot is six score pence: and that one is called a pledged man. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwaesawg, a. (gwaes) Having a pledge, or deposit; having earnest, warranted, responsary. **Gwaesawi, a. (gwaes)** Relating to a pledge; earnest; warranting, warranted; responsible.

Gwaesiad, s. m. (gwaes) A laying down, a pledging or depositing, a warranting, a making a deposition, response.

Gwaesu, v. a. (gwaes) To pledge, to deposit, to give earnest, to warrant, to response.

Gwaeswr, s. m.—pl. gwaeswyr (gwaes-gwr) A pledger, a depositor; a deponent.

Gwaetir, s. m. (gwaed—tir) Land of blood, land alienated to make compensation for murder.

Gwaeth, s. m. (gwa) The worse, that is less good.

Dewisiast y gwaeth yn lle y gwell.

Thou hast chosen the worse instead of the better one. *Adage.*

Mynd ar y gwell o'r gwaeth.

To become of the best from the worse. *Adage.*

Gwaeth, a. (gwa) Worse, bad in a greater degree. **Gwaeth-waeth, worse and worse: Gwaeth yr oedd, the more was the pity! Alas! Ni waeth i ti, it is nothing to thee.**

At rhaid fy hael drud drawwy
Lle mae, i geisio bliw mwy!
Nid gwaeth gwaen mewn pals wen wiv,
Nag iarlles mewn gwig cuthw.

It is necessary that the sun should take an additional range in his orb, to obtain greater splendour! From this, the fair one, in a goodly white sunned coat is not worse than if it were a lady in a gold-headed robe. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwraig! f'f heb un gair sen,
Gwaethw a gwaeth awen.

I have divined to thee, without one word of reproach, restraint and a worse muse. *Edm. Frye.*

Gwaethad, s. m. (gwaeth) A making worse; an impairing; a becoming worse.

Gwaethach, a. (gwaeth) Bad in a greater degree.

Gwaethaf, s. m. (gwaeth) The worst, or that is bad in the highest degree.

Gwaethaf, a. (gwaeth) Worst, most bad. **Gwaetha' gallo,** the agnail, or witlow.

Drwg yw y drwg, a gwaeth yw y gwaethaf.

Bad is the bad, and worse is the worst. *Adage.*

Gwaethafed, a. (gwaethaf) Degenerated. **Gwyd gwaethafed,** degenerated manhood.

Gwaethau, v. n. (gwaeth) To become damaged, or impaired; to become worse; to impair, or to make worse.

Gwaetherwydd, interj. (gwaeth—herwydd) Worse for it! Alas!

Gwaetherwydd, Ddaw, na's lladded!

Alas! God, that he was not slain. *H. Bowen—Mabinogion.*

Gwaethineb, s. m. (gwaeth) An impaired state.

Gwaethl, s. m.—pl. gwaethlion (gwaeth—tyl) Outrage; strife, contention.

Gwaethlawg, a. (gwaethl) Outrageous, warring.

Gwaethlfan, a. (gwaethl—ban) Loudly outrageous; loudly-warring.

Gwethlawg yw fy mawr yn dyfegi:

Gwaethlfan yn nghyman, yn nghymhelri.

Wrathful is my nature in the tumult; loudly-warring in the encounter in the conflict. *Lt. P. Mach.*

Canaf, can canaf, can wyf gwaethlwg:

Cane cerdd am borth am byrth ciodfa:

Cysodwch! canwch! cecyf o'm ban,

A ml, faldre, y mawr, a chwi allan!

I sing, since I love, since I am loudly contentious, singing a song for assistance round the high-famed gates: arise! sing! I have my flowing bowl, ye bards and I am within, and you without; *Cynddelw.*

Gwaethliad, s. m. (gwaethl) A being outrageous, a warring, a contending.

Gwaethlin, v. a. (gwaethl) To act outrageously.

Gwaethl edlid o'm bren pas brofer cyrsia

I'r cyfras y dotes.

Wrath rises from my breast when the foremost ranks are tried, from the lot which befalls. *Cynddelw, m. E. ab M. ab Iddon.*

Gwaethlus, a. (gwaethl) Outrageous, warring.

Gwaethu, v. a. (gwaeth) To make worse; to impair, to damage.

Meddyfal pawb, yn ddiwall,

Na waethal un ar y llall.

Every body ought, without fail, to refrain and not to depreciate one another. *T. Ll. D. ab Hywel.*

Gwaethwaeth, a. (gwaeth repeated) Worse and worse.

Gwaethwaeth focuwr, gweliwell branner.

Worse and worse the stone-mason, better and better the carpenter. *Adage.*

Gwaethwaeth, mai mab gafu.

Worse and worse, like the goat's brat. *Adage.*

Gwaethwg, a. m. (gwaeth) An impaired state.

Gwaethygadwy, a. (gwaethwg) Damageable.

Gwaethygaid, a. (gwaethwg) Tending to impair.

Gwaethygedig, a. (gwaethwg) Damaged.

Gwaethygiad, s. m. (gwaethwg) A rendering, or becoming worse; a damaging, or impairing.

Gwaethygu, v. a. (gwaethwg) To make worse, to impair, or to damage; to become worse.

Gwaethygu, a. (gwaethwg) Tending to impair.

Gwaethygr, s. m.—pl. gwaethygyr (gwaethwg—gwr) One who makes worse; a damager.

Gwaew, s. m.—pl. gweygyr (gwaew) Pang, pain, or agony, a stitch, spasm, or gripe; a lance, a

spear.—*Gwegywr egor*, pangs of travail.—*Gwaew y brenin*, the asphodel.

Addwya ym gwaw gwaew ac arwydd;
Addwya lydd ygydd ar ddawr ygydd.

Well-seeming to me the play of the lance and bearing; well-seeming the shield on the gallant shoulder. *Eis ab Gwiallach.*

Gwaewawr, s. m. (gwaew) A darting of a lance.

Egyll gwawr oedd gwaewawr Duawg.

The radiations of the lance of Duawg were like the wings of the dawn. *Llywarch Hen.*

Gwaewdwn, a. (gwaew—twn) Broken-lanced.

Gwaewffon, s. f.—pl. gwaewffyn (gwaew—ffon) A javelin.

Gwaewgrwydr, s. m. (gwaew—crwydr) The wandering of pain, the wandering of darts.

Gwaewlorf, s. f.—pl. gwaewlyrf (gwaew—llorf) The staff or shaft of a lance.

Rhys, oren mab rhyeur Moa,
Rali waelor, rhyw Llywelyn.

Rhys, the best son of the champion of Moa, with the basty spear-shaft, of Llywelyn's race. *T. Aled.*

Gwaewrudd, a. (gwaew—rhudd) Ruddy-speared.

Tri gwaewrudd feirdd Ynys Prydain: Elinog fab Cadair, bardd Urien; Cynhafal fab Arad, bardd Owain; ac Aflon, bardd Cadwalawr.

The three ruddy-speared bards of the Isle of Britain; Elinoc son of Cadair, the bard of Urien; Cynhafal son of Arad, the bard of Owain, and Aflon, the bard of Cadwalawr. *Triodd.*

Gwaewsath, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwaew—saeth) A dart, or javelin.

Gwag, s. m. (gwa) A void, a vacuum. **a. Void**, empty, vacant; vain, frivolous.

Gwag ty heb fab.

Empty is a house without a son. *Adage.*

Gwell bychod y'ghod na chod wag.

A little in a bag is better than an empty one. *Adage.*

Gwaglad, s. m. (gwag) An emptying; a becoming void, or empty.

Gwagaid, a. (gwag) Somewhat void, or empty.

Gwagau, v. a. (gwag) To render empty, or void, to become empty, or void.

Gwagbren, s. m.—pl. t. iau (gwag—pren) A hollow, or decayed timber.

Gwagchwedi, s. m.—pl. gwagchwedlau (gwag—chwedi) An empty expression.

Gwagchwedi, v. a. (gwagchwedi) To utter void, or unmeaning expressions.

Gwagder, s. m. (gwag) Emptiness, voidness.

Gwagdraul, s. f. (gwag—traul) Vain waste.

Gwagdreulaw, v. a. (gwagdraul) To consume vainly. *Gwagdreulaw amser*, to waste time frivolously.

Gwagdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwag—ty) An empty house.

Gwagedd, s. m. (gwag) Emptiness, vanity; frivolity.

Gwagedd, cywyldd, a gogan;
Cedwch a gwedwch y gân.

Faith, shame, and scandal;—hide and deny the song. *L. Morris.*

Gwageddawl, a. (gwagedd) Of a vain tendency.

Gwageddiad, s. m. (gwagedd) An acting vainly.

Gwageddu, v. a. (gwagedd) To act vainly.

Bum hir yn gwaeddu, a chredu'n echrddu.

I have been long trifling, and believing fearfully.

D. W. Dafydd.

Gwageddus, a. (gwagedd) Tending to vanity.

Gwageddwr, s. m.—pl. gwageddwyr (gwagedd—gwr) A man of vanity; a trifler.

Gwaglawg, a. (celawg) Circumspect, cautious, heedful, wary.

Bid waglewag hollir.

Let the chief be cautious.

Adage.

Gwagellad, s. m. (cellad) An acting cautiously.

Gwagelogrwydd, s. m. (gwagelawg) Wariness.

Gwagels, v. a. (celu) To act cautiously, to shun.

Gwagelyd, v. a. (celyd) To shun, to eschew.

Gwagfalach, a. (gwag—balch) Vainglorious.

Gwagfaledd, s. m. (gwag—balch) Vaingloriousness.

Gwagfalachiad, s. m. (gwagfalach) A rendering, or becoming vainglorious.

Gwagfalachaw, v. a. (gwagfalach) To render vainglorious; to become vainglorious.

Gwagfolach, s. m. (gwag—molach) Vain-boasting.

Gwagfolachiad, s. m. (gwagfolach) A behaving ostentatiously, or in a boasting manner.

Gwagfolachu, v. a. (gwagfolach) To act ostentatiously, or swaggeringly.

Gwagfolachus, a. (gwagfolach) Ostentatious.

Gwagfoly, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwag—boly) Empty belly, a. Empty-bellied.

Ni chwag gwagfoly.

The empty-bellied will not sleep. *Adage.*

Gwaggoned, s. m. (gwag—coned) Vain glory.

Gwaggonedd, s. m. (gwag—conedd) Vain glory.

Gwagher, s. f. (gwag—her) A vain bravado.

Gwagheriad, s. m. (gwagher) A making an empty threat, or vaunting.

Gwagheriant, s. m. (gwagher) An empty vaunting.

Gwagheriwr, s. m.—pl. gwagherwyr (gwagher—gwr) One who makes a vain bravado.

Gwaghoffedd, s. (gwag—hoffedd) Vain affection.

Gwaghoffi, v. a. (gwag—hoffi) To cherish a vain affection, or partiality.

Gwaghoffiant, s. m. (gwag—hoffi) Vain affection:

Gwagiad, s. m. (gwag) An emptying out.

Gwagiath, s. f. (gwag—iaith) Empty tattle.

Gwaglais, s. m.—pl. gwaglaision (gwag—llais) An empty or hollow voice. **a. Of a hollow voice.**

Chwera iawn yw chwera ora

Gdydderdd rhwng cloch ac udgora;

Galegyrra mychdyra Moa,

Gogolawr beirdd gwaglaision.

Very bitter is to ring a peal, in concert between a bell and organ; the horns of insensibility for the sovereign of Moa are grating to the birds of empty sounds. *Iolo Goch.*

Gwaglwylf, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwag—llwyf) The linden, lime tree, or tall tree.

Gwaglwysen, s. f. (gwaglwylf) A linden tree.

Gwaggonedd, s. (gwag—gogonedd) Ostentation.

Gwaggoneddgar, a. (gwaggonedd) Vainglorious.

Gwaggoneddiad, s. m. (gwaggonedd) An acting vaingloriously, or ostentatiously.

Gwaggoneddu, v. a. (gwaggonedd) A behaving ostentatiously.

Gwaggoneddus, a. (gwaggonedd) Vainglorious.

Gwaggoni, v. a. (gwag—gogoni) To exalt vainly.

Gwaggoniant, s. m. (gwag—gogoniant) Vainglory.

Gwaggorchest, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gwag—gorchest) An ostentatious exploit.

Er barn beirdd a gwaggorchest, nid da gormodd arfer cynganedd a cyfochreddi ar benillion cyfain.

Notwithstanding the opinion of the bards of ostentatious skill, the excessive use of conceits and parallel rhyming is not good in whole stanzas. *Barddon.*

Gwaggorchestawl, a. (gwaggorchest) Apt to act an ostentatious exploit; vainly emulous.

Gwaggorchestiad, s. m. (gwaggorchest) A doing feats out of ostentation.

Gwagorhestu, v. a. (gwagorhestu) To do an ostentatious feat; to be vainly emulous.

Gwagorfoledd, s. m. (gwag—gorfoledd) Vain exultation, empty triumph.

Diffrwyth fan ddaes'r dyffryn

A dawl wag orfoledd dym.

The feeble small flowers of the valley deprecate from the empty boast of man. *Owen.*

Gwagorfoleddawl, a. (gwagorfoledd) Apt to exult vainly; vainly triumphing.

Gwagorfoleddiad, s. m. (gwagorfoledd) A vainly triumphing.

Gwagorfoleddu, v. a. (gwagorfoledd) To rejoice, or exult, vainly.

Gwagorfoleddun, a. (gwagorfoledd) Vainly-joyous.

Gwagr, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogr) A sieve, or searce.

Gwagsaw, a. (gwag—saw) Capricious, fluttering; trifling, light; wanton.

Gwagsawrwydd, s. m. (gwagsaw) Capriciousness, flutteringness, levity; wantonness.

Gwagymffrost, s. m. (gwag—ymffrost) A vain exaltation, or boasting; a rodomontade.

Gwagymffrostiad, s. m. (gwagymffrost) A vainly blustering; vain exultation.

Gwagymffrostiaw, v. a. (gwagymffrost) To rodomontade, to make an empty blustering.

Gwagymffrostiawl, a. (gwagymffrost) Vainly blustering, vainly exulting.

Gwagymffrostiwr, s. m.—pl. gwagymffrostiwr (gwagymffrost—gwr) An empty blusterer.

Gwagymgais, s. m. (gwag—ymgais) A vain attempt; an abortive feat.

Gwagymgaisiad, s. (gwagymgais) A making a vain attempt.

Gwagymgaisiaw, v. a. (gwagymgais) To make a vain, or fruitless attempt.

Gwahan, s. m. (gwa—han) A separation; diversity, difference, distinction. *Ar wahan, apart.*

Gwahan, a. (gwa—han) Separate, distinct, distinguished, particular.

*Hirio yn llawen yn llaw Fergat,
Owr a ddyly gwad gwahan folant.*

The Hirtie seems joyous in the hand of Morgant, a man who deserves to be the theme of peculiar praise. D. Cyfrilleng.

Gwahanadwy, a. (gwahan) Separable, divisible; distinguishable, discriminable.

Gwahanai, s. m.—pl. gwahaneion (gwahan) The genitive case, in grammar.

Gwahanator, ger. (gwahan) Being separating.

Gwahanawl, a. (gwahan) Separating, disjunctive.

Gwahanblyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwahan—plyg) The diaphora, a term in rhetoric.

Gwahanedig, a. (gwahan) Separated; diversified.

Gwahanedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwahanedig) Separation; discrimination.

Gwahanedigaethydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwahanedig) That which denotes a proceeding from; the genitive case.

Gwahanedigawl, a. (gwahanedig) Implying a separation, or distinction.

Gwahanedigrwydd, s. m. (gwahanedig) Separability; discriminateness.

Gwahanfod, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwahan—bod) Diversity of existence.

Tri pheth angen yn abred: y lleiaf o bob byw, ac o hynny dechre; dechyd pob peth, ac o hynny cyanydd, yr hyn is gellir mewn cyfarwng; a lleiaf pob peth o'r mawr, ac o hynny gwahanfod.

The three things of necessity in the inchoative progression: the least of all life, and thence a beginning; the matter of all things, and thence increase, which should not take place in another state; and the forming of all things from the dead, and thence variety of existence. Barddas.

Gwahanfodawl, a. (gwahanfod) Of a distinct mode of existence.

Gwahanglaf, a. (gwahan—claf) Ill of the leprosy.

Gwahanglefyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwahanglaf) The leprosy, or separation disease.

Gwahanglwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwahan—clwyf) A leprosy.

Gwahanglwyfawl, a. (gwahanglwyf) Leprous.

Gwahaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwahan) A separating, or dividing; separation.

Gwahaniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwahan) A separating, partition; discrimination, distinction.

Tri gwahaniaeth angenorod rhwng dyw, a phob byw arall, a Daw: ier ar ddyw, ac ale gellir ar Daw; dechre ar ddyw, ac ale gellir ar Daw; ac angen newid cyfarwng yn aglych y gwyf, yd ar ddyw, o arodder bythoed y cangant, ac ale gellir ar Daw, gan alla pob dydded, a hynny gan wryfod.

The three unavoidable distinctions between man, with every other living thing, and God; first: as to man, which cannot be with God; a beginning as to man, which cannot be with God, and a necessity of a rotary change of his mode of existence in the circle of felicity as to man, being from unable to bear the tidings of eternity, which cannot be with God, from his being able to endure all things, and that consistent with felicity. Barddas.

Gwahaniaethawl, a. (gwahaniaeth) Discriminative; disjunctive.

Gwahaniaethu, v. a. (gwahaniaeth) To make a separation; to discriminate, to distinguish.

Gwahanitor, sup. (gwahan) To be in separating.

Gwahanlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (gwahan—llen) A separation veil.

Gwahannod, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwahan—nod) A point of division; a colon.

Gwahannodawl, a. (gwahannod) Having a point of separation; a characteristical.

Gwahannodi, v. a. (gwahannod) To put points of separation; to characterize, to punctuate.

Gwahannodiad, s. m. (gwahannod) A distinction by points; interpunction.

Gwahanoldeb, s. m. (gwahanawl) Separateness.

Gwahanoli, v. a. (gwahanawl) To render separate.

Gwahanolrwydd, s. m. (gwahanawl) Separateness.

Gwahanran, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwahan—rhan) A separate part; a paragraph.

Gwahanranawl, a. (gwahanran) Tending to separate into parts; particularizing.

Gwahanrannu, v. a. (gwahanran) To separate into parts; to divide into paragraphs.

Gwahanred, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gwahan) Discrimination; peculiarity; a characteristic.

Nid oes i wybedeth dymwl ond dau marn arbenig; sef yn gyntaf gwahanred rhwng y nalll beth o'r llall; yn nesaf ymadrawd llaw.

There are to human knowledge but two principal parts: that is, in the first place, a discrimination between one thing and another; and next resemblance of speech. B. Perri.

Gwahanredadwy, a. (gwahanred) That may be separated into parts; discriminable.

Gwahanredawl, a. (gwahanred) Discriminating.

Gwahanredoldeb, s. m. (gwahanredawl) Discriminateness, distinctness.

Gwahanredoli, v. a. (gwahanredawl) To discriminate; to characterize.

Gwahanredoliad, s. m. (gwahanredawl) A discriminating, a separating into parts.

Gwahanredoliaeth, s. m. (gwahanredawl) The state of being separated; discrimination.

Gwahanredolrwydd, s. m. (gwahanredawl) Discriminateness, distinctness of character.

Gwahanredu, v. a. (gwahanred) To discriminate.

Gwahanrwydd, s. m. (gwahan) Separateness.

Gwahansang, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwahan—sang) An interposition; a parenthesis.

Gwahansangawl, a. (gwahansang) Interposing; parenthetical.

Gwahansangiad, s. m. (gwahansang) An interposing.

Gwahansangu, v. a. (gwahansang) To interpose; to put in a parenthesis.

Gwahanu, v. a. (gwahan) To separate, to part, to divide, to sever, to put asunder; to distinguish, to discriminate.

A wahanod gwad gwahanod ddolur.

He that has parted with flesh has parted with pain. Adgar.

Gwahanwr, s. m.—pl. gwahanwyr (gwahan—gwr) One who separates, or divides.

Gwahanydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwahan) A separator.

Gwahardd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (hardd) A prohibition; a check. *Heb rhahardd, heb erbynwedyd,* without prohibition, without contradiction.

Gwahardd, v. a. (hardd) To prohibit, to forbid.

Tri pheth a waharddir i fardd: dwyn anafu, dwyn anfoes, a dwyn arfau.

Three things are forbidden to a bard: to practise dispraise, to practise immorality, and to bear arms. *Barddas.*

—*Eirf ni' th wahardd
Cyfaillt a mab allt y beirdd.*

Arms will not interdict thee, thou friend and foster son of bards. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwaharddadwy, a. (gwahardd) That may be forbidden, or prohibited.

Gwaharddator, ger. (gwahardd) Being forbidding.

Gwaharddawl, a. (gwahardd) Prohibitory.

Gwaharddedig, a. (gwahardd) Prohibited, forbidden; under an interdiction, contraband.

Gwaharddedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwaharddedig) A prohibition, or interdiction.

Gwaharddedigawl, a. (gwaharddedig) Prohibitory.

Gwaharddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwahardd) A prohibiting; a prohibition, or interdiction.

Gwaharddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwahardd) Prohibition, interdiction.

Gwaharddior, sup. (gwahardd) To be forbidding.

Gwaharddu, v. a. (gwahardd) To prohibit, to forbid.

Gwaharddwr, s. m.—pl. gwaharddwyr (gwahardd—gwr) One who prohibits.

Gwahawdd, s. m.—pl. gwahoddion (gwa—hawdd) A bidding, or invitation.

Gwahawdd, v. a. (gwa—hawdd) To bid to come, to invite.

Ewch gan hynt allan i'r prif-fyrdd; a chynifer a gafoch gwa hoddwch i'r bridodas.

Go therefore out into the high-ways; and as many as ye shall find do you invite to the marriage. *W. Salisbury.*

Drwg llys ni atir ond a wahodder.

Poor is the court where only such as be invited are admitted. *Adage.*

Gwahan, s. m. (gwa—hen) An exhaustion.

Gwahanawl, a. (gwahan) Tending to empty.

Gwahanlad, s. m. (gwahan) A pouring out.

Gwahennu, v. a. (gwahan) To pour out, to empty.

Bae pae wahennu hyn.

Shallow when that shall be emptied. *Adage.*

Gwahanwr, s. m.—pl. gwahanwyr (gwahan—gwr) A pourer, an emptier.

Gwahenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwahan) One who pours out; one who empties.

Gwahoddadwy, a. (gwahawdd) That may be invited.

Gwahoddai, s. m. (gwahawdd) An inviter.

Gwahoddator, ger. (gwahawdd) Being inviting.

Gwahoddawl, a. (gwahawdd) Inviting, bidding.

Gwahoddedig, a. (gwahawdd) Invited, or that is bidden. **Gwahoddedigion**, those who are invited.

Gwahoddediggaeth, s. m. (gwahoddedig) Invitation.

Gwahoddedigawl, s. (gwahoddedig) Invitatory.

Gwahoddgar, a. (gwahawdd) Fond of inviting.

Gwahoddiaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwahawdd) An invitation, or a bidding to come.

Gwahoddiaeth, s. m. (gwahawdd) An invitation.

*A heddw heb wahoddiaeth,
'Y moethau i' malth aeth!*

And to-day without an invitation, my cheering treatments are all gone! *S. ab Hywel Gwyn.*

Gwahodditor, sup. (gwahawdd) To be inviting.

Gwahoddwr, s. m.—pl. gwahoddwyr (gwahawdd—gwr) An inviter.

Gwai, s. m. (gwa) That is in motion or action.

Gwai, s. m.—pl. gweilion (gwa—il) That is over, spare, at hand, or attendant.

Gwail, s. m. (gwa) That is over, or upon.

Gwain, s. f.—pl. gweinian (gwa—in) That serves; that supports; a carriage, a wain, a waggon; a scabbard, a sheath.

Hawdd yw tynw claddfyr byr o wain.

A short sword is easily drawn from the scabbard. *Adage.*

Gwain, a. (gwa—in) Smart, neat; brisk, lively.

Gweilio—

A dan dreed adar gwyr gwain gwain.

I saw under the feet of the birds of prey men of brisk career. *Cyddfelen.*

Gwaint, s. m. (gwain) That is smart, or neat; that is lively, or cheerful; smartness.

Gwaint, a. (gwain) Smart, or neat; brisk; lively.

Er lles gwledig Môn, gwaint yn mhymawryd.

For the good of the sovereign of Môn, ardent in the conflict. *Gweithian.*

Neb ni wry—

Ganmawl tegwch fy'n dyn gwaint,

Yn llywyr, er maint a fedd.

No one is adequate justly to praise the beauty of my smart girl, whatever he may know. *Gofalon.*

Gwair, s. m.—pl. gweirian (gwa—ir) That shoots out lively; that is brisk, or luxuriant; hay.—

Gwair rhes, meadow hay; *gwair gwynedd*, hay off dry land, or where corn is also grown;

gwair bras, coarse, or rushy hay; *brwg-wair*, and *rhes-wair*, hay off moist mountain-ground;

ton-wair, common meadow hay; *gwair hallt*, hay off marshes overflowed by the sea; *gwair merlllyn*, guilwort.

Gwair, a. (gwa—ir) Of a fresh, or lively nature; apt to shoot, or to sprout; ardent; wanton.

Tarlusawg, enwawr enwair, anghyanwys

Argoedwys Bowsy hair,

A dyr cwyrr angerdd wair,

Ac ni dyrr i deyr-wair.

The shield-bearing famed ravager, the unsheddable ruler of the men of Powysian Arged, is wont to break the sprouts of brisk wantoncy, but does not break his royal word. *Cyddfelen, i Wmoryn.*

Gwaisg, s. m. (gwa—lsg) A brisk motion; briskness; vigour, energy.

Gwaisg, a. (gwa—lsg) Of a quick motion; apt to run; brisk, sprightly; volatile. *adv.* Briskly, actively, alertly.

Gwaisg i'm clwyfodd cawdd.

Smartly did affliction wound me. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gweunh gowydd gwaisg awen,

Gen gainc i Forgawg wen.

I formed a song of the Holy muse, a vocal strain to fit Morgawg. *Llwyd.*

Gwaith, s. m.—pl. gweithiodd (gwa) Act, or action; work, labour; workmanship; an action, or battle. **Gwaith y gwynyn**, chequer-work; **gwaith y pryf**, the barbles.

Deuparth gwaith ei ddechren. i v

Two parts of a work is to begin it. *Adage.*

Ni cheffir gwaith gwr gan was.

A man's work cannot be had from a boy. *Adage.*

Er melle pawb wrth ei waith:

Ni char Dafydd diolath.

Every body will be praised according to his work: the Lord has not the hopeless. *Llyfardd.*

Gwas hwynt yr yfuyddion

Pan fu waith Faddon.

Woe to them the foolish ones when the battle of Bazon was finished. *Llwyd.*

Gwaith, s. f.—pl. gweithian (gwa) Course, turn, or time. *Unwaith*, one time, or once; *tw*

gwaith, three times, or thrice; *ambell waith*, sometimes, or now and then; *weithian*, sometimes; *llawer gwaith*, many times; or *dydd-gwaith*, upon a certain day; *y waith hon*, this time.

Gwaith, *adv.* (*gwai*) Because that, since. *Gwaith goddef*, purposely; *nid eis yno waith nad allon*, I did not go there because that I could not. *Sil*.
Gwal, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (*gwa*—*al*) A place shut in, fenced or sheltered; a place of repose; a shelter; a bed, or couch; a place where animals lie; a bed in a garden; a piece of cultivated ground; a fallow; an inhabited country.—*Gwal ceinach*, a hare's form; *gwal cwsg*, and *cysgwâl*, a dormitory, a place where people at harvest retire to sleep. *Sil*. The *Cymry* appropriated this name to regions that were cultivated and had a fixed inhabitancy, as opposed to the wilds, or the unsettled residences of the *Celtiaid*, *Celyddon*, *Gwyddyl*, *Gwyddelod*, *Ysgotiaid*, and *Ysgodogion*; which are terms descriptive of such tribes as lived by hunting and tending their flocks. In late periods *Gwal* has been a name used in a loose acceptation for *Gaul*.

Gwael ar Wal ysgien druch,
Gwr a chan-llam gwreclion-llwch.

Let him make over *Gwal* a broken blade, the hero with a hundred flames of ardent sparks. *T. Alod, i Sir R. ab Thomas.*

—*Rhag clwyf ygal*,
Rhag arf a gwael, *rhag rhwyf* *Gwal*,
Rhag gwn llaw rhac'n y llaw;
Rhag gwawr snop, *rhag gweuwyn*,
Dewi 't'h woddli ni than,
Dewi a'th gold yn d'arlan.

Against dire disease, against weapon and blood, against the sovereignty of *Gaul*, against a hand-gun from the opposite wood, against eternal pain, against poison, *Dewi* to thy prayer will not be silent, *Dewi* will preserve thee in thy arms.
Ll. Morgawg, i R. Mansel.

—*Curant*

Yspera, Portugal, —a hyd *Wal*.

They did beat Spain, Portugal, and as far as *Gaul*.

Mer. Dafydd, i Alwyrr Elizabeth.

I'th welod, wr, i'th wal da—
Hod yw.

To see thee, good fellow, in thy snug shelter is pleasing.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r cyffyllog.

Ys lle stadal yn nghylch ei wal,
Gweld carpias.

Instead of fine linen round his couch, rags were seen.
Y Brand Mad. ab Gweller, i Grist.

Cryd i Ddaw—
A'n rhoddes, dyllau,
Gwen-llad, gwal oian.

Believe in God, who, on a Thursday, prepared for us the region of blue, a splendid place of rest. *Tallierin.*

Cellwaly dy wal, call air da,
Urch y wodd, na chynllyddia.

Take thy native spot, in a good witty expression, over the feast, but shame it not. *Adage.*

Gwal, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* lau (*gwa*) A fence, a rampart, or wall. *Gwâl Sefer*, the wall of Severus; *Pen y wâl*, head of the wall; *pen gwâl*, wall head.

Gwala, *s. m.* (*gwal*) Fullness, sufficiency, enough.

Ac odd mor ddrwg ydwyd,
Gael fyth us gwal o fryd.

And hardly, so bad thou art, wilt thou ever get one fill of victuals. *W. Gynwal.*

Gwalabr, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (*llabr*) That is spread out even; a pathway.

Gwalabr haul gloew wybr yw hi.

The sun's pathway is the clear ether. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwalabriad, *s. m.* (*gwalabr*) A making a path.

Gwalabru, *v. s.* (*gwalabr*) To make a path.

Gwalaed, *s. m.* (*gwal*) Arrangement, order.

Gwaladr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwelydr (*gwalad*) A disposer,

or arranger; a leader or head of a tribe; a sovereign, or supreme ruler.

Pan fal welidr hŷr hydwell,
Y beirdd a ddywawd o bwyll.

When bold rulers are liable to deception, the bards speak directly. *Ll. ab O. ab i'yririg.*

Gwaladriad, *s. m.* (*gwaladr*) A disposing or arranging.

Gwaladru, *v. a.* (*gwaladr*) To dispose, to arrange, to put in order or trim.

Gwalaed, *s. m.* (*gwala*) A making full, or replete.

Gwalaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*gw*—*alaeth*) That grieves, a cause of sorrow.

Gwalaethiad, *s. m.* (*gwalaeth*) A causing grief.

Gwalaethu, *v. a.* (*gwalaeth*) To cause grief.

Gweirfyl deg, *fy rheg*, *fy rhin*—
Rhym gwalaeth.

Fair *Gweirfyl*, my bliss, my love, she causes me grief extreme. *H. ab Owain.*

Hiraeth a'm gwalaeth gwelod arnaw dwg
Gynhebrwng echwng; och o'r coddiaw!

Longing makes me to mourn to see upon him the sad attendance to the narrow space; alas, the covering over!
Bladdyn Fardd, m. O. Goch.

Gwalaru, *v. a.* (*alaru*) To satiate, to surfeit.

Gwalas, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (*gwal*) A couch; a bed; low land, a plain or level.

Gweli canol gweilget cain,
Gwala morfelch, a gwylan.

The reins across the fair ocean, the couch of the sea horses and the gulls. *Gr. Gryn, i'r don.*

Gwalbant, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (*gwal*—*bant*) The top of a wall of a building where the beams rest.

Gwalc, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* lau (*gwal*) Fence-work; a fender; a palisade; a battlement; a parapet; a rail; a cock of a hat; the hair of the head turned up. *Gwalc castell*, battlement of a castle; *gwalc pont*, battlement of a bridge; *gwalc car*, the frame of a drag that holds the load.

Y goldodog—
Urechlaw ei walc uchel wen,
Gofyn a was gwaetha'r gwaa.

The wealthy, over his battlement high and white, will mak the weak to do his work. *W. Middleton.*

Gwalciad, *s. m.* (*gwalc*) A turning up; a making a fence, or parapet; a cocking.

Gwalciaw, *v. a.* (*gwalc*) To turn up; to make a fence-work, to make a parapet; to cock.

Gwalciawg, *s.* (*gwalc*) Having a fence, a battlement, parapet, or rail; cocked. *Het walciawg*, a cocked hat.

Pan fo gwyr yn wâlciawg
A'r gwreidd yn grihawg;
Melbion yn angellawg
Ac ysgawn sangan—y bydd hyn.

When the men shall be with cocked hats, and the women high-crested, and the youths with flaunting wings, and light steps, will all this be. *Gwynn Ddu.*

Gwalciedig, *a.* (*gwalc*) Turned up; fenced; having a parapet; cocked.

Gwalcu, *v. a.* (*gwalc*) To turn up; to fence; to make a parapet; to cock.

Gwalch, *s. m.*—*pl.* gweilch (*gwal*) That rises, or towers up; a crested one; a hero; a falcon, a hawk. *Yr wryt yn walch rhyfedd*, thou art a wonderful fine fellow; *O'r gwalch!* O you sly one! *gwalch y weilgi*, the osprey; *gwalch y penwaig*, the razorbill; also called *cas gan long-wor*, or the seaman's foe.

Mal adain i walch.

Like wings to the hawk.

Adage.

Cynan—

Elyr tymyr gwyr, *gweilch ddaesneg.*

Cynan, the eagle of the land of men, who are across with no English. *Comedyn.*

Gwalchaldd, a. (gwalch) Apt to rise up; like a hawk; full of spirit; chearful; arch.
Gwalchen, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwalch) A female hawk; a sprightly female.

Gwalchiad, s. m. (gwalch) A rising, or soaring.
Gwalchlys, s. f. (gwalch—llys) Hawk's beard; otherwise called *Llysiaw yr hebawg*.

Gwalchu, v. a. (gwalch) To soar, or to tower up.
Gwalchwr, s. m.—pl. gwalchwyr (gwalch—gwr) A hawk, or a falconer.

Gwalchwriaeth, s. m. (gwalchwr) Falconry.

Yn isch—

Na gwelch i'w hawna na gwalchwriaeth.

Adieu, no more of hawks to be carried, nor of hawking.
T. Alod.

Gwalchydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwalch) A falconer.

Gwalchyddiaeth, s. m. (gwalchydd) Falconry.

Gwald, s. f.—pl. t. ian (gwal) A hem; a welt.

Gwald esgid, the welt of a shoe.

Gwaldas, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwal—tas) A strengthening welt, hem or border; a shoe welt.

Gwaldiad, s. m. (gwald) A welting; a hemming.

Gwaldon, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwal—ton) The raised bank of a river, or dike.

Gwaldu, v. a. (gwald) To welt, or to hem.

Gwales, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwal) A couch, a bed.

Na fydd debyg i huch yn dy wales.

He not like a sow in thy couch.

Adage.

Gwneathost—

Lloegr wales yn wroth war.

Thou didst make the country of Lloegr a tame desert.

L. F. Moch, i Lyswylu I.

Cyn gwelch gwales nychedlg,
 Cudwyl Crist, fy rhwyf, fy rhydg!

Before I see the couch of pining, may I find Christ, my lord,
 my glory!
Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Gwalfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwal) A stratum.

Gwelw—y llawr yn walfa o bob clyddiaeth.

I could see the floor a continued stratum of every kind of butchery.
Ellis Wyn, Bardd Cwsg.

Gwalfawr, a. (gwal—mawr) Of large extent.

Gylfrwth y gur gwalfawr hwn.

Wide is the swallow of this huge belted man.

Gwaliad, s. m. (gwal) An enclosing, a walling.

Gwaliaw, v. a. (gwal) To enclose, to wall.

Gwaliawg, a. (gwal) Enclosed with a wall.

Gwaling, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwal) A litter.

Y'ngwyr both anghywair
 A'i gwaling yn ei gwyliau.

In one corner of an untidy hut with her litter keeping her
 vigils.
Iolo Goch.

Gwaltes, s. m.—pl. gwalteisiau (gwald) A welt.

Gwalteisiad, s. m. (gwaltes) A welting.

Gwalteisiaw, v. a. (gwaltes) To welt, as a shoe.

Gwaltysiad, s. m. (gwaltes) A welting.

Gwaltysn, v. a. (gwaltes) To welt; to hem.

Gwalu, v. a. (gwal) To form a bed or couch; to take to a couch; to wallow.

Gwalwyr, s. pl. aggr.—pl. t. on (gwal—gwys)
 Gauls, or the people of France.

Gwaly, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwal) What contains, capacity, or the inside.

Gwell wyneb na gwaly.

The surface is better than the inside.

Adage.

Angel a'i rhif y'ngwaly rhad.

An angel will count him in the fullness of grace.

L. G. Codi.

Gwalyaid, s. m.—pl. gwalycidian (gwal) What is contained, the fill, or contents.

Dyro f'm an gwalyaid o fryd.

Give me one fill of victuals.
H. Bown—Mabinogion.

Gwalyaw, v. a. (gwaly) To fill, to make full.
Gwalyawd, s. m. (gwaly) A filling; a satiating.
Gwalyawg, a. (gwaly) Having the fill; satiated.
Gwalyastawd, s. m. (gwal—ystawd) Peculiar location, or arrangement.

Pob diarheb yn ngwalyastawd ei llythyron gystad.

Every proverb to be under the peculiar arrangement of its primitive letter.
T. ab Ijm.

Gwall, s. m.—pl. t. au (gw—all) That is effused; that is out, void, or empty; a lapse; a failing, or defect; need, want; neglect, heedlessness.
Gwall ymgeidd, want of cherishing; gwall synwyr, defect of sense; gwall tan, neglect of looking after fire.

Mac diawl gweidi cael gwall arno.

The devil has found a falling upon him.

Adage.

Mynych heb raid bod ar wall.

Frequently without occasion one is upon the wrong.
Adage.

Gwallaw, v. a. (gwall) To draw, or pour out; to exhaust; to exhaust; to let go. *Na'm gwallaw o'th law, do not let me go out of thy hand.*

Mynd—gorn Calgawd Gododid i wallaw arnau y na holl; na rhodda ef o'i fodd; ni eiddi dithan ei drefnaw.

I will have the horn of Calgawd of Gododid to draw in writing upon me that night; he will not give it of his own accord; neither canst thou force him.
H. Culbach—Mabinogion.

Gwallawd, s. m.—pl. gwallodion (gwall) A failure; a mistake.

Gellyd fod mewn gwallawd fer,
 Llym-walch, mor ddall a Homer.

Thou mightest be in one short slip, my acute friend, as blind as Homer.
W. Cymanul, i E. Pyp.

Gwallawf, s. m.—pl. gwallodion (gwall) An exhaustion; an out-pouring.

Gwallawg, a. (gwall) Defective, or faulty.

Nid gwallawg fradwng fradwriaeth
 Mab Daw er mab Clyn dirpwrth.

The deceitful treachery to this Son of God is not a defect with respect to the salvation of the sons of men.
Cydrddin.

Gwallawgair, s. m. (gwallawg—gair) A false expression; an error in pleading. *a. Faulty in pleading.*

Ni chyll neb ei dir yn ngwallawgair, ond deyrwyddo dair gwall.
 No one shall lose his head in false pleading except it shall be
 pon three times.
Welsh Law.

Gwallawgair yw yr hawtwr a gollo ei hawl o wall.
 Faulty in pleading is the claimant that shall lose his claim by a defect.
Welsh Law.

Gwallawiad, s. m. (gwallaw) A pouring out.
Gwallawwr, s. m.—pl. gwallawwyr (gwallaw—gwr) A pourer out, or emptier.

Dau lygad wrth yn gwrthgrrf,
 Dystatyr wallawwyr lliŋ.

Two and eyes against each other weeping, emptied pourers out
 of streams.
D. ab Gwyn.

Gwallawydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwallaw) A pourer.

Gwallbwyll, s. m. (gwall—pwyll) Defective, or fallible reason; irrationality.

Gwallbwyllaw, v. w. (gwallbwyll) To become defective in reason; to lose the reason.

Gwallbwyllawg, a. (gwallbwyll) Having a defective reason; halfwitted.

Gwallidan, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwall—tan) A consuming fire.

Gwallidan yw'n doŋi rhai gwallidan dirlid,
 Aur yw ac onaid i rai gwallidan.

He is like a wild-fire, taming the mischievous mad ones; his root is gold to those who are weak.
L. G. Codi.

Gwallddenydd, s. m. (gwall—defnydd) A wrong use, or purpose.

Gwallddenyddiad, s. m. (gwallddenydd) A pertaining to a wrong use.

Gwalldddefnyddiaw, v. a. (gwalldddefnydd) To put to wrong purpose, to misuse.

Gwalldddefnyddiawl, a. (gwalldddefnydd) Tending to a wrong purpose.

Gwallfarn, s. f. (gwall—barn) Faulty judgment.

Gwallfarnu, v. a. (gwallfarn) To misjudge.

Gwallgam, s. m. (gwall—cam) A false step.

Gwallgamu, v. a. (gwallgam) To take a false step.

Gwallgof, s. m. (gwall—cof) Distraction.

Gwallgofi, v. a. (gwallgof) To fail in memory; to become distracted, or disordered in mind.

Gwallgofiad, s. m. (gwallgof) A distracting; a becoming distracted, or disordered in mind.

Gwallgoli, s. m. (gwall—coll) Loss by neglect.

Gwallgoli, v. a. (gwallgoli) To lose by neglect.

Gwallgyfraith, s. f.—pl. gwallgyfreithiau (gwall—cyfraith) A faulty, or defective law.

O dderfdd i hawler holi yn y llys ddrygnall, a gwr y brwn yn gwedd ar y llys hono, nid oes ond iddo i ateb: y dydd hwnw y derfdd y gwallgyfreithiau, ac y candeldefodau.

If a claimant should pursue a claim in the court of assembly, and the king's deputy presiding over that court, there is no delay for him to answer: on that day the defective laws and the wrong causes shall be at an end. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwalliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwall) A failing, a being defective; a neglecting.

Gwalling, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwall) A loose gown.

Gwalllochad, s. m. (gwallawg) Defection; a neglecting; a becoming defective.

Gwallocau, v. a. (gwallawg) To render defective; to neglect; to become defective.

Ni chylt amser y gyfraith o'i hambahau, ond gan wallocau canlyn gweid caniatell.

The time in law will not be lost from being dubious of it, but by neglecting to do so after permission is granted. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwallofain, v. a. (gwallawf) To become defective or fallacious.

Gwallofaint, s. m. (gwallawf) A defection, or failing; indigence.

Gwell Efa wrth baw rhag gwallofain'.

Efa is better to every one against indigence. *L. G. Colli.*

Gwallofawd, s. m. (gwallawf) An exhausting.

Gwallofi, v. a. (gwallawf) To pour; to exhaust.

Gwallofiad, s. m.—pl. gwallofiaid (gwallawf) A drawer, tapster, or butler.

Gwallofiaw, v. a. (gwallawf) To pour out.

Gwallofiawd, s. m. (gwallawf) A pouring out.

Gwallofiawdr, s. m.—pl. gwallofiodron (gwallofiawd) A pourer; a drawer of liquor.

Gwallofwyr, s. m.—pl. gwallofwyr (gwallawf—gwr)

Gwallofydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwallawf) A pourer out; an exhauster; a drawer of liquor.

Gwallon, s. m. (gwall) A pourer, or scatterer.

Gwallt, s. m. aggr.—pl. t. au (gwall) The hair of the head. *Gwallt y ddaiair, or curwallt y forwyn, common hair-moss; gwallt y forwyn, common maidenhair; gwallt gwener, or diwydd, true maidenhair.*

Nid moel gwr yn arw gwallt.

A person waiting for hair is not bald.

Adage.

Gwalltaidd, a. (gwallt) Hair-like, capillary.

Gwalltawg, a. (gwallt) Having hair; long-haired.

Seren walltawg, a blazing star.

Gwalltfelen, a. (f. of gwalltfelyn) Yellow-haired.

Gwalltfelyn, a. (gwallt—melyn) Yellow-haired.

Gwalltgoch, a. (gwallt—coch) Red-haired.

Gwalltgrych, a. (gwallt—crych) Curly-haired.

Gwallthir, a. (gwallt—hir) Long-haired.

*Mawr erch anodion
Gwallthir gwallthirion.*

Greatly fearful the perjury of the people of Gwent the long talked ones.

Gwalltiad, s. m. (gwallt) A growing of hair.

Gwalltu, v. a. (gwallt) To grow hair.

Gwalltwn, a. (gwalltwn) White-haired.

Gwalltwyn, a. (gwallt—gwyn) White-haired.

Gwalltweydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwallt—gwēydd) A peruke-maker.

Gwalltwr, s. m.—pl. gwalltwyr (gwallt—gwr) A dealer in hair, a hair merchant.

Gwallus, a. (gwall) Apt to be defective; negligent, heedless.

Gwallusaw, v. a. (gwallus) To become faulty; to become negligent, or heedless.

Am na chredai di hi, ac am ti' wallusaw i chynghor, yr wyd yn gorwedd yn yr anhapuswedd yna.

Because thou didst not believe her, and because thou didst neglect her counsel, thou art lying in that unhappy state. *Marchwyl Cwylfred.*

Gwallusder, s. m. (gwallus) Default; negligence.

Gwallusdra, s. m. (gwallus) A neglectfulness.

Gwallusiad, s. m. (gwallus) A making faulty; a becoming faulty; a defection; a neglecting.

Gwallusrwydd, s. m. (gwallus) Defectiveness; neglectfulness; omission.

Gwallwg, s. pl. gwallgwyn (gwall) Defection.

Gwallgyfa, s. f.—pl. gwallgyfeydd (gwallwg) A failing, a blemish, an imperfection.

Bruyg ofalon dall ein gwallgyfa.

Heavy and blind cares our failing.

Ior. ab y Cynlog.

Gwallgyiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwallwg) A rendering defective; a becoming defective.

Gwallgyiadu, v. a. (gwallgyiad) A causing a defection, or imperfection.

Gwallgyiaeth, s. m. (gwallwg) Defection.

Gwallgyiaw, v. a. (gwallwg) To render defective, to become fallible, or imperfect.

Gwallgyiawl, a. (gwallwg) Tending to defection.

Gwallgyus, a. (gwallwg) Defective; fallible.

Gwallymbwyll, s. m. (gwall—ymbwyll) A falsely reasoning with one's self.

Gwallynnawdd, s. m. (gwall—ymuawdd) A neglect of affording protection.

Gwam, s. m. (gw—am) That goes partly round; that partly encloses a tilt, a vamp.

Gwammal, a. (gwam—bal) Wavering, fickle, capricious, inconstant, unstable, unsteady.

Cerdd wammal fu'r awogial mas.

A capricious song was that muttering of mine. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwammalder, s. m. (gwammal) Waveringness, fickleness, capriciousness, instability.

Gwammaldra, s. m. (gwammal) Waveringness.

Gwammalddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwammal—dyn) A capricious, or flighty person.

Gwammaliad, s. m. (gwammal) A wavering.

Gwammaliaeth, s. m. (gwammal) The act, or state of wavering.

Gwammalrwydd, s. m. (gwammal) Fickleness.

Gwammalu, v. a. (gwammal) To waver, to act capriciously; to wamble; to become fickle.

Gwan, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwa—an) A going through, a dividing; a course; a permeation; a thrust, stab, or prick.

Hael ei wan, hi! Owain Gwynedd,

Hi! Madawg, bydr fynewg ropedd,

Mwyniaut cerdd, nad cerdd ai ddawedd.

Generous his course, offspring of Owain Gwynedd, of Madog's race, a bold and courteous stock, the theme of song, his end was not disgraceful. *Gr. ab Gorgenaw, m. Gr. ab Cynan.*

Gwan, s. c.—pl. gweinion (gwa) That is bereft; a weakling. *a. Weak, feeble; faint, infirm; poor.* *Ai pur wan wyd ti? What, art thou very weak? Byd gwan iawn sydd yno, he is in*

very poor circumstances: *Aeth yn was arni, it is gone low with her.*

Ni bydd gwan heb ei gadarn.

There is no weak thing without its potency.

Adegr.

Tyddi'r gwan, law di a'r gwir;
Arian de a wrandewir.

Thou poor one, be silent respecting the truth; it is the precious money that will be listened to.

Ior. Fynglwyd.

Gwanhad, s. m. (gwan) A weakening, or enfeebling, a becoming infirm.

Gwanaf, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwan) A layer, or row; a stratum. *Gwanaf o yd*, a layer of corn, spread out from the reaper's hand; *gwanaf o wair*, a layer of hay, as left by the scythe.

Gwanafawg, a. (gwanaf) Having layers, rows, or flakes, flaky.

Gwanafawl, a. (gwanaf) Placed in layers.

Gwanafiad, s. m. (gwanaf) A placing in layers.

Gwanafu, v. a. (gwanaf) To place in layers.

Gwanaidd, a. (gwan) Tending to be weak, or feeble; evanid.

Gwanar, s. m. (gwan) That leads through; a pass; a guidance, a leader.

Gwyr a eth Ododin chwervlin wnanar.

Heroes went the Gododin, a laughing course.

Neud gwanedreg gwanar gwynt yn edwl.

Does not the course of the denuding wind teem with howling!

Elin. ab Gwalchmai.

Poddwch, gwybyddwch mai i yw
Eich unig Dduw, a'ch gwanar.

Desist ye, know ye that I am your only God, and your leader.

Edm. Pry.

Gwanar, a. (gwan) Tending forward; forward; leading.

Gwyr gwanar gwawr trydar trais.

The forward men of the dawn of the din of violence.

Selephl Bryff-gwrch.

Gwr a'm gwaneth hiraeth hir esgar ag ef

Yni ddol lla nef, a lla dalar;

Gwr gweiniad yn nglad, gwr gwanar yn log.—

A man who has caused me regret, by long parting with him, until there shall come the host of heaven; and the host of earth; the man of thrusting in the conflict, the man of expedition in the difficulty.

Cynaddlu, m. R. Flaidd.

Gwanau, v. a. (gwan) To weaken, to enfeeble, to enervate; to become weak, or feeble.

Gwanas, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwan) That runs through, or is fixed in, a jut, a prop; a shank; a tongue of a buckle; a clasp; a wooden hook, for hanging clothes upon; a tenter hook.

Dabreda genyf i'r ddinas;
Athwyd medd a ryfyllas,
Ac aur coeth ar dy wanas.

Come along with me to the city; thou shalt have mead, which I have prepared, thou with pure gold on thy brooch.

Ug. ab Mydno.

Cynneiwais i ddraig dragon wanas.

I have aided a dragon, a glorious bulwerk.

Gwalchmai.

Tôn y galon hon, hood a gaba,

Er twf main rian, rudddeur wanas.

Broken is this poor heart, grief have I found from the growth of a slender lady, with ruddy golden clasp.

H. ab Gwein.

Y bwa—

Ar y wanas wr unlaun,

Ac ar y maeu yn gwrn lawa.

The bow upon the Aeth seems straight enough, and in the field greatly bent.

Edm. Pry.

—O bydd trwm yr on,
Mae gwanas i'm gwneuo union.

If the ash should be heavy, there is a rest for my straight spear.

T. Aled.

Gwanasawl, a. (gwanas) Running through; proping; tending to support.

Gwanasiad, s. m.—pl. gwanasiad (gwanas) A demoniac, or one possessed.

Gwanasu, v. a. (gwanas) To run through, to stick, or thrust in; to prop; to clasp.

Gwanawl, a. (gwan) Permeant; thrusting; stabbing, pricking.

Gwanbwyll, s. m. (gwan—pyyll) A weak understanding. *a. Of a feeble mind.*

Gwanc, s. f.—pl. t. iau (gwang) That takes in amply; a hand-basket, made of matting; voracity, greediness. *Penc y wanc*, the impulse of the appetite; *y wanc*, the adaphagia.

Gwanciad, s. m. (gwanc) A gorging, a glutting, a swallowing greedily.

Gwanciaw, v. a. (gwanc) To swallow greedily, to engulf, to devour.

Gwanciwr, s. m.—pl. gwanciwr (gwanc—gwr) One who gorges or devours greedily.

Gwancus, a. (gwanc) Voracious, ravenous.

Gwancuwrwydd, s. m. (gwancus) Voraciousness.

Gwander, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwan) Weakness.

A phlant Eingei y'gwander

Dychyana fflam-drals y dan fflam-dai Lleogr.

With the sons of the Angles in distress, kindle the flame of violence in the combustible houses of Lleogria.

Cynaddlu.

Gwandra, s. m. (gwan) Weakness, infirmity.

Gwandwif, s. m. (gwan—twf) A weak growth. *a. Of a weak, or tender growth.*

Gwanedig, a. (gwan) Being run through; separated, divided; transfixed.

Gwanedigaeith, s. m. (gwanedig) Permeation; a running through; a partition.

Gwaneg, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwan) Course, bent, gait; a drift; a surge, or billow; a haunch of venison. *Gwenyng y mor*, the billows of the sea.

Elliw gwaneg ton am gareg.

Of the hue of the course of the wave round a stone.

Rinken Offord.

Y llwynog—

Dy wanc a adreawna;

Gwasw'n wir i'r rhaadr hwn.

Reinard, thy gait I know; thou art truly welcome to this street.

H. Llyrd Cynff.

Mae yn—

Rhedeg fal gwaneg gwynt.

He is running like the course of the wind.

H. Dof.

Amant—

Fal gwneol ar fol gwaneg.

An eyelid like the swallow on the bosom of the moon.

D. ab Gwilym.

Y fan—

Ar wynob fal eiry wanc.

The nymph with the countenance like the drift of snow.

H. Eiddo.

Gwanegawl, a. (gwaneg) Relating to a course, gait, or drift; driving.

Gwanegfa, s. f.—pl. gwanegfeydd (gwaneg) A drive forward; a drifting.

Gwanegled, s. m. (gwaneg) A driving forward; a drifting; a rising in surges.

Gwanegu, v. a. (gwaneg) To proceed, or go; to issue; to pour out; to drift; to rise in waves.

Tew, tra thew dra thro, o dra thrychu trin,

A gwadu'n am ddeulu yn gwanegu.

Thick, doubly thick the overthrow, from the extreme course of conflict, and the blood stream flowing round the knee.

Gw. Brycheiniog.

Gwelld—man-dagrau caruoidd-erch yn gwanegu o'i llydd.

There were seen small tears of affectionate love running from his eyes.

Merchug Cynff.

Gwanffydd, s. f. (gwan—ffydd) Weak faith.

Gwanffyddiad, s. m. (gwanffydd) A mistrusting.

Gwanffyddiaw, v. a. (gwanffydd) To become hopeless; to become weak of faith.

Gwanffyddlawg, a. (gwanffydd) Having slight hope.

Gwanffyddiawl, a. (gwanffydd) Distrustful.

Gwangan, s. f. (gwan—calon) A weak heart. *a. Weakhearted, fainthearted, dispirited.*

Gwangelonaw, a. (gwangelon) Weakhearted.
Gwangelondid, s. m. (gwangelon) Faint-heartedness; timidity.

Gwangeloni, v. a. (gwangelon) To become faint-hearted, fearful, or timid.

Gwangeloniad, s. m. (gwangelon) A disheartening.
Gwangelonurwydd, s. m. (gwangelon) Faintheartedness, or want of courage.

Gwangelonus, a. (gwangelon) Fainthearted.

Gwangoel, s. f.—pl. f. ion (gwan—coel) A weak belief; a distrust; superstition.

Gwangoeliaw, v. a. (gwangoel) To have slight reliance; to distrust.

Gwangoelus, a. (gwangoel) Distrustful.

Gwangred, s. f. (gwan—cred) A faint belief.

Gwangredawl, a. (gwangred) Faintly believing.

Gwangredu, v. a. (gwangred) To distrust.

Gwanffeddf, a. (gwan—ffeddf) Feebly-bending.

*Gwanffeddf ddaidd didawl ei heithydd,
 Gwanffeddf Fawrth addoer addiwyr wegrydd.*

Feebly-bending is the constant passion of her panegyrist; also that is like the cold fair moon of March of declining course.
lor. Fychen.

Gwanlleddfa, v. a. (gwanlleddf) To bend feebly, to incline through weakness.

Gwanobaith, s. f. (gwan—gobaith) Despondence.

Gwanobeithiad, s. m. (gwanobaith) A desponding.

Gwanobeithiaw, v. a. (gwanobaith) To have feeble hope; to despond.

*Addolais ger bron Dwr, fy mod i yn awr yn gwybod nadallwn
 i raddi dyddodau perffaith i'n gyfrailh ei, ac o'to na wanobeith-
 iwn.*

*I acknowledged in the presence of God, that I was now sensible
 that I could not give perfect submission to his law, and yet that I
 would not despair.*
S. Trejredyn.

Gwanobeithiawl, a. (gwanobaith) Desponding.

Gwant, s. m.—pl. f. au (gwan) That opens, or divides; a batt.

Rheg cant of gwant cycefn.

In the presence of a hundred he is the foremost batt.
Anarion.

Gwantan, s. m. (gwant) That is apt to separate, or run off. **a.** Variable; fickle; wanton.

*Do—
 Cymysgfa' awr, mawr a man,
 A rhathraa gwyntan gwantan.*

*Now there have been light and heavy clouds, and the gusts of
 wanton winds.*
Y Cudyll.

Gwantawl, a. (gwant) Tending to sever.

Gwantiad, s. m. (gwant) A severing.

Gwants, v. a. (gwant) To sever; to thrust.

Mad yr ymddeugost waw; mad y'th want arall.

Well didst thou hear the spear; well didst another thrust thee.
Lt. P. Moch.

Gwantwy, a. (gwant) Apt to move away; fickle.

Rhodd-bres cad beiddiad beidd wastwy.

The red battle of conflict let the fickle hards but dare.
Cynddelw.

Gwana, v. a. (gwan) To push forward, to thrust, to penetrate, to pierce, to stick, to prick; to stab. *I'm gwanawyd a' gwaw, I have been ran through with a spear.*

Y neb a wnaid nid adniall.

Whosoever he should end away would not be recognized again.
Anarion.

*On gochell dyrnawd Ffrollo, Arthur a'i gwany'mhen ei fron, ac
 yn herydd ei north of a'i buries hyd y ddalar:—cyfodes Ffrollo
 yn grym; ac ogynt ei gloddyf, a gwan ddyrnawd angauwl ar
 deryfion march Arthur.*

*Whilst avoiding the blow of Ffrollo, Arthur thrust a blow upon
 his breast, and by means of his strength he threw him upon the
 ground; Ffrollo rose up slowly; and lifted his sword, thrusting a
 deadly wound upon the breast of Arthur's horse.*
Gr. ab Arthur.

Gwanwch, s. m. (gwan) Weakness, debility.

Gwanwdau, s. f. (gwan—gwdan) Perringinkle; also called *llawrig* and *erllusg*.

Gwanwr, s. m.—pl. gwanwyr (gwan—gwr) One who thrusts, or sticks; a piercer.

Gwânwr, s. m.—pl. gwânwyr (gwân—gwr) A feeble person; a weakening.

*Af dnanas, cyd bwyf wawwr,
 Yn fardd gwin i fardd y gwr.*

*I will then go, though I be a weakening, to be the festive bard to
 the hero's table.*
Iwan Trec.

Gwanwyn, s. m. (gwan—gwyn) The spring. }
*Gwanwyn, ar dwnn i'r do,
 Dda, yw yn blodeuo.*

The spring, upon the fresh mantled bush, doth, surely, bloom.
H. Edwards.

Gwanwynar, s. m. (gwanwyn—ar) Spring tillage.

Gwanwyndymp, s. m. (gwanwyn—tymp) The spring season.

Gwanwynynt, s. m.—pl. f. oedd (gwanwyn—gwynt) Vernal wind.

Gwanwyr, a. (gwan—gŵyr) Feebly inclining.

Gwanychawl, a. (gwanwch) Weakening.

Gwanychedig, a. (gwanwch) Weakened.

Gwanychiad, s. m. (gwanwch) A weakening.

Gwanychu, v. a. (gwanwch) To enfeeble, to enervate; to become disabled.

Gwang, s. f. (gw—ang) Greediness, voracity.

Gwangen, s. f. dim. (gwang) The shade, a fish.

Gwangiad, s. m.—pl. gwaugiad (gwang) A sun.

Gwangod, s. pl. aggr. (gwang) The shade.

Gwar, s. m. (gwa—ar) That is secure; that is even or smooth, or placid.

Gwar, a. (gwa—ar) Placid, gentle, mild or tame.

Nodw gwar-wedd macedd mynwent ffraser.

Of tame appearance is the store of the churchyard fallow.
Cynddelw.

*Antenor, gwr llyr addolus oedd, a chorff eiariawl a oedd llyd, a
 chyslaw a gwar oedd.*

*Antenor was a tall slender man, and he had a comely form, and
 he was just and mild.*
H. Davies.

Gwâr, s. f.—pl. f. au (gw—ar) That is over, or upon; the upper region of the back, or next to the neck, the nape of the neck.

Gwara, s. m.—pl. gwareon (gwar) A sending, or guarding; exercise of defence; fencing; play.

Gwara, v. a. (gwar) To fend; to fence; to play.

Gwarâad, s. m. (gwar) A rendering docile, gentle, or mild; a taming; a civilizing.

Gwarâawl, a. (gwar) Tending to make tame.

Gwarad, s. m. (gwar) A covering over.

Gwaradrig, s. m. (gwar—trig) Delay, loitering.

Gwaradrigiad, s. m. (gwaradrig) A delaying.

Gwaradrigant, s. m. (gwaradrig) Delay.

*Gwedy dard pawb, heb waradrigant, smyrffellion gorthas a
 ogynt; ac i laddedigwrth yr anffellid yr ymroddyt.*

*When every body was come, without delay, they offered divers
 sacrifices; and they gave themselves up to the killing of the ani-
 mals.*
Gr. ab Arthur.

Gwaradrigiaw, v. a. (gwaradrig) To delay.

Gwaradrigiawl, a. (gwaradrig) Dilatory.

Gwaradwydd, s. m.—pl. f. au (gwarad—gwydd) Reproach, disparagement, dishonour, disgrace.

Gwaradwyddaw, v. a. (gwaradwydd) To disparage, to discredit, to disgrace, to scandalize, to pollute, to defile.

Gwaradwyddaw, a. (gwaradwydd) Having reproach; disgraced, scandalized.

Gwaradwyddawl, a. (gwaradwydd) Reproaching.

Gwaradwyddiad, s. m. (gwaradwydd) A reproaching; a disgracing; a scandalizing.

Gwaradwyddus, a. (gwaradwydd) Scandalous.

Gwaradwyddwr, s. m.—pl. gwaradwyddwyr (gwaradwydd—gwr) A scandalizer, a reproacher.

Gwarae, s. m.—*pl.* gwareuon (gwara) Play.
Gwarafun, s. m.—*pl. t.* ion (gwa—rhafun) Restriction, a hindrance; a grudge.
Gwarafun, v. a. (gwa—rhafun) To prohibit, to hinder; to forbid; to begrudge.
Gwarafunaw, v. a. (gwarafun) To prohibit; to forbid; to begrudge.
Gwarafunawl, a. (gwarafun) Prohibitory; grudging, reluctant.
Gwarafunedig, a. (gwarafun) Prohibited; begrudged.
Gwarafunedigaeth, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (gwarafunedig) A prohibition; a grudging.
Gwarafunedigawl, a. (gwarafunedig) Prohibitory.
Gwarafuniad, s. m. (gwarafun) A prohibiting, a forbidding; prohibition, a begrudging.
Gwarafuniaeth, s. m. (gwarafun) Prohibition; a reluctance, or unwillingness.
Gwarafunwr, s. m.—*pl.* gwarafunwyr (gwarafun—gwr) A prohibitor; a grudger.
Gwaraid, a. (gwar) Gentle; placid; benign.
Gwarandaw, s. m. (gwar—andaw) A listening, or attention to hearing.
Gwarandaw, v. a. (gwar—andaw) To listen.
Gwarandawgar, a. (gwarandaw) Apt to listen, or to give attention; attentive in hearing.
Gwarandawgarwch, s. m. (gwarandawgar) Attentiveness in hearing.
Gwarandawiad, s. m. (gwarandaw) A listening.
Gwarandawas, a. (gwarandaw) Apt to listen, attentive in hearing.
Gwarandawwr, s. m.—*pl.* gwarandawwyr (gwarandaw—gwr) A listener, a hearer.
Gwarandawydd, s. m.—*pl. t.* ion (gwarandaw) A listener, a hearer.
Gwaraned, s. f.—*pl. t.* ion (gwarant) Stability; a guarantee; a warranty; authority.

Yno mae gwelod gwaraned gwir.

There is to be seen the *stability* of truth. *O. Cyfelliang.*

Gwaranedawl, a. (gwaraned) Tending to guarantee; authoritative.

Gwaranediad, s. m. (gwaraned) A guaranteeing.

Gwaranedu, v. a. (gwaraned) To guarantee.

Gwaranrwy, s. m.—*pl. t.* on (gwarant—rhwy) A warranted pledge; a guarantee.

Cymmry—
 Celffain eu gwared
 Gwi-awd ceudswd ged,
 Gwaranrwy Rheged
 Rhau gan ogoned.

The Welsh, the signal of their deliverance is the truth-producing beverage, the treasure of the boom, the secured pledge of Rheged a portion with glory. *Taliesin.*

Gwarant, s. f.—*pl. t.* an (gwar) Attestation, warrant; security; authority.

Cynnen llu, yn llew l'ih weisant:
 Cadr eryr, l'ih wyr yn warant.

Foremost of the host, a lion have they seen thee; a mighty eagle to thy men a security. *Ll. P. Moeh.*

Llywelyn—
 Cymru wawr warant.

Llywelyn, the Welsh's luminary of security. *Einion Wen.*

O bai air heb ei warant,
 Gorau dim ei gau a'r dant.

Should there be a word without its authority, the best thing is to close the teeth upon it. *Ieu. Dantwyn.*

Rhag methiant gwarant y gwir
 Gwared ni—

Against the failure of the authority of the truth, deliver us. *H. D. ab Ifan.*

Gwarantawl, a. (gwarant) Authoritative, supporting, warranting.

Gwarantiad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (gwarant) A guaranteeing, securing, or supporting.

Gwarantwydd, s. m. (gwarant) A warrantise, or warranty, an avouchment.

Cod gyfwydd gwarantwydd gwir.

A treasure completely prosperous is the security of truth. *Ll. B. Hafnod.*

Gwarantu, v. a. (gwarant) To warrant, to avouch.
Gwarantwr, s. m.—*pl.* gwarantwyr (gwarant—gwr) A warranter, or an avoucher.

Gwarantydd, s. m.—*pl. t.* ion (gwarant) A warranter; one who attests

Gwaran, s. m.—*pl.* gwareuon (gwara) A play, or game; amusement, pastime; a dramatic representation.—*Gwaraugyddbwylt*, game of chess; *gwarau twlbwrdd*, game of backgammon; *gwarau ffrit-tial*, game of draughts. *gwaraus mindd manddi*, a kind of play with the fingers; *gwarau broch yn nghod*, the game of the badger in the bag, which is acted by people's endeavouring to put each other in a bag; *gwaraus arw cord*, and *gwaraus gwyr Troia*, a playing at tilts and tournaments. *gwaraus rhafn*, and *sgifa donen*, the swinging; *gwaraus ffon ddwybig*, play of two-pointed cudgel; *gwaraus mi trech*, game of I conquer

Gores yw y gwaraus tra atar.

The play is best when left off.

Alaq.

Tri gwaraus yndreth oedd gan y Cymru gynt; gwaraus rymau, ac yndafu ag aflau dur, ac ymdynnu ar draws tawm.

Three games of contention had the Welsh of old: the game of wrestling, and throwing of iron balls, and heaving one another across fires. *W. L. Llew.*

Gwaraun, v. a. (gwara) To play, to perform at games, feats, or exploits; to game.

Gwaraun cadwr frydd argau cood
 A phelydr.—

To play the powerful conflict of tournament with shafts. *R. O. Bryn.*

Gwaraun, v. a. (gwar) To make gentle, tame, or docile; to become gentle, or mild.

Gwaraus, a. (gwar) Tending to make gentle, or mild; softening, humanizing.

Gwaraug, a. (gwar) That crosses over the nape of the neck; a bow for tying cattle.

Gwarawr, s. m.—*pl.* gwarawyr (gwar) One who tames. *Gwarawyr meirch*, a breaker in of horses.

Gwarbin, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (gwar—pin) A bow-pin, which keeps the bow from slipping out.

Gwarchen, s. f. *dim* (gwar) The upper part of the back and shoulders

Gwarch, s. m.—*pl. t.* an (gwar) What encloses, or shuts up; a cover or a lid.

Gwarchad, s. m. (gwarch) A covering over; a guarding, securing, or protecting.

Gwarchadw, s. m. (gwar—cadw) A preserving, securing, keeping, guarding, or looking after.

Gwarchadw, v. a. (gwar—cadw) To keep, to ward, to watch, to guard, or to look after.

Pwy y tri cynnwysyd,
 A warchedwis gwlad!
 Pwy y tri cyfarwydd
 A gadwis arwydd!

Who the three foreign guests, that protected a country! Who the three historians that preserved a record! *Taliesin.*

Gwarchae, s. m.—*pl. t.* oedd (gwar—cae) A hemming in, or securing, a blocking up; a league; a siege; a place secured, or blocked up; a prison; a pound.

Oerchwedi! f'm ei warchae;
 Gorwedd y'maenfedd y mae!

Sad news to me his imprisonment; he lies in the story-hall! *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwarchae, v. a. (gwar—cae) To hem in, to secure, to shut, or block up; to league; to besiege; to imprison; to pound.

Gwae & fod eich a'rh warchae,
A llwyr mae rh'of a'r lle mae!

Woe is me that there should be a shrine to confine thee, and the surface of the ground between me and where it is!

Ll. Goch ab M. Hw., m. Lleicu.

Gwarchaead, *s. m.* (gwarchae) A covering in, or blocking up; a besieging.

Gwarchaeawl, *a.* (gwarchae) Tending to hem in, or to block up; besieging.

Gwarchaeedig, *a.* (gwarchae) Hemmed in, secured; confined; besieged.

Gwarchaeedigaeath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwarchaeedig) The act of shutting in, or confining.

Gwarchaeedigawl, *a.* (gwarchaeedig) Having a tendency to close up, or to confine.

Gwarchan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwarch) What secures; an irresistible influence; talisman, an enchantment, an incantation.

A's magies blasen derw,
O warchan Maelderw.

We are censured by oak branches, from the incantation of Maelderw.

Talliesin.

Gwaeid gwarchan a gas en hawenydd:
Yn arfod adwy wy a orfydd.

What their magic shall do will be an enchantment; in the stroke of the branch they will overcome.

Melir.

O'a carchar, y cal warchan
Dew rhag diawl a draig o dan.

From their prison, I shall have the protection of God, against the devil with the bolt of fire.

T. Derlyg.

Gwarchanawl, *a.* (gwarchan) Enchanting, talismanic.

Gwarchaniedig, *s. m.* (gwarchan) A protecting by some covering virtue; an enchanting.

Gwarchanu, *v. a.* (gwarchan) To protect, as by a talisman, or charm.

Gwarchator, *ger* (gwarchad) In covering.

Gwarchau, *s. m.*—*pl. gwarchenoedd* (gwar—*cau*) A shutting in, or enclosing; confinement.

Gwarchan, *v. a.* (gwar—*cau*) To shut in, to enclose, to confine, to block up; to imprison.

Oe Dwy-Went, le y Dens,
A gych hon, rhag ol gwarchan—
Rf'm dawl.

If the two Gwent, below the South, shall come in quest of her, lest she should be secured, it affects me not.

Iwan Dyf, i Anai.

Gwarchanad, *s. m.* (gwarchan) A shutting in; a confining, or imprisoning.

Gwarchanawl, *a.* (gwarchan) Tending to shut in, or to enclose; confining.

Gwarchanedig, *a.* (gwarchan) Enclosed, confined, enviroined, encircled.

Gwarchanedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwarchanedig) The act of shutting in.

Gwarchawd, *s. m.*—*pl. gwarchodau* (gwarch) What covers up, or secures; a cover; a looking after, or guarding. *v. a.* To look after, or to guard.

Yr wyf yn ewyllysio gas byny i'r rha! leuac briedi, plantu,
gwarchawd y ty, heb roi dim achlysur i'r gwithynobwr waradwyddo.

I am desiring, therefore, for the young ones to marry, to beget children, to take care of the house without giving any cause for the adversary to reproach.

1 Tim. v. 14.

Gwarchawdwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwarchawdwyr* (gwarchawd—*gwr*) One who guards; a warden.

Gwarchawdyr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwarchodron* (gwarch) A warden, a conservator.

Gwarchawr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwarchorion* (gwarch) A coverer, or one that encloses.

Gwarchawr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwarchdyrau* (gwarch—*twr*) A tower that confines, or guards.

Gwarchawd i'w erbya mewn gwarchawr.

I will encamp against thee in a watch-tower. *Isaiah xxix. 2.*

Gwarchod, *v. a.* (gwarch) To ward; to watch, to

look after. *Gwarchod y ty*, look after the house; *Dur a's gwarchod!* God preserve us!

Y ferch, ni chwas a'i gwarchyd,
A garaf yr haf ar byd.

The fair one, that is watched by him that sleeps not, I will love all the summer long.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gwarcheidiad, *s. m.* (gwarched) A warding, or watching.

Gwarcheidiawl, *a.* (gwarched) Conservatory.

Gwarcheidioldeb, *s. m.* (gwarcheidiawl) A state of warding, or conservation.

Gwarcheidiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwarcheidiwyr* (gwarched—*gwr*) A man who guards.

Gwarcheidydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwarched) A guardian, a warden, a watcher.

Gwarcheidwad, *s. m.*—*pl. gwarcheidwald* (gwarchadw) A guarder, one who keeps in; a guardian, a warden, a conservator.

Tri gwarcheidwad tir: arglwydd y dielgyno y tir iddo with fur-wolledh y perchmanwg, hyd oni ddeto yr eiddedion i ofyn eu dylyd; cydelfedd hyd oni ddeto ei gyddelfedion i ofyn eu dylyd; y ueb y rhodder tir atto hyd oni ddeler i'w ofyn.

The three conservators of land: a lord, to whom land shall descend by the death of the proprietor, until the heir shall come to demand his right; a coheir until his coheirs shall come to demand their right; he to whom land shall be given in trust, until there shall be a demand made of it.

Welsh Laws.

Gwarcheidwadaeth, *s. m.* (gwarcheidwad) Guardianship, wardenship. *Estyn gwarcheidwadaeth*, to invest with a conservatory trust.

Gwarcheidwadawl, *a.* (gwarcheidwad) Relating to guardianship, conservatory.

Gwarcheidwades, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwarcheidwad) A female guardian, or trustee.

Gwarcheidwadu, *v. a.* (gwarcheidwad) To act as a guardian, trustee, or conservator.

Gwarchen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwarch) A cover; a surface.

Gwarchglawdd, *s. m.*—*pl. gwarchgloddiau* (gwarch—*clawdd*) An entrenchment; a fort.

Gwarchgloddiaid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwarchglawdd) An entrenching, to confine.

Gwarchgloddiaw, *v.* (gwarchglawdd) To entrench.

Gwarchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwarch) A covering.

Gwarchitor, *sup.* (gwarch) To be covering.

Gwarchlys, *s. m.* (gwarch—*lys*) Chaste-tree; also called *gwarchwydd*.

Gwarchodadwy, *a.* (gwarchawd) That may be guarded or protected.

Gwarchodaeth, *s. m.* (gwarchawd) Wardship.

Gwarchodawl, *a.* (gwarchawd) Conservative.

Gwarchodedig, *a.* (gwarchawd) Guarded; warded.

Gwarchodfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gwarchawd) A sentry.

Gwarchodi, *v. a.* (gwarchawd) To guard, to secure; to ward, to look after, or to oversee.

Gwarchodiad, *s. m.* (gwarchawd) A guarding, securing, or protecting; conservation.

Gwarchodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwarchodwyr* (gwarchawd—*gwr*) A protector; a conservator.

Gwarchodydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwarchawd) A guardian, or protector; a conservator.

Gward, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwar) What guards.

Gwarder, *s. m.* (gwar) Placidness; benignity.

Gwardra, *s. m.* (gwar) Tameness, docility.

Gwardwydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gward—*gwydd*) A reproachful aspersion, scandal.

Gwardwyddaw, *v. a.* (gwardwydd) To scandalize.

Gwardwyddawl, *a.* (gwardwydd) Scandalizing.

Gwardwyddiad, *s. m.* (gwardwydd) A defaming, reproaching, or scandalizing.

Gwardwyddus, *a.* (gwardwydd) Scandalous.

Gwardwyddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwardwyddwyr* (gwardwydd—*gwr*) One who scandalizes.

Gwardd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gw—ardd) Forbiddance or prohibition.

Gwarddawl, a. (gwardd) Forbidding; interdictory.

Gwarddedig, a. (gwardd) Interdicted, forbidden.

Gwarddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwardd) A prohibition.

Gwarddrws, s. m.—pl. gwarddrysau (gw—drws) The lintel of a door.

Gwarddu, v. a. (gwardd) To prohibit, to forbid.

Gwarddwr, s. m.—pl. gwarddwyrr (gwardd—gwr)

An interdictor, or forbidder.

Gware, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwar) A play, a game.

Ni anodaf i fy agware os myn i brein.

I will not leave off my play, if it is the king's pleasure.
H. Cor. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Gware, v. a. (gwar) To play; to act in games.

A gware peirio a phen Sabeon.

And to play at harling with Saxons' heads. Taliesin.

Ar leithig cyfarwyneb ag ef, y gwelai ddau fachwyr leunac win-euon, yn gware gwyddbwyll.

Upon a form, opposite to him, he saw two young youths with sober hair, playing at chess. Br. Max. Wledig—Mabinogion.

Gwaread, s. m. (gware) A playing, a gaming.

Gwareawl, a. (gware) Playesome, sportive.

Gwarded, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwar) A guarding against, a saving from; a riddance, release, or deliverance; redemption; remedy; the membrane round the embryo in the matrix, the afterbirth, or secundine.

Ni olli gwarch gwarded i'w phen.

An old woman knows no remedy for her head. Adage.

Gwarded, v. a. (gwar) To guard, to fence against; to save, to preserve from danger; to rid, to release, to remit; to deliver; to redeem; to rescue; to free. *Ni warddai iddo, it would not avail him.*

Rhag atwyd ni weryd canwyll.

A candle will not guard against cold. Adage.

Hiraeth am farw ni weryd.

Regret for the dead it will not avail. Adage.

Gwardedwyr, a. (gward) That may be protected; salvable; that may be released, or delivered.

Gwardedator, ger. (gward) In delivering.

Gwardedawg, a. (gward) Having protection, being saved; having deliverance.

Gwardedawl, a. (gward) Tending to protect, or to save; tending to release or to ransom.

Gwardededig, a. (gward) Protected; preserved, saved; released, delivered, or ransomed.

Y gwardedigion canaf (wyl)

Daw, gerdd bodawyl gyson.

The ransomed ones will sing praise to God, a harmonious and appropriate song. Edm. Frys.

Gwardedigwaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwardedig) The act of protecting; preservation; deliverance; redemption, or ransoming.

Gwardedigawl, a. (gwardedig) Preventative, preservative, salvatory; redemptory.

Gwardeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gward) A saving; a delivering, or ransoming.

Gwardediant, s. m. (gward) Salvation; deliverance, redemption, ransom.

Gwardedig, a. (gwar) Being made tame or docile.

Gwardedigain, a. (gwardedig) Having docility.

Gwardedigainiad, s. m. (gwardedigain) A rendering, or becoming, gentle or mild.

Gwardedigainawl, v. a. (gwardedigain) To render of a gentle nature; to civilise.

Gwardedigainiawl, a. (gwardedigain) Tending to be of a mild disposition.

Gwardedigainus, a. (gwardedigain) Of a mild, or placid disposition.

Gwardedior, sup. (gwarded) To be saving, or keeping safe; to be releasing, or delivering.

Gwardedoldeb, s. m. (gwardedawl) A state of safety.

Gwardedoli, v. a. (gwardedawl) To render salvable; to become redemptory.

Gwardedolrwydd, s. m. (gwardedawl) A state of being saved; salvable.

Gwardedogrwydd, s. m. (gwardedawg) A disposition to deliver or to save.

Duw, o'i wardedogrwydd, a'i gwardegys et o wng a elwir pen-zoma; ac yw hono rhyw bŵla o ddail.

God, out of his delivering disposition, clothed him with a garment called perizoma; and that is a sort of cloak of hairs. Breun. Lldd.

Gwardedred, s. c. (gwarded) A seeking of protection, a running for safety; refuge. a. Being under protection; ransomed.

Nifer a fuant yn anghyfyd

Uffern, oer wardedred,

Hyd pumawr byd,

Hyd pan ddillyngwys.

Crisi gathbedd.

Many there were in the confused course of hell, a cold refuge during the five periods of the world, until Christ lowered the ladder.

Talesin.

Yni mae gware gwardedred.

In there there is the exultation of the ransomed. Cynddelo.

Gwerthedd ddeuon Duw a'm gwarded;

Gwerthfawr briodawl r gware gwardedred.

The supremely divine one of God will deliver me; the precious sovereign of the dawn of the ransomed. Llywelyn Iard.

Gwarded, v. a. (gward) To afford protection, to save; to deliver, to release, to ransom.

Gwardedwr, s. m.—pl. gwardedwyr (gward—gwr)

A preserver, a saviour; a deliverer, a redeemer.

Gwardedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gward) A preserver, a saviour; a deliverer.

Gwardedd, s. m. (gwar) Placidness, gentleness.

Gwardeddawg, a. (gwardedd) Abounding with meekness, or mildness; benign.

Gwardeddawl, a. (gwardedd) Of a gentle, mild, or softening tendency; humanizing.

Gwardeddogl, v. a. (gwardeddawg) To render of a gentle nature; to become gentle or civilized.

Gwardeddogrwydd, s. m. (gwardeddawg) Benignity.

Gwardeddoldeb, s. m. (gwardeddawl) Gentleness.

Gwardeddoli, v. a. (gwardeddawl) To render of a gentle nature; to become of a mild quality.

Gwareiddiad, s. m. (gwareidd) A rendering, or becoming, docile; a humanizing.

Gwareiddlaw, v. a. (gwareidd) To render mild, or gentle; to humanize; to become mild.

Gwareiddawl, a. (gwareidd) Tending to make, or to become, docile; humanizing.

Gwareu, s. m.—pl. t. on (gware) A play.

Gwareu, v. a. (gware) To play; to act in games.

Gwareuad, s. m. (gwareu) A playing, a sporting; an acting in games, or exploits.

Gwareuawl, a. (gwareu) Playing, playful.

Gwareufrith, a. (gwareu—brith) Playfully variegated. *Gorwydd gwareufrith, a steed playfully spotted over.*

Gwareus, a. (gware) Sportive, or playful.

Gwareüs, a. (gwareu) Sportive, playful.

Gwareüwr, s. m.—pl. gwareüwyr (gwareu—gwr)

A player, an actor in games.

Gwareüydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwareu) A player.

Gwareür, s. m.—pl. gwareürwyr (gwareu—gwr)

A player, one who acts in games.

Gwareydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gware) A player.

Gwarffon, s. f.—pl. gwarffyn (gwar—ffon) A stroke with a stick over the back.

Gwarffoni, v. a. (gwarffon) To ply a stick over the back; to trounce with a staff.

Gwarffoniad, *s. m.* (gwarffon) A trouncing.
Gwarffoniaw, *v. a.* (gwarffon) To beat with a stick over the back.
Gwargaled, *a.* (gwâr—caled) Stiffnecked.
Gwargalediad, *s. m.* (gwargaled) A making stiff-necked, or stubborn; a becoming stiffnecked.
Gwargaledrwydd, *s. m.* (gwargaled) Stiffneckedness; stubbornness.
Gwargaledu, *v. a.* (gwargaled) To render stiff-necked; to become stubborn.
Gwargam, *a.* (gwâr—cam) Stooping in the shoulders; having a bend of the neck.
Gwargemi, *s. m.* (gwargam) A stoop in the shoulders; a twist or bend of the neck.
Gwarged, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (gwar—ced) A surplus, a relic, or remainder; orts, leavings.
Gwargrom, *a.* (*f.* of gwargrwm) Round-shouldered.
Gwargrwm, *a.* (gwar—crwm) Round-shouldered.
Gwargrwth, *s. m.—pl.* gwargrythan (gwâr—crwth) A hunch on the back. *a.* Hunchbacked.
Gwargrymawl, *a.* (gwargrwm) Tending to be round-shouldered.
Gwargrymedd, *s. m.* (gwargrwm) Stoopingness.
Gwargrymi, *s. m.* (gwargrwm) Stoopingness.
Gwargrymiad, *s. m.* (gwargrwm) A becoming round-shouldered.
Gwargrymu, *v. a.* (gwargrwm) To bend the upper part of the back forward; to become round-shouldered.
Gwariad, *s. m.* (gwar) A spending, or expending.
Gwariaw, *v. a.* (gwar) To spend, to expend.
Pan feli lawen fraid, pan frydai waed
Pan wyar wariad,
—Ni noddiad.
 When ravens should be joyous, when blood should hasten, when pore should issue out, he would give no refuge. *H. ab Owain.*
Pa huan y gweritech arian am yr hyn nid ydyw faru.
Why do you spend money for what is not bread. Isidiah xl. 2.
Gwariawl, *a.* (gwar) Spending, expending.
Gwariedid, *a.* (gwar) Being expended.
Gwarineb, *s. m.* (gwar) Gentleness; mildness.
Prif ragorioneth merch yw gwarineb, a mwyader, a serch.
 The chief excellence of a female is her gentleness, kindness, and love. *Barddas.*
Gwariwr, *s. m.—pl.* gwariwyr (gwariaw—gwr) One who lays out or expends.
Gwarllost, *s. f.—pl. t. an* (gwâr—llost) A bar, to which the bow is fixed, to keep it round the neck of the animal; also called *Gwarog*.
Gwarog, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwâr) A yoke; a bar to which the bow is fastened, which goes round the neck of cattle, in fastening them to the crib; also a stroke over the shoulders.
Gwarogaeth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwarawg) Subjection; homage; surrendry.
Tid rhyw gwarogaeth y sydd: cledron gwaomfwr, ac aswynwr, ac adfnewr.
 There are three kinds of *homages*, that of the refugee's pale, and the abject, and adjourner. *Welsh Laws.*
Gwarogaethawl, *a.* (gwarogaeth) Subject to homage, *homageable*.
Gwarogaethiad, *s. m.* (gwarogaeth) A yielding homage or submission.
Gwarogaethu, *v. a.* (gwarogaeth) To cause submission; to do homage.
Gwarogawi, *a.* (gwarawg) Tending to subjection.
Gwarogi, *v. a.* (gwarawg) To subjugate; to yield homage, or submission.
Gwarogiad, *s. m.* (gwarawg) A subjugating; a doing homage, or submission.
Gwarogwr, *s. m.—pl.* gwarogwyr (gwarawg—gwr) One who does homage.

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Gwarsang, *s. f.—pl. t. an* (gwâr—sang) A trampling upon the neck.
Gwarsangawl, *a.* (gwarsang) Neck-trampling.
Gwarsangiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwarsang) A trampling upon, a vanquishing.
Gwarsangu, *v. a.* (gwarsang) To trample upon.
Gwarsangwr, *s. m.—pl.* gwarsangwyr (gwarsang—gwr) A trampler upon.
Gwarsyth, *a.* (gwâr—syth) Stiffnecked; stubborn.
Gwarsythawl, *a.* (gwarsyth) Apt to be stubborn.
Gwarsythdra, *s. m.* (gwarsyth) Stiffneckedness.
Gwarsythiad, *s. m.* (gwarsyth) A rendering, or becoming, stiffnecked.
Gwarsythni, *s. m.* (gwarsyth) Stiffneckedness.
Gwart, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gward) That guards.
Gwartawl, *a.* (gwart) Guarding, fending.
Gwartiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwart) A guarding.
Gwartu, *v. a.* (gwart) To guard, or to defend.
Gwarth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwar) That is upon, or over; that forms a brow or ledge over; a shore; a covering; also reproach: scandal, dishonour; shame. *Dawed i warth, to come ashore. Sil.*

Fy marddir f'hi berth nid gwarth, nid gwan.

My bardic lore in the precinct is not a disgrace, is not feeble.
Cyaddew.

Bid wasted wraig o'! mynch warth.

From the frequency of her shame let a woman be brazen.

Adage.

Gwartha, *v. a.* (gwarth) To put or throw upon; to asperse, to scandalize.
Gwarthiad, *s. m.* (gwarth) A casting upon; a disparaging; opprobrium, contumely; injury.
Gwarthiawl, *a.* (gwartha) Tending to asperse, or to reproach; opprobrious.
Gwarthadwy, *a.* (gwarth) Reproachable.
Gwarthaed, *s. m.* (gwartha) Aspersing, infamy.

Hob gyngor y daetham i ddechreu ymladd â gwy'r Rhafala: rhaid yw f'n ymroglid rhag an dygw yddiw yn rhan gwylyddus o'r ymladd; canys o dygw yddiw, collid a gwarthiad a gafwa.

Without advice we have come to begin to fight with the men of Rome: we must guard against our falling into the disgraceful part of the fight; for if we shall so happen, we shall experience loss and infamy.
Gr. ab Artur.

Gwarthaf, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gwarth) The upper part, the summit; the surface. *Bod ar warthaf,* to be close upon, or hard by.

Samson—

E dynal yn oed uwawr,
Ed iya ar ei warthaf i lawr.

Samson, he is an instant pulled down his hall upon his back.
Bodo Ardrem.

Gwarthafawl, *a.* (gwarthaf) Relating to the top.
Gwarthafdy, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (gwarthaf—ty) A building that is upon, abutting, or leading to.

Pan y myno y brenin gerdd f'w gwardaw, oned y pencedd ddaa ganu yn modd Daw, ac y trydydd o benachau, yn y gwarthafdy.

When the king would have a song to listen to, let the chief of song recite two songs addressed to God, and the third to princes, in the antichamber.
Welsh Laws.

Gwarthafiad, *s. m.* (gwarthaf) A covering over; a riding.

Gwarthafi, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwarthaf) A stirrup.

Gwarthafiad, *s. m.* (gwarthafi) A stirruping.

Gwarthafu, *v. a.* (gwarthaf) To stirrup.

Gwarthafu, *v. a.* (gwarthaf) To cover over; to be upon; to ride.

Gwarthair, *s. m.—pl.* gwartheiriau (gwarth—gair) A word of reproach.

Gwarthal, *s. m.* (gwar—tal) What is given in exchanging, or bartering, things, that they may be equal in value; what is given to boot.

Ni chynghain gwarthal gan ddewis.

A settled thing does not accord with choice.

Adage.

U

Gwarthan, s. f. (gwarth) A covert, a shelter.

Bem ybwng yn aben,
Bum gwydd y'ngwarthan.

I have been sponge in the fire, I have been wood in the covert.
Taliesin.

Gwarthân, v. a. (gwarth) To throw upon; to reflect upon; to disparage, to disgrace, to decry.

Gwarthawl, a. (gwarth) Being placed over, or upon; aspersing, reproaching.

Gwarthawr, s. m.—pl. gwarthorion (gwarth) A quadrat; a quadrature.

Gwarthedig, a. (gwarth) Degraded, disgraced.

Gwarthedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (gwarthedig) The act of reproaching, or scandalizing.

Gwarthedigaw, v. a. (gwarthedig) To render reproachful; to become shameful.

Gwarthedigawl, a. (gwarthedig) Tending to make, or to become, opprobrious.

Gwarthedd, s. m. (gwarth) Reproachfulness.

Gwartheg, s. pl. aggr. (gwarth) That serves to cover, or to make equivalent; a medium of exchange, or traffick; and cattle being that medium, amongst the Britons, the term came to imply the animals themselves in the aggregate.

El wartheg oedd—
Mili fryn amlwyr i ffon,
Tefruli o ddeuts Armoen.

His cattle were a thousand variegating the hill above, and three thousand round Saint Garmon.
L. O. Colli.

Gwarthegawg, a. (gwartheg) Having an equivalence, or indemnity; abounding with cattle.

Cyd deuth, nid seith ya warthegawg—
Ni yn Eryri yn rheidawg
Ni thores ei lawr a fu preiddiawg.

Though he came, he did not go enriched with booty: we in Eryri being arrayed, no interruption was given to the pasturing of such as tended the herds.
Meilyr.

Gwarthegawl, a. (gwartheg) Serving to cover, or to render equivalent.

Gwarthegiad, s. m. (gwartheg) A settling or equalizing a value; a trafficking.

Gwarthegu, v. a. (gwartheg) To lay upon; to equalize transactions of dealing; to traffick.

Gwartheyydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwartheg) A chapman, a dealer in cattle.

Edwya warth gwartheyydd;
Gwerth gwyl a neydd;
Ar a dylio dragwarth a'i deubydd.

He is acquainted with the reproach of the chapman; the price of the bauble he will refuse; such as is past shame will obtain it.
Llywarch Hen.

Cynan a Cadwaladr, esdr yn llywydd;
Edmycaur hyd frawd, frawd a'n deubydd;
Dau unben dengyn, dwys en cysyl;
Dau a oesgyn Saxon o blaid Dofydd;
Dau hael; dau gedawl gwlad wartheyydd.

Cynan and Cadwaladr, mighty in the battle, they will be honoured to the day of doom, fortune will attend them; two tenacious chiefs, profound their counsel; two that will overcome the Saxons by the aid of the Lord; two generous ones; two treasurers of a country of the merchant.
Taliesin.

Gwarthairiad, s. m. (gwarthair) A using reproachful language; a libelling.

Gwarthairiaw, v. a. (gwarthair) To use reproachful words; to scandalize, to libel.

Gwarthairiawg, a. (gwarthair) Using reproachful words; opprobrious.

Gwarther, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwarth) That is used to be upon, or riding; a cavalier.

Gwaw hynwn yawn, ysgwyd amdril,
Gwarther-fab Madawg arhwng erfil.

A spear ready to be broken, a shield battered round, with them the cavalier son of Madawg used to be armed.
Cynlleid, m. Cadwallon.

Gwarthfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwarth—ma) The private part, or privy.

Gwarthfael, s. f. (gwarth—mael) Gain, or advantage of reproach; mean advantage.

Eryr cad, gwarthodad gwarthodad,
Eichwya graid, eichwyl archadad.

The eagle of battle, the rejecter of a mean advantage, the vehement bulwark lifting up the positioners.
Cynlleid, t. O. Cynlleid.

Gwarthflawdd, s. f.—pl. gwarthfloddan (gwarth flawdd) The tumult of the shore, or surf; the activity, or briskness, of calumny.

Gwarthfoedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwarth—bloedd) A cry of reproach; opprobrium.

Gwarthfor, s. m. (gwarth—mor) The covering sea, the sea that beats upon the shore, the surf.
adv. Over, upon, or along the sea.

Dyddoent gwarthfor.

They would come by sea.

Taliesin.

Gwarthfre, s. f.—pl. t. on (gwarth—bre) An over-topping hill; an abutting hill.

Gwarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gwarth) A putting upon, or covering; aspersion.

Gwarthiant, s. m. (gwarth) Aspersion, calumny.

Gwarthiawn, a. (gwarth) Infamous; reproachful.

Gwarthile, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwarth—lle) The privacy.

Gwarthilef, s. m. (gwarth—llef) A cry of reproach.
a. Opprobrious, contumelious.

Ni he warthilef oedd cynfarfarch.
O ben Taliesin.

Void of calumny has been the song devoted to Cythir from the mouth of Taliesin.
Cynlleid.

Gwarthlonedd, s. m. (gwarthlawn) Reproachfulness; infamouslyness.

Gwarthol, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gwarth) A stirrup.

Gwarthred, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwarth—rhed) Reproach, disgrace.

Gwarthredus, a. (gwarthred) Reproachful.

Ymgennaw yw dywedid ge truan gwarthredus o nabes wrth wrd.
Scolding is the speaking of reproachful words by any body to another.
Welsh Law.

Gwarthrudd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (gwarth—grudd) Ignominy, disgrace, opprobrium, shame; reproach, disparagement, contumely.

O ddifryd Gwynddyd rhag gwnder;
O warthradd gwrthrya Gwyn Gwarther—
Ef molar.

From defending Gwynddyd against feebleness; from the shame of the opposition of Gwyn Gwarther, he will be praised.
Cynlleid, m. O. Gwynddyd.

Gwarthruddadwy, a. (gwarthrudd) Liable to opprobrium, or disgrace; reproachable.

Gwarthruddedig, a. (gwarthrudd) Scandalized.

Gwarthruddiad, s. m. (gwarthrudd) A rendering ignominious; a reproaching.

Gwarthruddiaeth, s. m. (gwarthrudd) The act of shaming, or disparaging.

Gwarthruddiaw, v. a. (gwarthrudd) To disgrace, to shame, to disparage, to reproach.

Gwarthruddiawg, a. (gwarthrudd) Reproachful.

Gwarthruddiawr, a. (gwarthrudd) Ignominious.

Gwarthruddiwr, s. m.—pl. gwarthruddiawr (gwarthrudd—gwr) One who disgraces.

Gwarthruddus, a. (gwarthrudd) Ignominious.

Gwarthu, v. a. (gwarth) To cover, or throw upon; to asperse; to scandalize.

Gwarthas, a. (gwarth) Aspersive; shameful.

Gwarthasrwydd, s. m. (gwarthas) Shamefulness.

Gwaru, v. a. (gwar) To render gentle, or mild.

Mil-feidd mawrfrydig ryddafonnes Dwr,
Dyr i'm wyl a'n gwaru.

A thousand high-minded birds God heretofore has sent, the art a person for me who has made them docile.
L. P. Meir.

Gwarwch, s. m. (gwar) Gentleness, mildness.

Gwarweinaw, v. a. (gwar—gweinaw) To assume a gentle carriage; to behave gently.

Gwarweiniawg, a. (gwar—gweiniawg) Of a gentle, or mild demeanour.

Deisyne
Pub pump, pob pedwar yn wariawg.
They came by fives and by fours of gentle demeanour.

Gwarwg, s. m.—pl. gwarygau (gwar) A stoop.

Y gwr cul t'r gwarwg hys,
A glawodd ar gaeon.
The slender man with the aged stoop died upon a seat.
Rale, ab Rhys Brydydd.

Gwarwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwar) That makes mild; that soothes, or pleases.

M'm gogwa gwarwy, m'm gogwy gordderch.
No pleasure allures me, no mistress visits me. *Myrdin.*

Gwarwyfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwarwy—ma) Pleasure, delight.

Deryn fflam y daran fflwch
Deg warwyfa'n digrifwch.
The abrupt thunder's dart of flame took away the pleasure of our amusement.
D. ab Gwilym.

Gwary, s. m.—pl. t. an (gwar) The bow of a yoke.

A gwr yr llaen cwrdd ei wariaw.
He that loves the yoke let him love his bows. *Adage.*

Gwas, s. m.—pl. gweision (gwa—as) That is of smooth or even quality, a smooth plat; a youth, a lad, a young man; a page; a servant; *Gwas gwyck*, a hero, a valiant youth; *gwyr a gweision*, men and youths, or men of all ages; *da'ngwas i*, that's my good fellow.—*Gwas y dryw*, *sydwir*, or *penlwyn*, the timonise; *gwas y seiri*, jackniccol; *gwas y gog*, *gwicell y gog*, *gwigyn y gog*, and *cethydd cog*, a little bird that follows the cuckoo, and in whose nest she lays her egg; *gwas y neidr*, and *gwael neidr*, the adder-bolt, or dragon-fly.

Am gwyrp hen chweddin gwen gwas.
At the standing of the aged the smile of the youth is apt to break out.
Adage.

Gwas ystafell a ddwy waliau ar y breiniau yn wastad, eithr y tair gwyl arbennig.
The page of the chamber should wait upon the king continually except on the three principal festivals.
Welsh Laws.

Gwasneith, s. m. (gwas) Attendance, service.
Gwasidd, a. (gwas) Belonging to a servant.
Gwasan, s. c. dim. (gwas) A youth; a page.
Gwasaneith, s. m. (gwasan) Attendance, service.
Gwasaneithawl, a. (gwasaneith) Ministering.
Gwasaneithddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwasaneith—dyn) A man-servant.

Gwasaneithgar, a. (gwasaneith) Serviceable.
Gwasaneithgarwch, s. m. (gwasaneithgar) Serviceableness; conduciveness.
Gwasaneithiad, s. m. (gwasaneith) A serving, a ministering; a conducting.
Gwasant, s. m. (gwas) A ministration.

Dibarch gladda a gwasant.
An irreverent burial and ministering.
Taliesin.
Gwasaneithnyn, s. c.—pl. t. ion (gwasaneith—dyn) A person who is a servant.

Cae gwasaneithnyn heb ofn.
Oblivious is a servant void of fear.
Adage.
Gwasaneithu, v. a. (gwasaneith) To serve, to do service; to be of service; to minister.

Cae ni bo ganddo a'i gwasaneithu, ac m'i gwasaneithu ei hun.
Oblivious is he who has no one to serve him, and serves not himself.
Adage.

E wneith i'r wasaneithu
Y dydd, a fydd, ac i'r.
He made to serve him that he, that will be, and that has been.
Rhys Iorwerth.

Gwasaneithwr, s. m.—pl. gwasaneithwyr (gwasaneith—gwr) A server; a minister.

Gwasaneithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwasaneith) A server; a minister.

Gwasaneithyddes, s. f.—pl. t. an (gwasaneithydd) A female servant.

Gwasarn, s. m.—pl. t. an (gwa—arn) What is strewn on the ground, or that is trodden upon; straw laid under any thing; litter; booty.

Gwasarn o dyn, straw laid on a kiln, under the grain that is to be dried.

Niyir y gwir o'i garn;
Nid a'n dan ei wasarn.
The truth will not be driven itself stem; it will not go to chaff beneath its straw.
Lewis Mon.

Gwasarnawl, a. (gwasarn) Strewn as a litter.

Gwasarniad, s. m. (gwasarn) A strewn on the ground; a treading under feet; a littering.

Gwasarnu, v. a. (gwasarn) To strew on the ground, to tread under feet; to litter, to lay a litter.

Gwasarnwr, s. m.—pl. gwasarnwyr (gwasarn—gwr) One who strews, or lays as litter; one who treads under foot.

Gwasau, v. a. (gwas) To minister, to serve; to humble; to become humble.

Bwyf unfod woad wasau,
O weision wasaneithu;
A'm dyfynau llaw, y dyfynau
Ar ei sawdd.

May I be contented and placed to be humble, in serving of servants; may God summon me, when he summons humen to his protection.
Elidr Sain.

Gwasawd, s. m. (gwas) The disposition of a cow to take the bull. **a.** Being in such a state. *Buwck wasawd*, a tufty cow. It is also called *Terfenydd*.

Gwasawg, a. (gwas) Being serving, or ministering. **s. m.** A servant.

Mi ni'm o'r Gwenddydd, ac ni'm hannerch;
Wyl cas gan wasawg gwasaf Rhydderch.

Me Gwenddydd does not love, and she will not greet me; I am hated by the minister of the authority of Rhydderch.
Myrdin.

Gwasawl, a. (gwas) Ministering, serving.
Gwasaidrwydd, s. m. (gwasaid) A state of ministering, serviceableness.

Gwasel, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwa—sel) A glance, a view, or sight, as that taken in shooting.

Gwasenthawl, a. (gwasaneith) Ministering.

Gwasenthgar, a. (gwasaneith) Serviceable.

Gwasenthriad, s. m. (gwasaneith) A ministering.

Gwasenthryn, s. c.—pl. t. ion (gwasaneith—dyn) A ministering person; a servant.

Gwasenthru, v. a. (gwasaneith) To minister.

Gwasg, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwa) A pressure, a squeeze; a compression; a press; the waist, of where the girle is tied. *Gwasg caws*, a cheese press.

Ei wng oedd, o'i wasg eiddil,
O bodan fan-gungau di;
A'i gasul debygynt
O eogyl gwrd feniyl gwyt.

His robe, from his slender waist, was of a thousand tiny branching flowers; and his mantle they compared as of the slugs of the ardent flapping wind.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r Ffronfrith.

Gwasgar, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwasg—ar) A scattering, or dispersion. **a.** Scattered, dispersed.

Glas feru heyrn hwasant,
Glas lafar gwasgar gwlgasant.

Blue blades of steel they strewed, blue armour scattered they did put on.
Cynddelw.

Gwasgaradwy, a. (gwasgar) Dissipatable.

Gwasgarawd, s. m. (gwasgar) Dispersion.

Gwasgarawd a'f, braiat uchaf bri;
Gwasgarawd cyrd llyrd o farddon.

The scattering of riches, the highest degree of honour; and the refuge of song to a myriad of bards.
Gr. ab M. ab Dyfdd.

Gwasgarawg, a. (gwasgar) Being scattered about.

*Gwr fu Llywelyn ger leryfa Taf,
Gwawr cyhoedd wisgoedd wasgaraf.*

*A man was Llywelyn on the confines of the Taf, the splendour
of public liveries most scattered.* *Bloddyn Fardd.*

Gwasgarawl, a. (gwasgar) Dispersive, scattering.

Gwasgarawr, v. a. (gwasgar) To scatter about.

Berthidan rhias rhy wasgarawr.

Princely jewels he will scatter most profusely. *Ll. P. Mech.*

Gwasgaredig, a. (gwasgar) Scattered, dispersed.

Gwasgaredigion, scattered ones.

Gwasgaredigaeth, s. m. — pl. t. au (gwasgaredig)

A being scattered; dispersion.

Gwasgaredigawl, a. (gwasgaredig) Dispersive.

Gwasgaredigrwydd, s. m. (gwasgaredig) Dispersedness, diffuseness.

Gwasgaredd, s. m. (gwasgar) Dispersedness.

Gwasgarfa, s. f. — pl. t. oedd (gwasgar) A scene of scattering; dispersion.

Gwasgargerdd, s. f. (gwasgar—cerdd) A song of scattering; a song of prediction.

*Gorchyssa gosgorodd gwasgawd calchdoed,
Gwasgargerdd gwisgoeth.*

*A retinue will celebrate the shelter of enamelled covering, a
dispersing song of habillment.* *Cynddew, i O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Gwasgariad, s. m. (gwasgar) A scattering, a dispersing, or strewing about.

Gwasgaroldeb, s. m. (gwasgar) Dispersedness.

Gwasgarolrwydd, s. m. (gwasgar) Dispersedness.

Gwasgaru, v. a. (gwasgar) To scatter, to disperse.

*Gorwyn bhaen derw, chwerau brig on;
Rag lwyaid gwasgerid tŷn;
Pbyr twyll: pell ddi i'm calon.*

*Glistening the tops of the oaks, harsh the branches of the ash,
before the ducks the wave is made to disperse: audacious is de-
ceit: deep in my heart is care.* *Llywarch Hen.*

Gwasgarwr, s. m. — pl. gwasgarwyr (gwasgar—gwr)

A scatterer, a disperser.

Gwasgawd, s. f. — pl. gwasgodion (gwa—yagawd)

A shelter, or shade; a covert; a waistcoat;

Gwasgawd lythyr, a term in grammar, for two

consonants together, one sheltering the other.

Gwasgawl, a. (gwasg) Pressing, or squeezing.

Gwasgedig, a. (gwasg) Pressed, compressed.

Gwasgedigaeth, s. m. (gwasgedig) A presson.

Gwasgfa, s. f. — pl. gwasgfeydd (gwasg) A pressure; a depression; a fainting fit. *Gwasgfäon angen, the pangs of death.*

Gwasgfwrd, s. m. — pl. gwasgfyrdan (gwasg—bwrdd) A pressing board; a platen.

Gwasgiad, s. m. — pl. t. au (gwasg) A pressing.

Gwasgodawg, a. (gwasgawd) Affording shelter.

Gwasgodawl, a. (gwasgawd) Sheltering, shading.

Gwasgodfa, s. f. — pl. t. on (gwasgawd) A bower.

Gwasgodellig, a. (gwasgawd) Sheltered, shaded.

Gwasgodli, v. a. (gwasgawd) To shelter, to cover with a shade, to overshadow.

Gwasgodiad, s. m. (gwasgawd) A sheltering.

Gwasgodle, s. m. — pl. t. oedd (gwasgawd—lle) A sheltered place.

Gwasgodlen, s. f. — pl. t. i (gwasgawd—llen) A sheltering veil.

Gwasgawdlwyn, s. m. — pl. t. i (gwasgawd—llwyn) A sheltering grove.

Gwasgodwydd, s. m. (gwasgawd—gwydd) A sheltering wood; a bower, or arbour.

*Pob pren a bhaner yn wasgodwydd 24 a dal i'w berchenawg;
nac yn agardas, nac yn agwastawd i'w dy y plano.*

*Every tree that shall be planted as a sheltering bower 24 pence
in, its value to its owner; whether in gardens, or whether as a shelter
to his house he shall plant it.* *Welsh Laws.*

Gwasgotty, s. m. — pl. t. au (gwasgawd—ty) A hovel, an outhouse.

Gwasgrwym, s. m. — pl. t. au (gwasg—rhwym) A bandage, a girdle.

Gwasgrwymyn, s. m. — pl. t. au (gwasg—rhwymyn) A band round the waist, a girdle.

Gwasgu, v. a. (gwasg) To press, to squeeze.

Gwasgwyn, s. m. — pl. gwasgwyn (gwa—yagwyn)

A gentle rising; a smooth hill; the hinder thigh of a horse, or a gascoin; also a managed horse, or steed; the country of Gascony.

Gwasgwyn genymdaith, a retinue of steeds.

*Hin-falch dynahor boen-fwyn,
Yn wych ymlwyrch am lwyd,
Gwasg-wydd yw del a gwasgwyn.*

*Kindly-smiling season of fine weather, gaily it glitters round
the grove and green-robed are the dale and gently swelling hill.* *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwasgwynes, s. f. — pl. t. au (gwasgwyn) That rises, or swells gently; an epithet for a trained mare.

Gwasgwynes y walg gamwi.

The gently-swelling one with the alert body. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r lleng.*

Gwasgwynfarch, s. m. — pl. gwasgwynfeirch (gwasgwyn—march) A managed horse, or steed.

Gwasgwynfeirch, goswirch, goswithr.

Gently pacing steeds slightly increased, slightly treading. *Ll. P. Mech.*

Gwasodi, v. n. (gwasawd) To become wanting the bull, to become tuffy.

Gwasodiad, s. m. (gwasawd) A becoming tuffy.

Gwasodrwydd, s. m. (gwasawd) Tuffiness, or the want of a bull by a cow.

Gwast, s. m. — pl. t. au (gwas) A spread, a plat.

Gwastad, s. m. — pl. t. oedd (gwastad) That is even, smooth, steady, or continued; a plane, or level; a plain.

Rhetid maeu yn i gaffo wastad.

Let the stone roll until it gets a level. *Adage.*

Ni cheffir gwastad i bel.

No level will be got for a bail. *Adage.*

Gwastad, a. (gwast) Even, smooth, level; steady; continued; constant; demure. *Mae o'n lladd arni yn wastad, he is running her down continually; Yn wastad teg, continually.*

Bid wastad gwaig ni erchir.

Let the woman who is never asked appear coquettish. *Likened.*

Angen y ghydded wastad yw ban wythall, a hyd y penall o bedwar i anarwymbeg o fannu.

The essential of the smooth co-extension is a verge of eight of fables, and the length of the stanza from four to sixteen verses. *Barddon.*

Gwastadawl, a. (gwastad) Of an even tendency; continued, constant, uniform.

Gwastadedd, s. m. (gwastad) Evenness, continuity, a level, or plain country.

Gwastadfa, s. f. (gwastad) A level space, a level.

Gwastadfan, s. f. — pl. t. au (gwastad—man) A level place, a level.

Gwastadfod, s. f. (gwastad—bod) A constant habitation; an even, or constant state.

Gwastadiad, s. m. (gwastad) A levelling, a making even or smooth.

Gwastadle, s. m. — pl. t. oedd (gwastad—lle) A level place, a plain.

Gwastadoldeb, s. m. (gwastadawl) Evenness; continuity; perennity.

Gwastadolrwydd, s. m. (gwastadawl) Levelness.

Gwastadrwydd, s. m. (gwastad) Evenness; continuity; constancy.

*Cadwys cyfion, cyfrydd yn rhoddli
Cwl wael wrastawyl.*

The blinding chase of contemporary debate, habitually free in giving costly entertainments of consistency.

Cynadelfu, i Wenwynnau.

- Gwastadu, v. a. (gwastad)** To make level.
Gwastata, v. a. (gwastad) To make even; to become even; to become quiet, or tranquil.
Gwastathad, s. m. (gwastata) A making even.
Gwastatawl, a. (gwastata) Tending to make even; tranquillizing.
Gwastatah, v. a. (gwastata) To make even, plain, or level; to smooth; to continue; to rest.
Gwastatawr, s. m.—pl. gwastatawyr (gwastata—gwr) One who makes even; a calmer.
Gwastatēydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwastata) One who makes even; one who calms.
Gwastata, v. a. (gwastad) To make even; to still, to become still, or tranquil.
Gwastraff, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwa—ystraff) Prodigality; waste; lavish expenditure.
Gwastraffawl, a. (gwastraff) Squandering.
Gwastraffedd, s. m. (gwastraff) Prodigality.
Gwastraffiad, s. m. (gwastraff) A squandering.
Gwastraffu, v. a. (gwastraff) To squander.
Gwastraffwr, s. m.—pl. gwastraffwyr (gwastraff—gwr) A prodigal, or wasteful man.
Gwastrawd, s. m.—pl. gwastradion (gwas—trawd) A groom of the stable, or equerry. *Gwastradion q'wyn, the grooms of the reign.*
Gwastrawd a'fryn a dēlyl ddal gwastraff y becaln pan cegyno, a phan ddēlygno, a dēlyl ei larch i'r llyth.
The groom of the reign is obliged to hold the stirrup of the king when he mounts, and when he dismounts, and take his horse to his lodging. *Welsh Lems.*
Gwastrin, s.—pl. t. ion (gwas—trin) Servitude.
Gwastriniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwastrin) A performing the duty of a servant.
Gwastriniaw, v. a. (gwastrin) To minister.
Gwastradawl, a. (gwastrawd) Relating to a groom.
Gwastrodedd, s. m. (gwastrawd) A groom's office.
Gwastrodi, v. a. (gwastrawd) To serve as groom.
Gwastrodiad, s. m. (gwastrawd) A serving as a groom, or page.
Gwastrodyn, s. m. dim. (gwastrawd) A page.
Gwas, v. a. (gwas) To reduce to the state of a servant; to make as a slave.
Gwatwar, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwad—gwar) A mockery, derision, or jest; scorn, contempt.
Ar watwar cynnar y cad.
We was early found in mockery. *D. ab Gwilym.*
Gwatwar, v. a. (gwad—gwar) To mock, to deride, to make a jest of; to laugh, to scorn.
Gwatwar y dydd am walth nos.
To scoff the day for the work of the night. *Adage.*
Gwatwarawl, a. (gwatwar) Sarcastic, ironical.
Gwatwardig, a. (gwatwar) Derided, contemned.
Gwatwardigaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwatwardig) The act of deriding, or mocking; derision.
Nid am dydd helio heb gofio buddysgoliaeth y Prydeiniaid, a foddigaeth Iwl Caezar, a hynny gan ei watwardigaeth.
No person was wont to pass without remembering the victory of the Britons, and the retreat of Julius Caesar, and that with the deriding of him. *Gr. ab Arthur.*
Gwatwareg, s. f. (gwatwar) Irony, sarcasm.
Gwatwarawl, s. f. (gwatwar—mawl) Satirical praise; irony.
Gwatwargar, a. (gwatwar) Derisive; flouting.
Gwatwargerd, s. f. (gwatwar—cerdd) Irony.
Gwatwariad, s. m. (gwatwar) A mocking, a playing upon, a jesting; a scoffing; derision.
Gwatwars, v. a. (gwatwar) To mock; to scoff.

Gwatwaras, a. (gwatwar) Mocking; sarcastic.
Gwatwarusrwydd, s. m. (gwatwarus) Sarcasticalness.

Gwatwarwr, s. m.—pl. gwatwarwyr (gwatwar—gwr) A mocker, a scoffer; a satirist.
Gwatwarydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwatwar) Satirist.
Gwathred, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwa—tred) Intent or purport, design.

Gwathred y llyfr hwn—y ddiwyb ydychi, ac yr aithaw yn ateb.

The purport of this book—the disciple asking, and the master answering. *Euclidarius.*

Gwau, s. m.—pl. gweuoedd (gwa) A weaving, a knitting; a web.

Gwan, v. a. (gwa) To weave; to knit. *Mal y mae y dynion yn gwan tricy eu gilydd, how the people are running through one another. Coll. Gwan hosanan, to knit stockings.*

Gwaudd, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwa—udd) A daughter in law, or a son's wife.

Ni ddaw cof i chwagr ei bod yn waidd.

It will not occur to the step-mother that she has been a daughter-in-law. *Adage.*

Gwawch, s. f. (gwa—wch) A loud scream, or cry; a sea bird so called.

Gwawd, s. m. (gw—awd) A song of praise, a panegyric, or encomium; praise; also irony, sarcasm, or mockery.

Tyfed hi' ar bob tafawd

Annerchion guychlon, a gwawd.

To thee from every tongue may spring their gratulations and praise. *Myweli Ardram, i fferch.*

O Ddew! —

Capel it', a dadganaf wawd

O fawli fy mhawdwydwydd.

O God! I will sing to thee, and I will recite an encomium from the praise of a faithful tongue. *Edm. Fryd.*

Gwawdawl, s. m. (gwawd) The act of praising.

Gwawdeb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gwawd) An encomiastic.

Gwawdebu, v. a. (gwawdeb) To compose an encomiastic, or panegyric.

Gwawdfeith, s. m. (gwawd—maeth) Nurture of praise. *a. Praise-nurtured.*

Gwawdferw, s. m. (gwawd—berw) Ebullition of praise. *a. Effervescent with praise.*

Gwawdgan, s. f. (gwawd—can) An encomiastic song, or panegyric.

Mai gwawdgan Afan, ufyddfyd fferchllawn

O gol Cadwallawn brein-dawne bryd.

Like the panegyric of Afan, of gentle mind and fruitful, in memory of Cadwallon, of royal-gifted countenance. *G. Iddo, a Arfon, m. Syr G. Lloyd.*

Gwawdgar, a. (gwawd) Fond of praise; also sarcastic, or apt to jeer.

Gwawdiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwawd) A bestowing encomium; also a jeering.

Gwawdlaw, v. a. (gwawd) To bestow encomium; also to jeer, or to use sarcasm.

Gwawdiawl, a. (gwawd) Encomiastical.

Gwawdodyn, s. m. (gwawdawl) An encomiastic.

Gwawdodyn hir, and gwawdodyn byr, the long encomiastic and the short encomiastic, are metres in the Welsh prosody.

Gwawdus, a. (gwawd) Encomiastic, panegyric.

Gwawdwr, s. m.—pl. grawdwr (gwawd—gwr) A man who makes an encomium.

Gwawdwyn, s. m. (gwawd—gwyn) A passion for praise. *a. Ambitious of fame.*

Ymef a'i herly, ariwy guthan dyn,

Llywelyn gwawdwyn, gwan

Gwyr.

He that will pursue her, a prelude to a severe conflict, is Llywelyn, ardent after praise, that rouse men through.

Llyworch Llwyth.

Gwawdydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwawd) An encomiast, a panegyrist.

A goldw Daw, modd gwawdydd
Da goel fodd, dingo fydd.

What God keeps, says an encomiast in a manner worthy of credit, will be safe.

H. D. ab Iwan.

Gwawl, s. m. (gwa—awl) Light; radiancy.

Llys glwys baradwys—
Lla mawr llych gwych y gwawl
Hyfryddedd ein Naf rhadau.

The hallowed court of paradise, where there is glorious the reflection of the light of the happy countenance of our gracious Lord.

Perch. Ewan Evans.

Gwawl, s. f. (gwa—wl) A wall, a rampart.

Gorag Seferus gwaith cais,
Yn draws dros frys Frydain;
Rhag gweru gythrawl gwawl fain.

Severus formed a fair structure, across over the Isle of Britain: against a forward through a wall of stones.

Gwawldde, s. m. (gwawl—de) Phosphorous.

Gwawlddeain, a. (gwawl—de) Phosphoric.

Gwawn, s. m. aggr. (gwa—awn) A quick darting of rays; the gossamer.

Gwenllan gwawn y lleuad.

Gwenllan like the rays of the moon.

Ian. Lleuadde.

Gwawr dydd Meirionydd mawr anawdd ym awy,
Gwybwydwyd nys cyn daddawdd;
Gwyd a gofai o'm iais-wed,
Gwawr llw, och, hoddw o'i chawdd!

The dawn of the day of Meirionydd, a great severity to my passion with the fair visage of the snow before it melts; mischief and anxiety has she given me; she of gossamer hue, woe me this day from her cruelty.

Ian. ab y Cyrys.

E bery ei glod—
Tra fo haul arall, ac yn cwyn gwawn;
Tra fo yr eglawn yn llawn llywys.

His fame will last whilst the glorious sun shall be, and the gossamer of glittering white; whilst the ocean is in full flow.

L. U. Colth.

Gwawr, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwa—awr) A breaking out of light; that radiates; the dawn, the aurora, the break of day; a hue; or cast; also a hero. **Gwawr felen**, a yellowish hue; **gwawr angen**, a lightening before death.

Gloyst enyll gwawr
Zagoryst yn wacwawr.

They tinged with blue the wings of the dawn when they sent the unseen messengers of pain.

Taliesin.

Mawr yw cost gwawr, myn delw Garon!
Ac nid mawr yw cost gwawr gwiro.

Great is the hero's expense by Caron's image! But not great the cost of the innocent hero.

L. U. Colth.

Gwawraidd, a. (gwawr) Like the dawn; dawning.

Gwawriad, s. m. (gwawr) A dawning, a breaking out of light, a glimmering.

Gwawriaw, v. a. (gwawr) To dawn, to begin to brighten; to glimmer.

Gwaws, s. m. (aws) Ruth, tenderness, pity.

Gwb, s. m. (wb) A moan, a doleful cry.

Gwd, s. m. (gw) A twist, a wind, or turn.

Gwden, s. f.—pl. t. i (gwd) A withe; a coil, a ring. **Gwdyn car**, drag widen, used as substitutes for iron links: **Gwden y coed**, **cloffrwyd y moci**, the great bindweed.

Anhawdd gwahawdd gwynt y'ngwden.

It is difficult to invite the wind into a ring.

Ll. P. Mech.

Gwdenawl, a. (gwden) In the form of a withe. **Gwdeniad, s. m. (gwden)** A withing, a forming into a withe; a binding with a withe.

Gwdeu, v. a. (gwden) To form into a withe; to fasten with a withe.

Gwdd, s. m. (gw) That twists or turns round.

Gwddi, s. m.—pl. t. od (gwdd) A hedging bill.

Gwddw, s. m. (gwdd) The neck, the crag.

Ei wddw eilwath oedd olwyn.

His neck again was like a wheel.

T. Alod, i farch.

Gwddw, s. m.—pl. gyddhu (gwddw) The neck, the crag. **Gwddw grys**, the common heron.

Awydd a dyr ei wddw.

Ambition will break his neck.

Adapt.

Gwddwg, s. m.—pl. gyddygan (gwdd) A neck.

Gwddwgen, s. f. (gwddwg) A neck cloth, a cravat.

Gwddor, s. f.—pl. t. i (gwdd) A wooden bridge, or boards laid across a rivulet.

Gwe, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gw) What is drawn, or sent out; web, a web of cloth. **Gwe copyn**, a cobweb; **gwe felen**, lesser yellow trefoil.

Gwe, a prefix in composition (gw) It has an inceptive import, or denotes a beginning, and a tendency.

Gwëad, s. m. (gwe) A weaving; a knitting.

Gwëadur, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwëad) A weaver.

Gwëawd, s. m. (gwe) A weaving; a knitting.

Gwëawdr, s. m.—pl. gwëodron (gwëawd) A weaver. **Gwëawdr copyn**, a spider.

Gwëawl, a. (gwe) Relating to weaving; textile.

Gweb, s. f. (gw—eb) A phiz; a smirk; a smack of the lips.

—Eidd

A gwen web, lawen heb id.

Eidd with a fair countenance, merry and free from anger.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gwecry, a. (gwegr) Vapid feeble, weak, flimsy.

A phawb a honn fal ben-wing wecry.

And every one will grow old like an ancient flimsy garment.

Dafydd Idd.

Ond yr Argwydd a ddellid y ty, ofer fydd llawer ei ddellidwy?

If the Lord doth not build the house, vain is the labour of the builders and feeble.

Dafydd Idd.

Gwech, a. (f. of gwyech) Brave; fine, gay. **Y gwas gwech-don**, the bold-voiced fellow.

Gwed, s. m. (gw—ed) An utterance, a saying.

Gwedawl, a. (gwed) Relating to speech; speaking.

Gwedi, prep. (gwed) After, later than. **Gwedi gwaith**, after work. **adv.** After, when, after the time that; afterwards. **Gwedi iddo reddi**, after he had given; **gwedi ateb o honi**, when she had answered; **a ddoi di yno wedi?** wilt thou come there afterwards? **wedi derfod**, having finished.

Bedd mab Osfran y'Nghamlan,
Gwedi llawer cyflawn,
Bedd Bedwyr yn Aik Tryfan.

The grave of the son of Osfran in Camlan, after many a slaughter; the grave of Bedwyr in the cliff of Tryfan.

Engl. Beddau Mynydd.

Gwediad, s. m. (gwed) A speaking or saying.

Gwedn, a. (f. of gwydn) Temacious, tough.

Gwedresi, s. f. (gwe—tresi) A lizard.

Gwedwr, s. m.—pl. gwedwyr (gwed—gwr) A speaker; one who says, or speaks.

Gwedwat, s. m. (gwed—gwst) A silent and listening disposition. **Dyfed.**

Gwedy, prep. (gwed) After. **adv.** After, when, afterwards. The same as **Gwedi**.

Gwedyd, s. m. (gwed) A saying, a speaking.

Tri cheiwydd y dydd: cheiwydd gwedyd, cheiwydd tw, a cheiwydd ymdwyn, e phob un a bar credu na's dydd.

There are three falsehoods: falsehood of speaking, falsehood of silence, and a falsehood of conduct, and every one will mislead himself that should not be.

Barddon.

Gwedyd, v. a. (gwed) To say, or to speak. **Ni wedai air**, he would not say a word.

Yr awen o ddialw—yw yr awen a wed gelydd mewn cordd, ac a fwyia bechodau a gwyddia.

The muse from the devil is the muse that speaks falsehood in a song, and multiplies sins and vices.

Barddon.

Gweddydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwed) A speaker.

Gwedd, s. f. (gwe—edd) General connexion, contour, form, order; shape; fashion; the look,

or aspect; complexion; a team; a yoke. *Drwg yw y wedd arni*, bad is her appearance: *Gwedd o farch*, a team of horses; *gwedd o ychain*, a yoke of oxen; *Ymestwng tan wedd Crist*, to submit one's self under the yoke of Christ.

Tair gweigodd, a'u gwedd fal gwana,
A gafu yn gwbl cyflawn
Fryd cain pan fe'r damwala da.

Three women, with their complexion like the rose-moss, obtained, altogether justly a beautiful form when good fortune reigned.
D. ab Gwilym.

Gweddaiidd, a. (gwedd) Orderly, well-connected, well-shaped; well-behaved; civil.

A'u dwia synnyr synlaw arweigodd
Dan dyddw o fridd weddaiidd wofod.

And my chasteest sentiment is to contemplate female excellence, when she but scarcely utters the appropriate thought.
H. ab Owain.

Gweddawd, s. m. (gwedd) The act of connecting. **Gweddawg, a. (gwedd)** Connected, or having connection; seemly, coupled; yoked; wedded; conjugal. *Newydd weddawg*, newly married.

Gweddawl, a. (gwedd) Disposed in order; well-connected; orderly; accustomed to subjection; used to the yoke; moderate; reasonable, tolerable. *Dyn gweddawl*, a good sort of a person: *Mac huna yn o weddawl*, that there is pretty reasonable.

Gwedeidd-dra, s. m. (gweddaidd) Orderliness; connectedness; moderation; decency.

Gwedeiddgar, a. (gweddaidd) Decent, or seemly. **Gwedeiddiad, s. m. (gweddaidd)** A rendering, or becoming, connected; a becoming decent.

Gwedeiddiaw, v. a. (gweddaidd) To render orderly; to dispose; to moderate.

Gwath cymmen o feidwen fad;
Gwedeiddiaw gwedd a wyddiad.

An elegant work of the goodly birch; she knew how to dispose the wood.
D. ab Gwilym.

Gwedeiddiawl, a. (gweddaidd) Tending to render orderly or well-connected; of a decent tendency.

Gwedd, i. s. f.—pl. t. au (gwedd) Submission; supplication; prayer; adoration.

A fo hen arched weddi.

He that is old let him ask a prayer.

Adage.

Gwedd Talbarnau—Dew dy nawdd, ac yn nawdd north, ac yn north pyll, yn mwydyl cyflawn, ac yn ngyflawnwr curied, ac yn ngyflawnwr curied, ac yn ngyflawnwr curied, ac yn ngyflawnwr curied.

The prayer of Talbarnau: God, grant thy protection, and in thy protection strength, and in strength discretion, and in discretion justice, and in justice love, in love to love God, and in loving God to love all things.
Barddas.

Gwediad, s. m. (gweddi) A supplicating, a praying.

Gwediad, s. m. (gwedd) A conforming; a submitting; a subjugation.

Gwediadur, s. m. (gwediad) One who submits. **Gwediannawl, a. (gwediad)** Submissive orderly.

Gwediannu, v. a. (gwediad) To bring to order or to render submissive; to become orderly.

Gwediand, s. m. (gwedd) Submission to order. **Gwediaw, v. a. (gweddi)** To supplicate, to pray.

Ni lufu, ni weddi,
Ni lufwng lido ei faru.

He that works not, that prays not, deserves not his bread.

Adage.

Gwediawl, a. (gweddi) Praying, supplicatory. **Gweddig, a. (gwedd)** Seemly, decent; orderly.

Gweddig arwydd ddelg-gawd a'm gwylch.

The decent deprivation of the shower of tears bedews me.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gweddi, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwedd) A remainder, remnant, relic; orts, leavings.

Gweddi mab lach.

The leavings of a healthy youth.

Adage.

Nid digon heb weddi.

It is not a sufficiency without leavings.

Adage.

Gweddiad, s. m. (gweddi) A leaving as remnant. **Gweddiaw, v. a. (gweddi)** To make a remainder, to leave as a remnant; to leave orts.

Gweddiawd ni hyd oni ddaeth arodd yr amaran oil, pan yw sawredd yn amlu, a chariad llawerodd yn orri.

We have been left until the refuse of all the times is come, when iniquity increases, and when the love of many becomes cold.

Jer. Owain.

Gweddiawdiedig, a. (gweddi) Left as a remnant. **Gweddiator, sup. (gwedd)** To be submitting.

Nid amldirid na'm gwedd, na'm gweddiator
I'rh ffw, Paigwn ffw, ran cyfador.

Not despicable my paeneyric, nor my being submitted whilst thou livest, of the race of Maalgwn, and of coequal portion.
Cyndebe.

Gweddiwr, s. m.—pl. gweddiwyr (gweddi—gwr) One who prays, a supplicator, a petitioner.

Gweddiys, s. f. (gwedd—lys) Wood. It is also called *llesuag, glas, glassys, and glassda*.

Gweddiol, v. a. (gweddawl) To render orderly, or moderate; to moderate.

Gweddu, v. a. (gwedd) To render orderly, or connected; to submit; to do homage; to yoke; to wed; to become orderly; to become; to befit. *Fo weddai*, it would seem; *mas'n rhaid gweddu*, it is necessary to submit.

Da gweddi y ber f'r golwyth.

The spit would suit well for the joint of meat.

Adage.

Por chor, un cisiau a'm gwedd.

Like a prince, he will not submit me to one want.

Lt. P. Meek.

Grown—

Dy gwyddas da gweddynt

I'r oes oedd ar gyhoedd gynt.

Grown, thy poems well they might be classed as of the age that was famed of old.

H. Hanes, Bardd Coch.

Eisteddys yr emherawdr yn ei gader, ac y gweddrys pawb o wyr Rhufein lido.

The emperor sat in his chair, and all the people of Rome did homage unto him.
Dr. Mar. Wiedig—Mabington.

Gweddu, a. (gwedd) Orderly, well-befitting, well-digested; well-shaped; handsome; seemly; well-behaved; fitting, besecoming. *Ymddygiad gweddu*, a decent behaviour.

Gwedduaw, v. a. (gweddu) To render orderly, or connected; to become conformable, to become well-shaped, to become decent.

Gwedduadra, s. m. (gweddu) Orderliness, decency. **Gwedduasiad, s. m. (gweddu)** A rendering orderly, or decent; a becoming orderly, or decent.

Gweddustrydd, s. m. (gweddu) Orderliness.

Gweddu, a. (gwedd) Being passed beyond connexion or order; being unyoked; widowed; solitary.—*Dyn gweddu*, a widowed person; *dynes weddu*, a widow woman; *gwr gweddu*, a widower; *gwraig weddu*, a widow; *sidion gweddu*, an ox deprived of a fellow.

Gweddu pyyll heb amynedd.

Reason is destitute without perseverance.

Adage.

Bardd gwraig weddu cyn gwr a hont hanner sarlad ei brad yw.

An insult due to a single woman before she gets a husband is half the insult due to her brother.

Welsh Laws.

Gweddwad, s. m. (gweddw) A rendering solitary, a bereaving, a becoming widowed.

Gweddwar, a. (gwedd—gwar) Of a mild aspect.

Gweddwawl, a. (gweddw) Bereaving; widowing.

Gweddwadaw, s. m. (gweddw) Widowhood.

Gwell hir weddwadaw
Na drwg briadaw.

A long remaining single is better than a bad marriage.

Adage.

Tamar—*a ddioedd ddiadl at gweddwdaw oddi am daai, ac a gweiddodd at hon a gorchedd.*

Tamar—put away the garments of her widowhood from off her, and covered herself with a veil. *Gen. xxxviii. 14.*

Gweddwdedig, *a.* (gweddww) Being widowed.
Gweddwi, *v. a.* (gweddww) To bereave; to make one a widow; to become widowed.
Gweddyg, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwedd) A shoe-last.
Gwef, *s. m.* (gwe—ef) That is clear, or fair.
Gwefl, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwef) A chop, a lip. *Gwefl* is mostly applied to mean the lips of beasts, and *Gwefus* the human lip.—*Gweflan ceimion*, wry chops.

Gwefald, *s. f.—pl. gwefeldiau* (gwefl) A chop-full
Gwefald, *a.* (gwefl) Like a lip, labiated.
Gweflawd, *s. m.* (gwefl) A dash on the chops.
Gweflawg, *a.* (gwefl) Blubber-lipped.
Gweflew, *a.* (gwefl—tew) Thick-lipped.
Gweflawr, *a.* (gwefl—mawr) Large lipped.
Gweflgrwn, *a.* (gwefl—crwn) Having the rim, or margin turned round; dog-eared.
Gweflodiad, *s. m.* (gweflawd) A dashing on the chops, a stroke on the month.
Gweflodiaw, *v. a.* (gweflawd) To slap the chops.
Gwefllyn, *s. m.* (gwefl) One with blubber lips.
Gwefr, *s. m.—pl. gwefran* (gwef) Amber.

Gwallt dyn befr o liw gwefr grych.

The hair of the smart maid is of the colour of the fine amber. *D. ab Edmund.*

*Nid mawreddd manwydd i'm yw,
Na gwefr; ni wn ei gyfryw.*

It is to me nor fine-grained jet, nor amber: I know nothing to compare with it. *Gut'r Glyn, i'r padern.*

Gwefraidd, *a.* (gwefr) Of the nature of amber.
Gwefrawg, *a.* (gwefr) Having amber; consisting of amber.
Gwefrawl, *a.* (gwefr) Being like amber.
Gwefreiddiad, *s. m.* (gwefraidd) A making, or becoming, like amber.
Gwefreiddiaw, *v. a.* (gwefraidd) To make, or to become, of the nature of amber.
Gwefriad, *s. m.* (gwefr) A doing with amber.
Gwefriaw, *v. a.* (gwefr) To do with amber.
Gwefroli, *v. a.* (gwefrawl) To make of the quality of amber; to become like amber.
Gwefru, *v. a.* (gwefr) To do with amber.
Gwefus, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwe—bus) The human lip.

*Ar dy wfas a'th guman
Y mae oes.—*

In thy lip and thy kiss there is life. *Gut. Gwein.*

Gwefusaid, *a.* (gwefus) Like a lip; labiated.
Gwefusaw, *v. a.* (gwefus) To touch with the lip; to form or make a lip.
Gwefusawg, *a.* (gwefus) Labiated, having lips.
Gwefusawl, *a.* (gwefus) Labial, relating to the lips. *Gwefusolion*, labials.
Gwefusdew, *a.* (gwefus—tew) Thick-lipped.
Gwefusglec, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (gwefus—clec) A smack of the lip.
Gwefusglecian, *v.* (gwefusglec) To smack the lips
Gwefusiad, *s. m.* (gwefus) A doing with the lip, a touching with the lip.
Gweg, *s. m.* (gw—eg) A tottering, or shake as if ready to fall.
Gwegi, *s. m.* (gwag) Vanity emptiness: levity. *Mae hi yn llawn o wegi*, she is full of levity; *paid e'r gwegi yna*, have done with that trifling.
Gwegiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gweg) A tottering.
Gwegian, *v. a.* (gweg) To shake, to totter.
Gweglaw, *v. a.* (gweg) To totter, or to shake.
Gweglawg, *a.* (gweg) Tottering, or unsteady.
Gweglawl, *a.* (gweg) Tottering, or unsteady.

Gwegil, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwe—cll) The hinder part of the head, the bottom of the back part of the skull; the back.

Gwell gwegil car na gwynob estraw.

The back of a friend is better than a stranger's face. *Adage.*

Gwelf ar ddigrif brif-fardd

Gwegil byd.—

I perceive the back of the world turned upon a pleasing point.

Bede Phylip Bach.

Gwegilaw, *v. a.* (gwegil) To turn the back of the head; to turn the back.

Gwegiliad, *s. m.* (gwegil) A turning from.

Gwegilsyth, *a.* (gwegil—syth) Stiffnecked.

Gweglyd, *a.* (gweg) Tottering, feeble, weak.

Dymgelaeth Gogled gwegtyd lloedd.

I am praised by the North of feeble hosts. *Gwelchmet.*

Gwegriad, *s. m.* (gwagr) A sarching, a sifting.
Gwegru, *v. a.* (gwegr) To turn in a sieve, to sift.
Gwegrwr, *s. m.—pl. gwegrwyr* (gwagr—grw) One who sarches, a searcer, or sifter.

Gwegryn, *s. m.* (gwagr) A sarching, or sifting.
Gwegrynaw, *a.* (gwegrwn) Sarching, or sifting.
Gwegryniad, *s. m.* (gwegrwn) Sarching, a sifting.
Gwegrynu, *v. a.* (gwegrwn) To sarch, or to sift.
Gwegyrd, *s. m.* (gwag) Vanity, emptiness, levity.
Gwehlyth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (helyth) Extraction, lineage; the stock of a tribe, a tribe.

*Gwac, o bllion gwehlyth,
A rddo serch ar forch fyth!*

Wee to the remains of any ancient stock that shall ever fix its love on woman! *Spyyn Cyfeiliog.*

*Ba ryw haal bor wehlyth;
Ba ral beith a bery byth!*

What generous one of lineage pure; what proud once are they who shall ever last! *Ior. Fynglup.*

Gwehil, *s. f.* (gwe—hil) That is imperfectly produced, or fructified.

Gwehiliad, *s. m.* (gwehil) A producing imperfectly; to yield trash, or refuse.

Gwehiliaw, *v. a.* (gwehil) To produce imperfectly; a yielding trash, or refuse.

Gwehillion, *s. m. aggr.* (gwehil) The refuse, trash, or raffra; the refuse or winnowing of corn.

Mae gwehillion i'r gwenith.

There is a refuse to the wheat. *Adage.*

Gwehillioni, *v. a.* (gwehillion) To produce trash; to leave a refuse.

Gwehyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gwe—hyn) Exhaustion.

Gwehyn, *a.* (gwe—hyn) Pouring, or shedding. *Rhad-wehyn*, grace-diffusing; *cig-wehyn*, flesh-dispensing.

Gwehyn, *v. a.* (gwe—hyn) To empty, to pour, to shed, to evacuate, to exhaust.

Gwehynadwy, *a.* (gwehyn) That may be poured out, or diffused; exhaustible;

Gwehynai, *s. c.—pl. gwehynneion* (gwehyn) That pours, or effuses; an exhauster.

Gwehynawl, *a.* (gwehyn) Effusive; pouring.

Gwehyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwehyn) Effusion.

Gwehynnu, *v. a.* (gwehyn) To pour out, to empty, to exhaust, to shed, to diffuse, to effuse.

Gwehynwr, *s. m.—pl. gwehynwyr* (gwehyn—grw) A pourer out; a drawer.

Gwehynydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gwehyn) A pourer out; a drawer.

Yr wyd ti-heddyw yn sefyll ger bron yr Arglwydd, o gwynydd dy goed byd wehnydd dy ddwl.

Thou art this day standing before the Lord, from thy house of wood to thy drawer of water. *Druet. xxix. 11.*

Gweiddi, *v. a.* (gwaedd) To cry out, to bawl.

Gweiddiad, *s. m.* (gwaedd) A crying out, a bawling.

Gweiddiwr, s. m.—*pl.* **gweiddwyr** (gwaedd—gwr) One who cries out, a bawler.

Gweifriad, s. m. (gwefr) A making clear like amber.

Gweifraith, s. f. (gwefr—iaith) Luminous speech, perspicuous language.

*Nid wyf dylaw o'm gwawd, o'm gweifraith,
Gweifryd bryd brylaw i ymdaith.*

*I am not stunted with respect to my praise, my luminous speech,
Lighting the mind to hasten to range.* *Cynddew.*

Gweilchydd, s. m.—*pl. t.* **ion** (gwaich) A falconer.

Gweilgi, s. m.—*pl. t.* **oedd** (gwaig) A torrent, a flood, a land-flood; a tide; the ocean. **Tyw-ard y weilgi**, the sand of the sea.

Cell argywydd y weilgi.

The battery of the lord of the torrent.

Adage.

*Dywedid a'orwg—ei fod yn cychyhu, ac yn cwydrow mororodd,
yn cychwre lle i brawyrlaw yaddo: ac erchid a'orwg i Gwyrant ran
o Ysyr Prydain i brawyrlaw ynddi, rhag yn dyoddef tymhestl a
mawr gwaithedd a'fai fwy.*

*He said that he was encompassing, and wandering the seas, seek-
ing for a place to dwell in: and he asked of Gwyrant a portion
of the lake of Britain to dwell therein, lest he should be suffering
the tempest and traversing the floods any longer.*

Gr. ab Arthur.

Gweiling, s. m.—*pl. t.* **oedd** (gwaig) A beam, or bar; a perch; a bar lying horizontally.

*Yr oedd gweiling arfa ar y ddwy-forch, ac ar y weiling
bwynt.*

*There was a silver perch upon the two forks, and upon the perch
a sparrow-hawk.* *Habington.*

Gweili, s. m. (gwaill) The state of being over, or besides; surplussage.

M'chreall na seirch na seirch gweili.

He would not collect together trappings, nor spare horses.

Meilyr.

Gweilig, a. (gwaill) Being over, or spare. **Pwys di weilig**, weight without any thing over.

Gweiling, s. m. (gwaill) Pale brass; brass.

Gwellw, s. m. (gwaill) The state of being used.

*Gwellwedd Lleiswren llysoedd gweddaw,
Lleiswedd urwedd ar wellw ddaw.*

*The tribe of Leiswren of beautiful halls, hosts with riches of in-
exhaustible store.* *Bis. ab Gwgan, i Lywelyn I.*

Gweilydd, s. m. (gwaill) A sparer; an absolver.

*Llyw gweilydd, yn dawed o'r colledig at y dyn a dylio, a chwr
gadde, a dywydd: tyg i Ddau a'r crair, ac dygallt y peth a'r
peth o'm ddi.*

*The oath of an absolver is the coming of the one who is robbed
to the person whom he suspects, bringing a relick with him, and
saying: swear before God and the relick, that thou hast not stolen
such and such thing of my goods.* *Welsh Laws.*

Gweini, v. a. (gwain) To minister, or to serve.

Gweini, s. m. (gwain) Service, servitude.

Gweini ddaed hyd frawd ys dir.

The service of prosperity, will be sure till doomsday. *Adage.*

Gweiniad, s. m. (gwain) An attending, or ministering; a sheathing.

*Ditachar llachar llychid i llachar,
Llachas far llaw weiniad.*

*Terrific gleaming the darting of his blue shaft, the wrath of
Llachas was the darting of his hand.* *Cynddew, i O. Cyfeiliog.*

Gweiniant, s. m. (gwain) A ministration, service.

Gweiniaw, v. a. (gwain) To put in a sheath.

*Cyrrh a chymhell yr Eilwyn
Mw weinia glodd, Gwain y Glyn.*

*Attack and chase the Germans, Owein of the Glyn, sheath'd
the sword.* *I. ab R. ab Iwan Llwyd.*

Gweiniawg, a. (gwain) Ministrant; having a sheath, or sheathed.

*Ysith, gas deyrn, o Eryn curawg,
Arfod faedd feiddid angud weiniawg.*

*With a prince I drank out of horns adorned with gold, with a
stroke durling the beer was his ministrating hand.* *Meilyr.*

Gweiniawl, a. (gwain) Ministrant; sheathing.

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Gweinid, s. m. (gwain) Attendance; service.

Ni chyanodd gweinid arall.

Attendance upon another yk'tis no increase.

Ad'gr.

Gweinidator, ger. (gweinid) In ministering.

Arwedd Gwynedd gweinidator.

In ministering the gallantry of Gwynedd. *Cynddew.*

Gweinidawg, s. m.—*pl.* **gweinidogion** (gweinid) A minister, a servant.

Tri gweinidogion awen; cof, awyfl, a dyg.

The three ministers of the muse: memory, ardour, and learning. *Berddas.*

Gweinidfarch, s. m.—*pl.* **gweinidfeirch** (gweinid—march) A serving horse; a working horse.

Gweiniditor, sup. (gweinid) To be serving.

Gweinidoca, v. a. (gweinidawg) To perform the function of a servant, to do service.

Gweinidogaeth, s. f.—*pl. t.* **au** (gweinidawg) A ministration, ministry, or service.

Gweinidogaethawl, a. (gweinidogaeth) Adminis-
trative; ministering.

Gweinidogaethiad, s. m. (gweinidogaeth) A min-
istering.

Gweinidogaethu, v. a. (gweinidogaeth) To per-
form the function of a ministry.

Gweinidogawl, a. (gweinidawg) Ministrant.

Gweinidoges, s. f.—*pl. t.* **au** (gweinidawg) A wo-
man-servant, a maid-servant.

Gweinidogi, v. a. (gweinidawg) To perform the
function of a servant; to minister.

*Teg loo, os gweinidawg-wyl,
Digwl y gweinidog wyl.*

*Glorious supreme, if I am a servant, without blame may I do
my duty.* *Gre. Gwain.*

Gweinidogiad, s. m. (gweinidawg) A ministering.

Gweinif, s. m. (gwain) Service, ministration.

Gweinifarch, s. m.—*pl.* **gweinifeirch** (gweinid—march) A horse in attendance.

Gweinifiad, s. m.—*pl.* **gweinifiad** (gweinif) An
administrator.

Por eior acawr we'nifiad.

Like a chieftain the bearer of a shield.

Li. P. Mach.

Gweinig, a. (gwain) Ministrant; serving.

Gweinigiad, s. m. (gweinig) A ministering.

Gweinigiaw, v. a. (gweinig) To minister, to serve.

Gweinigiawl, a. (gweinig) Ministrant; serving.

*Serlad gwralg gaeth deuddeg ceiniawg; os gweinigiawl fydd,
nid ei nag yw rhaw nag yw mrcuan, pedair argalnt fydd ei sar-
lad: sef yw hono gwralg wrth ei nodwydd.*

*The fine for insult to a bond-woman is twelve pence; should she
be attendant, neither going to the spade, nor to the mill, her fine
for injury shall be twenty-four pence: such a one is a woman at
her needle.* *Welsh Laws.*

Gweinydd, s. m.—*pl. t.* **ion** (gwain) An attend-
ant, a waiter, a servitor; a servant; an admini-
strator. **Gweinyddion ymadrawd**, organs of
speech.

Gweinyddawg, a. (gweinydd) Ministerial.

Gweinyddawl, a. (gweinydd) Ministering.

*Pedair argalnt yw serlad gweinyddawl gaeth, nid ei nag yw
rhaw nag yw mrcuan; sef yw hono gwralg wrth ei nodwydd.*

*Twenty four-pence is the fine for injury to a female attendant
slave who goes neither to the spade nor to the mill: such a one is
a woman at her needle.* *Welsh Laws.*

Gweinyddes, s. f.—*pl. t.* **au** (gweinydd) A female
attendant, or server; an administratrix.

Gweinyddfarch, s. m.—*pl.* **gweinyddfeirch** (gwein-
ydd—march) A horse that is in use, or serving.

Gweinyddferch, s. f.—*pl. t.* **ed** (gweinydd—
merch) A serving-woman, or a maid servant.

Gweinyddiad, s. m.—*pl. t.* **au** (gweinydd) A min-
istering, serving, or attending upon.

Gweinyddiadawl, a. (gweinyddiad) Ministering.

X

Gweinyddiadu, *v. a.* (gweinyddiad) To minister.
 (Gweinyddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gweinydd) Ministry
 Gweinyddiauw, *c. a.* (gweinydd) To minister.
 Gweinyddiauwg, *a.* (gweinydd) Ministering.
 Gweinyddiawl, *a.* (gweinydd) Ministering.
 Gweinyddu, *v. a.* (gweinydd) To minister.

Addas i bawb ei gweinyddo.

Meet for every one is what serves him.

Adage.

Och! ddydd yn gweinydd gwenwyn.

Ah! a day ministering poison.

Gryff. Gweifyn.

Gweirdir, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gwaïr—tir) Hay-land
 Gweirdy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwaïr—ty) A hay-house.
 Gweirlawdd, *s. f.*—*pl. gweirloddian* (gwaïr—
 clawdd) A hay-field; a meadow.

Sef yw gweirlawdd, tir difwyntant na'my ei waïr, a chlawdd
 yn ei gylch.

A hay-enclosure is land from which nothing is got except its
 hay, with an enclosure round it.

Welsh Laws.

Gweiriad, *s. m.* (gwaïr) A becoming hay; a
 making into hay.

Gweiriaw, *v. a.* (gwaïr) To become hay; to make
 into hay; to become, or to wither, into hay, to
 make hay.

Gweiriawg, *a.* (gwaïr) Abounding with hay:

Gweiriedig, *a.* (gwaïr) Laid out into hay.

Gweirlawd, *s. f.*—*pl. gweirlodan* (gwaïr—llawd)
 A meadow.

Gweirlawd a thla frig i'r llyn
 Yw' nghartref, coel ystref llyfn.

My home is the meadow and under the green boughs, the shade
 of the hazel grove.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gweiry, *s. m. dim.* (gwaïr) A blade of hay.

Gweisgen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwasg) A press.

Gweisgi, *a.* (gwaig) Alert, brisk, active, lively,
 gay. *Y gawgen arciagi*, the lively girl; *mae hi*
yn arciagi ar ei throed, she is very brisk upon
 her foot; *cnau gweisgi*, slip-shelled nuts, or
 that are ready to drop out of the husks.

Gweisgiad, *s. m.* (gweisgi) A rendering alert; a
 becoming brisk; a slipping out of the husk.

Gweisgiaw, *v. a.* (gweisgi) To render brisk; to
 slip out of the shell; to become brisk.

Gweisgion, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwaig) Husks, or shells;
 the refuse of grain, or fruit, that has been
 squeezed out.

Gweisgiont, *v. a.* (gweisgion) To husk, to press
 grain out of the husks; to branch. *Gweisg-*
iont caws, to crumble the cheese through the
 hands in preparing it for the vat.

Gweisgionllyd, *a.* (gweisgion) Abounding with
 refuse or husks.

Gweision, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwas) Youths; servants.

Gweisionain, *s. pl. dim.* (gweision) Tiny youngsters

Pedwar-meth argrafft a'm byro',
 Eurdorchawg tywysau anbyr;
 I wrth Wen gweisionau oeddyn'.

Twenty four sons to me there have been, leading chiefs wearing
 the golden torques; compared with Gwen they were tiny strip-
 lings.

Llywarch Hen.

Gweithau, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwaith) Times. *adv.*
 Sometimes, now and then.

Gweithdy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwaith—ty) A work-
 shop, a manufactory.

Gweithfa, *s. f.*—*pl. gweithfeydd* (gwaith) A fac-
 tory, a manufactory.

Gweithfuddig, *a.* (gwaith—buddig) Victorious.

lor clod gweithfuddig.

Lord of victorious fame.

Engl. Beddan Milyng.

Gweithgar, *a.* (gwaith) Well-worked; laborious.

Gweithgarwch, *s. m.* (gweithgar) Laboriousness.

Gweithlad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwaith) A working;
 workmanship; facture, manufacture.

Gweithian, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwaith) Times, or turns.
adv. Sometimes, now and then.

Gweithiauw, *v. a.* (gwaith) To work, to labour.

Fydd a chariad gwyth ara',
 Byth, a dwyn, gryn goballt da,
 Dyna'r ddaidd i'w ddaidd,
 Da'r modd nid rhaidd gweithio mwy:
 Daw a wnel, o'i hael hi,
 Dda o'dder, yn dwyn iddi!

Faith and love, ever gentle and fair, and grace accompanied
 with good hope, behold that is a firm structure of goodly form, it
 is needless to work any more: God grant, from its similitude, un-
 der suffering, that we be brought into it.

Dr. S. Cant.

Gweithiawl, *a.* (gwaith) Effective; working.

Gweithiedig, *a.* (gwaith) Being worked, or
 wrought.

Gweithiedigawl, *a.* (gweithiedig) Operative.

Gweithiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gweithiad) An
 operator; a manufacturer.

Gweithien, *s. f.* (gwaith) An action, a battle.

Ellwath gweith, gweith gweithien,
 Aur ysgwyd ar ysgwydd Urien;
 Bu all yno Eilgo hen.

A second time I saw, after conflict, a golden shield on the shoul-
 der of Urien: he was there like Eilgo of ancient time.

Llywarch Hen.

Gweithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gweithwyr* (gwaith—gwr)
 A workman, a worker.

Ciliwrch, 'mogelwch, mae gwybodd gweithian;
 Ynall, weithwyr ddiadl!

Fall back, beware, there are watchmen at length: evant, ye
 evil doers!

W. Middelton.

Gweithle, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gwaith—lle) A work
 place; a manufactory.

Gweithon, *s. f.* (gwaith) The present instant.
adv. At present, now, at this time.

Gweithred, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gwaith) Action, act,
 deed, fact, work.

Cas doeth heb weithredoedd da.

Odious is the wise without good works.

Adage.

Oedd gwr gwral ei weithred,
 Oedd gwialch belch, bwlch ei golled.

He was a man of manly deed, he was a soaring hawk, he has
 had caused a gap.

Cyddfelen.

Megis i bo y galon
 Felly bydd y gweithredon.

As the heart may be so will be the actions:

T. Ll. D. ab Hywel.

Gweithredadwy, *a.* (gweithred) Operable.

Gweithredal, *s. c.*—*pl. gweithredion* (gweithred)
 An operator.

Gweithredator, *ger.* (gweithred) In operating.

Gweithredawl, *a.* (gweithred) Operative.

Gweithrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gweithred) A
 working, or acting; agency; operation; trans-
 action.

Gweithrediadawl, *a.* (gweithrediad) Relating to
 an operation, or manufactory.

Gweithrediadu, *v. a.* (gweithrediad) To operate.

Gweithrediannawl, *a.* (gweithrediant) Tending
 to operate, operative.

Gweithrediannu, *v. a.* (gweithrediant) To operate.

Gweithrediant, *s. m.* (gweithred) Operation.

Gweithredig, *a.* (gweithred) Operative, efficient.

Gweithreditor, *sup.* (gweithred) To be working.

Gweithredoldeb, *s. m.* (gweithredawl) Operative-
 ness; practicableness.

Gweithredoll, *v. a.* (gweithredawl) To render
 operative, or efficient.

Gweithredu, *v. a.* (gweithred) To operate, to
 effect, to act, to make; to transact.

Y cas—
 Aduddwyr gweithredoedd;
 O bai chw'n un, bychan oedd.

The odious bookbinder effected it; if ye were united, it were of
 no great moment.

Abia. Perweth.

Gweithredwr, s. m.—*pl.* **gweithredwyr** (gweithred—*gwr*) A worker, an operator.

Gweithredwraig, s. f.—*pl.* **gweithredwraigedd** (gweithred—*wraig*) A working-woman.

Gweithredydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (gweithred) An efficient cause; an operator.

Gweithredyddes, s. f.—*pl. t. an* (gweithredydd) A work-woman.

Gwel, s. m. (gwe—*el*) The sight, or vision.

Gwelad, s. m. (gwel) A seeing, or beholding.

Gweladur, s. m.—*pl. t. on* (gwelad) A beholder.

Gwelachyn, s. m. (gwelad) That may be seen, visible.

Gwelameg, s. f. (gwel—*ameg*) A haw, an excrescence in the eye, so called. It is also named, *gorugwern*, and *sychilen*.

Gwelator, ger. (gwelad) In seeking or looking.

Gwelator arwyddion.

In beholding signs.

Talliesin.

Gwelawd, s. m. (gwel) The act of looking.

Gwelawg, a. (gwel) Having vision, or sight.

Gwelchyn, s. m. *dim.* (gwelch) A laneret; a little pert fellow. *Y gwelchyn!* the pert sprig.

Gweled, s. m. (gwel) Sight, vision, or seeing.

Gweled, chlywed, a chela.

Seeing, hearing, and concealing.

Barddas.

Gweled, v. a. (gwel) To see, to behold, to look upon. *Nia gweli mewn, thou wilt not see her: ni welir eto pa berth a ddaw, It will not yet be seen what will come: pan welo yn dda, when he sees good: os na wrli mono, if thou shalt not see him: gwel-y-chwi, gwelw-chwi, gwelwch and gwelwch chwi, behold you: Wela, behold.*

Gwel, a cheli, a chlyw.

See, and conceal, and hear.

Barddas.

Gwelich Cymru yn cym'ryd arfae,

Yn Lloegr yn llwng el thyras,

A'i gweli, ciliu yn olaf,

A'i gweli gweli a'i ffordd.

The heroes of Wales taking up arms, in Lloegr burning her towers, wherever should see it, with buildings in a blaze: whoover has seen it, they saw wonders.

D. Henfras.

Gwelediad, s. m.—*pl. t. an* (gweled) A seeing, or desecring; perception, vision, sight.

Hydrol oes hyd ar fy lad

A lwyda fy gwelediad.

The stream of life coming over my visage thine my sight.

Ll. ab Ii. ab I. ab Goronwy.

Gweledianawd, a. (gwelediant) Perceptive.

Gweledianmu, v. a. (gwelediant) To endue with vision or sight.

Gwelediant, s. m. (gweled) Vision, perception.

Gweledig, a. (gweled) Visible, being seen.

Gweledigath, s. f.—*pl. t. an* (gweledig) A vision, apparition, or appearance. *Gweledigath nos*, a vision of the night.

Gweledigawl, a. (gweledig) Tending to be visible.

Gweladur, s. m.—*pl.* **gweledwyr** (gweled—*gwr*)

A seer, a beholder, a spectator.

Gweledydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (gweled) Spectator.

Gwelgin, s. m. (gwalc) A touch of a buckle.

Gwelgin borch torg wyd,

Cyrciad yn fon

Cyn nol gwlion.

The tongue of the ring of the burrowing pig, it was brought, as a sign, before his jewels.

Talliesin.

Gweli, s. m.—*pl. t. an* (gwali) That is laid open; a wound; an exposure; abusive language; contumely. *Gweli tafawd*, the wound of the tongue, or scandal, also the fine for slander.

Gware gweli tr.

The play of a green wound.

Adage.

Ni thallir gweli tafawd namyn i argwydd.

Fine for slander shall not be paid but to a lord.

Adage.

Gweliad, s. m. (gweli) A laying open, or exposing; a wounding.

Gweliaw, v. a. (gweli) To lay open, to wound.

Gweliawg, a. (gweli) Having gashes; wounded.

Gwelidydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (gweled) Spectator.

Gweling, s. m. (gwali) A clear space, a lawn.

A dan forddwyd haelion,

Cyfred cerda wylion

Ar weling dirion.

Under the thigh of the generous ones, in equal pace the duns ones walk, on a pleasant lawn.

Talliesin.

Gwelitor, sup. (gweled) To be seeing.

Gwelius, a. (gweli) Full of gashes, or wounds.

Gwelius nid diddoler.

The wounded is not void of pain.

Adage.

Gweliwr, s. m.—*pl.* **gweliwyr** (gweli—*gwr*) A wounder.

Gwelw, s. m. (gwel) A pale hue. *a.* Pale.

Marchogion meirch gweliwon gwelich.

The riders of the pale horses of heroes.

Cyddfale.

Nend amser gwaed gweliw gweli!

In winter time is not the ocean most pale? *Bloddyn Ffordd.*

Gwelwad, s. m. (gweliw) A growing pale.

Gwelwder, s. m. (gweliw) Paleness, or faintness.

Gwelwddu, s. m. (gweliw—*du*) Pale black. *a.* Of a light black.

Gwelwedd, s. m. (gweliw) Paleness, or faintness.

Gwelwgaen, s. f. (gweliw—*caen*) A pale surface.

Oedd boen blaen gweliwgaen gweliwgaen safir;

Diwair oedd, a doeth, deddf-gorth gywir.

She was fair as the top of the pale surface of the sapphire wave, she was chaste, and wise, of pure conduct, and sincere.

Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Gwelwgan, s. m. (gweliw—*can*) Pale white. *a.* Of a pale white appearance.

Gwelwgan gweliw, bell hali.

Of a pale white the torrent, salt the sea. *Llymorch Hen.*

Gwelwgoch, s. m. (gweliw—*coch*) A pale red. *a.* Of a pale red colour.

Gwelwi, v. n. (gweliw) To grow pale, or wan.

Gwelwas, s. m. (gweliw—*glas*) A pale blue. *a.* Of a pale blue appearance.

Gwelwlym, a. (gweliw—*llym*) Of a pale sharpness of appearance.

Gwelwr, s. m.—*pl.* **gweliwyr** (gweli—*gwr*) A seer.

Gwely, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (gwali) A bed, or couch; also a family; or tribe; a family district; an inheritance; also a plot, or bed, in a garden.

Gwely pren, a bedstead; *gwely plu*, a feather-bed; *gwely casnach*, or *gwely casnod*, a flock-bed; *gwely gwellt*, a straw-bed:—*Gwely wyrion Cynan*, the heritage of the grandchildren of Cynan, a name given to *Eifionydd*, in Carnarvonshire: *Gwely cenedl*, a family heritage.

Nid gwely heb wrig.

It is no bed without a wife.

Adage.

Hawdd yf a wyl ei wely.

He will freely drink who sees his bed.

Adage.

Gwelyaw, v. a. (gwely) To bed, to put in bed.

Gwelyawd, s. m. (gwely) A bedding; a lying in.

Gwelyawg, a. (gwely) Having a bed; bedded;

belonging to a family; hereditary.—*Tir gwelyawg*, hereditary land: *cenedi gwelyawg*, a family having a heritage.

Gwelyd, s. m.—*pl. t. on* (gwali) An opening, a wound or gash.

Ni thralldd psgod yn ebyr.

Geitwid gwelyd o waed gwy.

The fishes will not make their way through in the mouths of rivers; there would be crying out a wound by the blood of man.

Llywarch Hen.

*Edewid ei ron, gan gofion galar,
A gelau ruddy' agwelyddoo.*

His shaft was left, with memorials of woe, with crimson fluid in wounds.
Cynadylan, m. Cadwallon.

Gwelydd, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwai) A place of repose; a bed; a stock of a family.

Anfon lfori fab, ac Ynyr i nai, a orug Ahan, i Ynyr Prydain, i gelau cynnal o wad, ac o wir ddyfod, rhag myned gwelyddon ar y Prydainlaid.

Alan sent Ivor his son, and Ynyr his nephew, to the isle of Britain, to endeavour to maintain it under the blood and true title, lest that the Britons should be under rulers. *Or. ab Arthur.*

Gwelyddain, a. (gwelydd) Having a place of rest.
Gwelyddaint, s. m. (gwelyddain) A state of rest.
Gwelyddawg, a. (gwelydd) Having place of rest.
Gwelyddu, v. a. (gwelydd) To make a place of repose; to take repose.

*Cwdd a nos rhag dydd
I'au ddaw, nas gwelydd!*

Where flies the night from the day, when he comes, that he does not rest! *Teliesin.*

Gwelyddyn, s. m. dim. (gwelydd) A small place of repose; the narrow house, the grave.

*Gwelyddyn teyrn, tad Cynan a'i celdw;
A'i cadw'n bob calas!*

The narrow house of the prince, it is the ground of Cynan that keeps him; that kept him every festive day!
Lt. P. Meek, m. M. ab Cynan.

Gwelyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwely) A couch.
Gwelyfan, s. f. (gwely—man) A bed place; a bedchamber; a lodging.

Gwelyfawd, s. m. (gwelyf) A lying in, the time of lying in. *Amser gwelyfawd*, the month of lying in.

Gwelyfiad, s. m. (gwelyf) A putting in bed.

Gwelyfodi, v. a. (gwelyfawd) To lie in, to be in childbed.

Gwelyfu, v. a. (gwelyf) To bed, or to put to bed.

Gwelyg, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwai) A wine press.

Gwelygordd, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwely—cordd) That surrounds the bed; the tribe-stock, or the train of a heritage; offspring, lineage, kindred, race, or tribe.—*Gwelygordd o gydgeraint*, a race of correlatives.

A bod un o'r welygordd, efe, a'i dad, a'i hendedd, a'i orhendedd, y mae o'r wlad.

If one is of a tribe, himself, or his father, or his grandfather, or his great grandfather, he is of the country. *Welsh Laws.*

Ou gofya dyn dir, o ach ac edryd, ni ddylyir ei warandaw, ond dyngo heuriald gwlad ei banod o'r welygordd a gynnalio y tir.

If a person should claim land under stock and kindred, he ought not to be heard, until the elders of the country shall swear his being descended from the tribe-stock that holds the land.

Welsh Laws.

Gwelyodi, v. a. (gwelyawd) To lie in; to be in childbed.

Gwell, s. m. (gw—ell) The better. *a. Better, good in a greater degree. A wyd ti yn well?* Art thou better? *yn well*, in a better manner; —*gwell nog aur*, great wild valerian.

Nid gwell dim no digon.

Nothing is better than enough. *Adage.*

Dyddaw drwg, hanfyddir gwell.

Evil will come, better will be expected. *Adage.*

Gwell cariad y ci no'i gae.

A dog's affection is preferable to his hate. *Adage.*

Gwahd gwraig gwell genddi a fo gwaeth iddi.

Preferable generally with a woman what is the worse for her. *Adage.*

Gwella, v. a. (gwell) To better, to mend, to improve.

Gwelliad, s. m. (gwella) A bettering, a mending; amendment, improvement.

Gwelliaw, a. (gwella) Tending to get better.

Gwelladwy, a. (gwell) That may be bettered.

Gwellai, s. m.—pl. gwellieffian (gwe—llaif) A pair of shears, or scissors.

A'r gwellai y llaw y welygwedd.

With the shears he mowed the meadow. *Adage.*

Gwellân, v. a. (gwella) To better, to make better, to mellorate, to become better.

Nid gwasardwydd gwella.

It is no disgrace to improve. *Adage.*

Trichynnodd lles celfyddyd: ei boŷi gan y byd; ei rhinwedd i gwella y byd; a'i chump yn cynnal ei hun.

The three primary signs of the benefit of an art: its reception by the world, its virtue in improving the world, and its excellence in maintaining itself. *Barddon.*

Gwellieffiad, s. m. (gwellaif) A cutting with shears, or scissors; a shearing.

Gwellieffiaw, v. a. (gwellaif) To cut with shears.

Gwellieffiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwellieffiad) One who uses the shears, or scissors.

Gwellieffwr, s. m.—pl. gwellieffwyr (gwellaif—gwr) A shearer, or one who uses a scissors.

Gwellieffyn, s. m. dim. (gwellaif) A pair of scissors.

Gwelliad, s. m. (gwell) A bettering, a mending.

Gwelliannaw, a. (gwelliant) Convalescent.

Gwelliannu, v. a. (gwelliant) To convalesce.

Gwelliant, s. m. (gwell) Amendment, improvement; convalescence.

Gwellig, a. (gwell) Improving, or mending.

Pfirwyt wellig, well-faeth fructh frawd-wyn.

The bettering fruit, supremely nourishing the cloquent of lively passion. *Cynadylan.*

Gwellin, a. (gwell) Tending to improve or mend.

Gwellineb, s. m. (gwellin) Improvement; culture, effect of melioration.

Gwelling, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwell) A blessing.

Talin ebediw a gwelling.

To pay heriot and benedictions. *Welsh Laws.*

All welygordd fawr, feirdd wellig, a'm peirch

Ar lygr-fetich, ar lygr-ang.

Bleiddiax torf ferlyng dierchig.

Bleiddiad, canlad Cadellig.

The second great family, the blessing of herds, honours me with splendid steeds, on a fair course; wolves of the throng, of unstrained tamely; foremost ones, of Cadellian race before. *Cynadylan.*

Gwellt, s. m. aggr. (gw—ellt) Grass; straw, sward.

Gwellt y ddaiar, the grass of the field; **gwellt glas**, or **glaswellt**, green grass; **yd ar ei wellt**, corn upon its straw: **Ych gwellt**, and **ych tyn-arch**, or **gwelltawr**, and **rhychawr**, the sward ox, and furrow ox, terms used in ploughing for the beasts in both sides of the team:—**Gwellt y cwn**, or **llygad y ci**, couch-grass, **gwellt y gwns**, grass wrack.—**Llosgi gwellt gweily**, the burning of the bed-straw of a dead person.

Bid fyw march a guth gwellt Mal.

Let the steed live that nibbles the grass of May. *Adage.*

Gwelltaidd, a. (gwellt) Like grass, like straw.

Gwelltawg, a. (gwellt) Abounding with grass, or straw; grassy, swardy.

Gwelltawr, s. m. (gwellt) That is on the grass.

Gwelltawr a rhychawr, the one on the sward and the one in the furrow, terms in ploughing for the two oxen abreast.

Gwelltiad, s. m. (gwellt) A turning to straw.

Gwelltiaw, v. a. (gwellt) To turn to straw; to turn off the straw, or to give the last thrash to the corn under the flail.

Gwelltoriad, s. m. (gwelltawr) A covering with grass; a covering with straw.

Gwelltoriaw, v. a. (gwelltawr) To cover with grass; to cover with straw.

Gwelltyn, s. m. (gwellt) A blade of grass; a straw.

Owl 'mhdyddan ychwaneg,
Tor y gwelltyn a'm d'n deg.

If she discourages no more, break the straw with my fair one.
S. ab R. ab Morgys, i Lalei.

Gwellwell, a. (gwell repeated) Better and better.
adv. In a better and better manner.

Gwellwell hyd fari, gwellweth hyd farw.

Better and better until peberty, worse and worse until death.
Adagr.

Gwellyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwell) What is better.

Gwellyniad, s. m. (gwellyn) An improving.

Gwellyniadwy, a. (gwellyniad) Improvable.

Gwellyniaw, v. a. (gwellyn) To improve.

Gwellyniawg, a. (gwellyn) Having a tendency to improvement; cultured.

Gwellyniawg deyrn, gedyrn goepi,
Gwelluaw ym anaw eaw dy foll.

A prince courteous of blessings, punishing the mighty ones, pour
out to my muse a theme to praise thee.

Ll. P. Mech, i D. ab Owain.

Gwellnarwydd, s. m. (gwellyn) Improvedness.

Gwemp, a. (f. of gwypm) Fair, or splendid.

Gwempi, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwemp) A wimple.

Gwen, s. f.—pl. t. an (gwe—en) A state of bliss
or extasy; a smile.

Gwen, s. (f. of gwyn) A fair one, a beauty.

Nid hawdd cadw cymmen wen wych
Rheg Heleir ya rhy gall odyrch.

It is not easy to keep the pert and gay nymph against a thief
prying with excess of canning.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gwen, a. (f. of gwyn) White; fair; beautiful.
Y ddegn wen, the fair maid.

Agwys y gwyddedd wen yw ben deguill, a hyd y penall o bedwar
i un tua ar bynnyng.

The essential of the fair co-extension is a verse of ten syllables,
and the length of the stanza from four to sixteen verses.

Barddas.

Gwennan, s. f. (gwen) A blister under the skin.

Gwennawg, a. (gwen) Having a smile, smiling.

Gwennawi, a. (gwen) Smiling, pleasing; bland.

Gwenci, s. f.—pl. t. od (gwanc) A stoat.

Gwendal, a. (gwen—tal) Having a white fore-
head; fair-fronted.

Teg yw dy dwf—

O bai deg i'ndeg wendal.

Fair is thy growth, if white-fronted i'ndeg should be deemed fair.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gwendid, s. m. (gwan) Weakness, or frailty.

Gwendon, s. f. (gwen—ton) A white skin. A Of
a white, or fair skin: the herb bedstraw.

Gwenddydd, s. f. (gwen—dydd) The morning
star.

Gwener, s. f. (gwen) That confers happiness;
Venus, *Seren Wener*, the morning star; *Dydd
Gwener*, Friday; *Gwallt Gwener*, maidenhair.

Y'aghykch seren y Gwener

Y dydd sera bob ddwy o aer.

Around the star Venus there be constellations of stars in pairs.

L. G. Cothi.

Gwenerawl, a. (gwener) Tending to diffuse hap-
piness; relating to Venus; belonging to Friday.

Cynary gwenerawl hyd fraud gorffydd.

The venerable Cynarians until doomday shall be supreme.

Talliesin.

Dowlawg ddrist Grist, groes rinaweddwl,

Dudladd ya gwarwd dydd gwenerawl.

The graceless and placid Christ, whose efficacious cross was rich,
in salvation on the day of Venus.

Gwalchmai.

Gwenfa, s. f. (gwen) A carb of a bride.

Y meirch—

Ffrwyss i'w gennau a gad a gwenfa,

Gyng anafod gymlad.

The horses, bridles in their mouths were put, and a carb with un-
pleasant bandage.

W. Middleton.

Gwenfro, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (gwen—bro) The re-
gion of bliss.

Gwengaen, s. f. (gwen—caen) A white surface.
a. Of a white surface.

Gwengan, a. (gwen—can) Of a bright white.

Gwenglaer, a. (gwen—clær) White and clear.

Gwengraith, s. f. (gwen—craith) Sanicle.

Gwenhaul, s. f. (gwen—haul) The fair sun.

Gwenhudiw, s. m. (gwen—hudiw) That allures
with a smile; the name of a celebrated dwarf,
of a character similar to Esop.

All yw Rhys, yn ael y rhw,
Wan hudaw, i wenhudiw.

Like Gwenhudiw, is Rhys, the feeble deceiver, on the brow of
the hill.

T. Prye.

Gwenhwys, s. pl. aggr. (gwent) Men of Gwent.
Gwenhwysaidd, a. (gwenhwys) After the manner
of the Gwentians.

Gwenhwysawl, a. (gwenhwys) Relating to the
Gwentians or people of Gwent.

Gwenhwysg, s. f. (gwenhwys) The language of
Gwent.

Mawr ddildawd fy ngwawd y'Ngwenhwysg.

Greatly eloquent is my muse in the Gwentian tongue.

Cunedyn.

Gwenhwyson, s. pl. aggr. (gwenhwys) The peo-
ple of Gwent, or Gwentians.

Caradawg o Went a'i Wenhwyson.

Caradoc of Gwent with his Gwentians.

Gweniaith, s. f. (gwen—iaith) Bland, or soothing
language; flattery.

Ni charodd—
Na Merddin wenieith-fa loch,
Na Thalliesin ei thysach.

Nor Merddin, with fair and flattering tongue, nor Thalliesin loved
not her superior.

D. ab Gwilym, i Forudd.

Gwenieithgar, a. (gweniaith) Adulatory.

Gwenieithiad, s. m. (gweniaith) A flattering.

Gwenieithiaw, v. a. (gweniaith) To use bland
words; to flatter, to sooth with fair words.

Gwenieithiawl, a. (gweniaith) Flattering.

Gwenieithus, a. (gweniaith) Apt to flatter.

Nid gwenieithus ond merch.

Woman is the most apt to flatter.

Adagr.

**Gwenieithwr, s. m.—pl. gwenieithwyr (gweniaith
—gwr)** A flatterer.

Gwenith, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwen—ith) Wheat
Gwenith ysgyarnog, common quaking grass;
gwenith y borch, *gwenith ja hydd*, buckwheat;
gwenith y gog, *gwenith y edaiar*, and *lysiau y
bronau*, pilewort; *gwenith y brain*, English
stonecrop.

Gwenithawg, a. (gwenith) Having wheat.

Gwenithdir, s. m. (gwenith—tir) Wheat-land.

Gwenithen, s. f. dim. (gwenith) Grain of wheat.

Gwenithfaen, s. m. (gwenith—maen) Granite.

Gwenithwellt, s. m. (gwenith—gwellt) Wheat-
straw. *Gwenithwellt ymdaen*, creeping wheat
grass.

Gwenithyd, s. m. (gwenith—yd) Wheat corn.

Gweno, s. f. (gwen) The evening star; also a wo-
man's name, the diminutive of *Gwen*.

Gwennol, s. f.—pl. t. iaid (gwen—ol) A swallow,
a martin. *Gwennol y dwfr*, the water swallow,
or swift; *gwennol y mor*, or *ysgraean*, the sea-
swallow, or scraze; *gwennol y glenydd*, the
sand martin:—*Gwennol y gweydd*, a weaver's
shuttle.

Rhed i elgion afonydd,

Rhyd masol, mai gwennol gweydd.

Run to the midst of rivers, along the vale, like a weaver's shut-
tle.

T. Prye, i'r gŵirfaid.

Gwenowwy, s. m. (gwen) Lily of the valley.
Gwenrod, s. f. (gwen—rhod) Circle of felicity.

*Gwledig gwlad orlod,
 Goruchel weardod,
 Gwrda, gwna gymmod
 Rhyngod a ai!*

Sovereign of the region of security, the exalted circle of felicity, thou benign Being, make a reconciliation between them and me. *Relig.*

Gwent, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwen) A fair, or open region, a campaign. It is a name now confined to nearly all Monmouthshire, but which anciently comprehended also parts of the counties of Gloucester and Hereford; being the district of which *Caer went*, or the *Venta silurum* of the Romans, was the capital.

Gwentas, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwen) A high shoe, a buskin.

Yr oedd dwy wentas o gwrddal de am ei draed, a gwaegau sar ar fynglaen y traed yn eu cas.

There were two shoes of black leather on his feet, and golden clasps on the insteps to fasten them. *M. Mabwys—Mabwysion.*

Gwenn, v. a. (gwen) To smile, to look pleasantly.
Gwenwelw, s. f. (gwynwelw) Of a white paleness, of wan complexion.

Gwenwialen, s. f. (gwen—gwialen) Common maple tree; also called *gwiniolen*, and *gwiniolwydd*.
Gwenwisg, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwen—gwisg) A surplice.

Gwenwyn, s. m. (gwen—gwyn) Venom, poison.
Gwenwynad, s. m. (gwenwyn) A poisoning.
Gwenwynaw, v. a. (gwenwyn) To poison; to fret.
Gwenwynawl, a. (gwenwyn) Poisonous; fretful.
Gwenwynder, s. m. (gwenwyn) Poisonousness.
Gwenwyndra, s. m. (gwenwyn) Poisonousness.
Gwenwynig, a. (gwenwyn) Poisonous, fretting.
Gwenwynigrwydd, s. m. (gwenwynig) Poisonousness.

Gwenwynllyd, a. (gwenwyn) Poisonous, or venomous; inflamed; fretful, vexatious.

Gwenwynllydrwydd, s. m. (gwenwynllyd) Venomousness, inflammation.

Gwenwynwr, s. m.—pl. gwenwynwyr (gwenwyn—gwr) One who poisons; one who frets.

Gwenyd, s. m. (gwen) Felicity, bliss, happiness.
Gwenydfa, s. f. (gwenyd) The place of felicity, the seat of bliss; paradise.

*Coronawg faban yn y cynta'
 A gant gnanon yn y gwenydfa,
 Ag awen ygoniant o'r achelfa,
 Gwn darid bysgodd byw adfa.*

The crowned infant, in the beginning, sang a hymn of principles in the region of felicity; with the music of glory from the highest, at which words burst into existence, and Adam lived. *R. Nanmer.*

Gwenydiad, s. m. (gwenyd) A felicitation.

Gwenydu, v. a. (gwenyd) To render blissful.

Gwenydd, s. m. (gwen) That makes happy; that diverts or amuses.

Gwenyddawl, a. (gwenydd) Felicitous; amusing.

Gwenyddiad, s. m. (gwenydd) A yielding bliss.

Gwenyddu, v. a. (gwenydd) To yield happiness.

Gwenyn, s. pl. aggr. (gwen) Bees, *Gwensyn* y *meirch*, gad bees, wasps.

Bonedd gwenyn o barodwys pen yw; ac o achawepochawd dyn y daethynt oddiyno ac y dodas Daw nad arnynt.

The origin of the bees is from paradise; and on account of the sin of man did they come from thence; and God gave his blessing upon them. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwenynawg, a. (gwenyn) Having bees. *s. m.* An alveary; bastard baulm; also called *lystiau* y *gwenyn*.

Gwenyndro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwenyn—tro) The turn, or circular range of bees.

Gwenyddail, s. pl. aggr. (gwenyn—dail) Baulm. also called *gwenynllys*.

Gwenynen, s. f. dim. (gwenyn) A bee, one bee,
Gwenynen ermes, a drone.

*Er hoddwch nag er rhyfel
 Gwenynen farw ai chagel fet.*

For peace, or for war, a dead bee will not collect honey.

Adage.

Gwenynlle, s. m. (gwenyn—lle) A place for bees.
Gwenynllestr, s. m.—pl. t. i (gwenyn—llestr) A bee-hive. It is also called *Coch gwenyn*.

Gwengyn, s. m. dim. pl.—t. od (gwang) A snail.

Gwep, s. m.—pl. t. au (gweb) A visage, a phiz.

Gweneud gwep, to make a face.

*Golwg from, darlo ei sioml,
 A gwep cais a gipia ci.*

Fort is his look, may he be deceived, with his grinning face of a cat snatched by a dog. *T. Frye.*

Gwepa, s. m. (gwep) The visage, the phiz.

Gwepia, s. m. (gwep) The visage, the front.

*Pwy 'n ei fyw plan nef all
 Prydd y' ngwepia adall!*

Who in his life possesses heaven, like a poet in the top of a building! *Gut. Owens.*

Gwepiaw, v. a. (gwep) To make a wry face; to grin; to mock.

Gwepiwr, s. m. gwepwyr (gwep—gwr) A grinner; a mocker.

Gwer, s. m. (gwe—er) That is thrown to the surface; that shades; a shade. *Dyfed*. Tallow; suet. *Gwer manllwyn*, mutton suet.

Gwera, v. a. (gwer) To collect tallow, or suet.

Gweraidd, a. (gwer) Of the nature of tallow.

Gwerawg, a. (gwer) Abounding with tallow, or suet. *Y weraug, bara can y defaid, man y dda, llystiau y defaid, llystiad y mor*, sea plantain.

Gwerawl, a. (gwer) Tending to be tallowy.

Gwerchyr, s. m.—pl. t. iau (gwarch) A cover.

Gwerchyrriad, s. m. (gwarchyr) A covering over.

Gwerchryriaw, v. a. (gwarchyr) To cover over.

Gwyddia a'i gwarchyr, gorchoddi gwythawnt!

The wild earth covers her, a wrathful hiding! *Cyddfala.*

Gwerdd, a. (f. of gwyrdd) Green, verdant.

Gwerdden, s. f.—pl. t. i (gwerdd) An emerald.

Gwerddig, s. f. (gwerdd) Chickweed, winter green.

Gwerddon, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwerdd) A green spot, a green; a mead.

*Eheddaid—
 Rhion, pryddiddon dall
 Mwyn cerdd yn min gwerddon.*

The winged ones, lords and minstrels of the forest, most soothing is their song on the edge of the green. *D. de Gwilym.*

*Treigla 'i glyn, tra gloew a glas,
 Ac i'r llaw ei dwf gorias;
 Coed bron, pob gwerddon o gylch,
 Er ymgae pawb i'r awgylch.*

Wander over its vale, most clear and verdant, and the fresh stream of its pellucid water; the wood of the hill; every green around, to allure every one to the assembly. *Merwy Llwydd.*

*Pencerdd adar y werddon,
 Ar an swydd 'n yr yma bee.*

Chief of song of the birds of the green glade, particularly to bloom this isle. *W. Gr. de Shan.*

Gwerddonell, s. f. (gwerddon) English clary.

Gwerddonig, a. (gwerddon) Greenish, verdant.

Gwerddyr, s. f. (gwardd) The sharebone. It is also called, *cylich yr arfed*.

Gweren, s. f.—pl. t. i. (gwer) A cake of tallow; also the cawl of the entrails. *Y weren fet, y weren fawr*, the cawl of the stomach.

Gwerganwyll, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwer—chawyll) A tallow candle.

Gwerganwylydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwerganwyll) A tallow-chandler.

Gweri, v. a. (gwer) To seek the shade. *Mae y da yn gweri*, the cattle are seeking the shade; the same as *cysgota*.

Gwerin, s. f. pl. aggr. (gwar) A civil society, the common people, the vulgar, the multitude; a body of men. *Gwerin y wyddbyrll*, the tablemen at chess.

Pan fo cwyn cynllyn bro gwerthedd,
A galar gwasgar y gibaent werin,
Gwyafyd y seuen ya gyfryys gyfrin
A ledur tri gal o hen-talch gyrcia.

When there shall be a complaint of besetting the supreme country, and the grief of the dispersion of glibant multitude, blessed the lips, which, fluently and privately, shall speak three words of the old primitive language. *Myrddin.*

Gwerin, s. (gwer) Docile; civil, common, vulgar.

Y penillion cynrych, a ddangoswyd, a gymmaru, lawr lawr
o benyat, o ben gwlad gwerin.

The specimen verses, which have been brought forward, I have taken, a great many of them, from the mouth of the vulgar country. *E. Dafydd.*

Gwerinad, s. m. (gwerin) A civilizing; a becoming prevalent, or common.

Gwerinaw, s. m. (gwerin) To render tame; to render prevalent, or common; to render vulgar; to become common; to civilize.

Nid yw hawdd gwerinaw anawr.

It is not easy to civilize the ungentle. *Adage.*

Eithid ni fu fod
Er llyng gwerinad.

The fumes did not do well, nevertheless let it overspread. *Talliesin.*

Gwerinawg, s. (gwerin) Prevalent, vulgar. *Iaith cerbynnau*, the common tongue.

Gwerinawl, s. (gwerin) Civil; plebian, or rustic.

Arwydded a fawr, gwasg gwerinawl,
Arddelw'r o'r hawdd adeg tawdd tanawl.

Lord of heaven and earth, the universal light, I beseech thy protection against the fiery dissolution. *Gwalchmai.*

Gwerindawd, s. m. (gwerin) Civilization.

Gwerindota, v. a. (gwerindawd) To practise civility, or sociality.

Gweriniad, s. m. (gwerin) A civilizing.

Gweriniath, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwerin) Democracy.

Gweriniathawl, s. (gweriniath) Democratical.

Gwerinuo, s. pl. aggr. (gwerin) The common people, the multitude; a rabble, a mob. *Tewdwr o'r gwerinuo*, a great gathering of the mob; *Eiddau y gwerinuo*, the idol of the multitude.

Gweriniadwriaeth, s. f. (gwerin—gwladwriaeth) A republican government.

Gwerina, s. f. (gwer—glas) A green meadow.

Gwerlid, s. m. (gwer—lid) A flowing wrath.

Gwerlin, s. m. (gwer—llin) That is of pure, or noble race.

Gwerlin a'i lin o lin deithl.

A nobleman with his descent of unblemished qualities. *Don. Ll. Mer.*

Gwern, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (gwer) That is inundated; a swamp, a bog, a meadow; also alder trees; which are also called *coed gwern*, or the swamp trees; also an epithet for hell.

Gwern blaen blaen,
A wrant gwynid—
Aeth.

The alders, of restless tops, will make a general slaughter. *Talliesin.*

A'r ty rhyd, dywal-wern—
A ddriddin.

And the wild land, a terrible swamp, he will pass through. *Fryddd Dycheu.*

Gwernawg, s. (gwern) Abounding with alders.

Gwernen, s. f.—pl. t. i (gwern) An alder tree; also a mast of a ship.

Dwg y wrnen deg arned;
Dyrdy la i dir dy wlad.

Bear the first mast over thee; give thy multitude to the land of thy country. *H. Daf.*

Gwernin, s. (gwern) Of a swampy nature; of, or relating to, alder.

Sengl wneawr,
Yn ydd cadwynawr,
Yngladd gwernin.

Thou wilt tread the ranks, in the day of blading in chains, in the trench of the plain. *Anon.*

Gwernlle, s. m. (gwern—lle) An alder grove.

Gwers, s. f.—pl. t. i (gwer) A space; a while; a lesson; a verse. *Dysgu gwers*, to learn a lesson; *yn mhyn gwers*, in a while; *aroesis awers fawr*, I stayed a great while. *adv.* For a while.

Wylaf wern, tawaf wedy.

I will weep a while, I will then be silent. *Llywarch Hen.*

Mi af—

I droigto wern drew i gled.

I will go to range for a while yonder to the assembly. *L. G. Chai.*

Gwersa, v. a. (gwern) To spend time idly; to tattle, to gossip.

Gwersig, s. f. dim. (gwern) A short lesson; a versicle.

Gwersu, v. a. (gwern) To lecture; to repeat lessons; to recite verses.

Gwersyll, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwer—syll) A camp, an encampment.

Gwersyllawg, s. (gwernsyll) Having a camp.

Gwersylledig, s. (gwernsyll) Encamped; tented.

Gwersyllfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwernsyll) The site or place, of encamping, an encampment.

Gwersylliad, s. m. (gwernsyll) An encamping, a making a camp; a pitching of tents.

Gwersyllig, s. m. dim. (gwernsyll) A small encampment.

Gwersyllt, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwernsyll) A camp.

Gwersylltiad, s. m. (gwernsyllt) An encamping.

Gwersylltu, v. a. (gwernsyllt) To encamp.

Gwersyllu, v. a. (gwernsyll) To encamp.

Gwersyllwr, s. m.—pl. gwernsyllwyr (gwernsyll—gwr) One who encamps.

Gwersyllydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwernsyll) One who encamps; or forms a camp.

Gwerth, s. m. (gwr) Value, worth, price; sale.

Ar werth, on sale; *pa faint yw gwerth hwn?* How much is the price of this? *Gwerth tafawd*, the worth of the tongue, a fine paid for false judgement, or testimony.

Ni ddigaelu nanyr tr—

A minas o'm gwadffran gwerth fy ngwneawd.

None could escape save thee, besides me, who was saved from the spilling of my blood through the merit of my holy name. *Anon.*

Dwyed air cywair yn olcawd nwyf,

Cia gwerth cywa gird;

Al er gwerth, canwrth cead;

Al o'r fodd, enw rhodd yn rhad.

Speak a faithful word after the shower of love, as I am oppressed by dismal grief, ereat of good will, gratuitously under the name of gift. *Gr. ab D. ab Tudwr.*

Gwerthadwy, s. (gwerth) Saleable, vendable.

Gwerthawl, s. (gwerth) Relating to valuation.

Gwerthedig, s. (gwerth) Being sold, or vendd.

Gwerthedigaeth, s. m. (gwerthedig) Vendition.

Gwerthedd, s. m. (gwerth) Value, or price.

Gwerthefin, s. m. (gwarthaf) That is sovereign, or supreme. *a. Sovereign, or supreme.*

Llewel Cadwallawn fy mrawd,
Yngwerthefin bro Denaud;
Et far sawr ya flogawd.

The encampment of Cadwallon, my brother, in the upper part of the country of Denod: his wrath is violent in the carriage. *Llywarch Hen.*

Wrth Duw ydd wylaf hyn,
Werthefin frefanda fry.

To God I will weep on that account, the supreme King above. *Lt. F. Mack.*

Gwerthedd frenia, fraing benadur byd,
Gwrthladdedd o'm byd pyd pechnadur!

The sovereign King, the mighty Ruler of the world, may he drive from my intention the danger of the sinner! *LL. P. Mach.*

Cyfarchaf i'r deuin gwerthedd,
Gwerthfawr wrth ei fod ya frenia,
Cerdoliant, mai y cant Myrddin.

I will greet the supreme Divinity, precious from being king, a song of praise as Merddin eret did sing. *H. ab Owain.*

Gwerthfawr, a. (gwerth) Precious, valuable.

Yn yr amser yd oedd Cynfelyn, fab Tenehan, yn frenia yn yr ynys hon, y rainedd lles Grist an Argyrwydd al, y gwr er i werthfawr wneid of a leysaw cenedl dya o geithiwed.

In the time when Cynfelyn, the son of Tenehan, was king in this island, Jesus Christ our Lord was born, the person, who, by his precious blood, redeemed the generation of man from bondage. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Gwerthfawrawg, a. (gwerthfawr) Of a precious nature, greatly valuable, of great worth.

Tri pheth gwerthfawrawg i ddyn: iechyd, a rhyddid, a rhinwedd.
There are three most precious things for man: health, liberty, and virtue. *Triodd.*

Gwerthfawredd, s. m. (gwerthfawr) Preciousness.

Gwerthfawrogrwydd, s. m. (gwerthfawrawg) Preciousness, the state of being precious.

Gwerthfawrus, a. (gwerthfawr) Of a precious nature; very valuable.

Gwerthiad, s. m. (gwerth) A selling; vendition.

Gwerthiant, s. m. (gwerth) Vendition; price.

Gwerthiawg, a. (gwerth) Precious; valuable.

Gwerthu, v. a. (gwerth) To sell; to vend; to traffic, to bargain.

Angen a bryn ac a werth.

Necessity will buy and will sell.

Adage.

Cyfoethawg i werthu,
Tyllawd i bryn.

The wealthy to sell, the indigent to buy.

Adage.

Gwerthwr, s. m.—pl. gwerthwyr (gwerth—gwr) A seller, or vender.

Gwerthyd, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwarth) Axis; spindle. Gwerthyd melin, the axle which passes through the stones of a mill; gwerthyd troell, the spindle of a spinning wheel; gwerthyd ysgol, a round of a ladder.

Gwerthydaid, s. f.—pl. gwerthydeidiau (gwerthyd) What is upon a spindle, a spindle-full.

Gwerthydu, v. a. (gwerthyd) To put on a spindle.

Gwerthydwr, s. m.—pl. gwerthydwyr (gwerthyd—gwr) One who makes spindles.

Gwerthydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwerth) A seller.

Gwerthyr, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwarth) A fortification.

Gwern, v. n. (gwer) To be spreading round; to become tallow; to generate tallow.

Gwery, a. (gwer) Tending to spread, or grow out.

Gweryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwer) An excretion; the sward, or covering of the earth; manure.

Gweryd y dwfr, the conferva: the lower part of the belly.

Y gelain feinwen a oloir heddyw,
Dan weryd ac arwydd;
Gwac fy llaw, lladd fy argrwydd!

The fair white corpse is interred this day, under earth and monument: woe my hand, that my lord is slain! *Lywarch Hen.*

Mal grry hwyd yr wyd ar iâ,
Fewn cawol a ffa'n cawis;
Garan yn burw ei gweryd;
Garan'r wyll, ar gwr yr yd.

Thou seemest, on the ice, like a gray heron, that in the ditch picks the reeds; or a stork casting up the contents of her stomach; or with goblin limbs on the border of the field.

D. ab Gwilym, am ei gysgwed.

Gwerydiad, s. m. (gweryd) A swarding, or growing through the surface; a becoming mossy.

Gwerydæ, s. m. (gweryd—rhe) Cultivated land, an inhabited region; a country.

Sefwech allan, forwynion, a sylwch werydwr
Cynddyllan; llys Pengwern need tandeid!

Stand out, ye virgins, and behold the patrimony of Cynddyllan: the court of Pengwern is not devoured by flames! *Lywarch Hen.*

Et a'i dwg o'i deg werydwr.

He will bring him out of his fair country. *LL. P. Mach.*

Gwerydu, v. a. (gweryd) To sward; to generate moss; to till the ground, to manure. Dyfed.

Gwerydwedd, s. f. (gweryd—gwedd) The face of the earth; the sward.

Need adwyrh—

A Thudyr hen gwr is gwerydwedd!

Is it not a calamity, when Tudar, the chief of men, is beneath the surface of the ground. *G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Gwerydd, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwer) That springs up; a springal, or a youth.

Credaf i awen, a'm rheen a'm rhydd,
Mud grynau mawr werydd.

I trust to the muse, with which my Lord will endow me, for a fair collection of teeming springs. *Cyneddin.*

Delw ydd ym—

Yn undawd undododion,
Can drugar, can war weryddon;
Can terrys, can tori engylion—
Y byddon.

Thus we are in unity, as brothers from a common father, with compassionate, with gentle youths; in the end, with a host of angels may we be! *Cyneddin.*

Gweryddawg, a. (gwerydd) Full of vigour.

Gweryddawl, a. (gwerydd) Tending to spring out; apt to be wanton.

Gweryddiad, s. m. (gwerydd) A springing out; an acting wantonly.

Gweryddu, v. a. (gwerydd) To spring out.

Pan oedd yu hen glicrach, ef a weryddai megis gwr iwan.

When he was a decrepid old man, he would wanton like a young man. *Gr. Rhydd.*

Gwerylym, a. (gwery—llym) Greatly spreading.

Uggyman, gwerylym, gwertid gofain.

A disgusting, an intensely spreading, flowing wrath, of men. *Elin. ab Owain.*

Gweryn, s. m.—pl. t. od (gwer) A worm, or bot, that breeds in the backs of cattle.

Gweryrawl, a. (gwer—gyrawl) Neighing.

Gweryriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwer—gyriad) A neighing.

Gweryru, v. a. (gwer—gyrn) To utter the voice, as a horse; to neigh.

Gwes, s. m.—pl. gwyys (gw—es) That is moving.

Gwesawd, s. m. (gwes) Departure; a straying.

Gwesawl, a. (gwes) A departing; straying.

Gwesgyrdd, s. m. (gwes—crydd) A course, or going round, a circumrotation.

Gwenllor Fawrth addor, addwyr werydd;
Gwan-llan wawr ahan Feiriondd y ddech.

The chilling fair moon of March, of boldly declining eve, as sleep-bereaving ray came upon a feeble frame in Meirion. *Ior. Fychan.*

Gwesgryn, s. m. (gwes—cryn) Agitation, trepidity

Gwesgrynawl, a. (gwesgryn) Tending to agitate.

Gwesgryniad, s. m. (gwesgryn) A causing to move with agitation.

Gwesgrynu, v. a. (gwesgryn) To cause agitation.

Nid yn wryr, yn war,

Yd wesgryn eagar.

Not chafely, not mildly will the foe agitate. *Gwladus.*

Pan wesgryn camswan camp eir;
Pan llodd ya llechlad, pan llechir,

Yn llym, yn llechir yd fornar.

When with dazling exploit he agitates the combat; when he slays in desling wrath; when he is soothed, severe and fumes he is all-ward to be. *Cyneddin, t. H. ab Owain.*

Gwesiad, s. m. (gwes) A departing, a going out.

Gwest, s. f.—pl. t. i (gwes) A going out; a visit;

an entertainment; a place of entertainment; an inn; a lodging.

Gwrthawd gwahawd a myn'd i west.

Refusing an invitation and yet going to an entertainment. *Adage.*

Gwest, v. a. (gwest) To go about; to visit; to partake of entertainment; to be as a guest. *Heb orfed gwest ar le arall*, without being obliged to put up in another place.

Mi dydd—
Yn dawed i west atat.

I am coming to be a guest to thee. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwesta, v. a. (gwest) To go a visiting; to partake of entertainment, to go as a guest.

Gwestach, s. m. (gwest) The state of being as a guest, or visitant.

Gwestai, s. c.—pl. gwesteion (gwest) A visitor; a guest; one who partakes of entertainment, a lodger.

Yn y dydd cerdd gwestai, ac nid y dydd:—Mae hyn y dydd cerdd gwestai: lle yr amddiffydw, a deuddyn gydag ef o ddyddion y dydd cerdd yddo; a thynon o honnyd en bod yn gredwaid arno a bryd gorchyffwrdd byd y bore dranoeth.

A lodger should be kept during the night, and not the day:—thus ought a lodger to be kept: the oath of the defendant, and two persons with him, of the men of the house, wherein he slept: and they swearing of their being guardians over him from the time of twilight until the next morning. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwestawl, a. (gwest) Being roving; visiting.

Gwesteial, s. m. (gwestai) A being a guest; a visiting, a partaking of entertainment.

Gwesteialeth, s. m. (gwestai) The act of going as a guest; a frequenting of entertainments.

Gwestfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwest) A place of entertainment; entertainment; or hospitable reception; a lodging; a periodical obligation upon a vassal to contribute for the reception of the prince in his circuit.

Swydd y dyddiau yw rhannu arian y gwestfias.

It is the steward's office to divide the money of the entertainments. *Welsh Laws.*

Rhoddon a gerddo dair tref, a naw iŷ yn mhob tref, heb gael na charddod, na gwestfa, er ei ddal a'i iedrad ymorth gaisdo ni chrogir.

The hereditary who shall walk three townships, and nine houses in every township, without obtaining neither sime, or lodging, though he be caught with theft of sustenance upon him, he shall not be hung. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwestâl, s. m.—pl. t. od (gwest—mil) A prowling animal; a wild beast.

Gwestiad, s. m. (gwest) A going above; a visiting; a being as a guest.

Gwestifaint, s. m.—pl. gwestifaint (gwest) A goer about; a visitor; a guest.

Dimes gwestifaint gostyngwr, mai gur,
Gwestan dur doradwy.

The strong hold of guests, he humbled, like a hero, the shatterer of towers of Gwestan. *Cynddelw, i O. Cyfrithawg.*

Gwestl, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwest) A hurly-burly, or a state of confusion.

Treiddaint goed am eu trysor,
Tymhestl, a mawr-wesl y mor.

Thou hast rifled the trees for their treasure, thou tempest, and great tumult of the sea. *M. ab Rhys.*

Gwestlwg, a. (gwestl) Riotous, tumultuous.

Cyfan westlwg dwf dydd nend gaw
Cathl o ardd, awd dymwyl.

Accordingly murmuring the waters by day, when I am treated with a cruel from the birds, well versed in melody. *Gwalchmai.*

Gwestle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwest—lle) A place of entertainment; a lodging.

Gwestlodd, s. m. (gwestl) A hurly-burly state.

Nid o westlodd y ceir prestlodd.

It is not from riotousness that witicism is to be obtained. *Cating.*

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Gwestlfan, s. f. (gwestl—man) A scene of riot.

Gwestliad, s. m. (gwestl) A making a riot.

Gwestlu, v. a. (gwestl) To riot, to make a riot,

Gwestr, s. f.—pl. t. an (gwest) A hitch.

Gwestu, v. a. (gwest) To entertain, or to exercise hospitality; to be as a guest; to lodge.

Gwestwng, s. m. (gw—estwng) A decline, or going down. *v. n.* To decline; to lower.

Gwestwr, s. m.—pl. gwestwyr (gwest—gwr) One who goes about; a visitor; a man who is a guest.

—Achwynn wrthi
Rhag gwestwr, briglwydwr brain,
Yr lwn a elwir henaist.

Complain to her against a visitor, a painter with hoary hues of our glory, who is called old age. *Morg. ab Ifywel.*

Gwestyngawl, a. (gwestwng) Declinatory.

Gwestyngiad, s. m. (gwestwng) A declining, or tending downwards.

Gwestyngu, v. a. (gwestwng) To decline.

Gwesu, v. a. (gwest) To depart, to go out.

Gwesyn, s. m. dim. (gwas) A little fellow; a little boy, or page; a little servant.

Gwesynaid, a. (gwasyn) Like a boy, or boyish; like a servant; servile.

Gwesyndawd, s. m. (gwasyn) A boyish state; the office of a page; servility.

Nid oes lldo gwynn, er dim, elwa trwy drath a gwenfalth uffuddgar, neu trwy wddawd a chydawweddind pechadurus.

He is not to attempt by any means to get riches by fawning and sycamore flattery, or through servility and sinful conformity. *Ier. Uwail.*

Gwethl, s. m.—pl. t. an (gw—eth) A start, or sudden spring.

Gwethliad, s. m. (gwethl) A springing off.

Gwethlu, v. a. (gwethl) To make a spring.

Gwethlus, a. (gwethl) Apt to start, or spring.

Gwën, v. a. (gwe) To weave; to knit.

Gweuad, s. m. (gwën) A weaving; a knitting.

Gweuad caeruog, that is woven like kersey.

Gweuadrest, s. f.—pl. t. l (gweuad—rhestr) A woven range, or row.

Aeth—
Fai haul wybr, byw lwybe ballad,
Drwy fenestr weuadrest wrdr.

It went, like the sun of the firmament, a beam of living course, through the glass window of woven firmament. *I. ab R. ab Iwan Llwyd.*

Gweuawl, a. (gwën) Textile; weaving; knitting.

Gweuedig, a. (gwen) Being woven, or textile.

Gweuedigaeth, s. m. (gweuedig) Act of weaving.

Gwennaid, a. (gwaen) Meadowy, meadow-like.

Gwennblu, s. pl. aggr. (gwaen—plu) Cotton grass

Gweundir, s. m. (gwaen—tir) Meadow-land.

Gweunwellt, s. m. (gwaen—gwellt) Meadow grass

Gweurydd, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwaer) A slave.

Eathym, a'm f yn wr ieuanc, gydag offi wlad Capus, yn weurydd, a'r bammed fwyddyn ydol yn drysorydd.

I went, and I being a young man, with him to the country of Capus, as a slave, and the fifth year following as treasurer. *Gr. Roberts, o Cicerro.*

Gwëus, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwe) The human lip.

Dwys oedd dwy wëus boddwy.

Incessant were two lips this day. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dwywys awr dwy-wëus sriha.

A splendid goddess with two silver lips. *H. Doff.*

Gweuwr, s. m.—pl. gweuwyr (gwëu—gwr) A weaver; a knitter.

Gweuwraig, s. f.—pl. gweuwreigedd (gwëu—gwraig) A weaving-woman; a knitting-woman.

Gweuwres, s. f.—pl. t. au (gweuwr) A female weaver, a female knitter.

Gweuydd, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwën) A weaver.

Gweuyddes, s. f. (gweuydd) A female weaver.

Y

Gwenyddiaeth, *s. m.* (gwenydd) A weaver's trade.
 Gwew, *s. m.* (gw—ew) Pungency; a smart.
 Gwewwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwewwyr (gwew—gwr) One who causes a smart.
 Gwewyr, *s. m.* (gwew) That is pungent, that causes a smart; pain, anguish.

Yr hln ag anian yr haf,
 Aldyr gwewyr y gwauf.

The weather, with the nature of the summer, will dispel the pain of winter. *Guto y Glyn.*

Gwewyrllys, *s. m. aggr.* (gwewyr—llys) Dill.
 Gweyd, *v. a.* (gwa) To stay, to express, to speak.
 Gweydiad, *s. m.* (gweyd) A saying, a speaking.
 Gwëydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gwe) A weaver.
 Gwëyddes, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gwëydd) A female weaver.
 Gwëyddiaeth, *s. m.* (gwëydd) A weaver's trade.
 Gwewwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwewwyr (gwaew—gwr) A spearman, a pikeman.
 Gwg, *s. m.*—*pl.* gygon (wg) A piercing look, a stern look; a frown; a frowning aspect; a glance; a look. *Dal gwg*, to bear anger, or to have a pique against one.

Dyros nawdd yn dirion wg;
 Dillid oill dy ledwg.

Give protection, with look benign, assuage all thy frowns. *T. Prys.*

Liban'r awl allan o'r wg;
 Luddal si a' lloddol o'wg.

The brow, when free from the frown, would diffuse joy; she would kill a thousand with her glancing eye. *S. Ciri.*

Ownead—
 Rhyw rymedi, fall gwyr,
 Y rhain lwy sywyrus;
 Ac onl gwa teg ei gwg.
 Mi af rlang drwg o'r yw.

Let her make some promise in the way she knows best, the swiftest most discreet; and if she of pleasant look should refuse, for fear of ill, I will depart the isle. *Gafael.*

Gwi, *s. f.* (gw) A sudden emotion. It is used as an interjection. *Wi! Ha!*
 Gwiall, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwial) Rods, or saplings.

Dyng ddaedwydd & gair, dyng ddriedd & gwiall.

Teach the diligent with a word, teach the mischievous with rods. *Adge.*

Gwial, *s. pl. aggr.* (gw—ial) Rods, or twigs.
 Gwiala, *v. a.* (gwial) To gather rods, or twigs.
 Gwialawg, *a.* (gwial) Abounding with twigs.
 Gwialen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (gwial) A rod, a perch, a yard, a measuring rod, a sceptre.

Ddeusaw troedfodd a fydd yn hyd gwialen Hywel Dda.

Eighteen feet are to be in the length of the perch of Hywel the Good. *Welsh Laws.*

Yr hwn dir a gynneilir y dan wialen yr oerdd hon.

The which land is held under the sceptre of this court. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwialenaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* gwialeneidiau (gwialen) The length, or measure of a meting rod; also a stroke with a rod.

Gwialenawd, *s. f.*—*pl.* gwialenodiau (gwialen) The length of a measuring rod; a stroke with a rod.

Gwialenffust, *s. f.* (gwialen—ffust) The swipple part of a flail, a flail yard.

Gwialenig, *s. f. dim.* (gwialen) A small rod.

Gwialenodiad, *s. m.* (gwialenawd) A scourging, or striking with a rod.

Gwialenodiaw, *v. a.* (gwialenawd) To scourge.

Gwialffust, *s. f.* (gwial—ffust) A flail swipple.

Gwib, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* iau (gwi—ib) A quick course, range, or drive; a serpentine motion; the motion of a fly in its progress; a wandering, or strolling. *Cymeryd gwib o redeg*, to take a heat of running; *seren wib*, wandering star.

Gwibad, *s. m.* (gwib) A ranging about, a traversing, a turning backwards.

Gwiban, *s. c.*—*pl. t.* od (gwib) A fly.

Gwibdde, *s. f.* (gwib) A darting, or flying about.

Dolau dea chyr am gae,
 Gwibdde addoer adwy ser.

The dales where the streams come round a rampart, chilling the passing and repassing of the breach of battle. *Tafnia.*

Gwibddyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gwib—dyn) Stroller.

Gwibed, *s. pl.* (gwib) Flies. *Gwibed bach*, gnats.

Gwibedog, *s. m.* (gwibed) A fly-catcher.

Gwibedyn, *s. m. dim.* (gwibed) A fly, one fly.

Gwiber, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* od (gwib) A serpent, a viper, a flying serpent, a dragon. *Gwiber a wiber*, aadder and snake. *Sil.*

Gwiberadd, *a.* (gwiber) Serpentine; viperous.

Gwiberawg, *a.* (gwiber) Abounding with vipers.

Gwiberiys, *s. m.* (gwiber—iys) Vipers' bagless.

Gwibfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gwib) An irregular, or wandering course.

Gwibhwylad, *s. m.* (gwib—hwylad) A wandering course; a cruising.

Gwibhwylaw, *v. a.* (gwib—hwylaw) To make a wandering course; to cruise.

Gwiblad, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwiblaidd (gwib) That flies about; a stroller, a vagabond.

Gwibiaw, *v. a.* (gwib) To range in a circular, or serpentine direction; to wander, to stroll, to rove, to gad.

Gwibiawd, *s. m.* (gwib) A ranging, a strolling.

Gwibiawdr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwibiadron (gwibiawd) A wanderer, a stroller.

Gwibiawg, *a.* (gwib) Running to and fro, erratic, wandering; discursive.

Gwibiawl, *a.* (gwib) Ranging, or darting about; erratic, wandering; discursive.

Gwibedig, *a.* (gwib) Erratic, wandering.

Gwibiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwibwyr (gwib—gwr) A wanderer, or stroller.

Gwibl, *s. m.* (gwib) An abrupt turn, an eccentric course, a quirk.

Gwiblad, *s. m.* (gwibl) A flying, or gadding about.

Gwiblaw, *v. a.* (gwibl) To fly, or gad, about.

Gwibll, *s. m.* (gwibl) A state of wandering, or gadding. *Castell gwibll*, the castle of vagrancy, an appellation for such houses as keep beds to receive strollers of various descriptions, who would not be admitted into houses in general. *Sil.*

Gwiblong, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gwib—llong) A cruising ship, a cruiser.

Gwiblu, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (gwib—llu) A band of vagrants, a strolling company.

Gwibredynen, *s. f.* (gwib—rhedyn) Rough speech-word.

Gwibwrn, *s. m.* (gwib—gwrn) A whirling eddy. *Y bendro wibwrn*, the head turning giddiness, or a cracked brain.

Gwica, *v. a.* (gwig) To hawk about the town.

Gwicawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwicorion (gwig) A hawk, a pedlar.

Gwiced, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gwig) A wicket.

Gwicwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwicwyr (gwig—gwr) A hawk, a pedlar.

Gwich, *s. f.* (gwi) A shrill noise, a crack, or crash; a squeak, or squeal; the weasand.

Nladdyd wich, ni ddwydded air.

He will not give a squeak, he will not say a word.

O. ab Ll. Med.

Rhoe chwibwn—
 Ac a' wich agorall led
 Ac a' enau bogaedd.

He would give a whistle, and with his squeak he would spit one's head, and belovew with his lips. *Llwyddon, i dder.*

Gwichad, s. m. (gwich) A creaking; a squeaking.
Gwichell, s. f.—pl. t. od (gwich) A squeaker, a squealer. *Gwichell y gog*, the cuckoo chatter, a little bird that attends the cuckoo. It is also called *gwas y gog*, and *cethlydd y gog*.

Gwichiad, s. m.—pl. gwichiaid (gwich) A perriwinkle.

Gwichian, v. a. (gwich) To creak; to squeak, to squeal, to cry with a shrill acute tone.

Gwichiaw, v. a. (gwich) To creak, to crash; to squeak, to squeal.

Cyd gwichio y fen hi a ddwg ei llyth.

Though the waggon creaks it will carry its load. Adage.

*Gwell gwichio'r coludd
 Na chech'r ddeurudd.*

It is better that the guts should squeak, than that the cheeks should rotten. Adage.

Gwichiawg, a. (gwich) Creaking, crashing, grating; squeaking, squealing.

Gwichiedyn, s. m. dim. (gwichiad) A perriwinkle.

Gwichiwr, s. m.—pl. gwichwyr (gwich—gwr) A squeaking person, a squeaker, a squealer.

Gwichlais, s. m.—pl. gwichleisiau (gwich—llais) A squeaking voice.

Gwichlef, s. m. (gwich—llef) A squeaking cry.

Gwichleisain, v. a. (gwichlef) To cry squeakingly.

Gwichleisiad, s. m. (gwichlais) A squealing.

Gwichleisiaw, v. a. (gwichlais) To utter in a squeaking voice, to squeal.

Gwichleisiawg, a. (gwichlais) Having a squeaking voice; shrill-voiced.

Gwichlyd, a. (gwich) Apt to creak; or squeak.

Gwichydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwich) A fitchet.

Gwichyll, s. m.—pl. t. od (gwich) A fitchet.

Gwichyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (gwich) A fitchet.

Gwid, s. f. (gw—id) A quick whirl, or twirl.

*Gwy'r a'n cyfarchid uch gwid gwneis;
 Gwy'r a'n cyfarchid o'i barch aegon.*

We are men who have been mutually honoured over the matter of the white stream; a man was wont to respect us all from his peculiar regard. Cynddylan, m. Rhyd.

Gwidd, s. m. (gw—idd) That is dried, or withered. *a. Dried, or withered.*

Gwiddeu, s. f.—pl. t. od (gwidd) A hag; a witch; a sorceress, a giantess.

Gwiddeues, s. f.—pl. t. m. (gwiddan) A witch.

*Y drwy—
 Ni uch yn uwchaf gawes;
 Gwne ddyddion felai, gwiddanes
 I ddyddio'r cyfan!*

Fell—a monstrous giantess is become; woe to men the magnitude of such a hag, to pollute the whole! Ellis Wym, B. Cwsg.

Gwiddiant, s. m. (gwidd) A drying, or withering.
Gwiddan, s. pl. aggr. (gwidd) The small particles of what is dried, or rotted; mites.

Gwiddonaid, a. (gwiddon) Withered like mites.
Gwiddonawg, a. (gwiddon) Having a dry rot; mity, or full of mites.

Gwiddonawl, a. (gwiddon) Tending to dry up.

Gwiddoni, v. a. (gwiddon) To dry up, to wither; to dry-rot. *Mae y caws yn gwyddoni*, the cheese breeds mites.

*May'n duedd bob dydd o'i phinkl,
 Bob pryd wrth syniad mai,
 Fel llydysyn dan den Mai
 O'r pryd i mai'n gwiddoni!*

I am daily wasting away on her account; whenever I think of her, I am like a tender plant under the heat of May from the time it begins to wither. Gofalus.

Gwiliawg, a. (gwiall) Viminous; having twigs.

Gwiliyn, s. m. dim. (gwiall) A rod; a perch.

Gwil, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwi) A lever, a crow.

Gwilfrym, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwif—rhwym) A fulcrum, or what gives power to a lever.

Gwilfwrwydd, s. m. (gwif—gwydd) Mealy gnelder rose. *Gwilfwrwydd y gors*, guelder rose; also called *coraigien*.

Gwig, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gw—ig) A strait place; a corner, nook, or angle; a cove; a little retreat, or opening in a wood, being such a situation as the Britons, who lived by hunting and tending their flocks, generally built their hamlets in; hence in after times it denoted a fortress, a place of security, a town. *Y Gellawig Newydd*, the new Forest, so called by *Caradog*.

Gwigfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwig) A corner, or angle; a cove; a small opening in a wood; the site of a hamlet.

Gwigyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (gwig) One that lives in recesses. *Gwigyn y gog*, or *gwas y gog*, the bird called the cuckoo's servant.

Gwil, s. m. (gw—il) A partly turning off, or receding; the act of taking care, or avoiding.

Gwilawg, a. (gwil) Full of starts. *s. f.* One that starts, or plunges; an epithet for a mare.

*Dodwch—al—march—
 Al gwiliawg ordilawg dda.*

Give me, be it a horse, or a good mare somewhat lazy. O. ab Ll. Fychan.

Gwilfrai, s. m. (gwil—brai) Yarrow; also a brock, or badger; otherwise called *pryf llwyd*, *daiarfochyn*, *byrhucch*, *daiarhucch*, *pryf penfrit*, and *brock*.

Gwilff, s. f.—pl. t. od (gwil) The starter; an epithet for a mare; also a lewd woman.

*Gweryiad gwyllt, rhoad gas
 Gwilff felen am geffylau.*

A wild neighing, the hollow utterance of a bay mare after horse. D. ab Gwilym, G. ddyn iedr.

Gwilherai, s. m. (gwil—herai) A romping.

Gwilheriad, s. m. (gwilherai) A romping.

Gwilherau, v. a. (gwil—herau) To romp.

Gwilhobain, v. a. (gwil—hobain) To gallop.

Gwili, s. m. (gwil) That is full of turns, or starts

Gwiliad, s. m. (gwil) A taking care, or avoiding.

Gwiliadwr, s. m.—pl. gwiliadwyr (gwiliad—gwr) One who takes care, or avoids.

Gwiliadwraeth, s. m. (gwiliadwr) The act of taking care, skunning, or avoiding.

Gwiliaw, v. a. (gwil) To take care, to beware.

Gwiliawd, s. m. (gwil) The act of taking care.

Gwiliawdr, s. m.—pl. gwiliadron (gwiliawd) One who takes care, or that is upon his guard.

Gwiliad, v. a. (gwil) To take care, to beware.

*Gwiliad o gystawd gwiliaw
 Yr en dyn l'r ym n'au dau.*

Skunning, behind the walls, the same person we are both. D. ab Edwani, i ciddig.

Gwiliedig, a. (gwiliad) Being taken care of.

Gwiliwr, s. m.—pl. gwiliwyr (gwil—gwr) One who takes care, or is upon his guard.

Gwilri, s. m. (gwil—rhi) A wanton squeal.

Gwilrin, s. m. (gwil—rhin) A squeak, or squeal.

uttered from pleasure, or ecstasy.

Gwilrin, v. a. (gwil—rhin) To squeal with ecstasy; to make a wanton noise, or squeal

Gwilwat, s. f. (gwil—gwst) That is troubled with starts; an epithet for a mare.

*Gwilwat aruthr o guli—
 Yw'r wrach.*

A plunger woefully lean is the hag. D. ab Gwilym.

*Ni was'r gwilwat o gwiliaw,
 Soeglen fol, ond siglo' phen.*

The plunger, a stupid lump, notwithstanding the rod will only toss about her head. R. ab Iddyd Llwyd.

Gwilydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwil) One who takes care, or guards.

Gwill, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gw—ill) A strayer; a stranger; an interloper; a vagabond. *Gwill myr*, a sea rover, a pirate.

Gwill, a. (gw—ill) Being fickle, or apt to stray.

Gwilliad, s. m.—pl. gwilliaid (gwill) One that strays about; a vagabond; a lurker.

Gwilliadaidd, a. (gwilliad) Like a vagabond.

Gwilliades, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwilliad) A female stroller or vagrant.

Gwillon, s. m. (gwill) Asparagus.

Gwin, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gw—in) Wine.

Dyddwg i Raffudd, waerudd elys,
Gwin a gwydr golau yn ei gylchyn.

Bear to Raffudd, the foe with ruddy spear, the wine with clear
glass encompassing it. *O. Cyfeiliog.*

Mathew Goch, mab mathw y gwin,
Biau'r gair yn bwrw gwerin.

Mathew the Red, foster son of wine, has the fame of overthrowing
a multitude. *Guto'r Glyn.*

Da fo'r gwin—
Da iawn yw hwy! dyn a' hyf.

Good was the wine, very good the condition of the person that
drinks it. *S. Phyllip.*

Gwina, v. a. (gwin) To tipple wine.

Gwinaeth, s. m. (gwin) A making of wine.

Gwinaethiad, s. m. (gwinaeth) A gathering a vintage.

Gwinaethu, v. a. (gwinaeth) To gather vintage.

Gwinalldd, a. (gwin) Having the nature of wine.

Gwinau, s. m. (gwin) A bay, reddish brown, or auburn colour.

Gwinau, a. (gwin) Of a bay, or auburn colour; of a reddish brown. *Casgeg wineu*, a bay mare; *meirch gwineuon*, bay horses.

Gwinaw, v. n. (gwin) To produce, or yield wine.

Gwinawi, a. (gwin) Relating to wine, vineous.

Misio—
Iallth faith forthawl,
Wre-nwyf winawl.

Articulate a speech, comprehensive and pleasing, full of love
and like wine. *D. Ll. Mathew.*

Gwine, s. f. (gwing) A bird called a chaffinch.

Gwinegr, s. m. (gwin—egr) Vinegar, sour wine.

Gwinegraid, a. (gwinegr) Like vinegar.

Gwineuad, s. m. (gwinau) A making of a bay, or reddish brown; a turning bay.

Gwineuaw, v. n. (gwinau) To turn to a bay.

Ac yn wy i gwneua
Ac o'r wy yn gwy yr l.

And in an egg it turns brown, and from the egg it becomes a
chick. *S. Phyllip, of the Phoenix.*

Gwineuder, s. m. (gwinau) The state of being bay, or of a red brown.

Gwineuddu, s. m. (gwinau—du) A brown black. a. Of a brownish black.

Gwineudd, s. m. (gwinau) The state of being bay, or of reddish brown colour.

Gwineugoch, s. m. (gwinau—coch) A red with a cast of brown; a brownish red. a. Of a brown red.

Gwineulas, s. m. (gwinau—glas) A blue with a cast of brown colour. a. Of a brownish blue.

Gwineurudd, s. m. (gwinau—rhuidd) A crimson with a cast of bay. a. Of a brownish crimson.

Casaid oenraid a'r ael wineurudd.

The golden luminary with the brow of ruddy brown.

Gwili. Hen.

Gwineurwydd, s. m. (gwinau) The state of being of a reddish brown, or bay colour.

Gwinfaeth, s. m. (gwin—maeth) The nourishment of wine. a. Nourished with wine.

Dragon y'ngwyar gwedy gwinfaeth
Gwensby fab Gwen.

A dragon in the stream of blood, after the feast of wine, was
Gwensby son of Gwen. *Aneurin.*

Goran torf, twrf aches ar draeth,
Gormes draws gwenwyn-faws gwinfaeth.

The murmur of a host, the tumult of a wave on the beach, the
forward oppression of the poisonously sweet feast of wine.
Cyrddeion, i O. Cyfeiliog.

Gwingafn, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwin—cafn) A wine-press.

Gwingar, a. (gwin) Loving wine; full of wine.

Gwingarwch, s. m. (gwingar) Fondness for wine.

Gwinién, s. f. (gwin) A vine tree, a vine.

Gwiniolen, s. f. (gwinawl) Common maple tree.

Gwiniolwydd, s. pl. aggr. (gwinawl—gwydd) The common maple trees.

Gwinllan, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwin—llan) A vineyard. The Britons were used to extract wine from various trees; hence, in some places, *Gwinllan Aelgg*, a plantation of willows; and, in Anglesey, *gwinllan faip*, is a common expression for a field of turnips.

Un llwybr a gwaith y winiol
Ydyw'r lla yn myn'd i'r llan:
Dynion iestyn ddaethy,
Yn fore aml i ael fry;
A rhai am hanner eu hoes—

A road like that to the work of the vineyard has the multitude
going to the churchyard: young men void of industry, they go
early to heaven above; and some in the middle of their lives.
Guto'r Glyn.

Gwinllanwr, s. m.—pl. gwinllanwyr (gwinllan—gwr) A dresser of a vineyard.

Gwinllanydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwinllan) A dresser of a vineyard.

Gwinllyd, a. (gwin) Vineous; addicted to wine.

Gwinrawn, s. pl. aggr. (gwin—grawn) Wine grapes; grapes.

Gwinsang, s. f. (gwin—sang) A wine-press.

Gwinwasg, s. f. (gwin—gwasg) A wine-press.

Gwinwr, s. m. (gwin—gwr) A vintner.

Rhodod gwinwr cyffredin,
O'r ciddlaw gwyrr arwydd gwin.

Let the public vintner, for the sake of drawing in men, at
the sign of wine. *L. G. Galk.*

Gwinwryf, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwin—gwyrf) A wine-press.

Gwinwydr, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwin—gwydr) A wine glass.

Gwinwydryn, s. m. (gwinwydr) A wine glass.

Gwinwydd, s. pl. aggr. (gwin—gwydd) Vines.

Gwinwyddawl, a. (gwinwydd) Relating to vines.

Gwinwydden, s. f. (gwinwydd) A vine tree, a vine. *Gwinwydden wyllt*, briony; *gwinwydden wen*, a white vine; *gwinwydden dda*, a black vine.

Gwinydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwin) A vintner.

Gwing, s. f. (gw—ing) A motion, turn, or shake made with a spring; a struggle; a wriggle; a sudden motion, as a wince, or wink of the eye; wantonness.

Gwaiddyn—
Ar dybiau lleng yn regor;
Un a gwing yn ei gyanhor;
A'r rith geg yn ymgor,
E wnaid ddaedwrdd yn ddokor.

An abject wight in labour with weak conceits; one with lechery
in his mind; with his wide mouth opening, he would waver constantly.
B. Dafydd.

Gwingaw, v. a. (gwing) To struggle; to wriggle; to wince; to move as if impatient of restraint, to be wanton.

Gwingawg, a. (gwing) Fall of struggling, wriggling, or wincing.

Gwingawl, a. (gwing) Struggling; wriggling.

Gwingdin, s. f. (gwing—tin) Wriggle-tail. a. Wriggle-tailed. *Gweni wingdin*, the wagtail fair one.

Gwingdin y llwyn, yr aderyn serchog a' fyrr.

The wagtail of the grove, the most wanton bird alive. *Adapt.*

Gwngod, s. m. (gwing) A wriggling; wantonness.
Gwngedig, a. (gwinged) Struggling, wriggling.
Gwngiad, s. m. (gwing) A struggling; a wriggling; a wincing; a writhing.
Gwingwr, s. m.—pl. gwingwyr (gwing—gwr) A struggler; a wriggler; a winner.
Gwion, s. m. (gwi) An elf, a fairy, a proper name of men.
Gwipai, s. f. (gwib) A sparrow-hawk.
Gwir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gw—ir) The pure fluid, the ether, the principle of life; purity; truth, right; legislature.—*Dywed y gwir*, tell the truth; *yn wir*, in truth; *ie yn wir*, yes indeed; *ai ie yn wir?* Is it so indeed?

Chwedlas a'm gwyddir o wir hyd lawr.

Sayings are imparted to me from Heaven to earth. *Talliesin.*

Meiglor o's gwir hwy hir alaw.

From their justice there is a long animosity generated. *Myrddin.*

Peris Ro. Mortimer dala Syr Ed. de Woodstock, a ladd ei ben, heb wr, heb frwad yn y byd.

Roger Mortimer caused Sir Edm. de Woodstock to be seized, and his head to be cut off, without justice, without judgment of *Chronicle.*

Cyfamug ei wir a mil farchwag.

He will protect his right with a thousand horsemen. *Meilgr, i G. ab Cynan.*

Truch amodd no gwir.

A covenant is stronger than right. *Adage.*

Llew Llwygyffws—

Gwr oedd hwnw gwir i neb ni roddes.

Llew Llwygyffws, he was a man who never rendered to any one his right. *Talliesin.*

Perchen gwir, a thir, a thynged.

Proprietor of legislative authority, and land, and fealty. *L. G. Colli.*

Gwir, a. (gw—ir) Of an ethereal nature; pure; true; right, just. *Ai gwir yw hyn?* Is this true? *Gan wiried a dy fed yna*, as true as thou art there; *yn wir*, indeed; *yn wir ionedd*, indeed truth; *O wir gwaith oddef*, on purpose.
Gwiraw, v. a. (gwir) To verify; to assert.
Gwirawd, s. f.—pl. gwirodau (gwir) Spirituous liquor; drink served at feasts; wassail.

Y dystain bias ardynta y gwirodau yn y llys.

To the steward of the household belongs the approving of the *Hymers* in the palace. *Welsh Laws.*

Da yw'r gwir am dair gwirawd.

The man is excellent for three liquors. *L. G. Colli.*

Gwiraed Owain—mor llyncch ei harfoll!
O win cyfrains, ond cyfrigoll,
O fedd; o fuedd oil.

The *Hymor* of Owain—how incessantly it goes round! Of clear sparkling wine without lacking, and of the mead; all out of the buffalo's horn. *Cyddaleu.*

Gwired, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwir) Verity, truth.
Gwiredawl, a. (gwired) Veritable, agreeable to truth, or fact.

Gwireddu, v. a. (gwired) To make true.

Gwirf, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwir) Alcohol.

Gwirfodd, s. m. (gwir—bodd) True content, good will, or full content. *Dos o' th wirfodd*, go of thy good will, go willingly.

Gwirfoddawl, a. (gwirfodd) Voluntary, wilful.

Gwirfoddoldeb, s. m. (gwirfodd) Voluntariness.

Gwirfoddoledd, s. m. (gwirfoddawl) Voluntariness.

Gwirfoddolrwydd, s. m. (gwirfoddawl) Voluntariness, spontaneity.

Gwirgar, a. (gwir) Loving the truth.

Gwiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwir) Allegation.

Gwiriadwy, a. (gwir) Aouchable, verifiable.

Gwiriaw, s. m. (gwir) A verification.

Gwiriaw, v. (gwir) To verify, to assert as truth.

Gwiriawg, a. (gwir) Tending to verify.

Gwiriawl, a. (gwir) Tending to verify; positive.

Gwiriawn, a. (gwir—lawn) Truly right; innocent; ignorant. *s. m.* An innocent; an idiot.

Gwriedig, a. (gwir) Verified, asserted as true.

Gwriedigaeth, s. m. (gwriedig) Verification.

Gwriedigaethawl, a. (gwriedigaeth) Tending to verificate.

Gwriedigaethiad, s. m. (gwriedigaeth) A verificate; a verification.

Gwriedigaethu, v. (gwriedigaeth) To verificate.

Gwriedigawl, a. (gwriedig) Tending to verificate.

Gwriedigolrwydd, s. m. (gwriedigawl) The state of being verificate.

Gwirin, a. (gwir) Of a pure, or true, nature.

Creadwr a'm crewys a'm cynawys ya mhith
Pwyf gwirin gwiria Eall.

The Creator who formed me will receive me amongst the pure society of the multitude of Eall. *Meilgr.*

Gwirineb, s. m. (gwirin) Verity, truth.

Gwirion, a. (gwiriawn) Truly right; innocent; ignorant. *s. m.* An innocent; an idiot.

Mai yr i f'r nor bob afon,
Yr i'r nef bob gwirion.

An every river flows into the sea, so every innocent one goes to heaven. *M. ab Llynnorch.*

Gwirion pawb ar ei air ei hun.

Every one is innocent according to his own word. *Adage.*

Gwiriondeb, s. m. (gwiriawn) Innocency; ignorance; stupidity.

Gwirionedd, s. m. (gwiriawn) Verity, truth. *Ar fy ngwirionedd*, upon my verity; *ie yn wirionedd*, yes in truth.

Cas yw y gwirionedd lle nis carer.

The truth is disagreeable where it is not liked. *Adage.*

Gwirioneddawl, a. (gwirionedd) Tending to verify according to truth.

Gwirioneddjad, s. m. (gwirionedd) A verification.

Gwirionedd, v. a. (gwirionedd) To verify.

Yr hwn ydoedd ei yn gwirioneddau bod yr awdardawd ac y gallu gawto.

Whom he was asserting to be possessed of the authority and the power. *Mercheg Crayford.*

Gwirioneddus, a. (gwirionedd) Tending to verify.

Gwirioni, v. a. (gwiriawn) To become an innocent; to become simple, or foolish. *Paid a gwirioni*, do not be foolish.

Gwirioniad, s. m.—pl. gwirioniaid (gwiriawn) An innocent; an ignorant one; an idiot.

Gwirionllyd, a. (gwiriawn) Full of ignorance; simple, foolish.

Gwirionyn, s. m. dim. (gwiriawn) An innocent; an ignoramus; a simpleton.

Gwirionyni, s. m. (gwirionyn) Pure simplicity.

Gwiriwr, s. m.—pl. gwirwyr (gwir—gwr) A verifier, a voucher.

Gwiriawr, s. m. (gwir—llawr) Truth speaking.

Gwirlefiariad, s. (gwiriawr) A speaking truth.

Gwirlefaru, v. a. (gwiriawr) To speak truth.

Gwirodawl, a. (gwirawd) To speak truth.

Gwirodi, v. a. (gwirawd) To serve liquor.

Gwirodwr, s. m.—pl. gwirodwyr (gwirawd—gwr) A server of liquor.

Gwirot, v. a. (gwirawd) To tippie liquors.

Gwirotai, s. c.—pl. gwiroteion (gwirawd) One who hunts after liquor; a dram-drinker.

Gwirotyn, s. m. dim. (gwirawd) A dram-drinker.

Gwisg, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gw—lsg) A garment.

Gwisgad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gwisg) An apparelling, a dressing; a wearing; habiliment.

Gwisgadwy, a. (gwisgad) That may be worn; that may be apparellled.

Gwisgaw, v. a. (gwiag) To apparel, to put on, to dress; to wear.

*Cyrdyddan wya fab Cyndrywn,
Ni med wisg barf am i ddywys,
Gwr ni be gwel no morwya.*

Fair Cyrdyddan son of Cyndrywn, the man does not stily wear a beard round his nose who has been no better than a maiden.
Llywarch Hen.

Gwisgawg, a. (gwiag) Apparellled, arrayed.

Gwisgloer, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwisg—cloer) A clothes-press.

Gwisgiad, s. m. (gwiag) An apparelling, a dressing.

Gwisgiadu, v. a. (gwisgiad) To apparel, to dress.

Gwisgiedig, a. (gwisgiad) Apparellled, clothed.

Gwisgiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwisgiad) One who dresses, or clothes.

Gwisgogaeth, s. m. (gwisgawg) Apparelment.

Gwisgwr, s. m.—pl. gwisgwyr (gwisg—gwr) One who puts on dress, a cloth; a wearer.

Gwiw, a. (gwi) Excellent; proper, fit, fitting; worthy. *Dyn gwiw iawn*, a very excellent man; *ni wiu ceisw*, it is of no use to attempt; *ni wiu honco pen*, it is useless to shake the head; *mas gwaith gwiw arno*, there is excellent work upon it.

Gwiw sar i a'i dirper.

Gold is proper to such as deserves it.

Adage.

Gwiwbarch, a. (gwiw—parch) Worthy of respect.

Gwiwdawd, s. m. (gwiw) Propriety; worthiness.

Gwiwdeb, s. m. (gwiw) Propriety, fitness; worthiness; excellence.

Gwiwell, s. f.—pl. t. od (gwiw) A widgeon; the female salmon, an epithet for a lively girl.

Gwiwer, s. f.—pl. t. od (gwiw) A squirrel.

Nid bywiang ond gwiwer.

Nothing is lively but a squirrel.

Adage.

Gwiwfawl, s. f. (gwiw—mawl) Deserved praise. a. Deserving of praise.

Gwiwfoledd, s. m. (gwiwfawl) Merited praise.

Gwiwgala, a. (gwiw—cala) Worthy to be sought.

Gwiwgamp, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwiw—camp) A great exploit.

Gwiwglod, s. f. (gwiw—clod) Deserving fame. a. Worthy of fame.

Gwiwgoel, s. f. (gwiw—coel) Deserved credit. a. Deserving of credit.

Gwiwgoledd, s. m. (gwiwgoel) Credibleness.

Gwiwgof, s. m. (gwiw—cof) Deserved remembrance. a. Worthy to be remembered.

Gwiwgred, s. f. (gwiw—cred) Deserved belief. a. Worthy of belief.

Gwiwiwydd, a. (gwiw—llwydd) Deservedly prosperous, or fortunate.

Gwiwnod, s. m. (gwiw—nod) A superior mark. a. Of distinguished mark, deservedly noted.

Gwiwryw, a. (gwiw—rhyw) Well descended.

Gwiwsain, s. f.—pl. gwiwsainiau (gwiw—sain) Euphony. a. Of fine sound.

Gwiwydd, s. m. aggr. (gwiw—gwydd) Poplar trees.

*Gwiwydd gorthored;
Gorthorydd y'gwydd.*

The aspen wood has been torn; it was torn in battle.

Taliesin, Cad golden.

Gwl, s. m. (gw—wl) The quality of being wet. **Gwlad, s. f.—pl. gwledydd (gw—llad)** A country. *Codi y wlad*, to raise a hue and cry; *rheith gwlad*, jury of the country, or the oath of fifty men, which the laws required to establish a man's character, in some cases.

Heol Hywel o god y gwlad.

Hywel is generous out of the public purse.

Adage.

Ni reddir gwlad i fed.

A country will not be given to the dumb.

Adage.

Gwladaid, a. (gwlad) Country-like, rustic.

Gwladan, s. f. dim. (gwlad) A country, in familiar language.

*Gwag aeddyd heb fwr, a gwrach fydd heb dan;
Gwag gwladan llydan heb ddolmarch.*

*Empty is a hearth without smoke, and it is worn without tin;
empty is an extensive country without inhabitancy.* *L. G. Coll.*

Gwladawg, a. (gwlad) Having a country.

Gwladawl, a. (gwlad) Belonging to a country.

Gwladeidd-dra, s. m. (gwladaid) Rusticity.

Gwladeiddgan, s. f. (gwladaid—can) A rustic song.

Gwladeiddgerdd, s. f.—pl. t. i (gwladaid—cerdd) A rustic song; a pastoral.

Gwladiddiad, s. m. (gwladaid) A rustication.

Gwladiddiaw, v. a. (gwladaid) To rusticate; to become rusticated; to be abashed, or confused.

Gwladiddiawl, a. (gwladaid) Apt to rusticate.

Gwladiddrwydd, s. m. (gwladaid) Rusticity, clownishness, boorishness; bashfulness.

Gwladgar, a. (gwlad) Patriotic, loving a country.

Gwladgarwch, s. m. (gwladgar) A patriotism.

Gwladlawch, s. m. (gwlad—llawch) A protection of a country. a. Being a defence of a country.

*Gwedi gwach gwladlawch, gwladlwydd,
Nod offydd cerddawr, nod offydd cerddol,
Cerdid am god, am gorthwydd,
Can ethw llawr llyw llawn awydd.*

After the hero yielding safety to a country, that makes a country prosper, is not the minstrel feeble and his course impeded, in song for gifts is it not for sorrow, since the chief fall of wisdom is gone to the ground. *Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Gwladlwydd, s. m. (gwlad—llwydd) The prosperity to a country. a. Being the means of prosperity to a country.

*Gwladlwydd glaf bylwydd, hi teyrnodd;
Gwledych Rhys, gylw Brys, browydd Rhys,
Gwlad Fon, ac Arfon, erllo Wynedd.*

The prosperity of a country with fortunate blade, the offspring of princes; Rhys, of splendid course, let him reign over the country of Britons, the country of Mon and Arfon, the plenty of Gwynedd. *Einion Offord.*

Ni bu gwladlwydd y dda.

There was no prosperity of country under him. *Merch.*

Gwladogi, v. a. (gwladawg) To rusticate; to become rustic.

Gwladogrwydd, s. m. (gwladawg) Ruralness.

Gwladoldeb, s. m. (gwladawl) Social state.

Tair colofn gwladoldeb Yays Prydain: rheith gwlad, teyrnodd, ac ymmedd.

The three pillars of polity of the Isle of Britain; law of the country, royalty, and jurisprudence. *Trueth.*

Gwladoli, v. a. (gwladawl) To rusticate; to become rural.

Gwladoliaeth, s. m. (gwladawl) civil constitution.

Gwladolrwydd, s. m. (gwladawl) Rurality, rusticity.

Gwladwch, s. m. (gwlad) A common weal.

Gwladwr, s. m.—pl. gwladwyr (gwlad—gwr) A countryman; one who is in the country; a patriot.

*Fa wladwr, arwr ar wlad;
Fa wledig a wledych arall.*

What patriot, hero of the tavern; what sovereign shall rip over me? *Cynddelw.*

Gwladwriaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwladwr) A commonwealth, a commonweal; a government.

*Aethob! —
Aeth pob gwladwriaeth ar d'ol.*

Thou art gone, every government is gone after thee. *J. Pry.*

Gwladwriaethawl, a. (gwladwriaeth) Relating to a commonwealth, or government.

Gwladwriaethu, v. a. (gwladwriaeth) To conduct a commonweal, or government.

Gwladychawl, a. (gwladwch) Having the rule of a country; reigning.

Gwladychiad, s. m. (gwladwch) A ruling a country.

Gwladychu, v. a. (gwladwch) To rule a country.

Gwladwriaethu Cunedda y daeth Rhwylwells of frib ystau gwedi ei; gwna lloennu tangrochodda a thyngodfawli oedd hwnw; ac of a gwladychu drwy garhad.

After the death of Cunedda there came Rhwylwells his son after him; he was a peaceable and fortunate young man; and he reigned in love. *Gr. ab Arthwr.*

Gwladychwr, s. m.—pl. gwladychwyr (gwladwch—gwr) One who reigns over a country.

Gwladydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwlad) A man of the country; a patriot.

Gwladyddawl, a. (gwladydd) Like a patriot.

Gwladyddiad, s. m. (gwladydd) The act of a patriot; a patriotic action.

Gwladyddu, v. a. (gwladydd) To act patriotically.

Gwlaidd, s. m.—pl. gwleiddion (gwl—aidd) That flows gently; that is mild. *a. A bounding with moisture; mild.*

*Pan alwyr ystau Fon tiron fies,
Gwyls en byd hwy gwleiddion, Saeon ardras.*

When the hills of Mon shall be called a pleasant field, happy they the mild ones, the affliction of the Saxons. *Taliesin, i ffeibion Llŷr.*

Gwlan, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gw—llan) Wool. *Cws o wlan, a fleece of wool; gwlan bras, coarse wool; gwlan man, or gwlan rhywiawg, fine wool.*

Ni chwr gwlan rhywiawg ar glau gwl.

No fine wool can be had on the goat's haunch. *Adage.*

Gwlana, v. a. (gwlan) To gather, or pick wool.

Nid hawdd gwlana ar yr af.

It is not easy to gather wool upon the goat. *Adage.*

Gwlanaid, a. (gwlan) Woolly, like wool.

Gwlanaawg, a. (gwlan) Bearing wool; woolly.

Gwlantlu, s. pl. aggr. (gwlan—plu) Downy hairs.

Gwlantbrea, s. m. (gwlan—pren) The cotton-tree.

Gwlant, s. f.—pl. t. i (gwlan) A flannel.

Gwlaniach, s. pl. aggr. (gwlan) Downy hair.

Gwlauwr, s. m.—pl. gwlanwyr (gwlan—gwr) A wool-man, a wool-gatherer; a dealer in wool.

Gwylr gwlanwr lle be gwlan ar wrth.

A wool-gatherer knows where there is wool on sale. *Adage.*

Gwlaw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwl—aw) Rain.

O bob ffordd o'r awyr ydd ymchwelo y gwylt y daw gwlaw.

From every quarter of the sky where the wind returns there will come rain. *Adage.*

Y fuan—

A'i gwnech fel yr alaw,

A'i swnawg! o'i fal mae gwlaw,

A'i mae huch yn ei mwyd bon,

Un amad a'r wenyon.

The nymph with her face like the lily, and her neck altogether like the reed stem, and her little mouth in her goody head with breath like the bee. *Bede Aurdren.*

Gwlawawg, a. (gwlaw) Abounding with rain.

Gwlawydrai, s. m. (gwlaw—mydrai) A pluviometer, or rain gage.

Gwlawiad, s. m. (gwlaw) A raining, a fall of rain.

Gwlawiaw, v. a. (gwlaw) To rain. *Mae hi yn gwlawio yn ddwys, or, mae yn bwrw gwlaw yn ddwys, it is raining incessant.*

Gwlawiawg, a. (gwlaw) Abounding with rain.

Gwlawiaw, s. (gwlaw) Pluvial, relating to rain.

Gwlawtyd, a. (gwlaw) Pluvious, apt to rain.

Gwlawiogrydd, s. m. (gwlawiawg) Raininess.

Gwleb, a. (f. of gwlyb) Wet, humid, or moist.

Gwledig, a. (gwlad) Of a country; having a country; sovereign. *s. m. A sovereign. It was an-*

ciently an epithet given to the Lloegrian princes, as a mark of supreme authority.

Gnawd gwla yn llaw wledig. I

Wine is congenial in a princely hand. *Adage.*

Gwledig nef a phob tad,

Ni wyddem pry oeddyd.

Sovereign of heaven and all regions, we knew not who thou wert. *Taliesin.*

Gwledigaeth, s. m. (gwledig) Social state.

Y Fêl Ystys—gwledig gyfrw gwledigaeth arad, y gan Prydain ab Aedd Mawr y ddedd arad Ystys Prydain.

The Honey Island—after it had been brought into a social state, by Prydain the son of Aedd the Great, the name of the Isle of Prydain was imposed thereon. *Triedd.*

Gwledigaw, a. (gwledig) To rusticate; to become rusticated; to rule a country.

Gwledigiad, s. m. (gwledig) A rustication; a ruling a country; a reigning.

Gwledigrwydd, s. m. (gwledig) The state relating to a country; the rule of a country; sovereignty.

Gwledwch, s. f. (gwlad) A reign; government. *Ni bydd terfyn ar ei gwledwch, of his kingdom there shall be no end.*

Gwledychawd, s. f. (gwledwch) The act, or state of reigning over a country.

Gwledychwch, ar wlad, ar wledodion medd,

A moduriant ar dirion;

Gwledychwch, molaud mil farddon

I fôl teithi teyrnon.

He reigned over a country, over the carousing sons of mead, with pleasure in possession, the reign, the work of praise of a thousand bards, should be to celebrate the qualities of the prince. *Cynaddu.*

Gwledychawl, a. (gwledwch) Relating to commonweal; reigning.

Gwledychiad, s. (gwledwch) A ruling a country.

Gwledychu, v. a. (gwledwch) To exercise supreme authority, or dominion; to reign. *Gwledychu hawl, to institute a suit. Welsh Laws.*

Cywas corf rhag twf twf olyn,

Cynrhad cynwad wlad wledychu

He will be the foremost to pierce a body before the heat of the tumult of oppression, the happiness of the front of battle governing a country. *G. Brycheiniawg, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Gwledd, s. f.—pl. t. au (gw—lledd) A banquet.

Gwledda, v. a. (gwledd) To carouse, to feast.

Gwleddawg, a. (gwledd) Having banquets.

Madawg Moa, mai cynullawr,

Bo gwleddawg o'i northawg ner.

Madog of Moa, like a conqueror, he was rich in feasts from his powerful supremacy. *Prydydd Brychan.*

Gwleddawl, a. (gwledd) Festival, festive, feasting

Delw ydd ym ym ddiaryson,

Am llygry, am gyrr, am gwlion,

Yn untrif, yn untrai wledodion,

Yn undaw unded frodorion.

The way we are without contention, round the lamps, round dances, in one abode, feasting one on one expense, in unity the brothers of a common father. *Cynaddu.*

Gwledd-dy, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwledd—tŷ) A banqueting house.

Yn yr amser hofafdd ffo Mai, pan oedd chwast a chariad fwyaf yn eu grym yno, y cydunwyd ar i ni gwynofia mewn gardau, ac nid mewn gwledd-dyau.

In the charming season of the month of May, when desire and love were in their greatest vigour there, it was agreed that we should sup in gardens, and not in banqueting houses. *Merchion Cwylod.*

Gwleddfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (gwledd) A place of carousing, or feasting; a banqueting house.

Gwleddgar, a. (gwledd) Loving of feasting.

Gwleddgarwch, s. (gwleddgar) Love of festivity.

Gwleddgell, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwledd—cell) A banqueting room.

Gwleddiad, s. m. (gwledd) A carousing, a feasting.

Gwleddoca, v. a. (gwleddawg) To hunt after feasts

Gwleddu, v. a. (gwledd) To feast, or to carouse.

Gwleddwch, s. m. (gwledd) A carousal, a feast.
Gwleddwr, s. m.—pl. gwleddwyr (gwledd—gwr)
 A feaster, a carouser.
Gwleddychu, v. a. (gwleddwch) To carouse.
Gwleidiad, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwlad) One of a country; a citizen.

Rhyddly ddaia gwleidiadon;
 Rhyddlyf cynaif cadalon;
 Cyd eryll rhwyf draig rhodolion eirchiald,
 Rhydalant eu rhodolion.

He claims the service of citizens; profusely he makes to flow,
 from the loft of deprecating foxes: whilst the leading chieftains
 receives the wayfaring minstrels they will amply repay their gifts.
Cyneddle, i H. ab Owain.

Llywelyn llywawdr gwleidiadon,
 Llyar gyghaw drwy gynghor doethion.

Llywelyn the governor of citizens, a gentle advocate through
 the advice of the sons of wisdom. *D. Benfras.*

Gwleiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwledd) A feaster.
Gwleiddydd, s. m. (gwlaidd) That is mild, or tender. *a. Of a mild quality.*

Adwen yn Dinbych, gormen gwylan,
 Cywulthydd wleiddydd add Eryllan.

I know in Dinbych, the resort of the white sea-mew; the mild
 society of the lord of Eryllan. *Mic Dinbych.*

Gwl, s. m.—pl. gylfon (gwl) A channel; a notch.
Gwl fwa, the notch on the end of a bow,
 where the string rests; **gwl saeth**, the cock of
 an arrow.

Dan ddau wlf y daw'n ddolen.

Under the two notches it will become a circle. *T. Alad, i faw.*

Gwlith, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwl—lith) Dew; the
 dew fall; the morning.

Ni malf gwlith ar gelllogwydd.

No dew will rest upon a gander.

Adage.

Y neb a werthe farch dilydd rhag y ddera dri gwlith.

He who sells a horse shall warrant him free from the staggers
 for three mornings. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwlithaw, v. a. (gwlith) To cast a dew, to bedew.
Gwlithawg, a. (gwlith) Abounding with dew, dewy

Adwenawn y nab wrth ei troglau trwm, ei gudynau gwlithawg
 a'i llygaid mol-glaidd, mai—cwag ydoedd.

I knew the youth by his heavy breathings, his dewy locks, and
 his drowsy waken eyes, that he was sleep. *Ellis Wyn, B. Cwag.*

Gwlithen, s. f.—pl. t. i (gwlith) A small collection
 of humours; also a dew snail. **Gwlithen**
ar fys, or **byston**, a whitlow on the finger;
gwlithen ar llygad, or **llefrithen**, a sty on the
 eye.

Gwlithfalwen, s. f. (gwlith—malwen) Dew snail.
Gwlithfalwod, s. pl. aggr. (gwlith—malwod)
 Dew snails.

Gwlithiad, s. m. (gwlith) A falling of dew; a be-
 dewing.

Gwlithiedig, a. (gwlith) Being bedewed.

Gwlithlys, s. m. (gwlith—llys) The sun dew.

Gwlithwlaw, s. m. (gwlith—gwlaw) Small rain.

Gwlithwlawaw, v. a. (gwlithwlaw) To rain small
 rain; to drizzle.

Gwlithwlawawg, a. (gwlithwlaw) Abounding
 with drizzling rain.

Gwlithyn, s. m. dim. (gwlith) A dew drop.

Gwliw, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwl) A channel; a notch.

Gwelw yw'r llin o'r gwliw i'r llin.

Pale is the fax from one notch to the other. *B. Ceri, i faw.*

Gwlyb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwl) A liquid; a wet;
 liquid food, or spoon victuals. **Mac fo yn hoff**
gwlybion, he is fond of liquors.

Oer pob gwlyb.

Cold is every liquid.

Adage.

Gwlyb, a. (gwl) Liquid, wet, moist. **Tywydd**
gwlyb, wet weather; **mor wlyb yw hun**, how
 wet this is; **dillad gwlybion**, wet clothes.

Gwlybâad, s. m. (gwlyb) Humefaction; a wetting
Gwlybâawl, a. (gwlyb) That wets, or drenches.
Gwlybaniath, s. m. (gwlyban) Humidity, wet-
 ness; a liquid.

Gwlyban, v. a. (gwlyb) To humectate, to makefy.

Gwlybiad, s. m. (gwlyb) Humectation; a wetting.

Gwlybiannawl, a. (gwlybiant) Humiferous.

Gwlybiannu, v. a. (gwlybiant) To humectate.

Gwlybiant, s. m. (gwlyb) Humectation, madefec-
 tion, humidity, moisture.

Gwlybiaw, v. a. (gwlyb) To humectate, to wet.

Gwlybrwydd, s. m. (gwlyb) Wetness, humidity.

Gwlybu, v. a. (gwlyb) To humectate, to makefy.

Gwlybwr, s. m.—pl. gwlybyran (gwlyb) A liquid.

Gwlybyrawg, a. (gwlybwr) Abounding with hu-
 midity; humid, wet, moist; rainy.

Gwlych, s. m. (gwl—ych) Moisture, or wet.

Gwlychedig, a. (gwlych) Wetted, moistened.

Gwlychiad, s. m. (gwlych) A wetting, a soaking.

Gwlychu, v. a. (gwlych) To wet, to moisten;

to become wet, or moist; to rain. **Mac fo**

gwlychu yn ddwys, it is wetting incessantly, or,
 it rains apace.

Ti a gell y cyfarws a notio dy ben a'th dafawd, hyd y mch fym,
 hyd y gwlych gwlan, hyd y trefgi haat, a hyd ydd angylfud m.

Thou shalt have the reward which thy head and tongue shall
 fix, as far as the wind doth dry, as far as the rain doth wet, as far
 as the sun revolves, and as far as the sun comprehends.
H. Culhwch—Malogion.

Gwlydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llydd) What is soft, or
 mild; that contains moisture; the stalk, or stem,
 of some plants, as the potatoe, and the like.—
Gwlydd y geifr, the goat's weed; **gwlydd mair**,
 or **llysiar y cryman**, the burnet.

Gwlydd, a. (llydd) Of a soft, or mild, quality;
 tender, mild, flexible, gentle.

Gwlydd wrth wlydd wrth wlad gyffanodd,

Gwyr wrth arw wraur gymmiodd.

Gentle to the gentle in the social country; rough to the rough
 the hero of combat. *Cyneddle.*

Gwrhydri Bonill, ban llorher ys gwlydd.

With the manly ardency of Bonill, when need he is mild.
L. F. Mac.

Gwlyddâad, s. m. (gwlydd) A mollifying, a soft-
 tening; a becoming tender or soft.

Gwlyddâawl, a. (gwlydd) Tending to mollify.

Gwlyddaid, a. (gwlydd) Emollient; soothing.

Gwlyddâu, v. a. (gwlydd) To mollify; to become
 mild, soft, or tender.

Gwlyddeidd, s. m. (gwlydd) Mildness; tenderness.

Gwlyddeiddiad, s. m. (gwlyddeidd) A mollifying.

Gwlyddeiddiaw, v. a. (gwlyddeidd) To mollify.

Gwlyddiad, s. m. (gwlydd) A mollifying; a be-
 coming mild, or gentle.

Gwlyddien, s. m. (gwlydd) A mild disposition.

Gwyr y'ngbywryddod gwyr gwledd gwlyddien.

Men in contention the men of the feast of gentle men.
Cyneddle.

Gwlyddwin, s. m. (gwlydd—gwin) Mild wine.

A'i breiddin, a'i wlyddwin, a'i wledd.

With his prey, with his delicious wine, and his feast.
L. F. Mac.

Gwlyddyn, s. m. (gwlydd) A soft stalk. **Gwlyd-
 yn y perthi**, goose-grass; **gwlyddyn blewyr**,
 mouse-ear, chickweed; also called **chast llygod-
 en**; **gwlyddyn y cywion**, common chickweed;
gwlyddyn y dwfr, water chickweed; **gwlyddyn**
y geifr, sea campion; **gwlyddyn garw**, clesters;
gwlyddyn gronwawg, berry-bearing chickweed;
gwlyddyn llydanfrig, umbelliferous chickweed;
gwlyddyn mair goryw, scarlet pimpernel;
gwlyddyn mair benyw, blue pimpernel.

Gwn, s. m. (gy—wn) That is made to proceed; that is begun to be made apparent; a charger, a large bowl; a gun. **v. m.** To be made to proceed, or to go; to be made apparent. It is used anomalously, instead of *gybwyf*, in answering affirmatively of knowing: as, *A wyddost di hyn?* Dost thou know this? *Gwn, I do know.* It is also used as an affix to form the terminations of the imperfect, and conditional present tenses of verbs of the first person singular, and the future tense of the first person plural: as, *carwn hi*, I loved her; *carwn hi*, I would love her; *carwn hi*, we will love her. In these verbs the determinate person and time are to be expressed by the context, otherwise they are formed thus—*Oeddon yn ei charu, mi ei carwn, ni ei carwn*, and the like.

Gwn, s. m.—pl. gynau (gw—wn) A gown, a robe.

*Y gown a roed i gannwr,
Ac nid h'r gown o dy'r gwr.*

The gown was given to a hundred persons, and the gown goes not out of the man's house.

Adage.

Gwna, v. a. (gwn) Make, do, or execute, in the second person of the future tense of the indicative mood. *Gwna, da dithau*, do, that is a good creature.

Hon bechawd a wna gywilydd newydd.

An old sin will make new shame.

Adage.

Gwnaeth, v. (pret of gwn) Has made, has done. *Pwy a wnaeth hyn?* Who has done this?

*Daw a wnaeth oibedion
Ddair, sef, ac eiddon.*

God did make the extremities of earth, heaven, and sea.

W. Middleton.

Gwnedd, s. m. (gwn) The act or state, of toiling; strenuousness.

*M chawen' droadfedd,
Rab w'n, heb wneidd,
O ddrwy Gwynedd,
Yn eu gwedd.*

They obtained not a foot, without wounding, without toiling, of the boundary of Gwynedd to serve them.

L. P. Moch, i Llywelyn I.

Gwneddawl, a. (gwnedd) Laborious, strenuous.

Gwneddiad, s. m. (gwnedd) An acting strenuously

Gwneddyd, v. a. (gwnedd) To do, to make, to perform. *Gwneddyf oed i thi*, I made an appointment with thee; *pa ddiaw a wnaeddyd?* what good has he done?

Fyde Ffz wodd a wnaeddyd.

An ecology to thy countenance was made.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ddiawnyddi f'm gwneddyd;

Diried ym, diwledied yw?

Impotent she has made me; mischief take me, how chaotic she is!

D. ab Gwilym.

Dyddon gyfodd f'm gwneddydwynt,

Dyddyn, m byrf hyn no hwynt.

To me they made pleasant festivity, the two men, may I live no longer than they shall.

Llywelyn Goch.

Gwnelyd, v. a. (gwna) To make, to do. The conditional and future tenses only generally take this form. *A oes a wnelo ti d hwn?* is there any thing that thou hast to do with this?

A wnel dyn Daw a'l barn.

What man will do God will judge.

Adage.

Gair gwraig gwneol.

A woman's word let it be done.

Adage.

A wnel dwyth ef a dwythir.

He who makes deception shall be deceived.

Adage.

Gwneuthur, v. a. (gwnaeth) To make, to execute, to do; to commit. *Gwneuthur cyfraith*, to join issue in law: *Gwneuthur gwaged ar un*, to make one's blood to run, to wound one: *Gwneuthur*

y gwely, taenu y gwely, and cyrcirio y gwely, to make the bed.

Tri photh nis gall Daw lai no'u gwneuthur: y mwylaf ei les, y mwylaf ei olau, ac y mwylaf er harddwch o bob peth.

Three things which God cannot do less than accomplish them: that is most beneficial, that is most necessary, and the most conducive to beauty in every thing.

Barddas.

Gwneuthuradwy, a. (gwneuthur) Feasible.

Gwneuthuraw, v. a. (gwneuthur) To do, to make, to execute, to perform; to commit.

Gwneuthurawl, a. (gwneuthur) Executive; doing

Gwneuthurdeb, s. m. (gwneuthur) Accomplishment, fulfilment.

Gwneuthuredig, a. (gwneuthur) Being made, done, or performed.

Gwneuthuriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwneuthur) A making, doing, or executing; workmanship.

Gwneuthuroledeb, s. m. (gwneuthurawl) Practicableness, feasibility.

Gwneuthurwr, s. m.—pl. gwneuthurwyr (gwneuthur—gwr) One who makes, an executor.

Gwneuthyd, v. a. (gwnaeth) To do, to perform, to work, to execute; to commit.

Peridila a gaba ei henw y gan Perwys frenin; ac yaddi y bu gwneuthyd cyfarfyddon gyntaf.

Peridila had his name from king Perwys; and in it was the first making of histories.

Delw y Byd.

Gwnëyd, v. a. (gwna) To do, to perform, to work, to execute; to commit. *Cri wneïd yn fawr o honot*, thou shalt be made much of.

Tri thystion Daw am a wnaeth, ac a wna; gallu anfeldrawl, gybodaeth anfeldrawl, a chariad anfeldrawl: gan nad oes nas di-chon, na gwyr, ac nae myn y rhai hyn.

The three testimonies of God for what he has done, and what he will do; infinite power, infinite knowledge, and infinite love: for there is nothing but what these can affect, can know, and can will.

Barddas.

Gwrid Cyman farafio han Telf; Gwladaw am Ddyfed ddyrffylgi Bld iddo ya seiw eilon yad.

Ardent the presence of Cyman from the banks of Teifi; a tumult was made round Dyfed; be there for him to mourn music in it.

Myrdin.

Gwni, s. m. (gwn) A stitch, or sewing; a seam.

Gwniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwni) A stitching, a sewing; a seam.

Gwniadur, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwniad) A thimble.

Gwniadwr, s. m.—pl. gwniadwyr (gwniad—gwr) A stitcher, a sewer.

Gwniadwraig, s. f.—pl. gwniadwreigedd (gwniad—gwraig) A seamstress.

Gwniadydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwniad) A sewer.

Gwniadyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwniadydd) A seamstress, or a needle-woman.

Gwniaw, v. a. (gwni) To sew, or to stitch.

Gwniadydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwniad) A stitcher

Gwniadyddes, s. f. (gwniadydd) A seamstress.

Gwniadyddiaeth, s. m. (gwniadydd) The business of a stitcher; seamstressy.

Gwniferch, s. f. (gwni—merch) A seamstress.

Gwniwr, s. m.—pl. gwniwr (gwni—gwr) A man who sews, a sewer.

Gwniwraig, s. f.—pl. gwniwreigedd (gwni—gwraig) A seamstress, a sewing woman.

Gwniyydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwni) A sewer.

Gwniyyddiaeth, s. m. (gwniyydd) The business of sewing; the work of a sewer.

Gwo, s. m. (gw) A progress towards; that is gone or going; approach. It is used only as an inceptive preposition, in common with *Go*, and of the same import.

Gwobaith, s. f. (gwo—paith) Indistinct sight; hope; expectation.

Gwobelthiad, s. m. (gwobaith) A hoping.

Gwobelthiaw, v. a. (gwobaith) To hope, to expect

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Gwobeithawl, *a.* (gwobaith) Hoping, hopeful.
 Gwobeithlwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwobeithwyr (gwobaith gwr) One who hopes.
 Gwobr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gobr) A recompense, or reward; wages, or fee; a bribe.

Nid ammod bod ebediw,
 Yn nahir y gwr a'r hæg yw,
 Nag arddelw gam, na gorddwy,
 Na gwobr aereh: aïd gwlw bwrw mwy.

There is no agreement for any heriot, in the domain of this person it is a gift, nor claim for wrong, or trespass, nor a maiden fee: it is needless to mention more.

U. Ll. ab Ll. ab Gruffudd, i Dyddoch.

Gwobra, *v. a.* (gwobr) To compensate; to fee.
 Gwobrwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (prwy) Recompense.
 Gwobrwyad, *s. m.* (gwobrwy) A recompensing.
 Gwobrwyaw, *v. a.* (gwobrwy) To recompense.
 Gwobrwyawg, *a.* (gwobrwy) Having recompense.
 Gwobrwyawl, *a.* (gwobrwy) Recompensed.
 Gwobrwyedig, *a.* (gwobrwy) Recompensed.
 Gwobrwywr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwobrwywyr (gwobrwy —*gwr*) A recompenser, a requiter.
 Gwobrwydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwobrwy) A recompenser, or requiter.
 Gwobryn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (prŷn) Desert, merit.

Gorbo hael haeloneth wobryn,
 Hawl Modrudd hll mawr-fudd Merŷn.

May the generous receive the recompense of generosity, the claim of Modrudd of Merŷn's line, treading with blessing.
Cynddelw, fr argl. Rhys.

Gwobrynawd, *s. m.* (gwobryn) Remuneration.
 Gwobrynawg, *a.* (gwobryn) Having merit.
 Gwobrynawl, *a.* (gwobryn) Meriting, deserving.
 Gwobryniad, *s. m.* (gwobryn) A meriting.
 Gwobrynu, *v.* (gwobryn) To deserve, to merit.
 Gwobrynydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwobryn) One who merits, or deserves.
 Gwodrudd, *a.* (trudd) Somewhat agitated.

Hood hydr am hoodl wydr wodrudd.

Overwhelming regret for an agitated life like glass.
Cynddelw.

Gwodd, *s. m.* (gwo) That begins to break out.
 Gwoddeb, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwodd—eb) A purpose

Ni rydd fy nhad, ar woddeb,
 Ei ferch yn ordderch i neb.

My father will not, on purpose, give his daughter to be a concubine to any one.
Str. H. Robert.

Gwoddebawl, *a.* (gwoddeb) Intentional, designed.
 Gwoddebiad, *s. m.* (gwoddeb) An intending.
 Gwoddebn, *v. a.* (gwoddeb) To purpose, to intend.
 Gwoddef, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (def) Sufferance.
 Gwoddefawd, *s. m.* (gwoddef) A suffering.
 Gwoddefawl, *a.* (gwoddef) Suffering, passive.
 Gwoddefiad, *s. m.* (gwoddef) A suffering, or bearing with; toleration; permission.
 Gwoddefu, *v. a.* (gwoddef) To acquiesce.
 Gwoddefus, *a.* (gwoddef) Patient; forbearing.
 Gwoddeu, *s. m.* (gwodd) Purpose, or design.

Y dan llafnawr llinth woddew;
 Y dan llawr glas llinth llew.

Beneath the blade with the design of slaughter; beneath the blue armour was the lion slain. *Cynddelw, m. Bloddyn Fardd.*

Rhodd fedd a'ŷ celdw, wedi cain woddew,
 Arilwyb llew Lloegria llinth.

The red grave keeps him, after the great design; the path of the lion was Lloegria in dismay. *Cynddelw.*

Gwöen, *s. m.* (en) Influence, or tendency.

Nid oedd dylaw draig dragon wöen.

It was not the duty of the dragon of leading influence.
Cynddelw.

Gwofeg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (meg) The mind; the will; thought; affection.
 Gwofrwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (brwy) What pervades. *a.* Pervading, universal.

Llewla wirawd gwin, a bragawd gas (rawd egor;
 Teŷn wofrwy diwedd pob rhyw, rhwyl rheiator!)

I have drunk a beverage of wine and bragget, from a departed brother, the universal tyrant ends every energy: sovereignty of destruction!

Gwofrwyad, *s. m.* (gwofrwy) A pervading.
 Gwofrwyaw, *v. a.* (gwofrwy) To pervade; to become universal.

Gwofrwyawl, *a.* (gwofrwy) Tending to pervade.
 Gwolaeth, *s. m.* (gawwl) Adoration, worship.
 Gwolch, *s. m.* (golch) A wash; a washing.
 Gwolchi, *v. a.* (golch) To wash away; to belabour.

Y'ghreulaw ymwrthyn
 Gwychar y gwylch gwelch amddiffya.

In the bloody contest, bravely he belabours the heroes of defence.
Cynddelw.

Gwolen, *s. m.* (gawwl) A light. *a.* Light, clear.
 Gwolenad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (gwolen) A lighting.
 Gwolenaw, *v. a.* (gwolen) To light, to illumine.
 Gwolch, *s. m.* (gawwl) The act of illuminating; the bardic worship; adoration.

Na'm gwrthyn, grawyn grald wolch;
 Na'm gwrthod, efr drafol arfwrch;
 Ni wrilyd mah Daw dadelewch.

Reject me not, thou white-fronted one, fervent in prayer: refuse me not, who art insured to frequent tumults of breaking weapons; the Son of God will not refuse reconciliation.

Cynddelw, fr argl. Rhys.

Gwolychawd, *s. m.* (gwolwch) Act of worshipping.
 Gwolychiad, *s. m.* (gwolwch) A worshipping.
 Gwolychu, *v. a.* (gwolwch) To worship, to adore.

Gwolychaf fy nhad,
 Fy Naw, fy neirhiad,
 A ddodde trwy fy iad
 Eoald i'm pyllied.

I will adore my Father, my God, my strengtheners, who infused through my temples a soul to direct me.
Taliesin.

Gwor, *s. m.* (or) What is superior, uppermost, or extreme; an origin. It is used as a prefix, like GOR, and of the same import.

Gwores, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (es) What lies open, or waste. *a.* Open, or exposed; waste.
 Gworgrawd, *s. m.* (crawd) A supercressence.
 Gworllwydd, *s. m.* (gwor—llwydd) Prosperity.
 Gworho, *s. m.* (to) The upper covering; roof.
 Gworymda, *v. a.* (gwor—ymda) To ambulate.

Llawer mawrwl a feitha
 Cendawd cyd worymda,
 O frys ai wys cwad s.

Many a beautiful word will cause difficulty to the breast, while it goes about, from haste it cannot be known where it will go.
Llyfardd.

Gworymdaad, *s. m.* (gworymda) Ambulation.
 Gworymdaawl, *a.* (gworymda) Ambulatory.
 Gworymdawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gworymdawyr (gworymda—*gwr*) One who walks over; an ambulator.
 Gworymdäydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gworymda) An ambulator, a stroller.

Gwos, *s. m.* (gwo—ys) That partly is; that tends to. A prefix, like Gos, and of the same import.
 Gwosbaith, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwosbeithion (paith) That is partly seen through; that is polished. *a.* Reflective; polished.

Hael udd cleddyfrudd clod falth, na'm gwrthod
 Mawr wrthyd fy ngobaith;
 Anaw dreiliaw drin wosbaith.
 Enw bell, haubych gwell gon wath.

Generous chieftain with the ruddy sword of ample fame, refuse me not, great is my dependence upon thee; sending round the song, of polished art and far of name, be thou bailed with a hundred blessings.
Gw. Rylol, i D. ab Owain.

Gwosbarth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (parth) A distinct part, or particular.

Gwosbarthawl, *a.* (gwosbarth) Particularizing.
 Gwosbarthiad, *s.* (gwosbarth) A particularizing.
 Gwosbarthn, *v. a.* (gwosbarth) To particularize.
 Gwosbeithiad, *s. m.* (gwosbaith) Illumination.

Gwosbeithiaw, v. a. (gwosbaith) To illume.
Gwosbeithiawl, a. (gwosbaith) Tending to shine.
Gwosbeithig, a. (gwosbaith) Shining; polished.
Gwoseb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gwaws—eb) A gift.

*Cyrchale cryr traie trin ohaib, heb gadd
 'Cud wosodd, ced woseb,
 Arwr ar wir ei ysbach,
 Ar wydd wawr wrach no neb.*

I approached the eagle of violence ready for the conflict, without disguise, the leader of the onset, whose gift is treasure; a hero with his countenance fixed on truth, and with the green dawn more manly than any one. *(Cynddelw.)*

Gwosebu, v. a. (gwoseb) To present a gift.
Gwoego, s. m. (osgo) Tangent, obliquity.
Gwosgryn, a. (cryn) Tending to agitate.
Gwosgryniad, s. m. (gwosgryn) A causing a shake.
Gwosgrynn, v. a. (gwosgryn) To cause agitation.
Gwosgudd, a. (cudd) Sculking, or lurking.
Gwosol, s. m. (gwos—ol) A faint trace, a vestige

*Diddid Caen—
 Fal nad oed, ffaen di wosol,
 Un o'i ryw yn wir i'w ol.*

Caen was blotted out, so that there is not truly (a beginning without a vestige) one of his race behind him. *W. Cynddelw.*

Gwosodd, s. m. (gwos—odd) That gives an origin.

*NFm didawl—
 Ac ni ludd cad wosodd ced.*

He will not reject me; and the genius of battle will not debar me of treasure. *Prdydd Bychan.*

*Gwyr wosodd, llofrudd Lloegridiyn;
 Gŵyr wogo wogorodd lloegridiyn.*

The wild genius, the slayer pursuing Lloegria; he knows the heat of the battle that knows no fear. *Cynddelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Gwp, s. m.—pl. t. iau (wp) A bird's head and neck. **Gwercyd gwp cam,** to make a wry neck.

Gwr, s. m.—pl. gwyr (gw—wr) A being endowed with power, will, or liberty; a man; a person; a husband.—**Gwr hen,** or **hen wr,** an old man; **gwr ieuanc,** a young man, a bachelor; **gwr wrth gerdd,** a musician; **gwr y gyfraith,** a lawyer; **gwr priod,** a married man; **gwr a gwraig,** a man and wife; **gwr gweddau,** a widower; **gwr gwelld,** a man of straw; **gwr nod,** a man of reputation, also a marked man, or slave; **gwr dinod,** or **gwr addwyn,** a man not marked; **gwr prys,** a bridegroom; **gwr rhif,** an enlisted man; **gwr ar deula,** a household officer; **gwr ar gylch,** a wanderer; **gwr y god,** the bag bearer; **y gwr drwg,** the evil one.

*Pensl gwr o'r penau 'gyd
 Gwercyd byd, yw'r gwr ewch bea.*

The chiefest person of all the chiefs over the world, is the person over heads. *L. G. Cotal.*

*Gwr coes wyd, garw of sain,
 Drod byd, heb drodd, heb adain.*

These are a terrible being, rough of voice, the world's bold tyrant, having neither foot nor wing. *L. ab Gwilym, i'r gwyn.*

Tellid gwr yw gallu cyd a gwraig, a bod yn gyfan ei holl seclodau.

The required qualities of a man is to be able to join with a woman, and to be perfect in all his members. *Welsh Laws.*

Sef yw gwr daweid, gwr a ddol trwyddo ei hun ar dir, ac ni bo neb o'i gennad cya wog of ar y dir.

What is implied by an adventurous man is a man who shall come through himself upon land, and of whose kindred no one shall have been before him upon the land. *Welsh Laws.*

*Gwyr a waant gwr yn wrol;
 Gwr a naw gwyr yu ei ol.*

Men will make a man manly; a man will make men after him. *M. ab Rhys.*

Gwr, a. (gw—wr) Having power, or will; of manly superiority; male, masculine, man. It is prefixed in composition.

Gwra, v. a. (gwr) To get a husband, to wed.

*O dydd traie i'w wraig wring, ni ddylh'r tala anwbyr drosto;
 cany hi a'i talu pao wraa.*

If a rape shall be committed upon a married woman, the guardian for shall not be paid for it; for she has paid it when she was married. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwraad, s. m. (gwr) Tending to make manly.

Gwraawl, a. (gwr) Tending to make manly.

Gwraab, s. m.—pl. t. lod (gwr—ab) A monkey.

Gwraabadd, a. (gwraab) Apish, monkeyish.

Gwrabeiddrwydd, s. m. (gwraabadd) Apishness.

Gwrach, s. f.—pl. t. od (gwr) A withered old woman, a hag; also the ague. **Gwrachod telyn,** the pegs of a harp; **gwrachod tan yd yn ei ddas,** faggots under corn in the rick; **gwrachod mewn to,** certain bundles used to form the skirts of thatching: **Y wrach,** the wrasse, a fish so called; **y wrach,** the ague; **gwrach y cae,** the hedge-sparrow; **gwrach y lludw,** **gwrach y twca,** and **gwrach y coed,** the woodlouse.

O Sal i Sal ydd i'r forwyn yn wrach.

From Sunday to Sunday the damsel will become an old woman. *Adage.*

*Eld y wrach i'r freuan
 I'r of geau ei hunan.*

Let the old woman go to the mill for the sake of her own mouth. *Adage.*

Gwrach, a. (comparative of gwr) More masculine.

Gwrachaid, a. (gwrach) Like a hag, hag-like.

Gwrachan, s. c. dim.—pl. t. od (gwrach) A withered little creature; a pigmy.

*Hawe teylaw maban
 Na thwyllaw gwrachan.*

It is easier to deceive a child than to deceive a pigmy. *Adage.*

Gwrachanaidd, a. (gwrachan) Like a shrivelled dwarf.

Gwrachandawd, s. m. (gwrachan) Dwarfishness.

Gwrachanes, s. f. dim. (gwrachan) A little old woman; a female dwarf.

*O chwant enill plant pa les,
 A chynnal y gwrachanes.*

From desire, what good will it be to begot children, and support the tiny wrinkled woman. *Iwan Brydydd Hir.*

Gwrachann, v. a. (gwrachan) To become a withered little creature.

Gwrachastell, s. f.—pl. t. od (gwrach—astell)

The mould-board of a plough.

Gwracheiddiad, s. m. (gwrachaid) A becoming like a withered hag.

Gwracheiddiaw, v. a. (gwrachaid) To become a hag.

Gwracheiddrwydd, s. m. (gwrachaid) Anility.

Gwrachell, s. f.—pl. t. od (gwrach) A withered little dwarf. **Gwrachell y cae,** **gwrach y cae,** **brych y cae,** and **llyrd y gwerych,** the hedge-sparrow.

Gwrachen, s. f.—pl. t. od (gwrach) A crabbed little person. **Gwrachen,** and **ygretan,** the teal; **gwrachen y mor,** the sea teal, or wrasse; **gwrachen fair,** a yellow kind of wrasse; **gwrachen fraith,** or **cleriach gwimon,** a spotted wrasse; **gwrachen, penbwl,** and **adar y bili,** the miller's thumb.

Gwrachi, s. f.—pl. t. od (gwrach) Anility.

*Rhyddarodd i'r Gwrydd, i'r ddaig, cynnalaw holl wrachlod
 mantach, crwm, clodd, unlygieddau, gormaw, diallo, ac eu
 cynnyg idd y Llanydd, yn bwyth eu ddawriarid.*

What Gwrydd accomplished, at length, was to collect all the aged people, such as were toothless, bent, lame, one-eyed, oppressed, and disabled, and offered them to the Danes, as a reward for their treachery. *Duch. Gr. ab Cynan.*

Gwrachiadd, a. (gwrachi) Like a hag, haggish.

Gwrachiaw, v. a. (gwrachi) To become haggish.

Gwradydd, s. m. (gwradydd) Reproach,

scandal; opprobrious censure; infamy.

Gwradyddaw, v. a. (gwradydd) To scandalize.

Gwradyddawl, a. (gwradydd) Scandalizing.

Gwradyddiad, s. m. (gwradydd) A scandalizing

Gwradyddus, a. (gwradydd) Scandalizing.

Gwradwyddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwradwyddwyr (gwradwydd—gwr) A scandalizer.

Gwradd, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* au (rhadd) An aggregate.
Gwradd o ddynion, a multitude of people;
Gwradd o eallyn, a quantity of provision.

Gwraddawl, *a.* (gwrad) Aggregate, collective.

Gwraddiad, *s. m.* (gwrad) An aggregation.

Gwraddu, *v. a.* (gwrad) To aggregate, to collect.

Nu wradd arni, throw no contumacy on her.

Gwraf, *a.* (*superlative of gwr*) Most masculine.

Arglwydd gwraf gwyd Echedor.

A most manly chief bearing the bravery of Hector.
Cydd. lxx.

Gwrag, *s. f.* (rhag) That curves against, or in contact with; that braces.

Gwragen, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t.* i (gwrag) The rib of any circular work, as of a tilt, or basket; the curved handle of a vessel, as a pail, or of a basket.

Gwrageniad, *s. m.* (gwragen) A ribbing.

Gwragenu, *v. a.* (gwragen) To rib; to furnish with a curved handle.

Gwragenus, *a.* (gwragen) Serving as a rib, or strength of any work; serving as a handle.

Gwraich, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwreichion (gwr—aich) A spark.

Gwraid, *s. m.* (rhaid) That is impulsive, that forces through; that is ardent; a flush.

*If a bores, gwres a gwraid,
Yr un crw a'r oen gwraid.*

He grazed, during the heat and the ruddiness, on the same plant as the golden lamb.
lxx. Llawdden.

Gwraidd, *s. m.* *aggr.*—*pl.* gwroiddion (rhaid) A root, or a radix; roots.

Gwraidd, *a.* (gwr) Manly, manlike; valiant.

Gwas gwraidd cyn no'i gerdded.

A manly hero before he is able to walk.
Adage.

Gwraig, *s. f.*—*pl.* gwreigedd (gwr—aig) A woman, a female; a wife. *Gwraig dwys*, a bride: *gwraig wraig*, and *gwraig briawd*, a married woman; *gwraig weddw*, a widow; *gwraig etifeddawg*, a child-bed woman; *gwraig gwely*, a concubine; *gwraig llwyn a pherth*, a woman of the grove and brake, a harlot; *gwreigedd awyrl*, and *plant y gwreigedd awyrl*, fairies.

North gwraig yn ei thafw.

The strength of a woman in her tongue.
Adage.

Ni thores Arthur sawdd gwraig.

Arthur did not break a woman's protection.
Adage.

Gwraint, *a.* (gwr) Masculine, virile, male.

Gwraint, *s. pl. aggr.* (rhaint) Slender worms that insinuate through a body; worms under the skin; also the ringworm, or tetters.

Gwrandaw, *s. m.* (gwr—andaw) A listening.

Gwrandaw, *v. a.* (gwr—andaw) To listen, to hearken, to hear.

Ni wyr ni ddysg, ni ddysg ni wreody.

He does not know that does not learn, he will not learn that will not listen.
Adage.

Cas a ddyweto lawer, ac ni wrandawo ar neb.

Odious is he that says much, and will not listen to any one.
Adage.

Gwrandawgar, *a.* (gwrandaw) Attentive, wistful.
Gwrandawgarwch, *s. m.* (gwrandawgar) Attentiveness, heedfulness, wistfulness.

Gwrandawiad, *s. m.* (gwrandaw) A listening, or hearkening; attention.

Gwrandawus, *a.* (gwrandaw) Attentive, heedful.

Gwrandawwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwrandawwyr (gwrandaw—gwr) A listener, a hearer.

Gwrandawydd, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* ion (gwrandaw) A listener, a hearer.

Gwrân, *v. a.* (gwr) To render manly; to be manly.

Gwrawl, *a.* (gwr) Manly; stout; valiant.

Gwrcath, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* od (gwr—cath) A he cat.

Gwrcatha, *v. a.* (gwrcath) To caterwaul.

Gwrcathain, *a.* (gwrcath) Caterwauling.

Gwrcathaint, *s. m.* (gwrcathain) A caterwauling.

Gwrch, *s. m.* (gwr) That is upon, or over.

Gwrda, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwyrd (gwr—da) A man of quality, a gentleman; a person of renown, a famous one. *Dyn a fyd yn wrda*, that is being a hero, *Gwrda! Bravo! Excellent!*

Dwydd ti, pam nad wyd da!

Dy ddwr-dad ti oedd wrda.

Say thou, why art thou not good!

Thy brave sire was a notable man.
Oude y Glyn.

Gwrdaeth, *s. m.* (gwrda) A manly quality; manliness; gallantry.

Mwyaf y gyfarwy a roddodd, mwyfey fydd eia gwrdiaeth ni na.

The greater the prize which we should give, more and more will be our gallantry also.
H. Calaneca—Mabingion.

Gwrdaidd, *a.* (gwrda) Manly; gallant, heroic.

Yn araf ydd wydd—

Yn arafwys eidd yw wrdaidd;

Yn arafwys beirdd yw gwrdaidd.

Gently dost thou regulate the minstrels in a manly way, reducing the birds affectionately.
L. G. Cels.

Gwrdaiddrwydd, *s. m.* (gwrdaidd) Manliness.

Mawr yw bender—

A gwrdiaiddrwydd y gwrdia ddiardw.

Great is the generosity, and the gallantry of the gentleman's val of mischief.
Ido Goch.

Gwrdd, *a.* (wrdd) Stout, ardent, vehement.

Gwrddain, *a.* (gwrdd) Abounding with ardency.

Gwrdd-dorch, *s. f.*—*pl.* gwrdd-dyrch (gwrdd—torch) A strong collar.

Yr oedd gwrdd-dorch ruddur am fawr pob un o'r cwn.

There was a strong collar of ruddy gold round the neck of each of the dogs.
H. Gwynant—Mabingion.

Gwrddfalch, *a.* (gwrdd—balch) Vehemently-proud.

Gwrddfar, *s. m.* (gwrdd—bar) Ardent wrath.

Gwrddiad, *s. m.* (gwrdd) A rendering vehement; a becoming vehement, or ardent.

Gwrddlam, *s. m.* (gwrdd—llam) An ardent stride.

Gwrddlaw, *s. f.* (gwrdd—llaw) A mighty hand.

Gwrddlew, *a.* (gwrdd—glaw) Vehemently-brave.

Och ar fynd gwr gwrddlew rhyfel!

Woe is me, that the man ardently-brave in war is gone!
Llydd Gwr.

Gwrddu, *v. a.* (gwrdd) To render ardent; to become strong, vehement, or ardent.

Gwrddwaew, *s. f.* (gwrdd—gwaew) A javelin.

Gwrddwain, *s. f.* (gwrdd—gwan) An ardent thrust.

Gwrddwawr, *s. f.* (gwrdd—gwawr) A darting ray.

Gwrddyn, *s. m.* (gwrdd) A dart; a javelin.

Doal Brant Hir y'mhlith torf o'r rheidmion, yn y parth yd oed y dewin yn eu rhod; a heb un gohri, pan gwas ei ryl ar ei gyl-lafan, ef a dderchafis wrddyn, ac a wnaet y dewin.

Brant Hir came amongst a group of the mendicants, in the part where the diviner was arranging them; neither without any hesitation when he got an opportunity for his aim, he threw a javelin, and wounded the diviner.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Gwrechyn, *s. m.* (gwraich) A crabbed fellow.

Gwregys, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* an (gwrag) A girdle.

Ni ad y mor byd ei gwregys.

He will not let the sea come to his girdle.
Adage.

Gwregysawg, *a.* (gwregys) Having a girdle.

Gwregysawl, *a.* (gwregys) Serving to gird.

Gwregysedig, *a.* (gwregys) Being girdled; girded.

Gwregysfa, *s. f.* (gwregys) A girdling place.

Gwregysiad, *s. m.* (gwregys) A girdling, a belting.

Gwregysu, *v. a.* (gwregys) To girdle, to gird.

Gwregyswr, s. m.—pl. gwregyswyr (gwregys—gwr) One who girdles, a girder.
Gwreica, s. f. (gwraig) A marriage of a wife.

*Gwedd nad ordd gwreiddid llydnt, erchi a wnayt fr Prydein-
 held i an merched, ac en arosu yn wreica llydnt.*

Since there were no women with them, they asked of the Britons to have their daughters and their female relatives in marriage for them.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Rhobddi yn wreica i Constantia wrig a hanodd o ddyledigion Rhodri.

There was given in marriage to Constantine a woman descended from the nobility of Rome.

Ni a wryddon wreica da it a weddai, sef yw hono gwraig Doged Idris.

We know a match for thee which will suit, and that is the wife of king Doged.

H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Gwreica, v. a. (gwraig) To take a wife.
Gwreicdra, s. m. (gwraig) Muliebrity; fondness for women; adultery.

Gwreichion, s. pl. aggr. (gwraich) Emanations; sparks, or sparkles.

Gwreichionawg, a. (gwreichion) Abounding with sparks, full of sparks; sparkling.

Gwreichionawl, a. (gwreichion) Sparkling.

Gwreichionen, s. f. (gwreichion) A spark, a sparkle.

Gwreichioni, v. a. (gwreichion) To produce sparks; to emit sparks, to sparkle, to scintillate.

Gwreichioniad, s. m. (gwreichion) Scintillation.

Gwreidd-don, s. f. (gwraidd—ton) The devil's bit; otherwise called *Cas gan gythraul*.

Gwreiddfalach, a. (gwraidd—balch) Proud.

Gwreiddiad, s. m. (gwraidd) A taking root.

Gwreiddiad, s. m. (gwraidd) A becoming manly.

Gwreiddiaw, v. a. (gwraidd) To take root; to be rooted, to originate.

Gwreiddiaw, v. a. (gwraidd) To become masculine.

Gwreiddiawg, a. (gwraidd) Having root, rooted.

Gwreiddiawl, a. (gwraidd) Radical, rooted.

Gwreiddiawl, a. (gwraidd) Masculine, manly.

Gwreiddiedig, a. (gwreiddiad) Rooted, radicated.

Gwreiddioldeb, s. m. (gwreiddiawl) Radicalness.

Gwreiddiolrwydd, s. m. (gwreiddiawl) Radicalness.

Gwreiddiriawg, s. f. (gwraidd—ir) Burnet saxifrage.

Gwreiddradd, s. f. (gwraidd—rhudd) Wild madder.

Gwreiddrwydd, s. m. (gwraidd) Manliness.

Gwreiddyn, s. m. (gwraidd) A root; a radix.

*Rhyddu y dengys y dyn
 O he radd y bo ei wreiddyn.*

The man will plainly show from what he takes his root. *T. Alod.*

Gwreigad, s. m. (gwraig) A becoming a woman.

Gwreigau, v. a. (gwraig) To grow a woman.

Gwreigda, s. f. (gwraig—da) A good woman, a term in familiar language.

Dyddwrith yd sech y wreigda allan i oryddadith, y deoth hi i dy hen wrach.

On a certain day when the good lady came out to take a walk, she came to the house of an old witch. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Gwreigen, s. f. dim. (gwraig) A little woman.

Gwreigeddgar, s. (gwraig—car) Love of women.

Gwreigeddos, s. pl. aggr. (gwraig) A number of women; gossips.

Gwreigeddwr, s. m.—pl. gwreigeddwyr (gwreigedd—gwr) One addicted to women, A wench.

Gwreigaid, a. (gwraig) Female; matronly.

Gwreigawg, a. (gwraig) Having a wife.

Gwreigawl, a. (gwraig) Feminine; effeminate.

*Rhoddau a wrati Brutus ei gyfmeddithon yntau, nid yw wreig-
 hawl hagen, am yw y wrati; ac yn ddeoth dyga llydnt pa wedd
 y dynt gywch, nos gillaw, ac yn ymladd.*

Brutus also set his companions in battle array, not in an effeminate way neither, but in a manly way; and with prudence instructed them in what manner they ought to attack, or to retreat or to fight.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Gwreigieiddiad, s. m. (gwreigieidd) Effemination.

Gwreigieiddiaw, v. a. (gwreigieidd) To effeminate.

Gwreigieiddiawl, a. (gwreigieidd) Of an effeminate disposition; uxorious.

Gwreigieiddrwydd, s. m. (gwreigieidd) Effeminacy; muliebrity.

Gwreigiolrwydd, s. (gwreigawl) Effeminateness.

Gwreignith, s. f.—pl. t. od (gwraig—nith) A little woman; a little doll of a wife.

Gwreinawd, s. m. (gwrain) Manhood, virility.

Gwreindawd, s. m. (gwrain) Virility, manhood.

Gwreinen, s. f. dim. (gwraint) A ringworm.

Gwreiny, s. m. dim. (gwraint) A ringworm, a tetter. *Ducfr—wreiny, a watery tetter; march-wreiny, a ringworm.*

Gwreng, s. m.—pl. t. od (gwr—eng) A plebeian.

Mi wyt—gwrng i Dadyr ab Grouwy.

I am a husbandman to Tudyr the son of Grouwy.

Gwynny Ddu.

Gwrengaid, a. (gwreng) Plebeian, boorish.

Gwrengaid, a. (gwreng) Boorish, clownish.

Gwrengieiddrwydd, s. m. (gwrengieidd) Boorishness.

Gwrengyn, s. m. dim. (gwreng) A surly clown.

Gwres, s. m. (es) Heat; warmth. *Yr haint gwres, y twymyn, an inflammatory fever. Mae arnat ti ryw wres garw, thou art troubled with some odd frolick. Nid oes arnaf mdr gwres, I am troubled with no frolick.*

Gwres, s. f.—pl. t. an (gwr) A female.

Gwresawg, a. (gwres) Abounding with heat, fervid, fervent, warm.

Gwresawl, a. (gwres) Of a heating quality.

Gwresedd, s. m. (gwres) Fervidness, fervency.

Gwresiad, s. m. (gwres) A rendering fervid; a becoming fervid.

Gwresogi, v. a. (gwresawg) To make hot, or fervid; to become warm, or fervent.

Gwresogiad, s. m. (gwresawg) A rendering fervent; a becoming fervent.

Gwresogrwydd, s. m. (gwresawg) Fervidness, effervescence; fervency.

Gwresu, v. a. (gwres) To fill with heat.

Gwrfalch, a. (gwr—balch) Greatly proud.

*Ar law Owain hael, hawl dilla gwrfalch,
 Y mae gordwch eurtin.*

On the hand of Owain the generous, the magnanimous, and of fair dille, there is the golden tankard.

Cynddelw.

Gwrfalchedd, s. m. (gwrfalch) Towering pride.

Gwrfan, a. (gwr—ban) Extremely loud.

*Gorffan gwrfan gorffyddai;
 Gwr yn aer yn arwa gwedd fal.*

The tumultuous front of battle he would vanquish; a man waiting for the shout in the slaughter he would be.

Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.

Gwrfawr, a. (gwr—mawr) Supremely grand.

Gwrferch, s. f.—pl. t. ed (gwr—merch) A virago.

Gwrforedd, s. m. (gwrfawr) Magnificence.

Gwrforwyn, s. f.—pl. t. lon (gwr—morwyn) A virago; an amazon.

Tair gwrforwyn Ynys Prydain: Llewog ferch Seithwedd, a Rhore ferch Usher, a Medral Budeil-fawr.

The three viragos of Britain: Llewog daughter of Seithwedd, and Rhore daughter of Usher, and Medral Broad-bottom.

Triodd.

Gwrhewcri, s. m. (gwrhewgr) Jocularity. *Chwareu gwrhewcri ag an, to play jokes upon one, or to make game of one.*

Gwrhewcrus, a. (gwrhewgr) Full of tricks. *Dyn gwrhewcrus, a jocos person.*

Gwrhewg, a. (hewg) Extremely playful.

Gwrhewg, s. m. (gwrhewg) Aptness to play tricks, or to be jocular.

Gwrhyd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwr—hyd) A man's length, a fathom, or two yards. *Gwrhyd Aberystwyth*, the Aberystwyth fathom, or five feet six inches.

Gwrhydr, s. m. (gwr—hydr) Extreme boldness.

Gwrhydri, s. m. (gwrhydr) Heroism; valour.

Gwrhydu, v. a. (gwrhyd) To fathom.

Gwriaeth, s. m. (gwr) A man's estate, or life.

Bid byw gwr bob ddwrwg writheth.

Let a man live without evil conduct.

Llefoed.

Gwriaf, a. (superl. of gwr) Most manlike.

P'y fydd cad wrif rhag cadwr iawn:

P'y fydd cad wallaw fal Cadwallaw!

Who will be in battle most manly opposed to the perfect warrior; who will be the distributor of treasure like Cadwallaw.

Cynullew.

Gwrial, s. m. (gwr) A heroic act; a combat.

Gwrial, v. a. (gwr) To act heroically.

Gwriawg, a. (gwr) Having a chief; owning a chief; having a husband. *Gwraig wriawg*, a married woman.

*Dyddaw dwy rhaib,
Gweddw a gwriawg falc.
Heddw eu haidin,
Ar wyl yu gorlaib.*

There will come two ladies, a widow and a slender wedded one; from their wings, brooding over me.

Talliesin.

Gwriawr, s. m. (gwr) Manhood; gallantry.

Digabi wawr gwriawr fal Gwron.

The immaculate dawn of manhood like Gwron.

H. Foel ab Grifri.

*Wyd ygyrd gryd, grald gwriawr,
Ac wyd ygyrd rwydd, rhyf llawr.*

Thou art the terror of the conflict, the ardency of manhood, and thou art the safe shield, the ruler of the earth.

Ll. P. Moch, i R. ab H. ab Owain.

Gwrid, s. m. (gwr—id) Reddishness, or redness of the cheeks; a blush; a flush.

Gwidaw, v. a. (gwrid) To reddens, or to blush.

Gwidawg, a. (gwrid) Having a colour, or blush, of a ruddy complexion; ruddy.

Gwridgoch, a. (gwrid—coch) Of a blushing red.

Gwridgochder, s. m. (gwridgoch) A blushing red.

Gwridgochedd, s. m. (gwridgoch) Ruddiness, floridness, rosiness.

Gwridgochi, v. n. (gwridgoch) To become florid.

Gwridgochini, s. m. (gwridgoch) Floridness.

Gwridiad, s. m. (gwrid) A blushing; a reddening.

Gwridliw, s. m. (gwrid—lliw) A blush colour; a ruddy colour, rose-colour.

Gwridogi, v. n. (gwridawg) To become ruddy.

Gwridogiad, s. m. (gwridawg) A becoming ruddy.

Gwring, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (rhing) A snap, a sharp noise, a crack, or crackle.

Gwringain, v. a. (gwring) To snap, to crackle.

Gwringell, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwring) A sudden, or sharp motion; a chip, or slice. *Gwringell o gaws*, a slice of cheese.

Gwringellawg, s. m. (gwringell) Having a sharp motion; being brandished; cracking.

Gwringelliad, s. m. (gwringell) A brandishing; a snapping, or cracking; a slicing.

Gwringellu, v. a. (gwringell) To brandish.

Nu wringella dy fydded wrth ymddydden.

Snap not thy fingers in discounting.

Gwriogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwriawg) Homage.

Ar y rhaib hyn y cyfododd Solomon dretu Gwriogaeth hyd y dydd hwn.

Upon those ones Solomon raised a tribute of homage unto this day.

i King, s. s.

Gwriogaethawl, a. (gwriogaeth) Feudatory.

Gwriogaethiad, s. m. (gwriogaeth) A doing homage

Gwriogaethu, v. a. (gwriogaeth) To do homage.

Gwriogi, v. a. (gwriawg) To do homage.

Gwrith, s. m. (rith) That is apparent.

El gwrith, of dafdrith, of gwrith lethodd.

He will make plain, he will make indistinct, he will explain in guess.

Taliesin.

Gwrithiad, s. m. (gwrith) A making apparent.

Gwrithiaw, v. a. (gwrith) To make apparent.

Gwriys, s. m. (gwr—llys) A bordering, or border, the orle, in heraldry; also a whitlow.

O bob earbath y breinle a ddyly drannu ei ar, a'i wrin, i'i swit, a'i gryn buelin, a'i fain gwrithiaw, a'i paglan y to wyl writhu.

Out of every spoil the king is entitled to a third of his gold, and his silver, and his treasure, and his buffalo horns, and his precious stones, and his robes to which there shall be fringe.

Welsh Law.

Gwrn, s. m. (gwr) A dun, dusky, or brown colour; a dark brown. *a. Dun*, dusky, of a dark brown hue. *Gwrn ei hael*, dark brown her eye-brow.

Bid gwrn bliw, bid llyw blaidd.

Let the kine be brown, let the wolf be grey.

Llywarch Bro.

Gwrnawd, s. m. (gwrn) A rendering dusky, or dun; a becoming dusky, or dun.

Gwrnlder, s. m. (gwrn) Duskiness, markiness.

Gwrmdde, a. (gwrn) Of a dusky quality.

Gwrmlas, s. m. (gwrn—glas) A dusky green, a sea-green. *a. Of a sea-green colour.*

Gwrmlasu, v. n. (gwrmlas) To become of dusky green, or of a brownish green.

Gwrmlasni, s. m. (gwrmlas) A dusky greenness.

Gwrmsaid, s. m. (gwrn—said) A brown handle.

Cleddyf gwrmsaid, a brown handled sword.

Gwrn, v. a. (gwrn) To make dusky, to grow dusky, to become murky.

Gwrnwn, a. (gwrn) Of a dusky appearance.

E am hfnawr coch gorhaw gwrnwn,

Dwyse deugn ydd ymladdyn sergus.

Round the blades, red, tremendous and murky, incessantly with obstinacy the dogs of war would fight.

Amos.

Gwrn, s. m.—pl. gwrnau (gwr) That top, or goes over; a narrow mouthed vessel; an an; a kind of wooden vessel, or pail, tapering towards the top, like a churn.

Mac betelan's uhob talwra!

Mac Owain aeth mewn ei wra!

Where are the battles which were in every border! Where is Owain who is gone to his urn!

Rh. ab Rh. Brydell.

Gwrneth, s. m. (gwr—neth) The male speed-well; otherwise called *Llysian Llywelyn*.

Gwroeth, s. m. (oeth) Common tansy.

Gwrolaeth, s. m. (gwrawl) Virility; manhood.

Gwroldeb, s. m. (gwrawl) Manliness; bravery.

Gwrolodd, s. m. (gwrawl) Manhood, bravery.

Gwrolfyd, s. m. (gwrawl—bryd) Magnanimity.

Gwrolgamp, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwrawl—camp) A manly feat; an heroic exploit.

Y deg gwrolgamp yw chwech o rym corff: cryddu, rheol, wltaw, nodaw, ymdded, marchogaeth: a phedole o rym arfau: mewn chwara cleddyf a bwclied, chwara cleddyf deudawr, a chwara ffon ddyrbig.

Of the ten manly games six are of bodily exertion: strength-running, leaping, swimming, wrestling, and riding: four respect of arms: shooting, playing with a sword and buckler, playing at a two-handed sword, and playing at a two-pointed staff.

Welsh Customs.

Gwroli, v. n. (gwrawl) To become manly; to take courage.

Rha! yu hen Mab Daw a's myn,

Rha! n' leuain cyn gwroli.

'Come in old age the Son of God doth take, some that are young before growing up to manhood.

Y. ab Ieu. Madoc.

Gwroliaeth, s. m. (gwrawl) Manliness, heroism.

Gwron, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwr—on) A worthy.

El goren au gwron y'mhlaid.

He is the best hero in a party.

Ll. P. M.

Triant on gwron gorfawr.

He would wield a hero's mighty ashen shaft. *Elision Wen.*

Nid gwr gwr, of gwrn gwron,
O for odd byd for Iwerdon.

It is no false word, he is the best hero, from the English Channel to the Irish Sea. *Cynddylan, I O. Gwyrdd.*

Gwronawd, s. m. (gwron) An heroic exploit.

Gwroni, v. n. (gwron) To become a hero.

Gwronwas, s. m. (gwron—gwas) A heroic youth.

Gwroniaeth, s. m. (gwrawr) Heroicalness.

Gwrtaeth, s. m.—pl. gwrteithion (gwr—taeth) Improvement of quality; improvement, what

meliorates. *Gwrtaeth tir*, manure for land;

gwrtaeth bwyd, sauce with meat; *gwrtaeth*

ceirch, the dressing of oats, or making oatmeal.

Gwrtaeth, v. a. (gwrtaeth) To improve, to meliorate; to temper; to manure.

Gwrteithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrtaeth) An improving, or meliorating, a manuring of land.

Gwrteithiadwy, a. (gwrtaeth) That may be meliorated; manurable.

Gwrteithiaw, v. a. (gwrtaeth) To improve the quality, to meliorate; to temper; to manure.

Gwrteithiaw bwyd, to improve meat with sauce;

gwrteithiaw curanaw, to oil, or soften boots.

Nid oes crih na gwrteithiaw yn y byd, y gallir gwrteithiaw fy ngwailt

ag wynt.

There is neither comb nor scissors in the world with which my hair can be put in order. *H. Culwch—Mabingion.*

Gwrteithiawg, a. (gwrtaeth) Being meliorated, tempered, dressed, or manured.

Gwrteithiawl, a. (gwrtaeth) Meliorating.

Gwrteithiedig, a. (gwrteithiad) Melliorated.

Gwrteithiwr, s. m.—pl. gwrteithiawyr (gwrtaeth—gwr) One who meliorates. *Gwrteithiwr tir*,

a dresser of land.

Gwrteithus, a. (gwrtaeth) Meliorating.

Gwrteithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwrtaeth) One who meliorates, a manurer of land.

Gwrth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwr) A state of equipondance, contact, apposition, opposition.

Dyre yn fy ngwrth, come to meet me: *yr wyd ti yn y gwrth*, thou art in the opposition.

Nid gellir gwrth ond ar y drwg;
Nid gwrth ar y drwg ond Duw. ✓

No opposition can avail but against the evil: there is no opposition against the evil but God. *Culwg.*

Tri pheth sydd yn ymwahanu beunydd gan faint penaf yr ymgale

yn eu gwrth: eidd, canwedd, ac awyrbodaeth.

Three things become more and more enfeebled daily, from there being a majority of desires in opposition to them: hatred, injustice, and ignorance. *Berddas.*

Gwrth, prep. (gwr) Against, opposite to; by, close to. It is a very common prefix in composition.

Gwrthachaw, s. m.—pl. gwrthachosion (gwrth—achaw) A contrary effect, or cause.

Gwrthachwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwrth—achwyn) A counter-complaint.

Gwrthachwyn, v. a. (gwrth—achwyn) To reprimand, to complain in opposition to.

Gwrthachwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrthachwyn) Recrimination.

Gwrthachwyniwr, s. m.—pl. gwrthachwyniawyr (gwrthachwyn—gwr) A recriminator.

Gwrthadrawd, s. m.—pl. gwrthadroddion (gwrth—adrawd) A contrary recital.

Gwrthadrawd, v. a. (gwrth—adrawd) To make a contrary recital, or declaration.

Gwrthadroddawl, a. (gwrthadrawd) Being related, or declared, in a contrary manner.

Gwrthadroddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrthadrawd) A relating adversely.

Gwrthaddyg, s. f. (gwrth—addyg) An adverse doctrine: heresy.

Gwrthagwedd, s. f. (gwrth—agwedd) A contrary form, or appearance.

Gwrthagweddiad, s. m. (gwrthagwedd) A rendering of a contrary appearance.

Gwrthagweddu, v. a. (gwrthagwedd) To render of a contrary appearance.

Gwrthaing, s. m. (gwrth—gaing) A wedge.

Gwrthair, s. m.—pl. gwrthairiau (gwrth—gair) An antiphrasis; a protest.

Gwrthaw, s. m. (gwrth—galw) A recal.

Gwrthaw, v. a. (gwrth—galw) To recal.

Gwrthawad, s. m. (gwrthaw) A recalling, repelling, or revoking; a revocation.

Gwrthawadwy, a. (gwrthawad) Revokable.

Gwrthaweddig, a. (gwrthaw) Revoked.

Gwrthawedigaeth, s. f. (gwrthawedig) A revocation, the act of recalling.

Gwrthall, s. m. (gwrth—gall) An opposing power

Gwrthallt, s. f.—pl. gwrthalltydd (gwrth—gallt) A cliff running contrary to another.

Gwrthallu, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwrthall) A contrary, or opposing power.

Gwrthallu, v. n. (gwrthall) To be effectual in opposition to; to have an opposing power.

Gwrthallüad, s. m. (gwrthallu) A counter-effectuation.

Gwrthallüaw, v. n. (gwrthallu) To be effectual in opposition to.

Gwrthallüawg, a. (gwrthallu) Counter-potent.

Gwrthallüedd, s. m. (gwrthallu) Counter-power.

Gwrthamcan, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwrth—amcan) A counter-project.

Gwrthanfon, s. m. (gwrth—anfon) A sending in a contrary way; a sending back.

Gwrthanfon, v. a. (gwrth—anfon) To send adversely; to send back, to remit.

Gwrthanfonawl, a. (gwrthanfon) Being sent adversely; being sent back.

Gwrthanfoniad, s. m. (gwrthanfon) A sending or conducting adversely.

Gwrthanian, s. f. (gwrth—anian) A contrary nature, or quality.

Gwrthanianawl, a. (gwrthanian) Counter-natural

Gwrthannog, s. m. (gwrth—annog) Dehortation.

Gwrthannogaeth, s. f. (gwrthannog) A counter excitement, or exhortation.

Gwrthannogawl, a. (gwrthannog) Tending to excite adversely.

Gwrthannogiad, s. m. (gwrthannog) An exciting adversely; a counter excitation.

Gwrthansawdd, s. f.—pl. gwrthansoddion (gwrth—ansawdd) A contrary quality.

Gwrthansoddawl, a. (gwrthansawdd) Of a contrary quality; uncongenial.

Gwrthansoddi, v. a. (gwrthansawdd) To render of contrary quality; to make uncongenial.

Gwrthansoddiad, s. m. (gwrthansawdd) A rendering of a contrary quality.

Gwrtharall, a. (arall) Being opposed to another.

Tri gwahanfod pob byw gwrtharall: awen, cof, a chanfod; sef

y byllir cyfaw ar bob un, ac nis gellir cyfen; rhai bys ar un byw

arall, a phob un yn gyfaw; ac nis gellir dau gyfaw ar ddin.

The three discriminations of every animated being opposed to another: genius, memory, and perception; that is, each in its plenitude, and so that these cannot be united in any other being, and each in plenitude: for two plenitudes of any thing is not possible. *Berddas.*

Gwrtharddangaws, s. m. (gwrth—arddangaws) A counter-demonstration.

Gwrtharddangaws, v. a. (gwrth—arddangaws) To counter-demonstrate.

Gwrtharddangosiad, *s. m.* (gwrtharddangaws) A demonstrating contrary to.

Gwrtharddelw, *v. a.* (arddelw) To counter-claim
Gwrtharddelwad, *s. m.* (gwrtharddelw) A counter-claiming.

Gwrtharf, *s. f.*—*pl.* gwrthearf (gwrth—arf) An opposing weapon.

Gwrtharfawd, *s. f.* (gwrtharf) A counter-stroke.

Gwrtharwain, *s. m.* (gwrthattal—arwain) A counter-leading; a leading back.

Gwrtharwain, *v. a.* (gwrth—arwain) To lead back, to bring adversely.

Gwrtharweinid, *s. m.* (gwrth—arwain) A leading adversely; a leading back.

Gwrthattal, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gwrth—attal) A counter-check; a counter-stop.

Gwrthattal, *v. a.* (gwrth—attal) To counter-check
Gwrthattalgar, *a.* (gwrthattal) Apt to counter-check, or to counter-stay

Gwrthattaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrthattal) A counter-checking; a counter-staying.

Gwrthatteb, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gwrth—atteb) A counter answer; a replication.

Gwrthattebawl, *a.* (gwrthatteb) Replicatory.

Gwrthattebiad, *s. m.* (gwrthatteb) A replying.

Gwrthattebwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwrthattebwyr (gwrth—atteb—gwr) One who replies, a respondent.

Gwrthaw, *v. a.* (gwrth) To oppose, to withstand.

*Dew o nef a't gwrthaw,
Gwr gwrthaw, gwrthych yw defudw.*

*May God of heaven deliver him, he is a man of opposition, an
objection in his law. Cyddelin, it's argl. Rhys.*

Gwrthawd, *s. m.* (gwrth) A refusal, a rejection.

Afrod yw gwrthawd.

A refusal is waste.

Adage.

Gwrthawd, *v. a.* (gwrth) To refuse, or to reject.

Na wrthawd dy barch pan y cynnyicer.

Refuse not honour when it is offered to thee.

Adage.

Gwrthawel, *s. f.* (gwrth—awel) An adverse gale.

Gwrthawl, *a.* (gwrth) Adverse; adversative.

Gwrthban, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrth—pau) That is double-milled; a blanket.

Yafyd a gaid ei wrthban.

The sheepskin will double his blanket.

Adage.

Gwrthbanu, *v. a.* (gwrthban) To double-mill.

Gwrthben, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrth—pen) A counter head; a rivet.

Gwrthbeniad, *s. m.* (gwrthben) A rivetting.

Gwrthbennu, *v. a.* (gwrthben) To rivet.

Gwrthblaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* gwrthbleidiau (gwrth—plaid) An opposite party; a faction.

Gwrthbleidgar, *a.* (gwrthblaid) Factionous.

Gwrthbleidgarwch, *s. m.* (gwrthbleidgar) Factionousness; inclination to public dissension.

Gwrthbleidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrthblaid) An acting in opposition; an acting factionally.

Gwrthbleidiaw, *v.* (gwrthblaid) To act factionally
Gwrthbleidiawg, *a.* (gwrthblaid) Factionous.

Gwrthbleidiawl, *a.* (gwrthblaid) Of an adverse party, adversary.

Gwrthblyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gwrth—plyg) Duplicate; a counter fold.

Gwrthblygawl, *a.* (gwrthblyg) Recurvous.

Gwrthblygedd, *s. m.* (gwrthblyg) Reflexibility.

Gwrthblygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrthblyg) A reduplication; a recurvation.

Gwrthblygiadwy, *a.* (gwrthblygiad) Reflexible.

Gwrthblygedig, *a.* (gwrthblyg) Doubled back.

Gwrthblygu, *v. a.* (gwrthblyg) To double back.

Gwrthbrawf, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwrthbrodion (gwrth—prawf) A confutation, a refutation.

Gwrthbridd, *s. m.* (gwrth—prid) Redemption price

Dedi gwrthbridd yw llaw ymad.

To place a redemption price in the hand of a judge.

Triedd Gwladoldd

Gwrthbridiaw, *v. a.* (gwrthbridd) To fix a redeeming price.

Self yw gwrthbridd, etifedd cysefin a wrthbridd dir ei genol.

A counter-party is a primary inheritor who gives a redeeming price for the land of his family.

Triedd Gwladoldd

Gwrthbrofodwy, *a.* (gwrthbrawf) Confutable.

Gwrthbrofedig, *a.* (gwrthbrawf) Being confuted.

Gwrthbrofi, *v. a.* (gwrthbrawf) To confute.

Gwrthbrofiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrthbrawf) A confuting, a proving to the contrary.

Gwrthbrofwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwrthbrofwyr (gwrth—prawf—gwr) One who confutes.

Gwrthbryn, *s. m.* (gwrth—pryn) A counter-perchase; that is bought in opposition.

Gwrthbryniad, *s. m.* (gwrthbryn) A buying in opposition to; an outbidding.

Gwrthbrynnu, *v. a.* (gwrthbryn) To buy contrary.

Gwrthbwys, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (pwys) A counter-balance, a counterpoise: the palm-tree.

Gwrthbwysaw, *v. a.* (gwrthbwys) To counter-balance, to counterpoise.

Gwrthbwysawl, *a.* (gwrthbwys) Counterbalanced

Gwrthbwysiad, *s. m.* (gwrthbwys) A counterbalancing, or counterpoising.

Gwrthbwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (pwyth) Retaliation
a. Apt to retaliate; obstinate.

Gwrthbwythach a glosnach fuanet y gwyr a fuan, cysw cysw Gahws a Phorcenn a ryddachysu chydysu, a nyngs hysu! deuynt hysuach drusochi i nerth hysu.

More resolute and more brave were the men within, for the messengers of Gahws and Phorcenn had come to them, telling them that they themselves should come the next morning to their assistance.

Gr. d. Arder.

Gwrthbwythaw, *v. a.* (gwrthbwyth) To contravene; to retaliate.

Gwrthbwythawl, *a.* (gwrthbwyth) Contravening.

Gwrthbwythiad, *s. m.* (gwrthbwyth) A contravening; retaliation.

Gwrthchwel, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gwrth—chwl) That is refracted; refraction.

Gwrthchwelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrthchwl) A refracting; refraction.

Gwrthchwelliant, *s. m.* (gwrthchwel) Refraction; reflected light.

Gwrthchwyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (chwyl) A counter-course; a contrary turn.

Gwrthchwyth, *s. m.* (chwyth) A counter-blast.

Gwrthchwythiad, *s. m.* (gwrthchwyth) A blowing adversely.

Gwrthchwythu, *v. a.* (gwrthchwyth) To blow adversely.

Gwrthdaff, *s. m.* (taff) A counter-throw.

Gwrthdaffiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrthdaff) A throwing adversely; a throwing back.

Gwrthdaffu, *v. a.* (gwrthdaff) To throw adversely.

Gwrthdaith, *s. f.*—*pl.* gwrthdeithiau (gwrth—taith) A counter-march, a retreat.

Gwrthdal, *s. m.* (tâl) A counter-payment.

Gwrthdaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrthdal) A counter-paying; a counter-payment.

Gwrthdalu, *v. a.* (gwrthdal) To counter-pay.

Gwrthdaraw, *s. m.* (taraw) A striking adversely.

Gwrthdaraw, *v. a.* (gwrth—taraw) To repel.

Gwrthdarawedig, *a.* (gwrthdaraw) Repellant, repulsive, reverberatory.

Gwrthdarawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrthdaraw) A striking adversely, or repelling; repercussion.

Gwrthdeithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwrthdaith) A travelling in a contrary direction.

Gwrthdeithiaw, *v. a.* (gwrthdaith) To travel in a contrary direction to; to countermarch.

Gwrthdir, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (tir) Abutting land, or boundary land; the upland; the wild, or desert. *Maenau wrthdir*, the hilly or wild division of a country; *bro a gwrthdir*, the cultivated country and the wild.

Gwrthdor, *s. m.* (tor) A contrary break.

Gwrthdôrawl, *a.* (gwrthdor) Refractive.

Gwrthdoredig, *a.* (gwrthdor) Refracted.

Gwrthdori, *v. a.* (gwrthdor) To break adversely.

Gwrthdoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwrthdor) Refraction; a breaking adversely.

Gwrthdra, *s. m.* (gwrth) Opposedness.

Gwrthdradwy, *s. m.* (tradwy) The fourth day past. *ada. On the fourth day past, four days ago.*

Gwrthdraddawd, *s. m.* (traddawd) A counter transmission; a transit back.

Gwrthdraddodawl, *a.* (gwrthdraddawd) Being transmitted adversely.

Gwrthdraddodi, *v. a.* (gwrthdraddawd) To transmit adversely; to transmit back.

Gwrthdraddodiad, *s. m.* (gwrthdraddawd) A transmitting adversely; a sending back.

Gwrthdrafad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (trafod) A contravention; a toiling against.

*Ogys ni ond bai ei fod,
Pia deuetu gwrthdrafad dylon—
Llyncyst ni.*

With us if he had not been, when the adverse battle of men did come, they would have swallowed us up. *R. Frys.*

Gwrthdrafadawl, *a.* (gwrthdrafad) Tending to contravene.

Gwrthdrafodi, *v. a.* (gwrthdrafad) To counterbuff; to counteract.

Gwrthdrafodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwrthdrafad) A contravening.

Gwrthdraigl, *s. f.*—*pl. gwrthdreigion* (traigl) A counter-course.

Gwrthdradwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (tramwy) A contrary journeying, or walking.

Gwrthdradwy, *v. a.* (tramwy) To retrograde.

Gwrthdradwyad, *s. m.* (gwrthdradwy) A journeying adversely; retrogradation.

Gwrthdradwyaw, *v. a.* (gwrthdradwy) To travel adversely; to retrograde.

Gwrthdradwyawl, *a.* (gwrthdradwy) Retrogradatory, travelling adversely.

Gwrthdreiglaw, *v. a.* (gwrthdraigl) To revolve adversely; to counter-turn.

Gwrthdreigliad, *s. m.* (gwrthdraigl) A revolving, or turning adversely.

Gwrthdrem, *s. f.* (trem) An adverse look.

Gwrthdremiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwrthdrem) A looking contrary; a looking back.

Gwrthdremiaw, *v. a.* (gwrthdrem) To look adversely; to look back.

Gwrthdremiawl, *a.* (gwrthdrem) Looking back.

Gwrthdremu, *v. a.* (gwrthdrem) To look back.

Gwrthdrenydd, *s. m.* (trenydd) The third day past. *ada. On the third day past.*

Gwrthdrig, *a.* (trig) Oppositely resident.

Gwrthdrigaw, *v. a.* (gwrthdrig) To dwell opposite.

Gwrthdrigawl, *a.* (gwrthdrig) Dwelling opposite. *Gwrthdrigolien*, the antoeci.

Gwrthdriadiad, *s. m.* (gwrthdrig) A dwelling opposite.

Gwrthdriagiant, *s. m.* (gwrthdrig) An opposite residence; a counter dwelling.

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Gwrthdrin, *s. m.* (trin) A contravention.

Gwrthdrin, *v. a.* (trin) To contravene.

Gwrthdrindodawl, *a.* (trindodawl) Antitrinitarian

Gwrthdrindodaeth, *s. m.* (trindodaeth) Antitrinitarianism.

Gwrthdriniad, *s. m.* (gwrthdrin) A contravening.

Gwrthdriniawl, *a.* (gwrthdrin) Controversial.

Gwrthdro, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (tro) An adverse turn, a turn back; an apostrophe.

Gwrthdrôad, *s. m.* (gwrthdro) A turning adversely, a turning back; retortion, inversion.

Gwrthdrôadwy, *a.* (gwrthdrôad) Invertible.

Gwrthdroed, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (troed) Antipode.

Gwrthdroedawl, *a.* (gwrthdroed) Antipodal.

Gwrthdroediad, *s. m.*—*pl. gwrthdroediad* (gwrthdroed) The antipode.

Gwrthdröedig, *a.* (gwrthdro) Inverted.

Gwrthdroi, *v. a.* (gwrthdro) To turn adversely, to turn back, to retort, to invert.

Gwrthdröwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwrthdrowyr* (gwrthdro—*gwr*) One who turns adversely.

Gwrthdwng, *s. f.* (twng) A controverting oath.

Gwrthdwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwrthdyrau*, (twr) A tower raised to command a besieged place.

Gwrthdwyth, *s. m.* (twyth) A spring back; reaction; elasticity.

Gwrthdwythaw, *v. a.* (gwrthdwyth) To spring back; to spring adversely.

Gwrthdwythawl, *a.* (gwrthdwyth) Springing back

Gwrthdwythiad, *s. m.* (gwrthdwyth) A springing back; contranitenity.

Gwrthdyn, *s. m.* (tyn) An adverse pull.

Gwrthdynawl, *a.* (gwrthdyn) Pulling adversely.

Gwrthdyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwrthdyn) A drawing adversely; reluctance; reluctance.

Gwrthdynn, *v. a.* (gwrthdyn) To pull adversely.

Gwrthdyngiad, *s. m.* (gwrthdwng) A counter-swearing.

Gwrthdyngu, *v. a.* (gwrthdwng) To counter-swear

Pu fach bynaq ydych ni wrthdyngu ar y cynoga, talod ei hen y ddylyd ac yr hawl.

Whoever surely who shall not swear in opposition as to the original debtor, let him pay the debt and cost himself.

Welsh Laws.

Gwrthdyst, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (tyst) A contrary witness, a counter-evidence.

Gwrthdystiad, *s. m.* (gwrthdyst) A giving counter-evidence, a testifying adversely.

Gwrthdystiaw, *v. a.* (gwrthdyst) To give counter-evidence.

Gwrthdystiolaeth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwrthdystiawl) A counter-evidence, a contrary testimony.

Gwrthdystiolaethiad, *s. m.* (gwrthdystiolaeth) A giving counter evidence.

Gwrthdystiolaethu, *v. a.* (gwrthdystiolaeth) To give counter-evidence.

Gwrthdystioli, *v. a.* (gwrthdystiawl) To testify contrarily or in opposition.

Gwrthdystiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwrthdystwyr* (gwrthdyst—*gwr*) One who gives counter-evidence.

Gwrthdywyn, *s. m.* (tywyn) Reflection of light.

Gwrthdywynawl, *a.* (gwrthdywyn) Tending to reflect light.

Gwrthdywyniad, *s. m.* (gwrthdywyn) A reflecting of light.

Gwrthdywynu, *v. a.* (gwrthdywyn) To reflect light, to shine back.

Gwrthddadl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dadl) A counter-argument; a controversy.

Gwrthddadlawl, *a.* (gwrthddadl) Contradiction.

Gwrthddadleu, *v. a.* (gwrthddadl) To counter-plead, to contradict.

2 A

Gwrthddadleuad, *s. m.* (**gwrthddadlen**) A counter pleading; a controverting, or contradicting.
Gwrthddadleuaw, *v. a.* (**gwrthddadlea**) To counter-plead, to plead in opposition.
Gwrthddadleugar, *a.* (**gwrthddadleu**) Apt to oppose in discourse; disputations.
Gwrthddadleugarwch, *s. m.* (**gwrthddadleugar**) Aptness to oppose in discourse, or to cavil.
Gwrthddadleuwr, *s. m.—pl.* **gwrthddadleuwyr** (**gwrthddadl—gwr**) A controvertist.
Gwrthddadlenydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (**gwrthddadlen**) An opponent in discourse, a controvertist.
Gwrthddadligr, *a.* (**gwrthddadl**) Contradictory.
Gwrthddadliad, *s. m.* (**gwrthddadl**) A contradicting.
Gwrthddadlin, *v. a.* (**gwrthddadlin**) To counter-plead, to controvert.
Gwrthddadlwr, *s. m.—pl.* **gwrthddadlwyr** (**gwrthddadl—gwr**) A counter-pleader; a controvertist.
Gwrthddadlydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (**gwrthddadl**) A controvertist, an opponent in dispute.
Gwrthddal, *s. m.* (**dal**) An opposite hold.
Gwrthddalliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (**gwrthddal**) A holding against; a withholding.
Gwrthddangaws, *s. m.* (**dangaws**) Contra-indication. *v. a.* To contra-indicate.
Gwrthddangosawl, *a.* (**gwrthddangaws**) Contra-indicatory.
Gwrthddangosiad, *s. m.* (**gwrthddangaws**) A shewing to the contrary, a remonstrating.
Gwrthddeddf, *s. f.—pl.* **gwrthddeddfau** (**deddf**) A contrary maxim, or law; opposition to law.
Gwrthddeddfawl, *a.* (**gwrthddeddf**) Antinomian.
Gwrthddeddfiad, *s. m.—pl.* **gwrthddeddfiaid** (**gwrthddeddf**) An antinomian.
Gwrthddeddfiaeth, *s. m.* (**deddf**) Antinomianism.
Gwrthddrych, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (**drych**) That is opposed to view, an object; an heir apparent.

*Tir yr Iudewion add yu perdu mewn galar; es ty a adawid
 Mdynt yu aaghyfannodd: gwrthddrychion gwawd ac: amharh
 ydynt yu mhob tir.*

*The land of the Jews does continue in mourning; their house
 has been left desolate to them: they are objects of ridicule and
 contempt in every land. Jer. Cxxviii.*

Gwrthddrychawl, *a.* (**gwrthddrych**) Objective.
Gwrthddrychiad, *s. m.—pl.* **gwrthddrychiad** (**gwrthddrych**) One that is in view, or apparent; one that is an object; an heir.
Gwrthddrychiaw, *v. a.* (**gwrthddrych**) To render, or to place in view; to render objective.
Gwrthddrycholdeb, *s. m.* (**gwrthddrychawl**) Objectiveness.
Gwrthddrycholder, *s. m.* (**gwrthddrychawl**) Objectiveness.
Gwrthddrycholi, *v. a.* (**gwrthddrychawl**) To render objective; to become objective.
Gwrthddrycholrwydd, *s. m.* (**gwrthddrychawl**) Objectiveness.
Gwrthddrychu, *v. a.* (**gwrthddrych**) To place in view, to render an object; to design.
Gwrthddnll, *s. f.* (**dull**) That is opposite to form, a catachresis.
Gwrthddulliad, *s. m.* (**gwrthddull**) A making informal, a making a catachresis.
Gwrthddulliaw, *v. a.* (**gwrthddull**) To render informal; to make a catachresis.
Gwrthddyled, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (**dyled**) A counter obligation, debt, or due.
Gwrthddylyed, *s. f.* (**dylyed**) A counter obligation.
Gwrthddyag, *s. m.* (**dyag**) A contrary doctrine.
Gwrthddysgawl, *a.* (**gwrthddyag**) Heretical.

Gwrthddyagiad, *s. m.* (**gwrthddyag**) A teaching in opposition; a teaching heresy.
Gwrthddyagu, *v. a.* (**gwrthddyag**) To teach heresy.
Gwrthddywedawl, *a.* (**dywedawl**) Contradictory.
Gwrthddywededig, *a.* (**dywededig**) Being contradicted, or being gainsayed.
Gwrthddywedgar, *a.* (**dywedgar**) Contradictory.
Gwrthddywedyd, *v. a.* (**dywedyd**) To contradict.
Gwrthheb, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (**eb**) A response, an objective answer; an exception; an objection.

*Mae i'm faldd a'm cur o'm casell wrthw,
 I wrtheb archafael;
 Nid blaidd coed coll ei afael,
 Namwyn blaidd maes moesawg lael.*

*I am blest with a wolf that loves me, in having me with him
 raise an argument; not a wolf of the woods, of feeble grasp, is
 a wolf of the field, courteous and liberal.*

Cynddelo, I. R. Field.

Gwrthheb, *v. a.* (**eb**) To response, to make answer.
Gwrthebadwy, *a.* (**gwrthheb**) That may be answered, answerable.
Gwrthebawl, *a.* (**gwrthheb**) Responsive, exceptive.
Gwrthebedig, *a.* (**gwrthheb**) Being answered.
Gwrthebedigaeth, *s. m.* (**gwrthebedig**) Responsion.
Gwrthebedigawl, *a.* (**gwrthebedig**) Tending to be objective, having the quality of an objection.
Gwrthebiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (**gwrthheb**) An answering; a responsion.
Gwrthebwr, *s. m.—pl.* **gwrthebwyr** (**gwrtheb—gwr**) One who makes answer; an objector.
Gwrthebydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (**gwrthheb**) Replyer.
Gwrthedrych, *s. m.* (**edrych**) A look back.
Gwrthedrych, *v. a.* (**edrych**) To look adversely.
Gwrthedrychawl, *a.* (**gwrthedrych**) Retrospective.
Gwrthedrychiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (**gwrthedrych**) A looking adversely; retrospection.
Gwrthedd, *s. m.* (**gwrth**) Contrariety, opposition.
Gwrthegni, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (**egni**) Repulsive power.
Gwrthegniad, *s. m.* (**gwrthegni**) A making a contrary effort; reaction.
Gwrthegniaw, *v. a.* (**gwrthegni**) To make a counter exertion, or effort; to re-act.
Gwrthegniawl, *a.* (**gwrthegni**) Tending to repel.
Gwrthegor, *v. a.* (**egor**) To open contrarily.
Gwrthegorawl, *a.* (**gwrthegor**) Opening back.
Gwrthegori, *v. a.* (**gwrthegor**) To open adversely.
Gwrthegoriad, *s. m.* (**gwrthegor**) Opening back.
Gwrtheirgar, *a.* (**gwrthair**) Antiphrastical.
Gwrtheiriad, *s. m.* (**gwrthair**) Antiphrasis.
Gwrtheiriaw, *v. a.* (**gwrthair**) To use antiphrasis.
Gwrtheiriawg, *a.* (**gwrthair**) Antiphrastical.
Gwrthenwad, *s. m.* (**enwad**) Antonomasia.
Gwrthergyd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (**ergyd**) A repulse.
Gwrthergydiad, *s. m.* (**gwrthergyd**) A repelling.
Gwrthergydiaw, *v. a.* (**gwrthergyd**) To repulse.
Gwrthergydiawl, *a.* (**gwrthergyd**) Repulsive.
Gwrthern, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (**gern**) A relation in the seventh degree of consanguinity. See *Tru*.
Gwrthfach, *s. m.—pl.* **gwrthfeichiau** (**nach**) A counter surety.
Gwrthfach, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (**bach**) A counterhook, the beard or returning point of a weapon.
Gwrthfachawg, *a.* (**gwrthfach**) Barbed, or bearded.
Picellau geirwon gwrthfacharg, terrible bearded darts.
Gwrthfachu, *v. a.* (**gwrthfach**) To barb, to beard.
Gwrthfai, *s. m.—pl.* **gwrthfeiau** (**bai**) A contrary crime; an opposite fault or crime.
Gwrthfarn, *s. f.* (**barn**) A contrary judgment.
Gwrthfarnawl, *a.* (**gwrthfarn**) Being judged contrarily; of opposite judgement.

Gwrthfarniad, s. m. (gwrthfarn) A judging adversely; an opposition in judgement.

Gwrthfarnu, v. a. (gwrthfarn) To judge adversely.

Gwrthfechni, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwrthfach) A counter-security.

Gwrthfechniad, s. m. (gwrthfechni) A giving a counter-security.

Gwrthfechniaw, v. a. (gwrthfechni) To give counter-security.

Gwrthfeiad, s. m. (gwrthfal) A recrimination.

Gwrthfeiaw, v. a. (gwrthfal) To recriminate.

Gwrthfelydd, s. (melydd) Counter-representation.

Gwrthfelyddiad, s. m. (gwrthfelydd) A representing contrarily; a contrary description.

Gwrthfelydda, v. a. (gwrthfelydd) To represent adversely; to make a contrary representation.

Edychod had gwir y mawr; ac nas gellir ei wrthdriaw, nac ei wrthymadu, nac ei wrthfelydda o berydd pwyll.

Let him observe that the praise is just; and that it cannot be calumniated, nor opposed, nor adversely represented according to reason.

Barddas.

Gwrthfer, v. a. (mer) To deliver back.

Gwrthferawl, a. (gwrthfer) Being given back.

Gwrthferiad, s. m. (gwrthfer) A restoring back.

Gwrthferu, v. a. (gwrthfer) To deliver back.

Gwrthfin, s. m. (min) Opposite edge; turned edge.

Gwrthfiniad, s. m. (gwrthfin) A counter edging.

Gwrthfiniaw, v. a. (gwrthfin) To counter edge.

Gwrthfiniawg, a. (gwrthfin) Counter-edged.

Gwrthffin, a. (blin) Vexatious, troublesome.

Gwrthfinaw, v. a. (gwrthffin) To vex; to irritate.

Gwrthfinder, s. m. (gwrthffin) Vexatiousness.

*Cofia Dafydd, fy New ner,
A'i holl wrthfinder helyd.*

Remember David, my God Almighty, and also all his tribulations.

E. Prys.

Gwrthfoedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (bloedd) A cry against.

Gwrthfoeddas, a. (gwrthfoedd) Obstreperous.

Gwrthfoeddiad, s. m. (gwrthfoedd) An exclaiming against; a counter-shouting.

Gwrthfodd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bodd) Displeasure.

*Owr a wnaeth gwrthfodd Dewi,
Gwrthfodd Lleogr, heb eu lochi.*

A person who did reject the displeasure of Dewi, the opponent of the English, giving them no quarrel.

Cynddelw, m. Cadwallon.

Gwrthfoddawg, a. (gwrthfodd) Being displeased.

Gwrthfoddawl, a. (gwrthfodd) Displeasing.

Gwrthfoddiad, s. m. (gwrthfodd) A displeasing.

Gwrthfoddiaw, v. a. (gwrthfodd) To displease.

Gwrthfrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brad) A counter-plot.

Gwrthfradiad, s. m. (gwrthfrad) A counter-plotting; a counter-treachery.

Gwrthfradu, v. a. (gwrthfrad) To counter-plot.

Gwrthfrawd, s. f. (brawd) An adverse sentence.

Gwrthfredawl, a. (gwrthfrawd) Prejudicial.

Gwrthfrod, a. a. (gwrthfrawd) To prejudice.

Nas'm gwrthfrawd o'm gwawd, o'm gwarwch.

Do not prejudice me with respect to my cause, nor my forbearance.

Cynddelw.

Gwrthfrwydr, s. f.—pl. t. au (brwydr) A counter-buff.

Gwrthfrwydraw, v. a. (gwrthfrwydr) To battle in opposition.

Gwrthfrwydriad, s. m. (gwrthfrwydr) A battling against; a counterbuffing.

Gwrthfar, s. m.—pl. t. iau (mur) A contramure.

Gwrthfwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwriad) A contrary casting; a contrary design.

Gwrthfwrw, v. a. (bwrw) To cast contrarily.

Gwrthfyn, v. a. (myn) To take back; to receive.

*Cia a'i bal ammod dy fod i'm herbyn,
A Daw gwyn yn gwybod,
Oedd iawnach i ffrwyd fod
I'm gwrthfyn nos i'm gwrthod.*

Since there should be no covenant for thy being against me, and the blessed Dely knowing that, it were more just for the monk to be to receive me than to reject me.

Cynddelw, i ffrwyd Ystradmarshall.

Daw, gwrthfyn f'osod ban ei o'm enwad.

God, receive my soul when it goes from my flesh.

Elin ab Gwalchmai.

Gwrthfynag, s. f. (mynag) A counter recital.

Gwrthfynawl, a. (gwrthfyn) Being received.

Gwrthfynegi, v. a. (gwrthfynag) To recite contrarily; to counter declare.

Gwrthfynegiad, s. m. (gwrthfynag) A reciting, or relating contrarily.

Gwrthfyniad, s. m. (gwrthfyn) A taking back.

Cerddawr gwrthfynawr gwrthfyniad.

A minister of precious reception.

Cynddelw.

Gwrthfynu, v. a. (gwrthfyn) To receive back.

All yrth gyrth ein gwrthfynasant.

Like the push of an onset they snatched us back. Ll. P. Mech.

Gwrthgais, s. f. (cais) A counter-attempt.

Gwrthgam, s. m. (cam) A recurve; a retort.

Gwrthgamawl, a. (gwrthgam) Recurvous.

Gwrthgamiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrthgam) Recurvation; a bending adversely.

Gwrthgamu, v. a. (gwrthgam) To recurve.

Gwrthgan, s. f.—pl. t. au (can) A counter song.

Gwrthganiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrthgan) A counter singing, a repeating a song; recantation.

Gwrthgau, v. a. (gwrthgan) To sing against, or in opposition to; to repeat a song.

Cowydd—

Un a'i cais, arall a'i capst;

Euw gwrthgas, uw a'i gwrthgant.

A poem, one gets it, another sings it; perverse is the name, another sings it again.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gwrthgas, a. (cas) Perverse, froward, obstinate.

Gwrthgasawl, a. (gwrthgas) Of a perverse nature.

Gwrthgasedd, s. m. (gwrthgas) Perverseness.

*Llawenla yn fawr a orug holl leucenid liys Arthur a ddygus
camael brwydr i gwrthgasawl; ac anog a oryngt i Walchmai
wneud gwrthgasedd yn liys yr embersawd.*

All the young men of the court of Arthur rejoiced greatly in thinking to have a battle with the men of Rome; and they exhorted Walchmai to commit some perverseness in the court of the emperor.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Gwrthgaslad, s. m. (gwrthgas) An acting perversely; a becoming perverse.

Gwrthgasrwydd, s. m. (gwrthgas) Perverseness.

Gwrthgau, v. a. (cau) To shut adversely.

Gwrthganedig, a. (gwrthgan) Closed adversely.

Gwrthganedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrthganedig) The act of shutting contrarily.

Gwrthgefn, s. m. (cefn) A counter-support; a support. *Mae iddo wrthgefn da, he has got a good support.*

Gwrthgefnawl, a. (gwrthgefn) Supporting.

Gwrthgefniad, s. m. (gwrthgefn) Supportation.

Gwrthgefnu, v. a. (gwrthgefn) To support.

Gwrthgeisiad, s. m. (gwrthgais) An attempting in opposition to.

Gwrthgeisiaw, v. a. (gwrthgais) To attempt an opposition to, to make a counter effort.

Gwrthgemi, s. m. (gwrthgam) Recurvousness.

Gwrthgerdd, s. m. (cerdd) A retrograde course.

Gwrthgerddawl, a. (gwrthgerdd) Retrograde.

Gwrthgerdded, s. m. (gwrthgerdd) A walking in a contrary direction; a retrogradation.

Gwrthgerdded, v. a. (gwrthgerdd) To walk adversely, or in a contrary direction.

Gwrthgerddeddiad, *s. m.* (gwrthgerdded) Retrogradation; a walking back.

Gwrthgerydd, *s. m.* (cerydd) Recrimination.

Gwrthgeryddawl, *a.* (gwrthgerydd) Recriminating.

Gwrthgeryddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (gwrthgerydd) A counter-chiding; recrimination.

Gwrthgerydda, *v. a.* (gwrthgerydd) To counter-check; to recriminate.

Gwrthgill, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cil) A revolt.

Gwrthgillad, *s. m.* (gwrthgill) A receding, or going back; a backsliding; a revolting.

Gwrthgillaw, *v. a.* (gwrthgill) To recede; to revolt; to apostatize.

Gwrthgilledig, *a.* (gwrthgillad) Being revolted.

Gwrthgilledydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwrthgillad) One who revolts, a backslider, an apostate.

Gwrthgillwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwrthgillwyr* (gwrthgill—*gwr*) A seceder; a revolter; an apostate.

Gwrthgilydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwrthgill) Apostate.

Gwrthgis, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cis) A counter-buff; a retort courteous.

Gwrthgislad, *s. m.* (gwrthgis) A retorting upon.

Gwrthgislaw, *v. a.* (gwrthgis) To counter-buff.

Gwrthglawdd, *s. m.*—*pl. gwrthgloddian* (clawdd) Contravallation, or a counter dyke.

Gwrthgloch, *v. f.* (cloch) Echo, or reverberation.

*Llary Fawng heif enwag brwydr,
Llwy gwrthgloch bur-goch baladr.*

The gentle Madwg the most famed in battle, a lion with a re-sounding shaft most red.

Fryddd Dychem.

Gwrthglochedd, *s. m.* (gwrthgloch) Reasonancy.

Ni ddwywel y wrach wrthyt namyn gwrthglochedd.

The hag would not speak to them save a repetition.

Dr. Rhonabwy—Mabnogion.

Gwrthglochi, *v. a.* (gwrthgloch) To reverberate.

Gwrthgloddiaid, *s. m.* (gwrthglawdd) A making a counter-trench, or contravallation.

*Haddid o meind gwrthgloddiaid byd
Fryd Fydaia hysgula yn mhwyliad.*

*If of stone-work the world's opposing wall, may the consternation
of Britain be boldly gleaming in bursting through.*

Taliesin.

Gwrthgloddlaw, *v. a.* (gwrthglawdd) To make a counter-trench, or dike; to countermine.

Gwrthgloddiedig, *a.* (gwrthglawdd) Counter-trenched.

Gwrthgred, *s. f.* (cred) A counter-belief; opposition to faith.

Gwrthgredawl, *a.* (gwrthgred) Of divine faith.

Gwrthgrediad, *s. m.* (gwrthgred) A holding a contrary belief.

Gwrthgredydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwrthgred) An opposer of revelation, or who derives his religion from nature; a freethinker.

Gwrthgri, *s. f.* (cri) A counter crying.

Gwrthgriiad, *s. m.* (gwrthgri) A clamoring against.

Gwrthgriawl, *a.* (gwrthgri) Clamorous against.

Gwrthgrif, *s. f.* (crif) A counter cry; clamour.

Gwrthgrifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. gwrthgrifiad* (gwrthgrif) One who clamours against.

*Trethawd ber i burew enaid
Rhag gorddard cythrudd cythreulaid,
Cythreul-gas gwrthgras gwrthgrifiad.*

*A sweet discourse to purify a soul from the over-daring assaults
of demons, repugnantly hateful, the perverse, the clamorous ones.*

Cynddelw.

Gwrthgrifiaw, *v. a.* (gwrthgrif) To clamour.

Hir ei lygad a wrthgrif.

Long is the eye of him who clamours.

Adage.

Gwrthgrist, *s. m.* (Crist) Antichrist, a false Crist.

Gwrthgristiawl, *a.* (gwrthgrist) Antichristian.

Gwrthgristiolaeth, *s. m.* (gwrthgristiawl) Antichristianism.

Gwrthgrwydr, *s. m.* (crwydr) A counter-stray.

Gwrthgrwydraw, *v. a.* (gwrthgrwydr) To wander adversely, to stray in a contrary direction.

Gwrthgrwydrawl, *a.* (gwrthgrwydr) Adversely straying; wandering back.

Gwrthgrwydriad, *s. m.* (gwrthgrwydr) Retrogradation; a wandering adversely.

Gwrthgrych, *a.* (crych) Adversely rough.

*Gwelchmal, atebion gwrthgrych,
Gorwyddid cawod can rhych,
Minion o'r lle mynych.*

*Gwelchmal of cross-grained answers, let the shrewd thrust
hundred trenches, I will also go to wherever thou shouldst tow.*

Ymdd. Tryfan a Gwlad.

Gwrthgrychiad, *s. m.* (gwrthgrych) A being rough in a contrary direction.

Gwrthgrychu, *v. a.* (gwrthgrych) To roughen in a contrary direction; to become cross-grained.

Gwrthgur, *s. m.* (cur) A counter-stroke.

Gwrthguraw, *v. a.* (gwrthgur) To beat adversely, to beat back; to reverbate; to repulse.

Gwrthgurawl, *a.* (gwrthgur) Repercussive.

Gwrthguredigaeth, *s.* (gwrthgur) Repercussion.

Gwrthguredigawl, *a.* (gwrthgur) Repercussive.

Gwrthguriad, *s. m.* (gwrthgur) Repercussion; a beating against.

Gwrthgwymp, *s. m.* (cwyp) An apostacy.

Gwrthgwympai, *s. c.*—*pl. gwrthgwympieion* (gwrthgwymp) An apostate.

Gwrthgwympaw, *v. a.* (gwrthgwymp) To apostatize, or to fall adversely.

Gwrthgwympawl, *a.* (gwrthgwymp) Apostate.

Gwrthgwympiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (gwrthgwymp) An apostatizing, a falling off.

Gwrthgwyn, *s. f.* (cwyn) Counter complaint.

Gwrthgwynaw, *v. a.* (gwrthgwyn) To make a counter complaint.

Gwrthgwyniad, *s. m.* (gwrthgwyn) A complaining in opposition to; a making a counter point.

Gwrthgyfarch, *s. m.* (cyfarch) A reconcounter.

Gwrthgyfarch, *v. a.* (cyfarch) To reconcounter.

*A'm gwrthgyfarch yn glawer,
Ei gynneddau neid abar!
Wedd Cadwaladr id wal.*

*He that comes before me mildly, his principles are they not weak
less! After Cadwaladr comes idwal.*

Cyfeir. Myrddin.

Gwrthgyfarchawl, *a.* (gwrthgyfarch) Tending to come in opposition to.

Gwrthgyfarchiad, *s. m.* (gwrthgyfarch) A meeting, or coming in opposition to.

Gwrthgyfeiriad, *s. m.* (gwrthgyfer) A contrasting.

Gwrthgyfeiriaw, *v. a.* (gwrthgyfer) To contrast.

Gwrthgyfeiriawl, *a.* (gwrthgyfer) Contrasted.

Gwrthgyfer, *s. m.* (cyfer) A contrast.

Gwrthgyffe, *s. m.* (cyffe) A counter-position.

Gwrthgyffiad, *s. m.* (gwrthgyffe) A placing in opposition, a contrasting; anteposition.

Gwrthgyffiadawl, *a.* (gwrthgyffe) Counter-positional; placed adversely.

Gwrthgyffieu, *v. a.* (gwrthgyffe) To put in opposition; to contrast.

Gwrthgyfnewid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyfnewid) A counterchange.

Gwrthgyfnewid, *v. a.* (cyfnewid) To make a counterchange.

Gwrthgyfnewidiad, *s. m.* (gwrthgyfnewid) A counterchanging.

Gwrthgyfnewidiawl, *a.* (gwrthgyfnewid) Relating to counterchange.

Gwrthgyfraith, *s. f.*—*pl. gwrthgyfreithian* (cyfraith) A contradictory law.

Gwrthgyhuddaw, *v.* (cyhuddaw) To recriminate.

Gwrthgyhuddawl, a. (cyhuddawl) Recriminatory.
Gwrthgyhudded, s. f. (cyhudded) A counter-accusation, or counter charge; recrimination.

Gwrthgyhuddiad, s. (cyhuddiad) A recriminating.
Gwrthgyhuddwr, s. m.—pl. gwrthgyhuddwyr (cyhuddwr) One who recriminates.

Gwrthgylych, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylych) A counter-circle.
Gwrthgylychawl, s. (gwrthgylych) Circling adversely.

Gwrthgylychiad, s. m. (gwrthgylych) A forming an adverse circle, or a counter circle.

Gwrthgylychsaf, s. f. (gwrthgylych—saf) The anti-peristasis.

Gwrthgylychu, v. a. (gwrthgylych) To form an adverse or counter circle.

Gwrthgyllwyn, s. m. (cyllwyn) A counter-plot.

Gwrthgynnal, v. a. (cynnal) To counter-support.

Gwrthgynaliad, s. m. (gwrthgynnal) A giving a counter-support.

Gwrthgynneiliad, s. m.—pl. gwrthgynneiliad (gwrthgynnal) One who supports against.

Gwrthgynghor, s. m. (cynghor) Dehortation.

Gwrthgynghorawl, a. (cynghor) Dehortatory.

Gwrthgyngori, v. a. (gwrthgynghor) To advise to the contrary.

Gwrthgyngoriad, s. m. (gwrthgynghor) An advising to the contrary; dehortation.

Gwrthgyrch, s. m. (cyrch) An adverse, or hostile approach. **a. Hostile.**

*D'wedi lawer o'r gwrthgyrch blaidd
 Yn ddrwm am f'neud cicioes,
 Nid oes—waredyd iddo.*

*Many of the hostile throng would say sadly now of my soul,
 There is no deliverer for him. E. Fryx.*

Gwrthgyrchawl, a. (cyrch) Adversely coming.

Gwrthgyrchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrthgyrch) A making a counter attack.

Gwrthgyrchu, v. a. (gwrthgyrch) To make a counter attack; to approach in opposition to.

Gwrthheintus, a. (heintus) Antipestifential.

Gwrthhawl, s. f.—pl. gwrthholion (hawl) A counter-claim; a counterplea.

Gwrthhoel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (hoel) A plug; rivet.

Gwrthhoeliad, s. m. (gwrthhoel) A rivetting.

Gwrthhoeliaw, v. a. (gwrthhoel) To rivet.

Gwrthhoeliedig, a. (gwrthhoeliad) Rivetted.

Gwrthholi, v. a. (gwrthhawl) To examine in opposition to; to lay counter-claim.

Gwrthholiad, s. m. (gwrthhawl) A counter-examination; a claiming in opposition.

Gwrthhwrdd, s. m. (hwrdd) Repulse, repulsion.

Gwrthhyrddawl, a. (gwrthhwrdd) Repulsive.

Gwrthhyrddiad, s. m. (gwrthhwrdd) A repelling.

Gwrthhyrddu, v. a. (gwrthhwrdd) To repulse.

Gwrthiad, s. m. (gwrth) An opposing; opposition.

Gwrthiaith, s. f. (iaith) A contradiction.

*Nu chymmydd & hi o hir oethl;
 Nu chymyr wrtheb a dan wrthiaith.*

*Be not reconciled to her on account of long expectation; accept
 not an answer under a contradiction. Cynddelw, i Efof. Madawg.*

Gwrthias, s. f.—pl. t. au (ias) What pervades, or gives a shock contrarily.

Gwrthiasawl, a. (gwrthias) Tending to give a counter-shock.

Gwrthiasiad, s. m. (gwrthias) A pervading in opposition to; a giving a counter-shock.

Gwrthiasu, v. a. (gwrthias) To give a counter-shock; to return a shock.

Gwrthiaw, v. a. (gwrth) To oppose, to resist.

Gwrthiawl, a. (gwrth) Opposing, resisting.

Gwrthieithedd, s. m. (gwrthiaith) A gainsaying; opposition.

Gwrthieithu, v. a. (gwrthiaith) To gainsay.

Gwrthladd, s. m. (ladd) Oppugnancy, resistance.

Yn ladd y wrthladd i wrth lys Rheddiawl.

*Cutting off thy resistance from the court of Rheddiol.
 Ein. ab Gwyn.*

Gwrthladd, v. a. (ladd) To oppugn, to oppose, to resist; to prevent; to drive off. **Gwrthladd cwylydd, to ward off disgrace.**

*Gwrthedn frenin, fraig beniadur byd,
 Gwrthladded o'm bryd yd pechadur!
 Gwrthwys nefordd nyfed eglur.
 Gwrthyl ni bo trist Crist creddur!*

*Supreme king, the mighty governor of the world, may he drive
 away from my mind the danger of being a sinner! The regulator
 of the heavens of clear ether, to me let not Christ the created one
 seem to be mad! L. F. Moch.*

Gwrthladdawl, a. (gwrthladd) Tending to oppose.

Gwrthladdedig, a. (gwrthladd) Being opposed.

Gwrthladdiad, s. m. (gwrthladd) An oppugning, opposing, or resisting; a driving off.

*Oni bair cerdd annogor ar ddaloni, a dedwyddyd, a gwynfyd; a
 gwrthladdiad ar drydynol ac awybodach, a godd, ni ddylid ei
 goddef ar fod a chof.*

*If a poem does not cause an excitement to goodness, and dis-
 cretion, and happiness; and a repugnancy to wickedness, and ig-
 norance and misery, it ought not to be suffered to be in existence
 and remembrance. Boddas.*

Gwrthladdwr, s. m.—pl. gwrthladdwyr (gwrthladd—gwr) One who resists, or opposes.

Gwrthlais, s. m.—pl. gwrthleisiau (lais) A counter voice, an opposition voice.

Gwrthlam, s. m. (llam) A rebound.

Gwrthlamawl, a. (gwrthlam) Rebounding.

Gwrthlamiad, s. m. (gwrthlam) A rebounding.

Gwrthlamu, v. a. (gwrthlam) To rebound.

Gwrthlef, s. m. (llef) An exclaiming against.

Gwrthlefaen, v. a. (gwrthlef) To exclaim against.

Gwrthlefawl, a. (gwrthlef) Adversely vociferous.

Gwrthlefiad, s. m. (gwrthlef) A calling, or crying against; an exclaiming against.

Gwrthleisiad, s. m. (gwrthlais) An uttering a voice in opposition to.

Gwrthleisiau, v. a. (gwrthlais) To utter a counter voice; to make a counter cry.

Gwrthlewych, s. m. (llewych) Reflection of light.

Gwrthlewychawl, a. (gwrthlewych) Reflective.

Gwrthlewychiad, s. m. (gwrthlewych) A reflecting.

Gwrthlewychu, v. (gwrthlewych) To reflect light.

Gwrthlid, s. m. (llid) Anger in return.

Gwrthliad, s. m. (gwrthlid) A being angry, or wrathful in opposition to.

Gwrthliadawl, v. a. (gwrthlid) To return anger.

Gwrthlif, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (lif) A counter current.

Gwrthlifaw, v. a. (gwrthlif) To reflow; to ebb.

Gwrthlifawl, a. (gwrthlif) Refluent; ebbing.

Gwrthlifiad, s. m. (gwrthlif) A reflowing.

Gwrthlifant, s. m. (gwrthlif) A refuency.

Gwrthlithr, s. m. (llithr) A counter slide.

Gwrthlithraw, v. a. (gwrthlithr) To slide back.

Gwrthlithrawl, a. (gwrthlithr) Backsliding.

Gwrthlithriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrthlithr) A backsliding.

Gwrthlun, s. m.—pl. t. iau (llun) Antitype.

Gwrthluniad, s. m. (gwrthlun) A reflecting an object; a forming a counter image.

Gwrthluniaw, v. a. (gwrthlun) To represent the image of an object.

Gwrthluniawl, a. (gwrthlun) Tending to reflect, or to represent an object.

Gwrthlys, s. m. (llys) That refuses a contact. **a. Forbidding; also the herb colt's foot; other-
 wise called Llun cara yr ebanol, perychlys, and
 ailen bychan.**

Dwyn mabioŷ Cynan cyn hi dydd yr an
Arwydd! yn amlgysu arwyd!
Ragrydd gyrrid gwrthlys anrwyd,
Angos! anghyfartal wyd!

Taking the sons of Cynan before one was become gray, wrathfully in the conflict! With ardent strides and forbidding disposition, death! thou art without an equal! *Lt. F. Moch.*

- Gwrthlysawl, *a.* (gwrthlys) Tending to reject.
Gwrthlysu, *v. a.* (gwrthlys) To shew repugnance.
Gwrthlyw, *s. m.* (llyw) A counter guide.
Gwrthlywiad, *s. m.* (gwrthlyw) A guiding adversely or in opposition.
Gwrthlywiaw, *v. a.* (gwrthlyw) To guide adversely.
Gwrthlywiawl, *a.* (gwrthlyw) Tending to guide, or to direct adversely.
Gwrthnaid, *s. f.* (naid) A leap backward.
Gwrthnaws, *s. f.* (naws) An antipathy; dislike.
Gwrthneidiaw, *v. a.* (gwrthnaid) To leap back.
Gwrthneidiawl, *a.* (gwrthnaid) Resilient.
Gwrthneidlolder, *s. m.* (gwrthneidiawl) Resiliency.
Gwrthneidiolrwydd, *s.* (gwrthneidiawl) Resiliency.
Gwrthnerth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (nerth) An opposing, or contrary power.
Gwrthnerthawl, *a.* (gwrthnerth) Tending to strengthen in opposition to.
Gwrthnerthiad, *s. m.* (gwrthnerth) A strengthening in opposition to.
Gwrthnertha, *v. a.* (gwrthnerth) To strengthen in opposition to, to strengthen against.
Gwrthneu, *v. a.* (neu) To reject, to disallow; to object; to protest against.

Ni wrthneud hi ar y breudd yr hys a ddysawd.

She did not object to the king as to what he said.

H. Peredur—Mabinogion.

- Gwrthneud, *s. m.* (gwrthneu) An objecting against; a protestation.
Gwrthneudawl, *a.* (gwrthneu) Being rejected, or disallowed; abhorrent, repugnant.
Gwrthnengar, *a.* (gwrthneu) Apt to reject; apt to loath, or abhor.
Gwrthnengarwch, *s. m.* (gwrthnengar) Aptness to reject; aptness to loath.
Gwrthneuwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwrthneuwywyr (gwrthneu—gwr) One who rejects; a protester.
Gwrthnewydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gwrthneu) One who rejects; a protestant.
Gwrthnewid, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (newid) A counter-change; the antiparastasis, in rhetoric.
Gwrthnewid, *v. a.* (newid) To counterchange.
Gwrthnewidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrthnewid) A counterchanging.
Gwrthnewidiawl, *a.* (gwrthnewid) Counter-changing; apt to change adversely.
Gwrthnod, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (nod) A counter-mark, a check.
Gwrthnodawl, *a.* (gwrthnod) Serving as a check.
Gwrthnodi, *v. a.* (gwrthnod) To counter-mark.
Gwrthnodiad, *s. m.* (gwrthnod) A counter-marking; a checking.
Gwrthnyais, *a.* (gwrthnaws) Refractory, obstinate, stubborn, contumacious.
Gwrthnyaisgrydd, *s.* (gwrthnyais) Refractoriness.
Gwrthod, *s. m.* (gwrthawd) A refusal, a rejection.
Gwrthod, *v. a.* (gwrthawd) To refuse, to reject.
Gwrthodadwy, *a.* (gwrthod) Rejectable, repudiable; that may be refused.
Gwrthodal, *s. m.* (gwrthod) The ablative case.
Gwrthodawl, *a.* (gwrthod) Tending to rejection.
Gwrthodedig, *a.* (gwrthod) Being refused.
Gwrthodedigaeth, *s. m.* (gwrthodedig) Rejection.
Gwrthodedigaethydd, *s. m.* (gwrthodedigaeth) One who causes a rejection; the ablative case.

Gwrthodedigawl, *a.* (gwrthodedig) Of a rejecting tendency; apt to reject.

Gwrthodedigrwydd, *s. m.* (gwrthodedig) Rejection, a rejected state.

Gwrthodi, *v. a.* (gwrthod) To refuse, to reject.
Gwrthodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrthod) A rejecting; a disowning, or disclaiming; rejection.
Gwrthodiaeth, *s. m.* (gwrthod) A rejection.

Gwrthodiant fanwyl wyl oedd.

He was the cast off of my dear bashful one. *B. ab Gedyr.*

- Gwrthodiant, *s. m.* (gwrthod) A rejection.
Gwrthodig, *a.* (gwrthod) Being rejected.
Gwrthodigaeth, *s. m.* (gwrthodig) Rejection.
Gwrthodwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwrthodwyr (gwrthod—gwr) One who refuses, or rejects.
Gwrthodwrdd, *s. m.* (godwrdd) Counter-clamour.
Gwrthodwrdd, *v. a.* (godwrdd) To clamour against.
Gwrthodyrddiad, *s. m.* (gwrthodwrdd) A clamouring in opposition.
Gwrthodyrddu, *v. a.* (gwrthodwrdd) To clamour in opposition.
Gwrthodyrddus, *a.* (gwrthodwrdd) Being adversely clamorous.
Gwrthol, *s. m.* (ol) A posterior part, or place; a rear. *prep.* Behind.

Naddais yn awrth i'm gwrthol
i'r drws, a'r ci mws i'm ol.

I leaped hastily to my rear out of doors, the shaggy dog following me. *D. ab Gedyr.*

- Gwrtholdeb, *s. m.* (gwrthawl) Contrariety.
Gwrtholi, *v. a.* (gwrthawl) To make adversely.
Gwrtholiad, *s. m.* (gwrthawl) A making contrary.
Gwrtholwg, *s. m.* (golwg) A retrospect.
Gwrtholygawl, *a.* (gwrtholwg) Retrospective.
Gwrtholygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrtholwg) A retrospection.
Gwrtholygu, *v. a.* (gwrtholwg) To take a retrospect, to look back; to look contrarily.
Gwrthorwedd, *s. m.* (gorwedd) A lying in a contrary way; a lying adversely.
Gwrthorwedd, *v. a.* (gorwedd) To lie contrarily.
Gwrthorweddawl, *a.* (gwrthorwedd) Being lying adversely.
Gwrthorweddiad, *s. m.* (gwrthorwedd) A lying contrarily, or opposite.
Gwrthosawd, *s. m.* (gosawd) To put in opposition.
Gwrthosawd, *v. a.* (gosawd) To place in opposition, to set opposite, to contrast.
Gwrthosodadwy, *a.* (gwrthosawd) That may be put in opposition, or contrasted.
Gwrthosodawl, *a.* (gwrthosawd) Being in opposition; counter-positional.
Gwrthosodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwrthosawd) A placing in opposition; a contra position; opposition; antithesis.
Gwrthosodiaeth, *s.* (gwrthosawd) Contraposition.
Gwrthosodiant, *s. m.* (gwrthosawd) A putting in opposition.
Gwrthosodwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwrthosodwyr (gwrthosawd—gwr) One who puts in opposition.
Gwrthraith, *s. f.*—*pl.* gwrthreithiau (raith) A contrary law or rule.
Gwrthran, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (rhan) Counter-part, a counter-share.
Gwrthranawl, *a.* (gwrthran) Being counter-shared.
Gwrthraniad, *s. m.* (gwrthran) A sharing against.
Gwrthranu, *v. a.* (gwrthran) To share against.
Gwrthrawd, *s. f.*—*pl.* gwrthrodion (rhwad) An adverse, or hostile troop; an enemy's army.
Gwrthred, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (rbed) A contrary course, a run backwards; a recurrence.

Er maint y gwrthred cruf mi 5 urfal.

Recruiting the host back which I am under I will stay.
H. O. Urien—Mabingion.

Gwrthredawl, a. (gwrthred) Apt to run contrarily; apt to run back; recurrent.

Gwrthreddeg, v. a. (gwrthred) To run counter.

Gwrthrediad, s. m. (gwrthred) A running contrarily; a running back.

Gwrthreithiad, s. m.—pl. gwrthreithiad (gwrthreith) An antinomian.

Gwrthreithaw, v. a. (gwrthreith) To set up a contrary law.

Gwrthreithawl, a. (gwrthreith) Antinomian. Gwrthreithion, antinomians.

Gwrthres, s. f.—pl. t. i (rhes) An adverse row.

Gwrthresawl, a. (gwrthres) Adversely ranged.

Gwrthresiad, s. m. (gwrthres) A placing in contrary rows; a making an opposite row.

Gwrthress, v. a. (gwrthres) To range against.

Gwrthrif, s. m. (rhif) A counter-reckoning.

Gwrthrifad, s. m. (gwrthrif) A counting against.

Gwrthrifaw, v. a. (gwrthrif) To count against.

Gwrthrifawl, a. (gwrthrif) Being counter-reckoned, adversely counting.

Gwrthrifad, s. m.—pl. gwrthrifad (gwrthrif) One who counts in opposition; one who is reckoned in contrast.

Saf yw gwrthrifad etifedd cyseid i gaffel dadanbudd.

A country-party is a principal inhibitor for obtaining an investigation of a claim. Welsh Laws.

Gwrthrimyn, s. m.—pl. t. an (rhimyn) Pincera.

Beth yw pincera neu llo dydon ya fyw; tyran y cymad ya dancina i gwrthrimynod helyd—wrth an o'r rhai lya i.

What is the impaling, or mowing of men alive; the tearing of the flesh in pieces with iron pincera, compared with one of these? Ellis Wyn, B. Crag.

Gwrthrin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trin) Contest opposed to contest; a counter-ferment.

Toned Caerfyrddin y'agwrthrin gwy.

Caerfyrddin was broken in the hostile contest of men. Gwalchmai.

Gwrthrinaw, v. a. (gwrthrin) To contravene.

Gwrthrinawl, a. (gwrthrin) Contravening.

Gwrthringar, a. (gwrthrin) Apt to contravene.

Gwrthringarwch, s. m. (gwrthringar) Aptness to contravene, or fight against.

Gwrthrinad, s. m. (gwrthrin) A contravening.

Gwrthrinawr, s. m.—pl. gwrthrinawr (gwrthrin—gwr) A contravener.

Gwrthrith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rith) A counter appearance; a reflected object.

Gwrthrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrthrith) A reflecting an appearance, or object.

Gwrthrithial, s. m.—pl. gwrthrithieion (gwrthrith) That gives a counter-appearance; a reflector.

Gwrthrithiaw, v. a. (gwrthrith) To make an appearance in opposition.

Gwrthrithiawl, a. (gwrthrith) Tending to reflect an object.

Gwrthroch, a. (rhoch) Adversely harsh.

Gwethryfar olwg wrthroch,
Doodwch hwl, os gwyrddoch,
Y'nha le cys hys i'm gwethoch!

Gwethryfar of forbidding eye, relate to me, if you know; where before this you have seen me! Ymdd. Arthur a Gwethryfar.

Gwrthrochi, v. (gwrthroch) To act adversely harsh.

Gwrthrod, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhod) A counter-wheel; a counter turn.

Gwrthrodiaid, s. m. (gwrthrawd) A retrocession.

Gwrthrodaw, v. a. (gwrthrawd) To retrocede.

Julian, or ya emberod, a wrthrodos o'r fydd ya Nghrist.

Julian, though being emperor, apostatized from the faith in Christ. Li. G. Herbert.

Gwrthrodawl, a. (gwrthrawd) Retroceding.

Gwrthrodiwr, s. m.—pl. gwrthrodwyr (gwrthrawd—gwr) One who walks back.

Gwrthrodd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhodd) Counter-gift.

Gwrthroddi, v. (gwrthrodd) To give in opposition.

Gwrthroddiad, s. m. (gwrthrodd) A giving in opposition.

Gwrthrus, a. (gwrth—rhys) Repulsive.

Gwrthrwyf, s. m.—pl. t. an (rhwyr) A counter impulse or direction.

Gwrthrwyfaw, v. a. (gwrthrwyf) To impel in a contrary direction; to row by back strokes.

Gwrthrwyfiad, s. m. (gwrthrwyf) A rowing in a contrary direction.

Gwrthrwym, s. m. (rhwym) A counterbeam.

Gwrthryd, s. m. (rhyd) A counter-passage. a. Of an adverse course.

Adellaw gwyn goruchyr cyd mynnau' Ringi, eddyi gwrthryd.

To destroy supreme felicity is the aim of the Angles, a hostile crew. T. B. S.

Gwrthryfel, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (rhyfel) Rebellion.

Gwrthryfela, v. a. (gwrthryfel) To rebel.

Gwrthryfelaid, a. (gwrthryfel) Rebellious.

Gwrthryfelawg, a. (gwrthryfel) Rebellious.

Gwrthryfelgarwch, s. m. (gwrthryfelgar) Rebelliousness.

Gwrthryfeliad, s. m. (gwrthryfel) A rebelling.

Gwrthryfela, v. a. (gwrthryfel) To rebel.

Gwrthryfelus, a. (gwrthryfel) Rebellious.

Gwrthryfeluswydd, s. m. (gwrthryfelus) Rebelliousness.

Gwrthryfelwr, s. m.—pl. gwrthryfelwyr (gwrthryfel—gwr) A rebel.

Gwrthryfus, a. (rhyfus) Controverting.

Gwrthryfusedd, s. m. (gwrthryfus) A controversy.

Gwrthrym, s. m.—pl. t. lau (grym) A contrary energy, or power; a disabling effect.

Tri gwrthrym defawd: honddi angheugant, at gwrthrymdd, at angheugant ddwy.

The three disabling effects in a custom: uncertain origin, its opposition, and bad example. Triodd Dymol.

Gwrthrymiad, s. m. (gwrthrym) A strengthening in opposition; a counteracting.

Gwrthrymu, v. a. (gwrthrym) To give a contrary energy, or power; to counteract.

Gwrthrymus, a. (gwrthrym) Having adverse energy; having a counter power.

Gwrthryn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhyn) Oppugnancy; resistance; dispute.

Llewelyn—

Llewelyn wrth ymlyd mawrwy,

Lloegr wrthryn i'm llymawr.

Llewelyn with vanquishing hand in traversing the sea, Llewelyn's opposition beyond the lake of Llymawr. Li. P. Mack.

Gwrthryn, v. a. (rhyn) To oppose, to impugn; to resist, to oppose, to repugn.

Gwrthrynawl, a. (gwrthryn) Resisting.

Gwrthrynder, s. m. (gwrthryn) Resistancy.

Gwrthrynedig, a. (gwrthryn) Being resisted.

Gwrthrynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrthrynedig) The act of resisting, or opposing.

Gwrthrynedigaw, a. (gwrthrynedig) Of a resisting tendency.

Gwrthrynedd, s. m. (gwrthryn) Resistance.

Gwrthryngar, a. (gwrthryn) Apt to resist.

Gwrthryngarwch, a. (gwrthryngar) Aptness to resist or to contravene.

Gwrthryniad, s. m. (gwrthryn) A resisting.

Gwrthrynoledb, s. m. (gwrthrynaw) Resistibility, the state or quality of resisting.

Gwrthrynolder, s. m. (gwrthrynaw) Resistibility.

Gwrthynolrwydd, s. m. (gwrthrynaw) Resistibleness, resistibility, oppugnancy.
Gwrthrynwydd, s. m. (gwrthryn) Resistibility.
Gwrthrynu, v. a. (gwrthryn) To oppugn.
Gwrthrynwyr, s. m.—pl. gwrthrynwyr (gwrthryn—gwr) One who resists.
Gwrthrynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwrthryn) One who resists, a resister.
Gwrthryw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhyw) A contrary kind, a contrary nature.
Gwrthrywiad, s. m. (gwrthryw) A rendering heterogeneous.
Gwrthrywiaeth, s. m. (gwrthryw) Heterogeneity.
Gwrthrywiaw, v. a. (gwrthryw) To render heterogeneous, to debase a kind.
Gwrthrywiawl, a. (gwrthryw) Heterogeneous.
Gwrthsaf, s. f. (saf) A counter-position.
Gwrthsafadwy, a. (gwrthsaf) That may be withstood, or opposed.
Gwrthsafawl, a. (gwrthsaf) Withstanding.
Gwrthsafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrthsaf) A standing against, or opposing; opposition.
Gwrthsafwr, s. m.—pl. gwrthsafwyr (gwrthsaf—gwr) An opposer, an antagonist.
Gwrthsafydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwrthsaf) An opponent, or antagonist.
Gwrthsain, s. f.—pl. gwrthseiniaw (sain) A counter-sound; a reverberated sound.
Gwrthsefyll, s. m. (gwrthsaf) A withstanding.
Gwrthsefyll, v. a. (gwrthsaf) To withstand.
Gwrthseiniad, s. m. (gwrthsain) A making a contrary sound; a resounding.
Gwrthseiniaw, v. a. (gwrthsain) To make a sound in opposition; to oppose sound to sound; to reverberate.
Gwrthseiniawl, a. (gwrthsain) Reverberating.
Gwrthsen, s. f.—pl. t. au (sen) A rebuke returned.
Gwrthsenawl, a. (gwrthsen) Recriminating.
Gwrthseniad, s. m. (gwrthsen) A giving a counter rebuke; recrimination.
Gwrthseun, v. a. (gwrthsen) To oppose rebuke to rebuke, to retort a chide.
Gwrthsyniad, s. m. (syniad) A counter purpose.
Gwrthsyniaw, v. a. (syniad) To maintain a contrary purpose, or design.
Gwrthsyniawl, a. (syniad) Of a contrary design.
Gwrthsynied, v. a. (synied) To design adversely.
Gwrthsythiad, s. m. (sythiad) A falling in a contrary direction.
Gwrthsythiaw, v. a. (sythiad) To fall adversely.
Gwrthsythiawl, a. (sythiad) Adversely falling.
Gwrthun, a. (gwrth—un) Unseemly, illfavoured.
Gwrthunaw, v. a. (gwrthun) To disfigure.
Gwrthunawl, a. (gwrthun) Tending to deform.
Gwrthuni, s. m. (gwrthun) Deformity, ugliness.
Gwrthuniad, s. m. (gwrthun) A disfiguring.
Gwrthun, a. (gwrth) Repugnant, repulsive.
Gwrthwad, s. m. (gwad) A counter denial.
Gwrthwadawl, a. (gwrthwad) Controversial.
Gwrthwadiad, s. m. (gwrthwad) A making a counter denial.
Gwrthwadu, v. a. (gwrthwad) To make a counter denial; to controvert.
Gwrthwahan, s. m. (gwahan) A counter separation, or division.
Gwrthwahaniad, s. m. (gwrthwahan) A contradicting.
Gwrthwahanlaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrthwahan) A contradistinction.
Gwrthwahanred, s. m. (gwrthwahan) A contradistinction.

Gwrthwahanredawl, a. (gwrthwahanred) Tending to contradistinguish.
Gwrthwahanredoldeb, s. m. (gwrthwahanredawl) The state or quality of contradistinction.
Gwrthwahanredoli, v. a. (gwrthwahanredawl) To contradistinguish.
Gwrthwahanu, v. a. (gwrthwahan) To contradistinguish; to separate contrarily.
Gwrthwaith, s. m. (gwaith) Retroaction.
Gwrthwal, s. f.—pl. t. iau (gwâl) A contramure.
Gwrthwan, s. f. (gwan) A contravention.
Gwrthwanawl, a. (gwrthwan) Contravening.
Gwrthwaneg, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwrthwan) A counter-course; an adverse wave.
Gwrthwann, v. a. (gwrthwan) To contravene.
Gwrthwe, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwe) A lining.
Gwrthwead, s. m. (gwrthwe) A counter-weaving.
Gwrthweawl, a. (gwrthwe) Being counter-woven.
Gwrthwedawl, a. (gwedawl) Contradictions.
Gwrthwediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwediad) A contradicting; contradiction.
Gwrthwedyd, v. a. (gwedyd) To gainsay; to say

Ni ddylid amgen nos yn unawdd, nos yn sacre, nos yn ysgale ar gerdd—can y byddant y postau hyn â'i gwyddu gwrthwedyd yr un peth.

There ought to be but one form, but one design, and but one tendency, in a composition, since such things would be like saying and unsaying the same thing.

Gwrthwedd, s. f. (gwedd) An opposing aspect.
Gwrthweddawl, a. (gwrthwedd) Contrasting.
Gwrthweddian, s. m. (gwrthwedd) A contrasting.
Gwrthweddun, v. a. (gwrthwedd) To contrast.
Gwrthweithiad, s. m. (gwrthwaith) A retroacting.
Gwrthweithiaw, v. a. (gwrthwaith) To retroact.
Gwrthweithiawl, a. (gwrthwaith) Retroactive.
Gwrthweithred, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gwrthwaith) An adverse action; retroaction.
Gwrthweithredawl, a. (gwrthweithred) Tending to counteract.
Gwrthweithrediad, s. m. (gwrthweithred) A counteracting; a working adversely.
Gwrthweithredoldeb, s. m. (gwrthweithredawl) The state of counteracting.
Gwrthweithredoli, v. a. (gwrthweithredawl) To render retroactive.
Gwrthweithredun, v. a. (gwrthweithred) To counteract; to work adversely.
Gwrthwel, s. m. (gwel) A retrospect.
Gwrthweled, v. a. (gwrthwel) To see contrarily; to take a retrospect.
Gwrthwelediad, s. m. (gwrthweled) A seeing contrarily; a retrospection.
Gwrthweledig, a. (gwrthwel) Retrospective.
Gwrthwenwyn, s. m. (gwenwyn) Counter poison.
Gwrthwydd, s. m. (gwrth—gwydd) Absence.

Tri dyn a gadwant fraist llyu yn agwrthwydd y brudd :- post llyu, golychwyrdd llyu, a rhaglaw.

Three persons who maintain the privilege of a court in the absence of the king : the judge of the court, the priest, and the steward.

Gwrthwyneb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwyneb) A contrary face, front, or side; contrariety; a wrong side; a nausea, or vomiting. **a.** Contrary, adverse. *Yn agwrthwyneb*, in opposition, or against; *tu gwrthwyneb*, wrong side.

Gores gwrthwyneb gwrthwyneb cryu.

The best inversion is the inversion of the furrow.

Gwrthwynebadwy, a. (gwrthwyneb) That may be opposed; oppugnable, resistible.
Gwrthwynebawl, a. (gwrthwyneb) That may be opposed; oppugnable, resistible.

Gwrthwynebawl, *s.* (**gwrthwyneb**) Tending to be adverse, or contrary; repugnant.
Gwrthwynebedig, *a.* (**gwrthwyneb**) Opposed.

Mal yd oeddynt y gwrthwynebedigion fyddinoedd yn cymysgu, e's ddimawynau trwy y dygwyfen cyfarfod Nyniaw ag Afarwy fab Lladd.

As the hostile ranks were mixing together, it happened through the decree of fate that Nyniaw met with Afarwy the son of Lladd.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Gwrthwynebedd, *s.m.* (**gwrthwyneb**) Contrariety; oppugnancy, resistance; repugnance.

Gwrthwynebiad, *s. m.* (**gwrthwyneb**) A presenting a contrary side; a rendering, or becoming adverse; a resisting, or oppugning; opposition.

Gwrthwynebydd, *a.* (**gwrthwyneb**) Nauseous.

Gwrthwynebrwydd, *s. m.* (**gwrthwyneb**) Opposedness.

Gwrthwynebu, *v. a.* (**gwrthwyneb**) To make contrary; to become adverse; to resist; to confront.

Gwrthwynebus, *a.* (**gwrthwyneb**) Tending to turn against; disgusting, nauseous.

Gwrthwynebasrwydd, *s. m.* (**gwrthwynebus**) Repugnancy; nauseousness.

Gwrthwynebwyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* **gwrthwynebwyr** (**gwrthwyneb**—*gwr*) An opposer.

Gwrthwynt, *s. m.* (**gwynt**) Adverse wind.

Gwrthydd, *s. m.*—*pl. i.* **ion** (**gwrth**) An opposite.

Tri phaeu nid gollant fod heb eu gwrthyddion: gwyalyd, gwirionedd, a gwybodmeth.

Three things, which cannot exist without their opposites: happiness, truth, and knowledge.
Triuedd.

Gwrthf, *pronomial preposition* (**gwrth**) To me; by me, or close to me. **Gwrthyd**, to thee, by thee; **gwrtho**, to him, by him; **Gwrthym**, to us, **gwrthydh**, to you; **gwrthynt**, to them; by them.

Gwrthf ai he triet Crist creuder.

To me let not Christ the created one be sad. Ll. P. Moch.

Gwrthymchwel, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **ion** (**ymchwel**) A turn to the contrary.

Gwrthymchwel, *v. a.* (**ymchwel**) To revert.

Gwrthymchweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (**gwrthymchwel**) A returning to the contrary; a returning back; a discontinuing an apostrophe.

Gwrthymchweliu, *v. a.* (**gwrthymchwel**) To return to the contrary; to revert.

Gwrthymchwelyd, *v. a.* (**gwrthymchwel**) To return to the contrary; to resume a counter-position; to return back; to apostrophize from the third to the second person.

Gwrthymdrech, *s. f.* (**ymdrech**) Oppugnancy.

Gwrthymdrech, *v. a.* (**ymdrech**) To strive in opposition; to counteract.

Gwrthymdrechawl, *a.* (**gwrthymdrech**) Of a counteracting tendency.

Gwrthymdrechiad, *s. m.* (**gwrthymdrech**) A striving in opposition; a counteracting.

Gwrthymdrin, *s. m.* (**ymdrin**) Oppugnancy.

Gwrthymdrin, *v. a.* (**ymdrin**) To toil against.

Gwrthymdriniad, *s. m.* (**gwrthymdrin**) A toiling in opposition.

Gwrthymdriniawl, *a.* (**gwrthymdrin**) Having a tendency to toil against.

Gwrthymdro, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **ion** (**ymdro**) A self-inversion; a turning one's self against.

Gwrthymdrôad, *s. m.* (**gwrthymdro**) A turning one's self contrarily; a becoming inverted.

Gwrthymdrôawl, *a.* (**gwrthymdro**) Apt to become inverted, or to turn one's self back.

Gwrthymdroi, *v. a.* (**gwrthymdro**) To turn one's self contrarily; to become inverted.

Gwrthymdynawl, *a.* (**ymdynawl**) Apt to be contending in opposition.

Gwrthymdyniad, *s. m.* (**ymdyniad**) A being pulling adversely; a contending against.

Gwrthymdynu, *v. a.* (**ymdynu**) To be pulling adversely; to contend against.

Gwrthymddadl, *s. f.*—*pl.* **gwrthymddadlan** (**ymddadl**) An adverse disputation.

Gwrthymddadlawl, *a.* (**gwrthymddadl**) Apt to be disputing against.

Gwrthymddadliad, *s. m.* (**gwrthymddadl**) A being disputing in opposition.

Gwrthymddadliu, *v. a.* (**gwrthymddadl**) To be disputing against.

Gwrthymddangaws, *v. a.* (**ymddangaws**) To shew one's self against; to appear in opposition.

Gwrthymddangosawl, *a.* (**gwrthymddangaws**) Apt to appear in opposition.

Gwrthymddangosiad, *s. m.* (**gwrthymddangaws**) A shewing one's self contrarily; an appearing in opposition.

Gwrthymddwyn, *s. m.* (**ymddwyn**) A contrary illation, or inference; the antithypophora, in rhetoric.

Gwrthymddwyn, *v. a.* (**ymddwyn**) To demean one's self contrarily; to advert back.

Gwrthymddyawl, *a.* (**ymddyawl**) Bringing one's self contrarily; adversely inferring.

Gwrthymddygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (**ymddygiad**) A conducting one's self adversely; a being of a contrary demeanour.

Gwrthymegniad, *s. m.* (**ymegniad**) A counter exertion of one's self.

Gwrthymegniaw, *v. a.* (**ymegniaw**) To exert one's self contrarily.

Gwrthymegniawl, *a.* (**ymegniawl**) Tending to counter exertion of one's self.

Gwrthymgyrch, *s. m.* (**ymgyrch**) A counter repetition; the antacsis, in rhetoric.

Gwrthymgyrchawl, *a.* (**gwrthymgyrch**) Apt to recur contrarily; apt to recur back.

Gwrthymgyrchiad, *s. m.* (**gwrthymgyrch**) A recurring contrarily; a recurring back.

Gwrthymgyrchu, *v. a.* (**gwrthymgyrch**) To recur contrarily, to recur back.

Gwrthymladd, *s. m.* (**ymladd**) Oppugnancy.

Gwrthymladd, *v. a.* (**ymladd**) To fight against.

Gwrthymladdgar, *a.* (**gwrthymladd**) Apt to fight in opposition.

Gwrthymladdiad, *s.* (**gwrthymladd**) Oppugnancy.

Gwrthymluniad, *s. m.* (**ymluniad**) A being reflected as to form or figure.

Gwrthymluniaw, *v. a.* (**ymluniaw**) To cause one's self to be reflected as in a mirror.

Gwrthymluniawl, *a.* (**ymluniawl**) Tending to be reflected, or delineated in a mirror.

Gwrthymosawd, *v. a.* (**ymosawd**) To set one's self in opposition; to become set in opposition.

Gwrthymosodawl, *a.* (**gwrthymosawd**) Tending to be adversely placed.

Gwrthymosodiad, *s. m.* (**gwrthymosawd**) A setting one's self in opposition.

Gwrthymranawl, *a.* (**ymranawl**) Tending to become adversely separated.

Gwrthymraniad, *s. m.* (**ymraniad**) A separating one's self contrarily.

Gwrthymranu, *v. a.* (**ymranu**) To separate one's self contrarily; to be divided contrarily.

Gwrthymrithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* **au** (**ymrithiad**) A shewing one's self in opposition.

Gwrthymrithlaw, v. a. (ymrithlaw) To make one's self appear in opposition.
Gwrthymrithlawl, a. (ymrithlawl) Of a tendency to appear adversely.
Gwrthymrôad, s. m. (ymrôad) A resigning one's self contrarily.
Gwrthymrôawl, a. (ymrôawl) Adversely resigned.
Gwrthymrôl, v. a. (ymrôl) To resign one's self contrarily.
Gwrthymrwymaw, v. a. (ymrwymaw) To bind one's self contrarily; to be bound contrarily.
Gwrthymrwymawl, a. (ymrwymawl) Of a tendency to be adversely bound.
Gwrthymrwyniad, s. m. (ymrwyniad) A binding one's self contrarily: a being bound contrarily.
Gwrthymwthiad, s. m. (ymwthiad) A pushing one's self adversely; reluctance.
Gwrthymwthiaw, v. a. (ymwthiaw) To reluct.
Gwrthymwthiawl, a. (ymwthiawl) Apt to push one's self contrarily.
Gwrthyni, s. m. (yni) A counter energy.
Gwrthyniad, s. m. (yniad) Counter exertion.

Y tri gwrthyniad farchwng: Morfran ab Teictl, hagr; Saddle Dryd Angel, teg; Gwilydd Gafaelawr, cryf ac erchyll.

The three knights of vengeance: Morfran son of Teictl, ugly; Saddle with an Angel's form, fair; Gwilydd with the mighty grasp, strong and fierce. *Triaded.*

Gwrthyniawl, a. (yniawl) Adversely energetic.
Gwrthyrwl, a. (gyrawl) A driving contrarily; a repelling; a repulsion.
Gwrthyrn, v. a. (gyrn) To drive contrarily.
Gwrthysgafael, s. m. (ysgafael) A reprisal.
Gwrthysgafaeliad, s. m. (gwrthysgafael) A making reprisal.
Gwrthysgafaelu, v. a. (gwrthysgafael) To make reprisal.
Gwrthysgrif, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ysgrif) A rescript.
Gwrwgawn, s. m. (gwg) Tall fescue grass.
Gwrwraig, s. f.—pl. gwrwreigedd (gwr—gwrraig) A hermaphrodite.
Gwrwreigiawl, a. (gwrwraig) Hermaphroditical.
Gwrwst, s. m. (gwst) The cramp. It is also called *cwlwm gwythi*, and *clymau gwythi*.
Gwrych, s. m. aggr.—pl. t. oedd (rhych) A hedge-row, a quickset hedge; the bristles on the neck of swine; bristles. *Codi gwrych*, to bristle.
Dafud rhwng gwrych a bref.

*Gwr—
Garwch ei drem no'r gwrych drain.*

A man with a visage more rough than the hedge of thorns. *T. Alod.*

Gwrychawg, a. (gwrych) Having a ridge, or row; having bristles, bristled.
Gwrychawl, a. (gwrych) Being ridged; bristly.
Gwrychell, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwrych) A thicket, a bush; the hedge-sparrow.
Gwrychiad, s. m. (gwrych) A making a hedge-row; a bristling, or setting up bristles.
Gwrychiaw, v. a. (gwrych) To bristle, to set up the bristles. *Gwrychiaw edaf crydd*, to bristle a shoe-maker's thread.
Gwrychu, v. a. (gwrych) To make a ridge, or hedge-row; to bristle.
Gwrychyn, s. m. (gwrych) A hedge-row, a bristle.
Gwryd, s. m. (gwr) Manliness, or manhood.
Gwryd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhyd) A chain. *Crogi wrth wrydion aur*, to hang by golden chains.
Gwrydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhydd) A wreath.

*Gwilydd angel o wallt melyn,
Ya wridd aur am wr y dda.*

An angel's covering of yellow hair, in a wreath of gold round the world's shankers. *J. ab Gwilym.*

Gwryddawg, a. (gwrdd) Having a wreath.
Gwryddawl, a. (gwrdd) Like a wreath; wreathed.
Gwryddiad, s. m. (gwrdd) A wreathing.
Gwryddu, v. a. (gwrdd) To wreath, to twine.
Gwryff, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhyf) What keeps tight or compact; a spring; a press. *Gwryffau cwrch*, the tofts of a boat; *gwryff baged*, the spring or handle of a basket; *gwryff caws*, or *gwryff caws*, a cheese-press.
Gwryfiad, s. m. (gwrff) A pressing with a mechanical power, or press, a squeezing.
Gwryfiaw, v. a. (gwrff) To squeeze with a press.
Gwryfiadl, a. (gwrff) Tending to press.
Gwryffiedig, a. (gwrffiad) Being pressed.
Gwryfiwr, s. m.—pl. gwryfiwr (gwrff—gw) One who presses, a pressman.
Gwryg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhyg) Energy, vigour.
Gwrygiad, s. m. (gwryg) An enervating.
Gwrygiannawl, a. (gwrygiant) Enervating.
Gwrygianniad, s. m. (gwrygiant) An enervating.
Gwrygiannu, v. a. (gwrygiant) To be enervated.
Gwrygiannus, a. (gwrygiant) Enervating.
Gwrygiant, s. m. (gwryg) Vigour, briskness.
Gwrygiaw, v. a. (gwryg) To become vigorous, brisk, or lively; to gather strength; to become hale; to make vigorous. *Mac efe yn dechrau gwrygiaw*, he begins to get strength.

A mab gwrwg gwrygys y pyrillad.

And a woman's son made efficacious the design. *J. P. Mel.*

Gwrygiawg, a. (gwryg) Full of energy, vigorous.

Pan yw y corff yn iael, iael arno, yr ydym ni weddion yn clyd yr ysbrydianfarwael, a'i alluoedd, a'i weithrededdau yn gylch wrygiawg, ac yn fywlawg droes ben.

When the body is in a low, low condition, we sometimes feel the immortal spirit with its powers and workings strong, and reform, and animated beyond measure. *Id. Owen.*

Gwrygiawl, a. (gwryg) Enervating.
Gwrygioldeb, s. m. (gwrgiawl) Vigorlessness.
Gwrym, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhyim) Strength, effect, a seam; a weal, or raised mark of a stripe.
Gwrymder, s. m. (gwrym) Firmness, vigorlessness.

*Trech trachwres trochlad ei gwrymder,
Prain Prydain, preiddwyr ddiwder.*

His strength is immersed in conquering ambition, the life of Britain, the confidence of depredators. *Gyddych, i O. Gwynedd.*

Gwrymiad, s. m. (gwrym) A making a seam.
Gwrymiaw, v. a. (gwrym) To strengthen; to make seams; to raise weals.
Gwrymiawg, a. (gwrym) Having seams or weals.
Gwrymiawl, a. (gwrym) Tending to strengthen; relating to seams.
Gwrymiedig, a. (gwrymiad) Seamed; wealed.
Gwrymseirch, s. pl. (gwrym—seirch) Harrow.
Gwrys, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwr—ys) Extreme urgency; violence. *a. Fervent, violent, zealous.*

*Telaid yn rhaid, yn rhis gwrys,
Fu Fieddyt dyng-dardd negus.*

Gallant in the time of necessity, in the violent onset, in Fieddyt of abruptly-bold career. *Pryddad Bryon.*

Gwrysedd, s. m. (gwrŷs) Fervidity, violence.
Gwrysg, s. pl. aggr. (gwr—ysg) Boughs, branches.
Gwrysgen, s. f.—pl. t. i (gwrsg) A bough.
Gwrysgeniad, s. m. (gwrsgen) A shooting out a branch; a becoming a branch.
Gwrysgennu, v. a. (gwrsgen) To shoot out a branch, to form a branch.
Gwrysgiad, s. m. (gwrsg) A shooting of branches.
Gwrysgiauw, v. a. (gwrsg) To shoot out branches.
Gwrysgiauw, a. (gwrsg) Having boughs.
Gwrysgryn, s. m. (gwrŷs—crys) Much trembling.

Ni bu gan Ddew, eu cyfoid,
Caner wir, amcwl crydod;
Dyn egrus a amcwl;
Ddw ner cwbl wybod a wnaid.

God, coeval with himself, let the truth be sung, never had a design; trail man it is that designs; the eternal God would know perfectly.

Edm. Prye.

Gwybodadwy, a. (gwybod) That may be known.
Gwybodaeth, s. f. (gwybod) Knowledge.

Til chadernyd gwybodaeth: darfod treiglau pob cyflwr bywyd; coflaw treiglau pob cyflwr, a'i ddamwain; a gallu treiglau pob cyflwr fal y myner, er prawl a barn: a hyn a geir yn nghylch y gwynfyd.

The three stabilities of knowledge: to have traversed every state of animated existence; to remember every state and its incidents; and to be able to traverse every state that can be desired, for the sake of experience and judgment: and this will be obtained in the circle of felicity.

Berddas.

Gwybodaethawl, a. (gwybodaeth) Cognoscitive.
Gwybodawl, a. (gwybod) Cognitive, knowing.
Gwybodedig, a. (gwybod) Being known.
Gwybodoldeb, s. m. (gwybodawl) Knowingness.
Gwybodus, a. (gwybod) Knowing, well-informed.
Gwybodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwybod) One who knows, or is acquainted with.

Gwybr, s. f. (gwyb) That is of a subtle nature.
Gwybraidd, a. (gwybr) Somewhat subtle.
Gwybraw, v. n. (gwybr) To become subtle.
Gwybrawl, a. (gwybr) Of a subtle nature.
Gwybren, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwybr) A subtle principle; ether; sky.

Gwybybyr, s. m. (gwy—pybyr) Small waterwort.
Gwybydd, s. m. (gwyb) That is recognized.
Gwybyddawl, a. (gwybydd) Conscious; knowing.
Gwybyddiad, s. m. (gwybydd) One who knows from the evidence of his own senses.

Gwybyddiad yw y rhai a welo yn eu gwylid yr hys a dystion.

Direct evidences are those who see in their presence what they testify of.

Welsh Lovers.

Gwybyddiaeth, s. m. (gwybydd) Consciousness.

Nid yw enghylfa i wybyddiaeth, ac yn iai o lawer sywyr dyn, yn silluwig i ddaugychynau y fath oruchel wrddasrwydd.

Angelic knowledge, and much less human intellect, is not capable of comprehending such a superior state of exaltation.

Merchawg Cwyddred.

Gwybyddu, v. n. (gwybydd) To be conscious.

Gwybyddus, a. (gwybydd) Conscious, knowing.

Rhaid yw bod genym ymddiried diogel, gwybyddus yn ein cad-wraeth.

It is necessary that we should have assure, conscious, trust in our salvation.

Merchawg Cwyddred.

Gwybyddwr, s. m.—pl. gwybyddwyr (gwybydd—gwr) One who knows, or is conscious.

Gwych, a. (gwy) Gallant, brave; gaudy, gay. *Pa sut yr wyd ti? How dost thou do? Yr wyf yn rych iawn, I am very bravely.*

Gwychain, a. (gwy) Abounding with gaudiness; gallant; heroic.

Gwychaw, v. a. (gwy) To adorn; to be brave.

A thithau yn gychaw pan gochod dy bar
Ni chael dy egru egor lladdod.

And thou glowing with ardour when thy spear was reddened, thy foe would not obtain relief from trouble.

Llygad Gwr.

Gwychawd, s. m. (gwy) A being pompous.

Euant gychawd gwedi medd-dawd.

They were in a pompous mood after inebriation.

Ancurin.

Gwychawg, a. (gwy) Pompous, or gorgeous.

Gorchedd teyrnodd gweryll wychawg.

The throne of princes is the gorgeous camp.

Gwelchmai.

Gwychder, s. m. (gwy) Gallantry, bravery; gaudiness, finery, pomp; gaiety, smartness.

Tai Ddw i chael am y gorchwyl elusenar yma, pan i bo y byd hwn, a'i holl fawredd a'i wychder wedi llwyr ddifannu.

God will reward you for this charitable action, when this world, with all its splendour, shall have utterly vanished away.

Perch. E. Evans.

Gwychedd, s. m. (gwy) Gorgeousness.

Gwychfawr, a. (gwy) Splendidly great.

Gwychi, s. m. (gwy) The waxy scum of honey.

Mei a fo chwechach naw gwaild no mei cynhalid, heb wych, ac heb weyn yddo, a fynaf i fragodi y wiled.

Honey that shall be nine times sweeter than the honey of the virgin swarm, without scum, and without bees in it, I must have to make braggot for the banquet.

H. Culloch—Mabingus.

Gwychlith, s. m. (gwy—llith) A fine lure.

Merodudd aed-drom-radd droch,
Par awchlym wychlith gwyach.

Merodudd with the red heavy shield battered, and the horn pointed spear the fine lure of the grebe.

Fryddid Byrin.

Gwychnaws, s. f. (gwy—naws) A brave disposition.

Gwychr, a. (gwy) Valiant, resolute, bold.

Gwychraw, v. n. (gwychr) To become heroic.

Gwychrawl, a. (gwychr) Tending to gallantry.

Oeddynt—
Llyron gwychrthron pan gododd.

They were fierce of disposition, as serpents, when irritated.

Ancurin.

Gwychralfach, a. (gwychr—balch) Heroically proud.

Gwychrlym, a. (gwychr—llym) Bravely active.

Gwychruthr, s. m. (gwy—ruthr) A gallant onset, a grant assault.

Gwychnu, v. a. (gwy) To adorn; to make gallant; to become gallant.

Gwychlydd, s. m. (gwy) A hero, a brave man.

Rhag byddin Ododin, pan fu ddwydd,
Nesw goren dan bwyllad nerthlad gwychlyd.

Before the host of Gododin, when the day of conflict began, and to the penetrating mind was not the strength of a hero lost.

Ancurin.

Gwŷd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (gwy) Quality; disposition; passion; a prevailing bent, or inclination; sloth, laziness; vice. *Y saith bŷf-wyd, the seven deadly sins.*

Gwne offeriad byd,
Ni's angraffitu gwŷd,
Ac ni's areulia!

Woe to the priest of the world, who shall not rebuke his sin, who shall not perform his office!

Ancurin.

Gwydiad, s. m. (gwŷd) A giving a bent, or inclination; a becoming vicious.

Gwydiaw, v. a. (gwŷd) To follow the inclination; to lust; to be vicious.

Gwydiawg, a. (gwŷd) Full of vice, vicious.

Gwydiawl, a. (gwŷd) Of a vicious tendency.

Gwydien, s. m. (gwŷd) A spirit supposed to reside in the air. *Gwydion* is another synonymous appellation for the same being.

I am awyr eryr Gwydien.

The eagle of Gwydion hovers round the sky.

Ancurin.

Mor debyg fy mod megis Gwydien.

So likely am I to be as Gwydien.

Cydrille.

Gwydion, s. m. (gwŷd) A mythological personage, the son of *Don*, whose history is but little known; a spirit supposed to preside in the air, or rather in the starry regions. *Caer gwydion*, an epithet often used for the galaxy. Probably he is the same as the Teutonic *Woden*.

Gwydn, a. (gwŷd) Tough, tenacious; viscid.

Addaw teg ym ydd wryt ti,
Gwydn, a'm gomedd gwedi!

A fair promise thou dost make to me, how treacherous, and afterwards refusing me!

D. ab Gwynn.

Gwydnâd, s. m. (gwydn) A rendering tough, or viscid; a becoming tough.

Gwydnâid, a. (gwydn) Somewhat tough.

Gwydnau, v. n. (gwydn) To become tough.

Gwydnaw, v. n. (gwydn) To become tough.

Gwydnawl, a. (gwydn) Of a tough quality.

Gwydader, s. m. (gwydn) Toughness, viscosity.
Gwydnedd, s. m. (gwydn) Toughness, tenacity; viscosity, glutinousness.

Gwydr, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwyd) Glass; a glass vessel, or drinking glass; a greenish blue colour

*Merddin aeth, mawr ddawn ei wedd,
 Mewn gwydr er mwyn ei gydweidd.*

*Merddin, great the grace of his countenance, went into glass,
 for the sake of his mate. Iwan Dyf.*

*I Dre'r Twr, llw gwydr y to,
 I calir wrth fodd a'i cado.*

*In Tre'r Twr, of glass coloured roof, will be found contended all
 who love him. Sir Philip Emlyn.*

Gwydr, a. (gwyd) Of glass; of a glass colour, of a greenish blue colour.

*Gardd Loned, gwraidd hacloniog,
 Gweddwy haf, a gwylr yw hon.*

*The garden of Loned, the root of generous ones, a carpet through
 the summer, and this is green. W. Egwood.*

Gwydradwy, a. (gwydr) That may be vitrified.

Gwydraidd, s. m. (gwydr) A glass-full.

Gwydraidd, a. (gwydr) Vitreous, like glass.

March—

Llygdrwth a llw gwydraidd.

A full-eyed steed of a glassy colour. G. ab D. Fychan.

Gwydraw, v. a. (gwydr) To do with glass.

Gwydrawg, a. (gwydr) Abounding with glass.

Gwydrawl, a. (gwydr) Vitreous, or glassy.

*Ardrefl gynt galw y lle hon yw Tays Wydrin, o achaws afonydd
 yn ei hamgylch, a llw glas gwydrawl a oedd ar y dwf.*

*It was once formerly to call that place the Glassy Island, on
 account of being surrounded by rivers, the water of which was of
 a blue vitreous colour. Han. Dinodd Arthwr.*

Gwydredig, a. (gwydr) Glazed; vitrified.

Gwydreidd, s. m. (gwydr) Vitreousness.

Gwydrin, a. (gwydr) Vitrean, vitreous, glassy.

*Gogylfarch feirddi tra—
 A gwaddawl tra meria,
 A chorwg gwydrin
 Ar law pœrcin.*

*Greet native birds with transmarine treasure, and a glass gob-
 let put into a pilgrim's hand. Taliesin.*

Gwydro, s. m. (gwy—tro) Common melilot.

Gwydrogi, v. a. (gwydrawg) To vitrify; to be-
 come vitreous, or to vitrify.

Gwydrogiad, s. m. (gwydrawg) Vitrification.

Gwydroli, v. a. (gwydrawl) To vitrify.

Gwydroliad, s. m. (gwydrawl) Vitrification.

Gwydrwr, s. m.—pl. gwydrwyr (gwydr—gwr) A
 glazier.

Gwydryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwydr) A glass.

Gwydrynald, s. m. (gwydryn) A glass-full.

Gwydus, a. (gwyd) Of a stubborn bent; vicious.

Gwyduswydd, s. m. (gwydus) Viciousness.

Gwydd, s. m.—pl. t. on (gw—ydd) A state of
 recognition, or knowledge; presence. *Des o'm
 gwydd! go from my presence!*

*Dwyed weithiau, dnd leithydd,
 Dy feddwl yw, da foddawl wydd,
 Ai amcang canaf cor,
 A gwydd rhagf kywydd rhagor?*

*Declare then now, father of languages, thy mind to me, if of
 well-cultured knowledge thou dost intend to sing in turn, on record-
 ing wood, another poem! W. Cynwal.*

*Dithas, William, dath hiwydd,
 Dewr wyd ar dir, dyrd ar wydd.*

*Then also, William, of prosperous course, thou art bold in word,
 come in presence. Edm. Prye.*

*Beirdd a'u gwadd beraidd yw gwydd,
 Berw llaw, a bar llawenydd.*

*Bards with grateful praise in their presence, with fancy flowing
 will crown with. Edm. Prye.*

Gwydd, s. pl. aggr. (gw—ydd) Trees; shrubs;
 a frame of wood; a loom; wood for writing on,
 also called *Peithynen*. *Gwydd arad*, a plough;
 which is more generally called *aradr*.

*Llwy y gŵg mewn llawes gwŵdd,
 Llwyd en holl llawenydd.*

*The voice of the cuckoo in the skirt of a wood, behold it is our
 complete happiness. T. Prye.*

Llawer arfer a orfydd

Llew ei gorff wrth ddarlawn gwydd.

*Many an attitude does the form of his body make in reading the
 wood. Gw. Trew.*

Gwydd, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwy) A goose. *Diadell
 o wyddau*, a flock of geese; *gwydd ddof*, a tame
 goose; *gwydd ryllt*, a wild goose; *mam-wydd*,
 a mother goose; *glas-wydd*, a green goose;
sof-wydd, a stubble goose.

Nid yafyd ond gwydd.

Nothing so silly as a goose.

Adage.

Gwydd, a. (gw—ydd) Woody, overgrown, wild,
 uncultivated. *Tŷr gwydd*, a *thŷr faeth*, lay
 land, and tilled land.

Gwyddad, s. m. (gwydd) Attaining of knowledge.
Gwyddaftr, s. f.—pl. gwyddeifr (gwydd—gafr) A
 wild goat.

Gwyddai, s. m. (gwydd) A scientific person.

Gwyddain, a. (gwydd) Scientific, scientific.

Gwyddallt, s. f.—pl. gwyddellydd (gwydd—gallt)
 A woody cliff.

Gwyddan, s. c.—pl. t. od (gwydd) A sylvan.

Gwyddanes, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwyddan) A sylvan
 goddess, or wood nymph.

Gwyddaw, v. n. (gwydd) To become perceptible.

Gwyddaw, v. a. (gwydd) To give knowledge; to
 inform; to serve as a guide.

Gwyddaw, v. n. (gwydd) To grow woody, to run
 wild, to be overgrown. *Tŷr yn gwyddau*, land
 running wild, as with thistles, and brambles.

Gwyddawd, s. m. (gwydd) A state of knowledge.

Gwyddawg, a. (gwydd) Abounding with wood.

Gwyddawl, a. (gwydd) Scientific; rudimental.

Gwyddawr, s. f.—pl. gwyddorion (gwydd) A ru-
 diment.

Gwyddbwyll, s. f. (gwydd—pwyll) Scientific rea-
 son; eduction of knowledge; also the game of
 chess. *Clawr y wyddbwyll*, the chess-board;
gwerin y wyddbwyll, the table-men.

*Clogymach a chynwag a fernir yn iaf eu bonedd o'r holl go-
 lofau, am nid llawdd trefu a doobarth aroyn berwydd rheol a
 gwyddbwyll.*

*The rugose and complicate metres are considered as lowest in
 dignity of all canons, by reason that it is not easy to reduce them
 to order and arrangement according to rule and science. Barddas.*

Gwydded, s. m. (gwydd) Growth, or foliation of
 trees.

*Gwydded roed cain eu sylfa
 Hyd yd fuan, a hyd yd fu.*

*The foliage of trees made them fair to behold whilst they were,
 and whilst it was. Taliesin.*

Gwyddedig, a. (gwydd) Recognised, or known.

Gwyddedigaeth, s. m. (gwyddedig) State of
 knowledge.

Gwyddednaint, s. pl. aggr. (gwydd—ednaint)
 Pheasants.

Gwyddednen, s. f. (gwyddednaint) A hen pheas-
 ant.

Gwyddednyn, s. m. (gwyddednaint) A cock
 pheasant.

Gwyddel, s. m.—pl. t. od (gwydd) That is of the
 woods, that is in a sylvan state; a savage. It
 is an appellative, synonymous with *Celt*, and
Ygotiad, for an individual of such tribes as lead
 a venatic life in woods, in contradistinction to the
Gai, living by cultivating the ground. Which-
 ever of these two primary classes of mankind
 had the ascendancy gave its name to the
 whole country: Hence *Gwyddel* is the general

term in Welsh for a native of Ireland, because the tribes, of which the name is descriptive, appeared predominant to those who imposed it. There is a tradition of Wales's being once inhabited by the *Gwythelians*; or, more properly, its first inhabitants were so called; and the common people in speaking of it, ascribe some ruins about the country, under the name of *Cytiau y Gwyddelod*, to them; and the foxes are said to have been their dogs; and the polecats their domestic cats, and the like.

Gwyddelaid, *a.* (gwyddel) Gwythelion-like.
Gwyddelain, *a.* (gwyddel) Abounding with brakes
Gwyddelawg, *a.* (gwyddel) Abounding with bushes, or brakes. *Tir gwyddelawg*, land overrun with brambles. *Sil.*

Gwyddeleg, *s. f.* (gwyddel) The Irish tongue.
Gwyddeles, *s. f.* (gwyddel) An Irish-woman.
Gwyddeli, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwyddel) Brakes, bushes.

Pam yr wyd—
 Dan y dirgel wyddell
 Heb fod neb yn a'thob di!

Why art thou beneath the solitary brakes without any one being answering thee?
D. ab Gwilym, i'r Bl.

Gwyddeliath, *s. f.* (gwyddel—iaith) The Irish language.

Gwyddelig, *a.* (gwyddel) Sylvan, savage. *Gwythelion*, or Irish. *Llysiau gwyddelig*, parsnips.
Gwythelin, *a.* (gwyddel) Gwythelion, Irish.

Pan ddol y cynn gwyddellin
 O'r tir draw, a'r fwrw i'r drin—
 Rhylf anwar ymdaraw
 A fydd.

When the *gwythelion* horns shall come from yonder land, and the bull to the conflict, war of furious toil shall rage. *Hwlcy.*

Gwyddelrwydd, *s. m.* (gwyddel) An extent of thickets, or brakes.

Gwyddelwern, *a.* (gwyddel—gwern) A moor or meadow overgrown with bushes.

Gwyddelyn, *s. m. dim.* (gwyddel) A Gwythelion.

Gwydden, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (gwydd) A standing tree.
Gwyddenig, *s. f. dim.* (gwydden) A shrub.

Gwydderbyn, *prep.* (gwydd—erbyn) In presence of, in front of, before.

Gwyddfa, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwydd) A place of presence; an eminence where bardic meetings were held; an artificial mound, or tumulus, which served to teach the people from, and also as a sepulchre. All places appropriated for those uses were comprehended in the term *Gwyddfa*; but those constructed of earth were likewise called *Bal* and *Beili*, as were the heaps of stones called *Carn* and *Carnedd*. *Yr Wyddfa*, the place of presence, is the name of the mountain, which in English is called Snowdon.

Arthur, wyddfa llawenydd,
 A'th le buost lwyry gynydd.

Arthur, the centre of gladness, with the army thou hast been completely prosperous. *Ymdd. Arthur ac Elinod.*

Y radd a gefals ar rod
 Onest wyddfa'n esteddfod.

The degree I obtained by rotation of an honest publicity in-congress. *W. Cynw.*

Gwyddfaawg, *a.* (gwyddfa) Having a conspicuous seat, or eminence.

Gwyddfawl, *a.* (gwyddfa) Monumental.

Gwyddfan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwydd) A place of presence; a meeting place.

Gwyddfarch, *s. m.—pl.* gwyddfeirch (gwydd—march) A wooden support; a wooden horse; an epithet for a ship.

Gwyddfeirch ion torynt yn eiriai;
 Gwythur naws fal traws a'u treidiai.

The wooden supports of the war; he that is as fierce as Gwythur like a fury would overthrow them.

Cynddelu, i O. Gwydd.

Gwyddfedd, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (gwydd—bedd) A sepulchral monument.

Gwyddfedd au gwyddfa, gwyddid eiriau;
 Gwyddwa a'm rhoddes budd-leu boddiauw!

The tomb their place of meeting, the woodbine of straps; I knew him who freely gave me profitable good!

Cynddelu, m. Eiryl.

Gwyddfid, *s. m.* (gwydd—bid) The woodbine, the honeysuckle, which is also called *Gwyddwydd*, *gwynwydd*, *llaeth y geifr*, and *telham gaseg*.

Ni llas blaidd uch biseuwel gwyddid.

The wolf was not slain above the woodbine hedge.

Ll. P. Mch.

Gwyddfil, *s. m.* (gwydd—mil) A wild beast.

Gwyddfoch, *s. pl.* (gwydd—moch) Wild swine.

Am! y'ch feirdd yw fudd;
 Emys llys nyw llaidd;
 Emys rhydd rhatir gwyddfoch.

Frequent to you bards his bounty; courtly steeds he does not withhold; bay steeds also with the wild boars' onset.

Cynddelu, i O. Cythlany.

Gwyddfochyn, *s. m.* (gwyddfoch) A wild boar.

Gwyddgi, *s. m.* (gwydd—ci) A wild dog.

Gwyddid Eingt y'ngladd a'! trychad;
 Gwyddgen coed, colled a'u portial;
 Gwyddwal dyfarnal dyfarnal fy modd,
 Fy meddiant a gaffai!

The Angles feeble as the woodbine, he that was wont to cut them in the grave; the wild dogs of the wood, he that was wont to feed them is lost; he that had been laid in the wooden bed, he had made my mind tractable to himself, my all was at his disposal!

Cynddelu, m. O. Gwydd.

Gwyddgrug, *s. m.* (gwydd—crug) A mound of presence; a monumental mound, a tumulus.

Gwyddhwhc, *s. f.—pl.* gwyddhychod (gwydd—hwhc) A wild sow; otherwise called *hwhc coed*, or the sow of the wood.

Gwyddi, *s. m.* (gwydd) A quickset row, or hedge.

Gwyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwydd) Cognition.

Gwyddiad, *s. m.—pl.* gwyddiaid (gwydd) Knowledge.

Gwyddiadawl, *a.* (gwyddiad) Scintial, cognitive.

Gwyddiadu, *v. n.* (gwyddiad) To know, to be versed in, or acquainted with.

Yn ol Seilyt y doal Blegwyryd, a hwnw at bu yr eorod,
 na chynt nog ef na gwedi, celiadur cystal ag ef; a rhag dda!
 canaf, ac y gwyddiaid celfyddyd, y gelwid ef daw y gwan.

Next to Seilytt came Blegwyryd, then whom there has not been in the ages, neither before him nor after, a musician equal to me; and from his performing so well, and his knowing the science, he was called the god of music.

Dr. ab Arthur.

Gormes a wyddiaid garmio,
 Garw ef newyn a fya lo—
 Hwyr-forch.

A crosspasser that knows how to raise an alarm; one rough of hair he will bare; a great buck.

W. Cynw.

Gwyddiannawl, *a.* (gwyddiant) Relating to knowledge, or science.

Gwyddiannawr, *v. n.* (gwyddiant) To be acquainted; to possess knowledge.

Mynach dychnod fal bl-riddlawr,
 O gyfranc addydd a'u gwyddiannawr.

Monks herd together like wolves, from an identity of parcel to them they become instructed.

Yalcia.

Gwyddiannu, *v. n.* (gwyddiant) To become possessed of knowledge or science.

Gwyddiant, *s. m.* (gwydd) Science, knowledge.

Gwyddiawg, *a.* (gwydd) Having knowledge.

Gwyddif, *s. m.* (gwydd—if) A hedging-bill.

Burw gwyddif ar ol yr hwyaid.

To throw the hedging-bill after the ducks.

Adar.

Gwyddin, *a.* (gwydd) Being of wood, wooden.

Dy grog croes wyddin, freain freindias,
 Dyphyth chwechoes hyd riag p'd p'ceas.

Thy crucifixion on the wooden cross, king of privileges, it shall bear the six ages of the world against the dread of punishment.

Elin. ab Gwladus.

Gwydding, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (gwydd) A quickset hedge.

Gwyddlan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwydd—llan) A plantation of trees.

Gwyddle, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (gwydd—lle) A place covered with wood.

Gwyddlen, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (gwydd—llen) A veil of wood; a wooden covering.

Nid llawen fy mwyd yn mro Gynghen,
Ar llary llaw bydd gwelod gwyddlen,
Gwyddlen a'i gorthw, gorthaw drithawn;
Gwyddlen a'i gwerchyr, gorchudd gwythlawn!

My mind is not happy in the country of Gynghen, upon the mild one of liberal hand to see a veil of wood: a veil of wood does cover him, mournful the covering; a woody plain encloses him, a fruitful thicket. *Cynnddelw, m. Rhydd.*

Gwyddlwn, *s. m.—pl. gwyddlydnod* (gwydd—llwn) A wild beast.

Gwyddwyn, *s. m.* (gwydd—llwyn) Common burnet, or pimpinell; also called *gwlydd mair*, and *llysiau y cryman*.

Gwyddon, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwydd) One possessed of knowledge; a philosopher, a man of science, or learning. *Gorsedd bryn gwyddon*, or *Abury*, was one of three primary places of meeting of the bards of the isle of Britain.

Pan ydoedd ein Rhen,
Hyd droed ei ddwyer,
Yn gwfr Urdodion,
Yn sirweffa,
Pedwar engyllon,
A deuddeg gwyddon,
Danfonas Llesion
I lys Efa.

When our Lord was immersed over his lips in the water of Jordan, during his fasting, four of the angels, and twelve witnesses, the Eternal sent to the mansion of Eve. *Ian. Mynydd.*

Gwyddonawl, *a.* (gwyddon) Philosophical.

Gwyddoni, *v. a.* (gwyddon) To gather knowledge

Gwyddor, *s. f.—pl. t.* (gwydd—or) A gate.

Gwyddorawl, *a.* (gwyddawr) Rudimental.

Gwyddori, *v. a.* (gwyddawr) To investigate principles of knowledge; to form a rudiment.

Gwyddorig, *s. f. dim.* (gwyddawr) A rudiment of knowledge. *a.* Rudimental.

Wedi adwen ar fy awen
Yn hysodfod can achenn
Tri gwyddorig elwyr went!

Do I not recognise in my muse, proceeding from a sublime source, three rudiments of fair delineation! *Llywarch Hen.*

Rhaid yw gwybod doethrth wyddorig ar yr iaith.

It is necessary to know the rudimental analysis of the language. *Bardas.*

Gwyddran, *a.* (gwydd—rhun) Of awful presence.

Gwyddwal, *s. f.—pl. gwyddweli* (gwydd—gwal) A woody fastness; a thicket.

El canodd rhag ei ofn, a'i arwyd, oer-gerdd;
Cyn hys dalar dogu ei ddolwedd,
Haid hafal am wyddwal gwn elwrydd.

For fear of him, and his dread, a dismal song was sung; before his end was his measure of earth, like a swarm were the swift dogs round the thicket couch. *Marnedd Cynedda.*

Aweithr dynion nac allaned nis gweith, namyn gwyddweli a llydion.

Neither the footsteps of men nor of deer could he perceive, but thickets and herbs. *H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Gwyddwalch, *s. m.—pl. gwyddweilch* (gwydd—gwalch) A wild falcon.

Gwyddwaledd, *s. f.* (gwyddwal) The state of being surrounded with wilds; a place full of thickets; a wooded boundary; a limitation; a limit.

Nid a hawl yn llwyr gwyddwaledd yn erbyn dyhedawg nes teryn yr achwyliod achod.

A claim shall not go under limitation against one who is entitled, until the above mentioned causes are ended. *Welsh Laws.*

Owy yddwaledd y sydd, yn nghyfraith Hywel—gwyddwaledd cywyl, ac an nghyfraith—Goleir hi yn wyddwaledd, am fod gwyddweli rhwng dyn ac ei hawl.

There are two interventions in the law of Hywel:—an intervention of a border-country, and one not of a border-country.—It is called an intervention on account of there being *thicket interventions* between the person and his right. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwyddwalu, *v. a.* (gwyddwal) To form a woody fastness or intervention.

Gwyddweli, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwyddwal) Thicket.

Gwyddwg, *s. m.* (gwydd) Knowledge, perception.

Gwyddwig, *s. f.* (gwydd—gwig) An angle, or fastness in a wood; wit's end; embarrassment.

Gwas ll fy mod yn achaws yr wyddwig hon o wyr Ynys y Ced-eira!

Was to me, that I should be the cause of this embarrassment to the men of the isle of the Mighty! *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Gwyddwydd, *s. m.* (gwydd—gwydd) The honey-suckle.

Gwyddyd, *s. m.* (gwydd) Knowledge.

Gwyedig, *a.* (gwy) Liquefied, being made to flow.

Gwyedigaeth, *s. m.* (gwyedig) Liquefaction.

Gwyf, *s. m.—pl. t.* on (gwy) That yields, that runs out, that draws out; that is smooth.

Gwyfaw, *v. a.* (gwyf) To run out; to become smooth, or flat.

Gwyfawl, *a.* (gwyf) Of a yielding tendency.

Gwyfen, *s. f. dim.* (gwyf) A moth, an insect that destroys woollen cloth.

Gwyfenawg, *a.* (gwyfen) Abounding with moths.

Ei gledd a'i fawer wr gwyfenawg,
Gwrach hen-gost aren, a gwas torawg.

His sword, and his banner, the moth breeding fellow, were a shrivel-breasted hag, and a tun-bellied chap. *H. ab Ieu. Daf.*

Gwyfon, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwyf) The gooseberries.

Gwyfon barfawg, rough gooseberries.

Gwyfyn, *s. m. dim.—pl. t. od* (gwyf) A moth.

Gwyfynawg, *a.* (gwyfyn) Having moths, mothly.

Gwyfynog, moth mullein.

Gwyfynu, *v. a.* (gwyfyn) To generate moths.

Gwyfr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwyfr) Wire.

Gwŷ, *s. m.* (gwy) That is flaccid, flabby; vetch.

Gwŷ y mor, sea weed, wrack.

Gwygawl, *a.* (gwyg) Of a flaccid tendency.

Gwygby, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwyg—pys) Tufted vetch; otherwise called *Pus y llygod*.

Gwyglyd, *a.* (gwyg) Flaccid; void of energy.

Gwyglyd im' rhod gogtyd mawr,
Gwyrthfod, ar seintia gwythfawr.

A futile thing to me to place great dependence upon wonder working saints, and scoundrels. *M. ab H. Lwyd.*

Gwygydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gwyg) A flabby one.

Gwygyl, *a.* (gwyg) Tending to flaccidity; sultry.

Gwyl, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (gwel) A sight; a show; a holiday, or festival. *Gwyl arbenig*, a high festival; *gwyl y milfeibion*, or *gwyl y gwirionid*, childermas-day; *gwyl y meirw*, or *gwyl yr eneidiau*, all soul's day; *gwyliau gwyl bentan*, the keeping of the fireside vigil.

Nid oes gwyl rhag elusen.

There is no holiday from almsgiving.

Adage.

Gwyl, *a.* (gwel) Modest, or bashful, diffident.

Gwyl yn hanes.

A narrative is modest.

Adage.

Gwylad, *s. m.* (gwyl) A beholding; a keeping a festival.

Gwylaeth, *s. m.* (gwyl—llaeth) Lettuce. *Gwylaeth yr yd*, *gwylaeth yr oen*, *gwylaeth gwylt*, corn-salad; *gwylaeth chwerw*, bristly ox-tongue, *gwylaeth y faguwr*, ivy-leaved lettuce; *gwylaeth y moch*, swine's succory.

Gwylan, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (gwyl) A gull, or sea mew, *Gwylan ddw a gwyn*, the great black and white gull; *gwylan rudd a gwyn*, the brown and white gull; *gwylan freck*, the brown spotted gull

gwyllan y gweunydd, the winter gull; *gwyllan y penawr*, the herring gull; *gwyllan lwyd*, or *lutan*, the cob, or great gray gull; *gwyllan geryn*, the tarroek; *gwyllan y graig*, the fulmar; *gwyllan benddu*, or *bran y mor*, the pewit gull; *gwyllan fechan*, the small brown gull.

Pan dreiddiol yno ynd oeddynt;
Trwy ffenestri gwyrdd ydd ym gweilynt;
Trybeld wylain a wilynt arnau;
Traul ateb ataf a ddanfonynt.

When I lusted myself there they were together in a group;
through glass windows they saw me: the splendid sea-mews gazed
upon me; a short answer they would send to me. *Cynddelw.*

Gwyllar, *s. m.* (gwyllar) Coral, a marine plant.
Gwyllaw, *v. a.* (gwyll) To act bashfully; to weep.
Gwyllawd, *s. m.* (gwyll) A being bashful; a weeping
Gwyllawg, *a.* (gwyll) A guillemot. *Gwyllawg du*,
the black guillemot.

Gwyllch, *s. m.* (gwyll) A seeming, a semblance.
Gwyllchiad, *s.* (gwyllch) A seeming, or appearing.
Gwyllchu, *v. a.* (gwyllch) To seem, to appear.

Ynghreulawn ymwrthryn
Gwyllch y gwyllch gwelch addfyn.

In the cruel conflict heroically seem the guardian heroes.
Cynddelw.

Gwylder, *s. m.* (gwyll) Bashfulness; modesty.

Nid gwyll gwylder rhag chlan.

Bashfulness is of no avail against want. *Adage.*

Gwyldy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwyll—ty) A watch-house.
Gwylded, *v. a.* (gwyll) To behold, or to see.

Ni wyl wr ni weis Wallawg.

He has not seen a hero who has not seen Gwallawg. *Talesin.*

Ni wyl dyn a'i pyrth.

Man sees not who supports him. *Adage.*

Gwyled, *s. m.* (gwyll) Bashfulness, timidity.

Rhag newyn nid oes gwyled.

Against hunger there is no bashfulness. *Adage.*

A mi ddysgogant, cyn diwedd byd
Gwyledd heb wyledd a gwyll heb wryd.

And I will foretell, before the end of the world women without
modesty and men without courage. *Myrddin.*

Crist cyflawn unwyd, boed trugarawg,
Wrth Ruffedd, Gwynedd gwyledd foddawg.

May Christ, who is perfect in compassion, be merciful to Gwedd,
and, who yields content to the bashfulness of Gwynedd. *Meilyr.*

Gwyledawg, *a.* (gwyled) Full of bashfulness.
Gwyllfa, *s. f.*—*pl. gwyllfeydd* (gwyll) A watching
place, a place of observation, or exploratory
mound; a watch, or watching.

Gwyllfain, *s. m.*—*pl. gwyllfain* (gwyll—maen) A
watching-stone.

Gwyllfalch, *a.* (gwyll—balch) Bashfully proud.
Gwyllfalch wrth gerddawr, bashfully proud with
the minstrel.

Gwyllfan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwyll—man) A station
of a sentinel.

Gwyllfawr, *a.* (gwyll) Watchful, or vigilant.

Gwyllfawredd, *s. m.* (gwyllfawr) Watchfulness.

Gwyllfryn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (gwyll—bryn) A watch-
ing eminence.

Gwylliad, *s. m.* (gwyll) A vision; a watching.

Gorwyn blaen ysbudd; hydr wylid gorwydd;
Gwedd cerchawg gwylliad;
Gwelled da dlydd genad.

Glistening the top of the hawthorn: bold the look of the steed;
the amoros is used to be a panner; let the quick messenger do
good. *Llywarch Hen.*

Gwylliadur, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (gwylliad) A sentinel.

Tringant canwr a sef ar ei mwr;
Ogdd anhawdd ymadrawd a'i gwylliadur.

Three score hundred men stand upon its walls; it was difficult
to converse with its watchmen. *Talesin.*

Amlyg golyg gwylliadur;
Gwelydd sylberwyd segru
Crai fy mryd, clefyd a'm cor!

Clear is the sight of a sentinel; let the idle exercise gossips;
ty; cruel is my mind, fever oppresses me. *Llywarch Hen.*

Gwylliadwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwylliadwyr* (gwylliad—
gwr) A watchman.

Gwylliadwraeth, *s. m.* (gwylliadwr) The office, or
duty of a watchman.

Gwylliadwrus, *a.* (gwylliadwr) Watchful, vigilant.

Gwyllaw, *v. a.* (gwyll) To watch; to be vigilant;
to look for, or to expect.

Hawdd yf a wyl ei weily.

He will drink freely who huns his bed. *Adage.*

Gwyllawd, *s. m.* (gwyll) The act of watching.

Gwyllawdr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwyllodron* (gwylliad)
One who watches, a watchman.

Gwyllawl, *a.* (gwyll) Relating to a holiday.

Caswallawn—a ddanfona gwyll trws bob lle yn Ynys Prydain,
craib o'i holl wyrdd ddaewd hyd yn Llondrwm, ac yn gwyllid;
gyd a hywnt, i dain gwyllawl earhdydd dylid iat taldan
ddwywa, trwy yr rhafr i cosynt baddygoliaeth.

Caswallawn sent a summons over every place in the Isle of Bri-
tain, to desire that all his men of rank would come to London, and
their wives with them, to pay due festival honour to their country
divinities, through whom they had obtained victory. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Gwyllied, *v. a.* (gwyll) To watch: to be vigilant.

Gwylliedig, *a.* (gwylliad) Being watched.

Gwylliedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwylliad) One who
keeps watch, a sentinel.

Gwyllig, *a.* (gwyll) Full of watchfulness.

Gwyllion, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwyll) Seers; watchmen.

A'm dywawd gwyllion, to me seem declare.

Gwyllwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwyllwyr* (gwyll—gwr) A
watchman.

Rheid yw bod y gwyllwr yn foneddig gwlad, canys iddo yd yd
ddiriedir y brenin.

It is necessary that the watchman should be a noble of the coun-
try, for to him is entrusted the king. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwyllmabsant, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwyll—mabsant)
The feast of a patron saint; a wake.

Gwyllmabsanta, *v. a.* (gwyllmabsant) To keep a
wake, to commemorate a saint's day.

Gwyllmabsantaeth, *s. m.* (gwyllmabsant) A keep-
ing a wake, or dedication festival.

Gwyllnos, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwyll—nos) A night of
watching with the dead.

Gwyllnosawl, *a.* (gwyllnos) Relating to a watching
night with the dead.

Gwyllnosdy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwyllnos—ty) A night
watching house. *Gwyllnosdy gwarch*, an old
woman's watching house, a gossip's meeting
house.

Gwyllwar, *a.* (gwyll—gwar) Bashfully gentle.

Gwenhwylwr wylwr a chwir
i drugaredd Daw, draw a gerir.

The bashfully gentle Gwenhwylwr, who is called, to the mercy
of God, is beloved in yonder region. *Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Gwyllwydd, *a.* (gwyll—gwyll) Bashfully mild.

Gwylydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwyll) A watchman.

Gwyllys, *s. m.* (gwyll—Hys) The licorice plant;
licorice.

Gwyll, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (gw—yll) Gloom, dark-
ness. *Yn gwyll y nos*, in the dark of the even-
ing; a shade; a fairy, a goblin; a hag, or
witch; the nightmare.

Dysawdr mawr rhwng gwall a gwyll
Dlegyn, sawdd Daw ar d'ogyl.

Teacher of praise between the light and the gloom, descent,
may heaven guard thy wings. *D. ab Gwilym, yr abed.*

Cad wylion Dafydd da gychied,
Cad wallaw Cadwallawn amhed.

Dafydd's a successful combatant of the goblins of battle, the
scatterer of treasure, of the race of Cadwallawn. *Ed. P. Black, i D. ab Owen.*

Carnu yn hwrw ei gwyrdd;
Carnu'r wyll ar gwr yr yd.

A crane vomiting up her crop; the shanks of a goblin on the border of the field.
D. ab Owlym, f'w g'g'g'g'g'.

Gwyll, *s. m.* (gwy—yll) An inclination, or bias; the bias of the mind; will, desire.

Gwyll, *a.* (gw—yll) Gloomy, dusky, or dark.

Rhywogaeth wyll a dwyll dyn.

A darling breed mistaking man. *M. ab Rhys.*

Cyll coed gwyll yw coed Gwen.

Close darkness haunts are the trees of the fair. *D. ab Edmunt.*

Gwyllnidd, *a.* (gwyll) Somewhat gloomy, or dark.

Gwyllawg, *a.* (gwyll) Of a gloomy appearance.

Gwyllledd, *s. m.* (gwyll) Gloominess, duskiness.

Gwyllgi *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (gwyll—ci) Dog of darkness; one that prowls about at night.

Gwyllin, *a.* (gwyll) Having impulse, or bias; trained; cultured.

Gwyllineb, *s. m.* (gwyllin) Culture, cultivation.

Gwyllion, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwyll) Shades, ghosts; hobgoblins; night-walkers.

Gwyllon, *a. pl. aggr.* (gwyll) Shades, phantoms.

Seddi uniaid becton a seithan yn wyllon,
Y'ngheud Celyddon y darfaent.

Seven scores gearworm once became shades, in the wood of Caledonia they came to an end. *Myrddin.*

Ef mai—

Eddur gubarn gad wyllon.

He is like the mighty Hector of the combat of spirits. *Lt. P. Moch.*

Diffrwythau dair

O'i fod y'ngheud;

Aed a'i car gan wyllon!

The earth is become fruitful from his being in prison; may such to love him go with the powers of the glass! *H. Poet ab Griffr.*

Gwyllt, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (gwyll) A wild, a wildness, a place covered with brakes.

Gwyllt, *a.* (gwyll) Wild, savage; rabid, mad.

Gwylltbyll, *s. m.* (gwyllt—pwyll) A wild, or uncultivated reason.

Gwylltbyllaw, *v. s.* (gwylltbyll) To become of a wild disposition.

Gwylltbyllawg, *a.* (gwylltbyll) Being of a wild reason, giddy-headed.

Gwylltâl, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* od (mil) A wild beast.

Gwylltâlidd, *a.* (gwylltâl) Like a wild beast.

Gwylltgeirch, *s. m.* (gwyllt—ceirch) Wild oats.

Gwylltiad, *s. m.* (gwyllt) A making wild; a scaring

Gwylltiaw, *v. a.* (gwyllt) To make wild; to become wild; to become furious; to rage.

Gwylltiang, *a.* (gwyllt) Of a wild disposition.

O'r awr y ddolli buchiog ydd oeth hithen y'ngwylltiawg, heb ddynion amodd.

From the time she understood being pregnant she became wild, without so much as seeking a habitation. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Gwylltiawl, *a.* (gwyllt) Tending to wildness.

Gwyllth, *a.* (gwyllt) Of a wild disposition.

Gwyllthieb, *s. m.* (gwylltin) Wildness, savageness

Gwylltiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwylltiwr (gwyllt) One who scares or frightens; one who becomes wild.

Gwylltred, *s. f.* (gwyllt—rhed) A wild run, *a.* Rapid, or of a wild course.

Gwyllyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gwyll) A culture.

Gwyllyniad, *s. m.* (gwyllyn) A giving a tendency to; a culturing.

Gwyllyniaw, *v. a.* (gwyllyn) To give a tendency to; to culture.

Gwyllyniawg, *a.* (gwyllyn) Being cultured.

Gwyllys, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gwyll) The will.

Af aro, ymwrando'r wyf,

Cant gwyllys, cysat galloyf:

Pend oedd i mi a chysawd

I'r byd cyn aymad i'r bodd!

I will go to him, (I am looking for it with a hundredfold desire) as soon as I can: was he not fair and acceptable to the world before he went to the grave? *Lt. Meirig, o Forganwg.*

Gwyllysgar, *a.* (gwyllys) Willing, or tractable.

Gwyllysgarwch, *s. m.* (gwyllysgar) Willingness.

Gwyllysiad, *s. m.* (gwyllys) A willing; volition.

Gwyllysiaw, *v. a.* (gwyllys) To will; to desire.

Gwyllysiawl, *a.* (gwyllys) Willing, or desirous.

Gwyllysu, *v. a.* (gwyllys) To will, to desire.

Rhiawedd sydd yn parhau yr wyllys i wyllysu yn ddalonn.

Virtue does prepare the will to will in the way that is good. *Merchwg Crymddad.*

Gwym, *s. m.* (gwy) That is sleek, or glossy.

Gwymon, *s. m. aggr.* (gwym) Sea-weed, or wrack; any water-weed. *Rhyd Wymon, the Weedy Ford, on the Severn, near Caer Hywel.*

Gwŷmp, *a.* (gwym) Smart, trim, gairish, fair.

Os ei phryd hi a fernid yn wmpaf—eto y llall oedd mwy tirlon.

If her countenance was judged the fairest, yet the other was more pleasing. *H. Const. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

Caraf ei wrofa a'i mynoddodd,—

A'i gwylain gwylion, a'i gwŷmp wreidded.

I love its sea shore and its mountains, and its white sea-mews, and its beautiful women. *H. ab Urwin.*

Gwmpaid, *a.* (gwŷmp) Somewhat fair.

Gwmpedd, *s.* (gwŷmp) Smartness, gairishness.

Gwmpiad, *s. m.* (gwŷmp) A rendering fair.

Gwyn, *s. m.* (gwy) White; what is fair, or pleasant; what is desirable, or affords happiness.

Gwyn llygad, the white of the eye; *gwyn ry,* white of an egg.

Gwyn, *a.* (gwy) White; fair, pleasant; blessed.

Yr eira gwyn, the white snow; *dillad gwynion,* white garments: *Tad gwyn,* a stepfather;

gwyn ei fyd, happy his state, or blessed is he.

Gwyn y dillad, sweet cicely.

Gwyn ei fyd, pŷdwy y rhoddir

Carcuwydd Duw, a hoddli hir.

Blessed is he, to whom is allotted the favour of God, and long life. *Litfud.*

Gwyn, *s. m.* (gwy—yn) Ecstasy, bias; aviolent impulse of the mind; rage; throb, a smart; lust. *Mae o yn ei wyn,* he is in his fit of lust; *pa beth yr y gwynias yna sydd arnat?* what are those mad fits with which thou art troubled? *ni welaist ddim o'm gwyn arni,* I see in her nothing to my desire; *wrth wyn a'i care y del adref,* may he come home agreeable to the wish of such as love him.—*Gwyn y merched,* or *torllaryd,* wild tansy.

Hir wyniau i ddireiddi.

Listing smart to wickedness.

Adagr.

Ni bu'n ei ore i Foesen,

Na gwyn bys, na gwara'n ei ben.

There were not, in all his life to Moses nor ache of the finger, nor pain in the head. *Lt. Mon.*

Lle bu rhyw gam llwybr a gald:

Gwneuch iawn er gwyn i'ch enaid.

Where there has been some error a path has been obtained; make amends for the happiness of your soul. *T. Alad.*

Gwladwyr hy a wyr hirath;

Gwyn gwen o Forganwg aeth!

Bold patriots experience regret; the smile's happiness is departed from Morganwg! *Lt. Deulwyn.*

Gwynnâd, *s. m.* (gwyn) A whitening, a blanching

Gwynad, *s. m.* (gwyn) A smarting, a throbbing a lasting. *Casg wynad,* a proud mare.

Gwynaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwyn) Felicity; bias.

Gwynaf, *s. m.* (gwyn) A fretful disposition.

Gwynafawg, *a.* (gwynaf) Vicious, peevish.

Gwynafawl, *a.* (gwynaf) Of a vicious nature.

Gwynafiad, *s. m.* (gwynaf) A becoming vicious.

Gwynafu, *v. a.* (gwynaf) To be vicious; to act peevishly; to be peevish, or froward.

Gwynain, *a.* (gwyn) Teeming with whiteness.
Gwynaint, *s. m.* (gwyn) The empyrean.

Hael Rodri, rhydder aduallt,
Hawl gredifawl tra gwaft, tra gwynaint.

The generous Rodri, enterprising as the feathered host, he congenially pursues beyond the sphere of fight, beyond the empyrean.

Lt. P. Mack.

Gwynau, *v. n.* (gwyn) To become white, to whiten
Gwynawd, *s. m.* (gwyn) Milk porridge.
Gwynawg, *a.* (gwyn) Full of rage; froward.

A march trawst Morial
Hlith gar rhaillu gwynawg.

And Morial's steed of tumult shall appear before the fiercely
Talliesin.

Gwynawn, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwyn) White dry sticks.
Gwynblwm, *s. m.* (gwyn—plwm) White lead.
Gwynawd, *s. m.* (gwyn) Felicity; blessing; a state of happiness; also an appellation for Gwynedd, or the greatest part of North Wales.

A'm gwael—
I foli gwynawd gwynedd werin
Gwynedd bendoddi fynded ffr.

May he incline me to praise the felicity of the people of a happy land, the Venedocian chieftain of prosperous boundary.

D. Benfras, i Llywelyn I.

Gwyndeb, *s. m.* (gwyn) Whiteness, brilliancy.
Gwynder, *s. m.* (gwyn) Whiteness; brightness.
Gwynoddeg, *s. f.* (gwynawd) The Venedocian dialect.

Mau geiriau goles gwl Wyndoddeg;
Mi a wyr moli hll rbi hael rag.

Wine the perspicuous words of the modest Venedocian tongue;
I know how to celebrate the progeny of a chief of beauteous gift.

Cannodyn.

Gwynoddes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwynawd) A Venedocian woman, a North Wales woman.

'Mogel fod, fy gwynoddes,
Dy llw yn rryd yn lae.

Beware, my Venedocian fair, lest thy complexion should be against thy advantage.

R. Ddu.

Gwynodiaith, *s. f.* (gwynawd—laith) The Venedocian language, the North Wales dialect.

—Dywedon Wyndodiaith;
Yuo awn ni yn au laith.

We will speak the Venedocian tongue; then we shall become of one speech.

D. Llywd.

Gwynodog, *a.* (gwynawd) Venedocian, belonging to North Wales.

Bangor—
Lle dechwal budd, lle dechwal giwys,
Lle a gwin da dwy, lle gwynodog.

Bangor, the most convenient place of profit, a rightly situated solem place, a place with good wine without failure for the Venedocian host.

Gro. Gyrllung.

Gwynoddydd, *s. m.* (gwynawd) A Venedocian.
Gwynodyn, *s. m.* (gwynawd) A Venedocian.
Gwynadra, *s. m.* (gwyn) Whiteness; brightness.
Gwyndraw, *s.* (gwyn—traw) Stupor; numbness.
Gwynud, *s. m.* (gwyn—tud) An epithet for Gwynedd, or Venedocia.

Gwynawn, *s. m.* (gwyn—awn) A white surface; lay land; lay hay. *a.* Of a white surface.
Gwair gwynawn, lay hay.

Gwyndy, *s. m.—pl. gwyndai* (gwyn—ty) A blessed house; an episcopal residence.

Yn smer Garmon sant y doetharid gwyndai gnynt ldd yr esgobion.

In the time of Saint Garmon were episcopal houses first allotted to the bishops.

Achan y Seint.

Gwynddas, *s. m.* (gwyn—das) That is peevish, or fretful. *a.* Of a peevish disposition.

Bhwg a fo i'm gredin—
Brawd fydd am wenddydd wynddas.

It was hardy in me to have believed the friar respecting the fretful Gwenddydd.

Llanedden.

Gwynddasawg, *a.* (gwynddas) That is peevish.

Gwynddasiad, *s. m.* (gwynddas) A rendering peevish, a becoming fretful; an acting peevishly.
Gwynddasu, *v. a.* (gwynddas) To make peevish; to become peevish.

Gwynddig, *a.* (gwyn—dig) Peevishly angry.

Gwyneb, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwyn) A face, aspect, or a countenance.

Dyn ni wna ddodol i ach
Ydyw an a dan wyneb.

A person that will do good to nobody is one with two faces.

O. Gwynedd.

Gwynebawg, *a.* (gwyneb) Having a face.
Gwynebawl, *a.* (gwyneb) Facing, fronting.
Gwynebedig, *a.* (gwyneb) Being faced, or fronted.
Gwynebedd, *s. m.* (gwyneb) A superficies.
Gwynebiad, *s. m.* (gwyneb) A facing, a fronting.
Gwyneblas, *a.* (gwyneb—glas) Pale-faced.
Gwyneblasu, *v. n.* (gwyneblas) To become pale-faced; to turn pale.

Gwynebu, *v. a.* (gwyneb) To face, or to front.
Gwynebwarth, *s. m.* (gwyneb—gwarth) Shame of face; it is also called *gwynebwarth*.

Gwynedd, *s. m.* (gwyn) A throbbing, smarting, or aching state; a lasting impulse; the being proud, or in heat.

Gwynedd, *s. f.* (gwyn) Venedocia; North Wales, exclusive of Powys; also all North Wales, in a lax sense. *Gwynedd uch Conwy*, Gwynedd above Conwy; *Gwynedd is Conwy*, Gwynedd below Conwy. The name is on a Roman-British altar of A. D. 154.

Hael yn ef—
A'i ddau win i ddwy Wynebb.

He is liberal, with his two sorts of wine for each Gwynedd.

Gude y Glyn.

Gwyneddig, *a.* (gwynedd) Venedocian, North-Wallian. *Gwyneddigion*, Venedocians.

Gwyne, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwyn) A throb; a spasm, a stitch; rheumatism. *Dyfed*.

Gwyneawl, *a.* (gwyne) Throbbing; spasmodic.
Gwynegiad, *s. m.* (gwyne) A throbbing, or inflammatory pain; a pricking pain.

Gwynegrwydd, *s. m.* (gwyne) A throbbing state.

Gwynegu, *v. n.* (gwyne) To throb, to ache.

Gwyneithaid, *s. m.* (gwynaeith) That is blessed.

Dyly yr yngnad llys dygys ar y cwr, ac ar yr allwr, a'i wyneithaid a ddoler ar yr allwr, na farne gan fwr byd llyd i gwyne.

The judge of the palace is bound to swear by the rock, and by the altar, and to the consecrated things which shall be set on the altar, that he shall never judge a false sentence, so far as he shall know.

Wlad Llew.

Gwyneithlad, *s. m.* (gwynaeith) A rendering blessed; a consecrating.

Gwyneithawl, *a.* (gwynaeith) Beatified, happy.

Gwyneithu, *v. a.* (gwynaeith) To beatify; to consecrate; to administer a sacrament.

Gwynfa, *s. f.* (gwyn) Paradise, or a place of happiness; also an appellation for a part of the ancient principality of Powys.

Llawenydd lle nef, llawenydd fy mryd
I'w wyndu, i'w wyndu;

Mab Duw byw, fy llyw a'm llyw,
O'm llew e'm dydded fy dda.

Thou joy of the host of heaven, gladden my mind from thy life state, from thy rest of bliss; the Son of the living God, my leader, who doth allot me a place, from my place of rest he will bring me to my good.

Cynedda.

Gwynfardd, *s. m.—pl. gwynfeirdd* (gwyn—bardd) A white bard, or one of the druidic order.

Gwynfryd, *s. m.* (gwyn—bryd) A happy mind.

Gwynfryn, *s. m.* (gwyn—bryn) The hill of felicity, the eminence of bliss.

A'i rhoddod ef gwynfryn ardd.

May he give him the fair region of the eminence of bliss that the stars.

Lia. of Gwyn.

Gwynfyd, s. m. (gwyn—byd) The world of beatitude, a happy state; felicity, happiness, bliss.

Tu'r cofnod gwynfyd : goddef o foddfeurwydd, goballh y daw, a chnod y bydd.

The chosen foundations of felicity : suffering with resignation, hope of his coming, and belief that it will be. *Barddas.*

Tri adfer cyrch y gwynfyd : awen gweada ; a gared gweada ; a chof cywada ; am an's gellir gwynfyd hoddlyst.

The three restorations of the circle of felicity : restoration of original genius and character ; of all that was primarily beloved ; of remembrance from the origin of existence, as without these perfect felicity cannot subsist. *Barddas.*

Gwynfydawl, a. (gwynfyd) Felicitous, happy.

Gwynfydedig, a. (gwynfyd) Beatified ; blessed.

Gwynfydedigrwydd, s. m. (gwynfydedig) Felicitousness, blessedness.

Gwynfydiad, s. m. (gwynfyd) A becoming enthusiastic, or fanatic.

Gwynfydig, a. (gwynfyd) Enthusiastic, fanatic.

Gwynfyddoldeb, s. m. (gwynfydawl) Felicitousness, blessedness.

Gwynfydu, v. n. (gwynfyd) To become enthusiastic ; to act fanatically.

Gwynfydwr, s. m.—pl. gwynfydwyr (gwynfyd—gwr) An enthusiastic man, an enthusiast.

*Gwell i wraig y pygodwr
Nag i wraig y gwynfydwr.*

It is better for the wife of the fisherman than for the wife of the fanatic man. *Adage.*

Gwyngalch, a. (gwyn—calch) White-washed.

Gwyngalchaid, a. (gwyngalch) White-washed.

Gwyngalchwag, a. (gwyngalch) Whitewashed.

Gwyngalchiad, s. m. (gwyngalch) A white-washing.

Gwyngalchn, v. a. (gwyngalch) To white-wash.

Gwyngoch, s. m. (gwyn—coch) A whitish red, a pale red. *a.* Of a whitish, or pale red.

Gwyniad, s. m.—pl. gwyniaid (gwyn) A whitening, the name of various fishes ; a mearling. *Gwyniad y mor*, the sea whitening ; *gwyniad y gog*, a salmon trout ; *gwyniad pendew*, a quab.

Gwyniaeth, s. m. (gwyn) The act of blessing ; the state of being blessed.

Deud pob un o'r wili gerdded parth a'r eglwys, i edrych ar y gwyniaeth, a ddarodd i Dduw wneuthur ar ei was.

Every one that could walk came towards the church, to behold the Record act, which God had performed upon his servant. *Cyda. Emyr ac Aml.*

Gwyniaeth, s. m. (gwyn) A smarting, a throbbing ; vehemency. *v. a.* To act with ardour.

Mab Bodgad, gwnaeth gwyniaeth gwrailh ei law.

The son of Bodgad, the energy of his hand did cause a throbbing. *Ancurion.*

Gareu gwath gwyniaeth a'i gywalthydd.

The best act to strive with its auxiliary. *Meilyr.*

Gwyniaid, a. (gwyn) Abounding with white, splendid.

*Cae aegon ysgwa ysgwyd Fell ;
Cad ysgaie gwyniaid, gwn ei goll !*

Frightful the blow from the rising of the shield of Bell : he that covered splendid gifts, I know his loss ! *Cyddelw, m. Cadwallon.*

Gwynias, a. (gwyn—ias) Of a glowing heat.

Gwyniasedd, s. m. (gwynias) The state of being red hot ; a glowing heat.

Gwyniasiad, s. m. (gwynias) A heating red hot ; a becoming red hot.

Gwyniasu, v. a. (gwynias) To make red hot ; to become red hot.

Gwyniaw, v. n. (gwyn) To throb, to have a tormenting pain ; to burn with desire ; to lust.

Gwyniawg, a. (gwyn) Full of throbbing, or convulsive motion ; having incitement to lust.

Gwyniedyn, s. m. dim. (gwyniad) A whitening ; a salmon trout.

Gwynieuthedd, s. m. (gwyniaeth) Blessedness ; hallowedness, sanctitude.

Gwynieuthiad, s. m. (gwyniaeth) A rendering blessed ; a hallowing ; consecration ; sanctification.

*Cryd a gwynrth
Rhaeg olyn mawrwrth,
Mur gwynieuthiad.*

He was seized with trembling with dread at the wonderfulness of the rock of sanctification. *Casnodyn.*

Gwynienthu, v. a. (gwyniaeth) To render happy, or blessed ; to consecrate ; to administer a sacrament ; to sanctify.

Gwynig, a. (gwyn) Of a white or fair appearance.

Gwynin, a. (gwyn) Of a white, or sappy nature.

Gwyning, s. m. (gwyn) The outside, or sappy part of timber.

Gwynlas, s. m. (gwyn—glas) Pale blue. *a.* Of a whitish blue, of a light blue.

*Ac yn hael a'rwydd, er ya was edmyg,
Y llw oedd ddyg gweryg gwynlas.*

And on me it has been a sign, no longer being the honoured youth, the complexion is like the pale blue wave. *H. ab Uwein.*

Gwynlasu, v. n. (gwynlas) To become of pale blue.

Gwynlesni, s. m. (gwynlas) Pale blueness.

Gwynllad, s. m. (gwyn—llad) A blessed gift ; a blessing.

Gwynllwyd, a. (gwyn—llwyd) Of a white gray.

Gwelat wr gwynllwyd teledw yn eistedd ar ystlys y neuadd.

He could see a venerable hoary person sitting on the side of the hall. *H. Peredur—Mabinion.*

Gwynnaeth, s. m. (gwynt) Flatulency.

Gwynnawg, a. (gwynt) Flatulent, or windy.

Gwynniar, s. m. (gwynt) A gust of wind.

Gwynnod, s. m. (gwyn—nod) A mark, or butt.

Gwynnogrwydd, s. m. (gwynnawg) Windiness.

Gwynon, s. m. aggr. (gwyn) Dry sticks.

Ni thangnef gwynon a' goddallth.

Dry sticks will not be at peace with the flame. *Adage.*

*Yd i'wsg fy nghalon y'ng hof mawr,
Mae y llyng gwynon gan oddaith !*

My heart burns with painful memory, as dry sticks burn in the same ! *D. Llwg. Maw.*

Gwynrew, s. m. (gwyn—rheu) Numbness from the cold, or the being frost-bitten.

Gwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwyn) Wind ; also odour or scent. *Diffyg gwynt*, a being out of breath ; *mae e'n gwneyd gwaed o'r gwynt*, he is drawing blood out of the wind, or he is building castles in the air.

Mai rhwymaw gwynt y'ngwden.

Like binding the wind in a wyth. *Adage.*

Gwynt a lyf da gwrailh weddw.

The wind will lick up the widow's goods. *Adage.*

Gwyntawg, a. (gwynt) Full of wind, windy.

Gwyntawl, a. (gwynt) Relating to the wind.

Gwyntell, s. f.—pl. t. i (gwynt) A basket. *Dyfed.*

Gwyntholt, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwynt—holt) A wind crack.

Gwyntholtawg, a. (gwyntholt) Having wind-cracks.

Gwyntholtli, v. a. (gwyntholt) To cause wind-cracks ; also to break one's wind.

Gwyntiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwynt) Ventilation.

Gwyntiaw, v. a. (gwynt) To wind, or to blast.

Gwyntiedig, a. (gwyntiad) Being winded.

Gwyntogrwydd, s. m. (gwyntawg) Windiness.

Gwyntyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwynt) A ventilator, a fan for winnowing.

Gwyntylliad, s. m. (gwyntyll) A ventilating.

Gwyntylliaw, v. a. (gwyntyll) To ventilate.

Gwyntylliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwyntyllwyr* (gwyntyll-gwr) One who ventilates.

Gwynu, *v. a.* (gwyn) To whiten, to bleach; to blanch; to become white.

Gwynwelw, *s. m.* (gwyn—gweiw) A whitish paleness, pale blue. *a.* Of a white paleness.

Gwynweli, *v. a.* (gwynwelw) To become of a pale white.

Gwynwg, *s. m.* (gwyn) Whiteness; splendour.

Gwynwydd, *s. m.* (gwyn—gwydd) Bedstraw.

Gwynwy, *s. m.* (gwyn—wy) White of an egg.

Gwynwydd, *v. pl. aggr.* (gwyn) Woodbine.

Fa ddrychloeth gaeib griblwr
Y dydd yn y gwynwydd gwyl!

What phantom intralled in chains is there in the tender mood—
D. ab Gwilym.

Gwynygawd, *s. m.* (gwynwg) A radiency, or glare.

Gwynygawl, *a.* (gwynwg) Glittering, shining.

Gwynygiad, *s. m.* (gwynwg) A causing to glitter, a glittering, a shining.

Gwynygiaw, *v. a.* (gwynwg) To cause to glitter; to glitter, to shine, to glare.

Lleust Cadwalloa ar Ddôl,
Cymysgul waed a bell;
Anerdd Gwynedd gwynygiat.

The camp of Cadwalloa upon Teth, blood would be commixed
with brine; the vehemency of Gwynedd would gleam.
Llywarch Hen.

Gwynygu, *v. a.* (gwynwg) To glitter. *Gwynyg-odd dy glod*, thy fame has thrown a radiency.

Bradau wath gwynygu gwynygu.

The destructive work of vehemency would shine forth.
Cyddfelen.

Gwyr, *s. m.* (gwy—yr) A pure element; a pure state; ether; freshness; a green tinge.

Gwyr, *a.* (gwy—yr) That is pure; fresh; lively, vigorous; luxuriant, verdant. *Gwyr glawr*, a verdant covering.

Iddo fo mae—
Perilnydd a gwynwydd gwyr;
Derw leuolig hyd awyr.

To him belong orchard trees and luxuriant vines; young oaks
also towering to the sky.
L. G. Goch.

Gwyr, *v.* (third person pres. of gwyr) He turns, he doth bias; also, anomalously used for the verb *Gwybod*, he knows.

E gwyr dyn pan el
Ac ni gwyr pan ddol.

A person knows when he goes, and he knows not when he
comes.
Adage.

Gwyr, *a.* (gw—wyr) Oblique, slant, slanting, bending. *Yn wyr*, obliquely, askew, awry.

Gwyr, *a.* (gwyr) That is pure; fresh; lively. *Dwfr gwyr*, fresh water.

Gwyrad, *s. m.* (gwyr) A making oblique, or awry; a becoming oblique; deviation.

Gwyrag, *s. m.* (gwyr) That bends; a bow.

Gwyradd, *a.* (gwyr) Somewhat oblique, or slant.

Gwyrain, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwyr) Barnacles.

Adar gwyr ydyw'r gwyrain
A dyfo'r coed ar dŵfr cain.

The barnacles are gentle birds that grow out of the wood and
the fair water.
Guto y Glyn.

Gwyrain, *v. a.* (gwyr) To sublimate; to exalt; to elevate; to become elevated.

Gwyrain, *a.* (gwyr) Sublime, elevated; rising.

Gwyrain, *s. m.* (gwyrain) That is sublimated, exalted, or elevated.

Gwyrneth, *s. m.* (gwyr) The art of sublimate.

Gwyrn, *s. m. aggr.* (gwyr) That rises, or towers; a stoloniferous grass.

Yno mae—
Doludd glas gwyrn a gwair.

There are the fair daisies of pasture and hay.
Iolo Goch.

Gwysaw, *v. a.* (gwyr) To make crooked, or oblique, to bend; to turn, to turn aside; to become oblique; to swerve, to deviate; to bias. *Gwysaw oddiorth y gwyr*, to swerve from the truth; *gwysaw barn*, to pervert judgement.

—Cyrhaeth rymdd gwrdi,
Yn goddyrwy tawdd;
Ongy gwyr gwyrdd ysgwdd on
Ger bron brëcinodd.

Thou didst repair to the force conflict, in opposing privacy; the
spears of warriors, they did bend in contact with the stem and
in the presence of kings. *Ll. P. Moeh, i Gr. ab H. ab Owen.*

Gwyrwag, *a.* (gwyr) Having obliquity; devious.

Y gwasiaeth gywag a throfas a ymlygodd yd olyn.
The perverse and crooked generation has corrupted itself in
position to him.
Med. 2. i.

Gwyrwail, *a.* (gwyr) Of an oblique tendency; slanting; bending; devious.

Gwyrwais, *s. m. aggr.* (gwyr) The privet; otherwise called *ysgwydd*.

Gwyrwais, gwyr ei fyd,
Taw tris, teyrn byd.

The privet, happy its state, the ball of conflict, the lord of the
world.
Taliesin, Cad Gollan.

Nid unawais gwyrwais a gwyr.

Priest and alder are not of the same nature. *Adage.*

Gwyrblyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (gwyr—plyg) An oblique fold or double. *a.* Being obliquely folded.

Gwyrblygawl, *a.* (gwyrblyg) Obliquely folding.

Gwyrblygiad, *s. m.* (gwyrblyg) A doubling obliquely; a folding awry.

Gwyrblygu, *v. a.* (gwyrblyg) To fold obliquely.

Gwyrda, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwyrda) Gentlesfolks.

Gwyrch, *s. m.* (gwyr) A rising over. *a. Over-topping.*

Haerwyd fy mod (afg-gled ni)
Wyrch said) fel merch awydd.

It was asserted that I was (poor and sick in the face of me) *W. Gwyn.*
tapping (leap) like a skittish horse.

Gwyrda, *s. m.* (gwyr) Freshness; greenness.

Gwyrdras, *a.* (gwyr—tras) Obliquely situated.

Gwyrdro, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwyr—tro) An oblique turn; contortion, perversion.

Gwyrdrôad, *s. m.* (gwyrdro) A contortion.

Gwyrdrôadwy, *a.* (gwyrdrôad) Pervertible.

Gwyrdrôawl, *a.* (gwyrdro) Tending to pervert.

Gwyrdrôedig, *a.* (gwyrdrôad) Being perverted.

Gwyrdroi, *v. a.* (gwyrdro) To contort, to pervert.

Gwyrdrôwr, *s. m.*—*pl. gwyrdrôwr* (gwyrdro-gwr) A perverter.

Gwyrdrôydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwyrdro) A perverter.

Gwyrddyn, *s. m.* (gwyr—tynd) An oblique tentation. *a.* Having a slanting tentation.

Gwyrddynawl, *a.* (gwyrddyn) Apt to draw awry.

Gwyrddyniad, *s. m.* (gwyrddyn) A drawing askew.

Gwyrddynu, *v. a.* (gwyrddyn) To draw obliquely.

Gwyrdd, *s. m.* (gwyr) A green colour. *a. Green, verdant. Gwyrdd-lysiau*, green plants; *gwyrdd* or *gwyrdd y coed*, *gwyrdd y gwaf*, winter-green.

Gwyrdddail, *a.* (gwyrdd) Abounding with green.

Gwyrddedd, *s. m.* (gwyrdd) Greenness, verdancy.

Gwyrddfaen, *s. m.*—*pl. gwyrddfeini* (gwyrdd-maen) An emerald.

Gwyrddiad, *s. m.* (gwyrdd) A making green.

Gwyrddin, *a.* (gwyrdd) Of a green colour.

Gwyrddias, *s. m.* (gwyrdd—glas) A greenish blue.

a. Of a greenish blue.

Gwyrddlassidd, *a.* (gwyrddias) Of a greenish blue.

Gwyrddlassawg, *a.* (gwyrddias) Verdantous.

Gwyrddlas, *v. a.* (gwyrddias) To become of a greenish blue; to become verdant.

Gwyrdlesni, s. m. (gwyrdilas) Blueness with a green cast of colour.

Gwyrdliw, s. m. (gwyrd—llw) A green colour. *a. Of a green colour.*

Gwyrdon, s. m.—pl. t. (gwyrd) A green spot.

Gwyrdonig, s. (gwyrdon) Of a greenish or verdant hue; greenish with a cast of blue.

*Twythl wyr iwyll o wedd,
Fawr gwyrdonig airded.*

*It would deceive men, being dark of aspect, the evanescent man-
de of the phant.* *D. ab Gwilym, fr. aial.*

Gwyrddu, v. a. (gwyrd) To make green; to become green; to become verdant.

Gwyrdwng, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gwyrd—gwng) A green covering, a green garment.

Gwyrdlys, s. m. (gwyrd) One arrayed in green.

Gwyrdredig, a. (gwyrd) Being made oblique; biased.

Gwyrdred, s. m. (gwyrd) Obliquity; a bias.

Gwyrdardd, s. m. (gwyrd—ardd) A luxuriant growth. *a. Of vigorous growth.*

Gwyrdiad, s. m. (gwyrd) A sublimating, or elevating; sublimation, exaltation.

Gwyrdiaw, v. a. (gwyrd) To sublimate; to become elevated; to become vigorous.

Gwyrdiaw, a. (gwyrd) Tending to sublimate; elevating; enervating.

Gwyrdig, a. (gwyrd) Of a vigorous growth; of a stately growth.

By wyrd wyrwg ddiagon.

My hair was tolerably stately.

Ll. Goch.

*Teg y'r pren, a gwyrdig
Y tyf yr aur law o'r llig.*

*Pear is the tree, and luxuriantly grows the thick load of gold
from its branches.* *D. ab Gwilym, fr. banell.*

Gwyrdigwydd, s. m. (gwyrdig) Exaltedness; stateliness; freshness; luxury.

Gwyrdig, a. (gwyrd) Pure, fresh, void of saltiness.

Marwyn wyr, mairia ffyr fydd.

A pure virgin, the splendid pattern of faith. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Der gwyrd ar dir a garu;

Owr holl m'n dder i o' hwa.

*Fresh water on land I should love; so to salt water I care not
about it.* *D. Lof.*

Gwyrdiaid, a. (gwyrd) Somewhat fresh.

Gwyrdaw, a. (gwyrd) Tending to make fresh.

Gwyrdedd, s. m. (gwyrd) Purity, freshness.

Gwyrdiad, s. m. (gwyrd) A making fresh or pure.

Gwyrdaw, v. a. (gwyrd) To purify; to freshen.

Gwyrdam, a. (gwyrd—cam) Obliquely crooked.

Mi a'f o'f fawr di ac a'f unionaf y gwyrdamion.

I will go before thee and I will make straight the crooked places. *Isaiah 40. 3.*

Gwyrdamder, s. m. (gwyrdam) An oblique crookedness; wryness.

Gwyrdamdra, s. m. (gwyrdam) Wryness.

Gwyrdamedd, s. m. (gwyrdam) Distortedness.

Gwyrdamhad, s. m. (gwyrdam) A turning awry.

Gwyrdama, v. a. (gwyrdam) To turn awry.

Gwyrdemi, s. m. (gwyrdam) Wryness, crookedness.

Gwyrdaws, s. m. aggr. (gwyrdaws) The privet.

*Cafyd yn fawr ar wyrdaw wyrdd,
Y'ngwyrddwr Dwyrdawys, dyfyrdd lokedd.*

*I love the nightingale upon the privet wood, in Cymmer Den-
dew a celebrated vale.* *H. ab Owain.*

Gwyrd, a. (gwyrd) Of a pure nature, chaste.

*Creuder a'm gwyrd a'm gwyrdys y'mhith
Fyrd gwyrd gwyrd Eall.*

*The Creator, who formed me, will give me room amongst the
pure community of the inhabitants of Eall.* *Melir.*

Gwyrdos, s. pl. aggr. (gwr) Ignoble persons.

Gwyrdawd, s. f. (gwyrd—lawd) A meadow, or grass land; also called *porfeldir*. *Gwent.*

Gwyrdien, s. f.—pl. t. i (gwyrd—llen) A garland.

Gwyrding, s. m. (gwyrd) Sweet gale, also called *halyg mair*.

Gwyrdlawd, s. f. (gwyrd—lawd) A meadow, or grass land; also called *porfeldir*. *Gwent.*

Gwyrd, s. pl. aggr. (gwyrd) Bots, or worms; a kind of maggots which breed under the skin on the back of a cow.

Gwyrdni, s. m. (gwyrd) Obliquity, wryness.

Gwyrdogwydd, s. m. (gwyrdawg) Obliqueness.

Gwyrdos, s. m. aggr. The privet.

Gwyrd, s. m.—pl. t. ian (gwyrd) A pure essence, or quality; virtue; that is essentially new, or fresh; a wonder, a miracle.

*Ac o wyrth Duw yn gwrth dder
—Yr aeth y briw.*

And by the grace of God a fair scar the wound became.

L. G. Colli.

Gwyrd, a. (gwyrd) Essentially pure, or fresh; precious, virtuous, gracious; miraculous.

*Gwilia ef yr uchelion,
Mor, a thir, am wyrth ion.*

*He contemplates the heavens, sea, and land for the wonderful
work of the Supreme.* *Gra. Owain, t. W. Morris.*

Gwyrdhawr, a. (gwyrd) Greatly pure, precious, gracious; miraculous.

*Gwyrdhawr yw'r gar mawr i mi,
Gwyrdhawr alwrth Gwrdheli.*

*Gracious is the great Supreme to me, as in the miracles of the
swan of Gwrdheli.* *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwyrdhawredd, s. m. (gwyrdhawr) Essential purity, virtuousness; graciousness, miraculousness.

Gwyrdhiad, s. m. (gwyrd) A conferring a virtue, or grace; a rendering miraculous; a working a miracle.

Gwyrdhiannawl, a. (gwyrdhiant) Of, or tending to some peculiar virtue, miraculous.

Gwyrdhiannu, v. a. (gwyrdhiant) To endue with a peculiar virtue, to render miraculous.

Gwyrdhiannus, a. (gwyrdhiant) Of a peculiar virtue, of a miraculous quality.

Gwyrdhiannusaw, v. a. (gwyrdhiannus) To render of peculiar virtue, to render miraculous, or wonderful; to become miraculous.

Gwyrdhiant, s. m. (gwyrd) The endowment of a peculiar virtue, or grace; a miraculous work.

Gwyrdhiaw, v. a. (gwyrd) To endue with a virtue; to confer a grace; to render miraculous;

to work a miracle; to become virtuous, or gracious, to become miraculous.

Gwyrdhiawg, a. (gwyrd) Abounding with virtue, or grace; miraculous.

Gwyrdhiawl, a. (gwyrd) Of a virtuous nature; of a gracious nature; miraculous.

*Darth y'ngwyrddawd yr amwr rhagorffordd, ac a gwyrdhod
ei hunan mewn modd gwyrdhiawl wrth ein haniau ni.*

*He came in the fullness of the time predetermined, and united
himself in a miraculous manner with our nature.* *Ier. Owain.*

Gwyrdhioldeb, s. m. (gwyrdhiawl) Miraculousness.

Gwyrdhiolder, s. m. (gwyrdhiawl) Miraculousness.

Gwyrdhioldd, s. m. (gwyrdhiawl) Miraculousness.

Gwyrdhioli, v. a. (gwyrdhiawl) To render miraculous, to become miraculous.

Gwyrdhiolrwydd, s. m. (gwyrdhiawl) Miraculousness, wonderfulness.

Gwyrdhiolus, a. (gwyrdhiawl) Of a miraculous nature or tendency.

Gwyrdyd, s. m. (gwyrd) Purity, freshness, chastity.

Gwyrdydd, s. f.—pl. r. on (gwyrd) That is pure, or chaste, that is fresh.

*Gwedi onl o Fair fywn,
Yr hwn oedd forwyn wyrdd.*

Being born of the gentle Mary, who was a chaste maid.

H. T. Phyllip.

Gwyrif, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* on (gwy) A virgin, a maid.
Gwyrif, *a.* (gwy) Fresh, pure, untainted. *Ym-
enyn gwyrif*, fresh butter.

Gwyrifaidd, *a.* (gwyryf) Of a pure, or chaste na-
ture; virginal.

Gwyrifawl, *a.* (gwyryf) Virgin, virginal, maiden.
Gwyrifawd, *s. m.* (gwyryf) Virginity, chastity.

Gwyrifad, *s. m.* (gwyryf) A purifying; a ren-
dering chaste; a rendering fresh.

Gwyrifu, *v. a.* (gwyryf) To purify, to make
chaste; to make fresh; to become pure, or fresh
Gwyrin, *s. pl. aggr.* (gweryn) Wornils; a kind
of maggots bred under the skin on the backs
of cows.

Gwyr, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwes) Inhabitancy; a peo-
ple; a peopled region; a country.

El ladd a orag Meirig—a gwey hyuny derchafael mawr mawr a
wlad a arwydd boddysiolleith yn y wlad a elwir gwedy hyuny,
o'r enw o Gwys Meirig.

The slaying of him was what Meirig did, and after that he raised
a great stone as a token of victory, in the country, which is called
in consequence, from his name, the Country of Meirig.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Gwys, *s. m.* (gwy) A bottom; a profundity. *a.*
Low, deep, or profound.

Gwys, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (gw—ys) Knowledge; no-
tice; a citation, or summons; an invitation.
Tremysu gwys, to neglect a summons.

Aganpus a anfonus wys droe deyrnas Ffrainc i gynullaw ei
farchogion arlawg.

Aganpus sent a summons over the kingdom of France, to as-
semble his armed knights.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Gwysaw, *v. a.* (gwys) To summon, or to cite.

Gwysedig, *a.* (gwys) Being cited, or summoned.

Gwysfil, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ed (gwys—mil) A gregarious
animal, a gregarious wild beast.

Gwysg, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (gwys) A tendency
downwards, or to a level, as of a fluid; gravity,
a stream, or current.

Od oes prydidd-wydd ddiwyg,
O Gwysr heb ddigamwysg,
Attebodd h—

If there is a poet, possessed of knowledge without bias, an old
Welshman free from perverseness, let him answer me.
Dr. S. Crat.

Gwysg, *a.* (gwys) Tending towards a level; fall-
ing, precipitate, headlong. *adv.* Headlong,
forward. *Dyna fo yn syrthiaw wysg ei ben*,
there he is falling head foremost.

Gwysgawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwysgodion (gwysg) A ten-
dency downwards, precipitation.

Gwysgi, *s. m.* (gwysg) A tendency downwards,
or to a level, precipitantness.

Gwysgiad, *s. m.* (gwysg) A precipitation.

Gwysgiaw, *v. a.* (gwysg) To precipitate.

Gwysgiawl, *a.* (gwysg) Precipitant, headlong.

Gwysgion, *s. m. aggr.* (gwysg) Pottage, porridge.

Gwysgion llaeth, milk porridge.

Gwysglys, *s. m.* (gwysg—llys) Mistletoe; also
called *uchifur*, *uchelawg*, *heonllys*, and *holliaich*.

Gwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwys) A summoning,
a citation, a summons; an invitation.

Gwyslaw, *v. a.* (gwys) To summon, to invite.

Gwyslawl, *a.* (gwys) Citatory, summoning.

Gwysig, *a.* (gwys) Apt to collect into blisters.

Gwysigen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gwysig) A blister.

Gwyslythyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwys—llythyr) A
breve, or writ of citation.

Gwyst, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gwys) That is flat; that
is shrunk, or low.

Gwystl, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (gwyst) A pledge, gage,
or pawn; surety; hostage. *Gwystl cyfreith-
iawl*, a lawful pledge, being the third above

the value of the thing due.

Hil Rodri gwesti gwynt-ferus,
Gwestad gryd gwyntion byd boed tan.

The progeny of Rodri having grown with open in places of
incessant warfare, be thine the hostages of the world.
Cyfraddu, 1^o cryl. Rh.

Gwystlad, *s. m.* (gwystl) A pledging, a pawning.
Gwystlawr, *s. m.* (gwystl—gair) A parole.

Gwystlaw, *v. a.* (gwystl) To pledge, to gage,
to pawn, to mortgage. *Gwystlaw arwydd i m*, to
deliver an office to one. *Welsh Laws.*

Gwystlawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* gwystlorion (gwystl) One
who gives a pledge, or pawn.

Gwystledig, *a.* (gwystl) Being pledged or pawned

Gwystledigaeth, *s. m.* (gwystledig) The act of
pledging or pawning, a mortgaging.

Gwystleidiaeth, *s. m.* (gwystlad) The act of
pledging, or pawning; a mortgaging.

Gwystleiriaeth, *s. m.* (gwystlawr) The act of
pledging one's word; a parole.

Gwystliad, *s. m.* (gwystl) A pledging, a pawning
Gwystloriaeth, *s. m.* (gwystlawr) The act, or state
of one who deposits a pledge.

Gwystlwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* (gwystl—gwr) A pledger.

Gwystnaw, *v. a.* (gwystyn) To become dry, to
wither.

Gwystyn, *a.* (gwyst) Flaccid, flabby, withered.

Gwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* l (gwy) A channel, a drain,
a gutter; a vein. *Gwyth melin*, a mill-stream;
yr wyth sawr, the main channel, a term in
draining; *gwythi gwaed*, blood vessels, or veins
Gwyth, *s. m.* (gw—wyth) Wrath, indignation.

Cyd gorffwysso, cyffro gwyth,
Y fo dalm efo i dylweth
Cyfodi a was—

He whose motion is wrath, though resting for a while with in
family, he will yet arise. *Merch. Llyod, 10. Cyfradd.*

Tori y treth, trwy wyth ac archoll,
Tyrohu y tyrau o'i, fal y Turch Treyth—
A wael.

Demolish the towns through wrath, and wound; break down all
the towers, like the Turch Treyth, he would do. *L. G. Cell.*

Gwythad, *s. m.* (gwyth) A making wroth, or ir-
ritating, a growing angry; irritation.

Gwythain, *a.* (gwyth) Abounding with wrath.

Gwythaint, *s. m.* (gwythain) That abounds with
wrath; an epithet for some feigned winged
creature; the bird of wrath.

Gwchale ymladdi tier yn Nant Francon,
Dys Sul pryd plygall, rhwng gwythain a Gwydin.

I saw a fierce conflict in Nant Francon, on Sunday at mid-
time, between the bird of wrath and Gwydin. *Taliesin.*

Pord gan frais, ac eryr, a gwythain,
Afladdu a'i deubus ei symmunt.

May he be possessed by the ravens, and eagle, and the bird of
wrath, Afladdu brought to him his equal. *Taliesin.*

Gwythaw, *v. a.* (gwyth) To irritate; to be wroth,
or angry; to chafe.

Mai y mae y cenhedus yn gwythaw am fod pob du i m wedi
felly y mae o yn llawenau am ddydd colled, neu ddyddur iddi.

Like as the envious is irritated on account of another person's
having a good word, so he rejoices at any loss or ill report coming
to him. *Merch. Cyfradd.*

Gwythawd, *s. m.* (gwyth) The act of irritating;
a growing angry, a chafing.

Gwythawg, *a.* (gwyth) Full of rage, wrathful.

Gwythawl, *a.* (gwyth) Wrathful, outrageous.

Gwythdudd, *s. m.* (gwyth—tudd) Water videt.

Gwythen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gwyth) A channel, a
vein. *Gwythen yr afu*, the axillary vein.

Gwythenawg, *a.* (gwythen) Having veins, veiny.

Gwythenawl, *a.* (gwythen) Belonging to the veins

Gwythenogrwydd, *s. m.* (gwythenawg) Veinous

Gwythfar, *s. m.* (gwyth—bar) Wrathful indignan-
tion. *a.* Wrathfully indignant.

A ... of the ...
... of right)

Yd wngryn eगर
Yn wythfwr, yn wrthfoddig.

He opposes the foe with *wrathful* fury, and victoriously.
Gwethfoddig.

Gwythi, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwyth) Channels, ducts: veins. *Clymas gwythi*, the cramp.

Gwythien, *s. f. dim.* (gwythi) A vein, a blood-vessel.

Gwythig, *a.* (gwyth) Infuriate, or wrathful.

Gwythlawn, *a.* (gwyth) Wrathful, or furious.

Gwryna blawn cawn: gwythlawn oddig.

Ys oddig a'i dalgawn:

Gwethlawn call yw ceru yn lawn.

Glancing the top of straw; the jealous one is *wrathful*, there is scarcely any with whom he would be satisfied. To love truly is the act of the prudent. *Llywelyn.*

Gwythlid, *s. m.* (gwyth—lid) Wrathful anger. *a.* Wrathfully angry.

Gwythloes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwyth—loes) The pang of wrath.

Gwythlondeb, *s. m.* (gwythlawn) Wrathfulness.

Gwythlonedd, *s. m.* (gwythlawn) Indignation.

Gwythloni, *v. n.* (gwythlawn) To become wrath, or angry; to become indignant; to irritate.

Gwythlongar, *a.* (gwythlawn) Apt to be wrathful, or angry; irritable.

Gwythlwrw, *s. m.* (gwyth—llwrw) A wrathful course. *a.* Of a wrathful course.

Gwythred, *s. f.* (gwyth—rhed) The course, or channel of a current.

Gwythreden, *s. f.* (gwythred) A rivulet, a brook.

Gwythruthr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwyth—ruthr) A furious onset.

Be another gwythruthr yn ydd gwythruthr tra
Traw hael-fab Ednyfed.

Terrible was the *wrathful* onset of the generous son of Ednyfed in the day of the fall of coedlic. *Llywelyn Perdd.*

Gwythrathraw, *v. a.* (gwythruthr) To fall upon wrathfully.

Gwythrathrawl, *a.* (gwythruthr) Of a wrathful onset; furiously rushing.

Gwythyrydd, *a.* (gwyth—rhydd) With wrath let loose

Gruddfa a orf rhag lla gwythyrydd.

Gruddfa vanquished before a host unrestrained in wrath. *Melir.*

Gwythwr, *s. m.—pl.* gwythwyr (gwyth—gwr) An angry man.

Gwythwya, *a.* (gwyth—gwyn) A furious passion.

Gwyw, *a.* (gwy) Being withered, or faded.

Ydyw—

Yn farwawl drac difancoll.

Yn wyw lawn, ac yn i oll.

We are devoted to deadly destruction, very feeble, and altogether cold no less. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Os mawr yw hon—

Gwywos yw'r bedw a'r gwail,

Ac welthina ni ddygna ddali!

What is dead, the birch and the willows are withered things, and now they bear no leaves! *D. Nanmor.*

Gwywaw, *v. a.* (gwyw) To wither, to fade, to become flaccid; or flabby; to grow languid.

Gwywawl, *a.* (gwyw) Tending to wither; fading.

Gwywder, *s. m.* (gwyw) Witheredness.

Gwywedig, *a.* (gwyw) Withered, faded; palsied. *Gwywedigion*, withered ones.

Gwywel, *s. m.* (gwyw) What is withered; withered vegetation, withered leaves.

Gwywgoch, *s. m.* (gwyw—coch) Russet colour.

Gwywiad, *s. m.* (gwyw) A withering; a fading.

Gwywiw, *s. m.* (gwyw—lliw) Russet colour.

Gwywydd, *s. m. aggr.* (gwyw—gwydd) Withered wood.

Gybala, *v. a.* (gwb) To wail, or to moan.

Afonc i'm fydd, gwynydd pain.

A gobaith, lle'r wy'n gybala.

Send me faith of this increase, and hope, where I now am wailing. *T. Gruffudd, o Ferganog.*

Gybawl, *a.* (gwb) Wailing, or moaning.

Gyda, *prep.* (mutation of cyda) With, in company with; in contact with. *adv.* Along. *Pwy sy gyda ni?* who is with us? *Dei gyda mi*, thou wilt come with me; *ymusga gyda'r ddeiar*, creep thou along the ground.

Gyddffgam, *a.* (gwddf—cam) Wry-necked.

Gygawl, *a.* (gwg) Glancing, lowering, frowning.

Gygiad, *s. m.* (gwg) A glancing; a lowering.

Gygu, *v. a.* (gwg) To glance, to look glancingly; to lower, to frown; to look grimly.

Gygus, *a.* (gwg) Glancing, lowering, frowning.

A gogam wyd, a gygus.

And awkward art thou, and frowning. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Agawm ing ym sagbof.

Near is the mistress of frowning oblivion. *Rhys Brydydd.*

Gyl, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (yl) That is edged or sharp.

Gylf, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gyl) A bill or a beak.

Edm a'i gylf o'r lla yw gae—

Yw'r gwaelch.

A bird with his beak closely shut from the head to the hawk. *T. Aled.*

Gylfach, *s. m.* (gylf) That has a beak.

Tyllai ylfach

Gwryd gofarthlech.

The beaked one would burst through, fiercely telling manhood. *T. Aled.*

Gylfant, *s. m.* (gylf) A bill, or beak.

Gylfawg, *a.* (gylf) Having a beak, beaked.

Gylfgragen, *s. f.* (gylf—cragen) A scallop-shell.

Gylfhir, *a.* (gylf—hir) Long-beaked; a curlew.

Gylfin, *s. m.* (gylf) A beak or bill.

Ys drwg y dog owin

Ni bortho i'r au gylfin.

Worthless are the ten claws that will not bring food to the one mouth. *Adege.*

Gylfinawg, *a.* (gylfin) Beaked; having a long beak. The curlew.

Gylfinbraff, *a.* (gylfin—praff) Thick-beaked. The gross beak; a bird so called.

Gylfingam, *a.* (gylfin—cam) Hook-beaked.

Gylfingroes, *a.* (gylfin—croes) Cross-beaked.

The cross-beak, the name of a bird.

Gylfinhir, *a.* (gylfin—hir) Long-beaked. The curlew; *Coeg-gylfinhir*, the whimbrel.

Gylfinog, *s. f.* (gylfin) The Daffodil.

Gylm, *v. a.* (gyl) To make an edge, or rim.

Gyllyf, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gyl) A sickle, a reaping-hook.

Gyllyf ceiniawg a ddi.

A sickle is worth a penny. *Welsh Laws.*

Gyllwng, *s. m.* (llwng) A lapse, a letting go.

Gyllngawl, *a.* (gyllwng) Tending to let go.

Gyllngdawd, *s. m.* (gyllwng) Relaxation, remission; a setting at liberty.

Gyllngiad, *s. m.* (gyllwng) A loosening.

Gyllngu, *v. a.* (gyllwng) To loosen, or to relax.

Gynaid, *s. m.—pl.* gyneidiau (gwn) A cupful.

Gynawg, *a.* (gwn) Wearing a gown, gowned.

Gynell, *s. f. dim.* (gwn) A close gown.

Gynnu, *adv.* (gynt) A little while ago, just now.

Pwy oedd yma gynnu? Who was here a little while ago?

Gynt, *adv.* (mutation of cynt) Primarily; formerly, heretofore, of yore, in time past.

Gyr, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (yr) A drive; an impulse, a thrust, a course, an onset, or attack; a drove, a herd of beasts driven together. *Gyrcyfreithiacl*, a legal process; *gyr o wartheg*, a drove of cattle.

Gyrwd, *s. m.* (gyr) A driving; impulsion.

Gyrawl, *a.* (gyr) Driving, or impulsive.

Gyrddawl, *a.* (gwrdd) Vehement, or ardent.
Gyrdd-der, *s. m.* (gwrdd) Vehemency; hardihood.
Ni allai y Saeson ddwyddeddyrdd-der y Prydeiniad.

The Saxons could not withstand the ardour of the Britons.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Gyrddiad, *s. m.* (gwrdd) An acting vehemently.
Gyrdda, *v. a.* (gwrdd) To act vehemently.
Gyrddwynt, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (gwrdd—gwynt) A violent gust of wind; a hurricane.
Gyrfa, *s. f.—pl. gyrfeydd* (gyr) A drive, a race, or course; a running.

Gyrfarch, *s. m.—pl. gyrfeirch* (gyr—march) A race-horse.

Gyrferth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gyr—merth) Utterance; the sending out the breath; expiration.
Gyrferthawl, *a.* (gyrferth) Expiring, exhaling.
Gyrferthiad, *s. m.* (gyrferth) A breathing out.
Gyrferthua, *v. a.* (gyrferth) To expire, to exhale.
Gyrfeydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gyrfa) A driver.

Gyrfeydd goren fuall.

The best racer hast thou been. *Iolo Goch, i forch.*

Gyriad, *s. m.* (gyr) A driving; a forcing, or impelling, a making an attack; a racing.
Gyriedydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gyriad) A driver.
Gyrn, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (gyr) That is imperious; that is imperial, or supreme.
Gyrn, *a.* (gyr) Imperious, imperial; supreme.

Od ol'n uwch mab y dyn, wyd
lor gyrn o Ddofyr i Gernyw.

If thou shouldst go higher, son of man, thou art lord supreme
from Dover to Cornwall. *Gut. Owain, i Edward IV.*

Gyrth, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (gyr) A contact; a touch; a dash; a hit, a push, a thrust, a combat.

Twr cynfael yn cwyddaw—
A gywr gyrth am gyrth yn berthaw gorwiad,
A braged yn brwaw.

The tower of Cynfael falling, and men of conflict round the gates repelling the marches, and the front of the battle desolating wounds.
Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.

Gyrthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gyrth) A touching; a dashing against, a hitting, a pushing.

—Godrows ei anwyd,
Creslaer gaw gyrthiad;
Gawr gynydd gywiad,
Yn cyffedd yn mlymawyd.

Stubborn his disposition, with a gory path in the shout of combat;
dreadful the social sin of a common country, destroying in the greedy soil.
Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.

Gyrthiaw, *v. a.* (gyrth) To come in contact, to touch, to dash, to hit, to push, or to thrust; to run against; to fall upon; to combat.

Ni chaff llaw gyrtiaw wrthi,
Nac ymfael a' hael hi.

A hand shall not touch against it, nor meddle with her brow.
D. ab Gwilym.

Gyrthiawt, *a.* (gyrth) Tending to come in contact, touching; dashing, pushing.

Gyrthiedig, *a.* (gyrth) Being touched; dashed.
Gyrn, *v. a.* (gyr) To drive, to impel, to thrust; to race; to run, to ride; to drive forward; to enforce, to press; to prosecute, to carry on; to send. *Gyr arni*, drive on, or go on; *gyr arw*, go on with it; *mas yn gyrw yn arw*, he drives furiously; *gyrwr ar*, to run down, to detract.

Bedyddlaw y mab a wneudwyd a gyrn Caluchw dda.

The baptizing of the infant was accomplished, by imposing Caluchw upon him. *H. Caluchw—Mabynwg.*

Gyr Meirion yn Minton mor
Uch'neidion trymlon tramor.

Meirion on the skirts of the ocean sends heavy sighs across the sea.

Gyrwr, *s. m.—pl. gyrrwr* (gyr—gwr) A driver; a racer, a rider; one who enforces, or presses; one who carries on; a sender.

Gyrrwynt, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (gyr—gwynt) A tornado, a hurricane.

Gyrrwt, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (gyr) A current.

Gysp, *s. m.* (yasp) The staggers, a disease incident to horses; also a long black beetle.

Gysplys, *s. m.* (gysp—llys) Hemlock water dropwort.

Gyst, *a.* (yast) Humid, moist, or damp.

Gystlys, *s. m.* (gwst—llys) Common tansy.

Gystawg, *a.* (gwst) A bawling with humidity.

Gystawl, *a.* (gwst) Of a humid nature.

Gystig, *a.* (gwst) Of a humid tendency.

Gystwg, *s. m.* (twng) The act of lowering.

Gystwg, *v. a.* (twng) To lower, to bring down, to take, or put down; to abase, to subject; to become low; to submit.

Gystygadwy, *a.* (gystwg) That may be lowered, abased, or subjected.

Gystyngawl, *a.* (gystwg) Tending to lower.

Gystyngedig, *a.* (gystwg) Lowered; abased.

Gystyngedigaeth, *s. m.* (gystyngedig) The act of lowering, humbling, or abasing; subjection.

Gystyngiad, *s. m.* (gystwg) A lowering; an abasement, subjection.

Gystyngu, *v. a.* (gystwg) To lower; to humble, to abase, to subject, to become low.

Gystyngwr, *s. m.—pl. gystyngwyr* (gystwgwr) One who brings down, a subsector.

Gyth, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (yth) A murmur, a grumble.

Gythawl, *a.* (gyth) Murmuring, or grumbling.

Gythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gyth) A murmuring, grumbling, or repining.

Gythu, *v. a.* (gyth) To murmur, or to repine.

Gythua, *v. a.* (gyth) Apt to be grumbling.

Gythwr, *s. m.—pl. gythwyr* (gyth—gwr) A murmurer, a grumbler.

H.

HA, *s. m. r.* Aptness to rise; scorn, haughtiness, disdain, hate.

Elen—

Yr hon a beris y ha
A thrin rhwng Grog a Throis.

Helen the which caused the hate and the war between Greece and Troy. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ha, *a.* (ha, a.) Haughty, proud, arrogant.

Pan gley mi hi ni cheir mi ha.

When I shall be found like her I shall not be found scornful.
Adams.

Ni bydd iei yn farn arno!

O biddwyf! hyn ni byff ha.

There shall not be one remark on me, if I venture this me!
D. ab Gwilym.

Ha, *interj.* (ha, a.) It is mostly used to denote exultation: Ha! heyday! well done! hey.

Ha! Mab, py llyw di! Py ddawg y dyd arnat!

Heyday! Young man, why dost thou blush! What is there smiling with thee!
H. Caluchw—Mabynwg.

Hab, *s. m.* (hy—ab) That comes, or passes abruptly; chance; luck, fortune, good fortune.

Hab, *interj.* denoting surprise. (hy—ab) Ha!

Hac, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (hag) A notch, a back.
Haciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bac) A hacking.
Haciaw, *s. a.* (hac) To cut, to hack, to notch.
Hacraad, *s. m.* (hagr) A making ugly, or unsightly; a disfiguring; a becoming unsightly.
Hacraawl, *a.* (hagr) Tending to disfigure.
Hacraû, *v. a.* (hagr) To render ugly, or unsightly; to disfigure.

Troedus Gildas yn eglor o'r terfysg haw; with hyny ei peidiu iwan rhag hwrâs, o'm tylawd athryllh i, ymadrawd gwr mor gyfryys byawd i haw.

Gildas has treated periphrastically of that commotion; I have on that account decided, for fear of disfiguring, by my poor talent, the discourse of a man so skilful and eloquent as he was.
Gr. ab Artur.

Hacriad, *s. m.* (hagr) A making ugly or unsightly; a disfiguring; a becoming ugly.
Hacrywdd, *s. m.* (hagr) Ugliness; unsightliness.
Hacru, *v. a.* (hagr) To make ugly; to disfigure; to become ugly; to become disfigured.

Had, *s. m. aggr.*—*pl. t. au* (hy—ad) That is apt to produce or to renovate; seed. *Diagyn i'r hawl*, to fall to the state of living atoms, or to fall to the lowest point of existence. *Bardism.*

Had, *a.* (hy—ad) Easily yielding, or producing; yielding, pliant, complying.

Hadadfer, *s. m.* (had—adfer) Restoration of seed, an epithet for harvest.

Haddd, *a.* (had) Like seed; running to seed.

Hadawg, *a.* (had) Abounding with seed, seedy.

Hadawl, *a.* (had) Seminal, pertaining to seed.

Hadodig, *a.* (had) Being run to seed; seminific.

Hadon, *s. f. dim.* (had) A single seed; a small seed or a seedling.

Coel cau-haden.

A hundred seeds are a sign.

Adage.

Hadfa, *s. f.*—*pl. hadfeydd* (had) A seed-place.

Hadlad, *s. m.* (had) A seeding; semination.

Hadl, *a.* (had) In a state of change; decayed; rotten, corrupt.

Cynabesth grayll tua twd cynuodl; cynuyn Cynaygal, ni tua hadl.

These hadt made shattered castles in the land of contention; the adversary thou didst dare, and it did not prove availing.
Lt. P. Moch.

Hadlaidd, *a.* (hadl) Tending to a state of change; somewhat decayed, or corrupt.

Hadlan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (had—llau) Seed-plot.

Hadlawg, *a.* (hadl) Having a tendency to change; abounding with decay; corrupted.

Hadle, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (had—lle) A seed-place.

Hadled, *a.* (*f. of* hadlyd) Full of decay; ruinous; rotten; corrupted; corruptible.

Hadledig, *s.* (hadl) Decayed; ruined; corrupted.

Hadledd, *s. m.* (hadl) Decayedness; rottenness.

A'm bu, add codawl, cydfod i thi;

A'th lo hwy'r hadledd, a hiraoddi.

I have experienced, bounteous chief, concord with thee; late may thy state of change take place, and be length of days to thee.
Lt. P. Moch.

Hadlestr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (had—llestr) A seed-vessel, a seedlip.

Hadliad, *s. m.* (hadl) A tending to a change, or renovation; a decaying; corruption.

Hadlif, *s. m.* (had—llif) A seminal gleet.

Hadlifaidd, *a.* (hadlif) Like a seminal gleet.

Hadlifaw, *v. n.* (hadlif) To run as a gleet.

Hadlifod, *s. m.* (hadlif) A running as a gleet.

Hadlo, *v. n.* (hadl) To decay; to corrupt, to putrify, to become rotten.

Macnan—

Doe yr ydoedd yn drydoli,

Hyd lawr wedi hadlo oil.

Macnan yesterday became a shattered heap, being all ruined to the ground.
L. Lwyd Brydydd.

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Hadlyd, *a.* (hadl) Full of decay; ruinous; rotten; corrupted; corruptible.

Y drach—

Hadlyd llw, hadawl o dws;

Hadolion a'i hadeliws.

The mirror of decayed colour, is a deceiving toy; deceivers have invented it.
D. ab Owlym.

Hadlydedd, *s. m.* (hadlyd) Decayedness; corruptedness; rottenness.

Hadogawl, *a.* (hadawg) Seminific, seminific.

Hadogi, *v. a.* (hadawg) To produce seed.

Hadolaeth, *s. m.* (hadawl) Seminality.

Hados, *s. pl. dim.* (had) Small seeds; atoms of life; seedlings.

Hadred, *s. m.* (had—rhed) A gonorrhea.

Hadrediad, *s. m.* (hadred) A seminal running.

Hadredu, *v. n.* (hadred) To run in a seminal gleet.

Hadu, *v. n.* (had) To seed; to run to seed; to produce seed.

Hadwr, *s. m.*—*pl. hadwyr* (had—gwyr) A seedsman, or a dealer in seeds.

Hadyd, *s. m.* (had—yd) Seed-corn.

Hadd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hy—add) A centre of motion, or impulse; a source; a focus.

Haddef, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (hadd) An abode, a dwelling; a home *Guedi ydd ei yr haul yn ei haddef*, after the sun is gone down.

Symedaw haddef rhag drwg.

To remove a dwelling for fear of evil.

Adage.

Gores tridyn y dan ni,

A warhetwys cu haddef,

Pyll, Selyf, a Saaddef.

The best three persons under heaven, who defended their dwelling, were Pyll, Selyf, and Saaddef.
Llymorth Hen.

Haddefiad, *s. m.* (haddef) An inhabiting.

Haddefu, *v. a.* (haddef) To inhabit, to dwell.

Haddfa, *s. f.*—*pl. haddfeydd* (hadd) A dwelling.

Gorwg dau fynawn cydawn eu;

Fynawn gwres yn awyr, a haul yn ei haddfa.

He created two fountains, complete in blessing; the fountain of heat in the air, and the sun in its orbit.
Talliesin.

Haearn, *s. m.*—*pl. beielrn* (haiarn) Iron.

Haech, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ydd* (ha—ech) A skirt; a hem.

Haedd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (ha—edd) A reach; an attainment; a hold; merit, desert.

Hynaf fydd dyn pan aner,

A iau iau bob aner;

Vaid o prydner

O'r breese haedd!

Man is oldest when he is born, and is younger and younger continually: what is there to be anxious about of the present attainment!
Talliesin.

Haeddad, *s. m.* (haedd) A reaching, or attaining, a laying hold of; a meriting, or deserving.

Haeddadwy, *a.* (haeddad) That may be reached; attainable, or obtainable.

Haeddawl, *a.* (haedd) Tending to reach, or lay hold of; meritorious, deserving.

Haeddbarch, *a.* (haedd—parch) Deserving honour

Haeddedig, *a.* (haedd) Being reached, or attained; merited, deserved.

Haeddedigath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (haeddedig) Desert

Haeddedigawl, *a.* (haeddedig) Meritorious.

Haeddel, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (haedd) A plough handle.

Haeddel fawr, or *corn gwydd arad*, the plough-tail; *haeddel fach*, or *haeddel gam*, the smaller plough handle, also called *llawlyw*.

Haeddgloïd, *a.* (haedd—clod) Deserving applause.

Haeddgloïd, *a.* (haedd—clod) Deserving credit.

Haeddiad, *s. m.* (haedd) A reaching, or attaining; a laying hold of; a meriting.

Haeddiannawl, *a.* (haeddiant) Meritorious.

Haeddiannoldeb, *s. m.* (haeddiannawl) Meritoriousness, deservedness, conlignness.

Haeddiannoli, v. n. (haeddiannawl) To become meritorious; to render deserving.

Haeddiannu, v. n. (haeddiant) To become a merit. **Haeddiannus, a. (haeddiant)** Meritorious.

Haeddiannusaw, v. n. (haeddiannus) To become meritorious; to become deserving.

Haeddiant, s. m. (haedd) Attainment; merit. **Haeddu, v. a. (haedd)** To reach, to attain; to lay hold of; to merit, to deserve. *Heuddit dy grogi,* thou deservest to be hanged.

Haeddu ar nyth y cecwn.

To lay hold of a wasp's nest.

Adage.

Mal haeddu awyr & beth.

Like reaching the sky with a hook.

Talliesin.

Haeddu anerch yw caru.

To deserve a salutation is to love.

Adage.

Ni lwydd iad ni hender.

A blessing that is not deserved will not prosper.

Adage.

Hael, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hy—ael) A bounteous, or liberal person. *Hael byrlawiaug,* a prodigal without means.

Nid ellir hael ar ni bo.

We cannot be a liberal one who has nothing.

Adage.

Dilyn hael oind ei yn gi.

Following the liberal until he becomes a dog.

Adage.

*Brwyd yw hael, lawm afael ion,
Berw fyniant, i brif fynon,
Llawm o'r hoew-dlawr, llaw rhoddi;
Lia a' hyl, ni bydd lai li.*

The liberal one, possessing the true attribute of the Supreme, is a brother, in ample prosperity, to a primary fountain, full of brisk water, satisfying a host; a host drinks of it, yet it is not diminished.

Gr. Gryn.

Hael, a. (hy—ael) Bounteous, generous, liberal. *Dyna fod yn ddynion haelion,* that is being generous people: *Dyn hael!* Gracious me!

*Na Gweirydd nid oedd neb glewach yn yr ymadd a'r rhyfel;
neb gwaich yn yr beddwech; nid oedd neb haelach yn rhoddi da.*

Then Gweirydd there was no one more skilful in the battle and the war; there was no one more gentle in peace; there was no one more liberal in bestowing bounty.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Haelder, s. m. (hael) Bounty, liberality.

Haeledig, a. (hael) Endued with liberality.

Haeldd, s. m. (hael) Liberality, munificence.

Haelfalch, a. (hael—balch) Generously proud.

Haelfron, s. f. (hael—bron) That is of a generous breast. **a. Generous-hearted.**

Haelfudd, s. f. (hael—budd) A liberal profit, or advantage. **a. Of liberal advantage.**

Haelgar, a. (hael) Disposed to be generous.

Haelgarwch, s. m. (haelgar) Bountifulness.

Haelged, s. f. (hael—ced) A liberal treasure.

Haeliad, s. m. (hael) A becoming liberal.

Haelion, s. pl. aggr. (hael) Liberal ones.

Haelioni, s. m. (haelion) Generosity, liberality.

Nid oes son am haelioni,

I'm thr, and am dandd li.

There is no mention of liberality in our land, because of thy loss.

T. Pry.

Haelionn, v. n. (haelion) To become generous; to act liberally; to practice generosity.

*Ou llyr ei gorff, mal syr Gal,
Hwy, o llyr, i'r haelionn.*

If his figure is extended, like Sir Gal, more extensively congenial to his race, would he do generous acts.

I. u. Deulwyn.

Haelionus, a. (haelion) Disposed to liberality.

Haelionusaw, v. n. (haelionus) To become bounteous, or generous.

Haelionusrwydd, s. m. (haelionna) Bountifulness.

Haelon, s. pl. aggr. (hael) Generous, or free ones.

Tri meth Cadwallon—

Tri chlyfari rhag tarf, rhag torf haelon.

The three sons of Cadwallon, three with opposing weapons to prevent defeat, in the front of the host of generous men.

Cynulleid.

Haelonaeath, s. m. (haelon) A generous act.

Gwrawi hawl haelonaeath gorodd.

The manly claim of the liberality of the seat of justice.

Haelonedd, s. m. (haelon) Generosity, liberality.

Haeloniaeth, s. m. (haelon) A generous act.

Neb o haeloniaeth ni ddiddolwr.

No one will be banished from liberality.

Myddin.

Haelryw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (hael—rhyw) A generous kind. **a. Of a generous sort.**

Haelu, v. n. (hael) To become liberal, or bounteous; to act generously.

Haelus, a. (hael) Of a liberal disposition.

Haelusaw, v. n. (haelus) To become bounteous.

Haelusrwydd, s. m. (haelus) Bounteousness.

Haelwych, a. (hael—gwyh) Liberally splendid.

Haen, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (ha—en) A stratum; a thin sprinkling; a lay, or row; a plait, or fold.

Nid yw yn haen oed rhy fychan o seiliau,

Heb haen yn saeth-daeu nyth-lew.

One covering is but too little of shelter, without another rowing of stiff hairs like arrow points.

Iolo Goch.

Haenawl, a. (haen) Disposed in layers, sprinkled.

Haeniad, s. m. (haen) A laying a stratum; a disposing in layers, or rows; a sprinkling over.

Haenu, v. a. (haen) To lay a stratum; to place in layers, or rows; to sprinkle over.

Haer, s. f.—pl. t. au (ha—er) A stubbornness of opinion, positiveness. *Mac efer ar eia aer yn fawr,* he is very positive. **Sil.**

Haer, a. (ha—er) Stabborn; positive; urgent.

A draig Moa, mor ddard ei oedllyd yn aer,

Y bu cerbyd taer a haer boli.

Against the dragon of Moa, whose progeny is so bold in the air, there were vehement tumult and urgent claims.

Gwalchmai, I. O. Gwynedd.

Haerawl, a. (haer) Affirmative, assertive.

Haeredig, a. (haer) Being asserted, or affirmed.

Haeredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (haeredig) Assertion; affirmation; avouchment.

Haeredigawl, a. (haeredig) Affirmative.

Haeredd, s. m. (haer) Stubbornness of opinion.

Haerfa, s. f. (haer) An affirmation; an assertion.

Haeriad, s. m. (haer) A being positive; allegation.

Haerianuawl, a. (haeriant) Affirmative.

Haerianu, v. a. (haeriant) To make an assertion.

Haeriant, s. m. (haer) An avouchment; assertion.

Haeriator, ger. (haer) In asserting positively.

Haeritor, sup. (haer) To be asserting positively.

Haerllug, a. (haer—llug) Positively urgent; importunate, malapert, impudent, saucy.

Haerllugaw, v. a. (haerllug) To urge stubbornly.

Haerllugawl, a. (haerllug) Disposed to be saucy.

Haerllugedd, s. m. (haerllug) Stubbornness.

Haerllugrwydd, s. m. (haerllug) Importunity;

impudence, sauciness.

Haerllugyn, s. m. dim. (haerllug) A saucy one.

Haerllyd, a. (haer) Importunate, stubborn.

Haerllydrwydd, s. m. (haerllyd) Importunity.

Haern, v. a. (haer) To assert positively, to affirm, to avouch, to assert; to be positive, to insist.

Haerwr, s. m.—pl. haerwyr (haer—gwr) One who asserts stubbornly; an assertor.

Haerydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (haer) One who insists.

Haf, s. m.—pl. t. an (ha) That is apt to overspread, or to spread out; fullness; the summer.

Ni af—

I fereched wled y wng:

A hoesawr haf, of hafell,

A'm deurya llybys o bell.

Mal dangwys draw lle dau'r dyd.

I will go, for girls to see the dress: and summer, arrived in gladness, shall show me with her finger from afar, the dawn yonder whence the day does come.

I. u. Ddu y Ddwy, f'r fawr oed.

Hafad, s. m. (haf) A summering; estivation.
Hafaid, a. (haf) Summer-like, summer.
Hafal, a. (ha-mal) Semblable, resembling, like.

Tuedd, a thirdd, i thi neud hafal!
 Neud hyfaw! dy wsti.

Regions and lands, are they not like thee! Do not thy fane's
 merit praise! Cynddelw.

Rodri hael, ei hafal ni waidd.

Rodri the generous, his equal has not been formed.
 Ll. P. Mech.

Hafar, s. m. (haf-ar) A summer tillage.
Hafarch, s. m. (haf-arch) That overwhelms. a.
 Listless, dispirited; reative.

Hafarchawl, a. (hafarch) Tending to make listless,
 or dispirited; apt to be restive.

Hafarchedd, s. m. (hafarch) Listlessness; restive-
 ness.

Hafarchiad, s. m. (hafarch) A rendering listless;
 a becoming dispirited; a becoming restive.

Hafarchu, v. a. (hafarch) To cause listlessness; to
 make restive; to become listless.

Hafawg, s. m. (haf) Abundant, luxuriant; boun-
 teous; universal, common. *Yn hafawg i bawb*,
 a common strumpet; *hysyn hafawg*, a herma-
 phrodite; *thr hafawg*, common land; *gwneyd*
yn bar hafawg, to act very bountifully.

Hafawl, a. (haf) Appertaining to summer.

Hafdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (haf-ty) A summer-house.

Hafgan, s. m. (haf-can) Summer sunshine.

Hafgan, s. f. (haf-can) Summer song, May song.

Hafad, s. m. (haf) Estivation; a summering.

Hafin, s. m. (haf) Summer time, or days.

Un yw'r fan a fydd cyfein,
 Gweallant llyd hafin.

One is the maid that shall be pre-eminent, Gweallant of the hue
 of the summer day. H. ab Owain.

Hafinaw, v. a. (hafin) To become like summer.

Hafinder, s. m. (hafin) Summer calmness.

Hafindra, s. m. (hafin) Summer calmness.

Hafineb, s. m. (hafin) Summer calmness.

Hafnog, s. m. (haf-llug) Abundance, plenty. a.

Uberous, abundant.

Maich y rhydd yr hyn n'f'm addug;
 Meirch breuglur uch brangeirch iadug,
 Mith, mysg-gau, hir llam harrllug.

Largely he gives what he will not deprive me of: steeds fat and
 long, over the abundant large oats, swift, white-nosed, long-
 eared, and snaky. Ll. P. Mech. i D. ab Owain.

Hafnogaw, v. a. (hafnog) To uberate; to render
 abundant; to become plenteous, to abound.

Hafnogder, s. m. (hafnog) Uberosity.

Hafnugiad, s. m. (hafnog) A rendering uberous.

Hafnugrwydd, s. m. (hafnog) Uberosity.

Hafn, s. m.—pl. hafnau (hy-afn) That extends
 out, or that is flat, a still place; a haven.

Hafnai, s. f.—pl. hafneid (hafn) A slattern.

Hafnawi, a. (hafn) Tending to extend out; tend-
 ing to sluggishness; slatternly.

Hafnen, s. f. dim. (hafn) A trollop, a slattern.

Hafniad, s. m. (hafn) An extending out; a be-
 coming sluggish.

Hafnos, s. f. (haf-nos) A summer night.

Hafus, v. a. (hafn) To extend out; to become
 extended; to become sluggish.

Hafod, s. f.—pl. t. au (haf-bod) A summer
 dwelling; a dairy. *Hafod annos*, a cot raised
 on a common in one night, wherein a family
 were to sleep forty nights, which, according
 to ancient usage, gave a free title to it, with a
 certain quantity of land round it, which was to
 be marked out with a plough.

Mid ai o'gich fal gwneyd hafod annos.

Thou wilt not go about it like making the one night's summer
 cot. Adege.

Pae fyfych o'rh fyf hardd gyfod
 O'r byd hwn ni bedwn hebod:
 Bodd yn nof a'rh bendir, a'rh hafod, teyrn
 Teyrnas Daw uchod.

When thou shalt have run through thy life of fair converse in
 this world, of which I would not have concern without thee, in
 heaven may thy permanent mansion be, and thy summer dwell-
 ing, a prince of the kingdom of God above. Ll. P. Mech.

Hafodaidd, a. (hafod) Relating to summer dwell-
 ing; after the manner of a dairy; somewhat
 rustic.

A gastes draeth, gostawg gwia ffrom,
 A buchw byglw lion, a buchw bariawg,
 Cerdd hafodaidd drwgwl yw cerdd Fadawg,
 A choeliaw i achau lar a cheiliawg.

With a noisy little bitch, a pert one, dock-tailed and surly, a
 bare pitch coloured cow, and a waddling back, a rustic and clam-
 orous song is the song of Madog, and giving credit to the ascent of a
 hen and cock. D. ab Iwan Daf.

Hafodawg, a. (hafod) Having a summer dwelling.
Hafodawl, a. (hafod) Relating to a summer dwell-
 ing; belonging to a dairy.

Hafodi, v. a. (hafod) To live in a summer dwell-
 ing; to attend the dairy.

Hafodwr, s. m.—pl. hafodwyr (hafod-gwr) One
 who lives in a summer dwelling; a dairyman.

Hafodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hafod) One who lives
 in a summer dwelling, or a dairy.

Hafog, s. m. (haf) A spreading about; waste; de-
 vastation, havoc. *Hai hafog*, hollo havoc; a
 cry used by the Cardiganshire peasants on see-
 ing their neighbour's cattle in the corn-fields.

O gwneir hafog na rhyfel—
 Et yw blaen.

If devastation or war be made, he is the foremost. D. Daf.

Hafogawl, a. (hafog) Devastating, wasting.

Hafogi, v. a. (hafog) To commit havoc.

Hafoli, v. a. (hafawl) To summerize.

Hafota, v. m. (hafod) To abide in the summer
 dwelling; to summer.

Gwell i'r gath nad elid i hafota.

Better for the cat if there were no going to abide in the sum-
 mer-house. Adege.

Hafotty, s. m.—pl. t. au (hafod-ty) A summer
 dwelling-house; a dairy-house.

Casbeth Owain Cyfeiliawg: Saeonog mewn hafotty.

The hated thing of Owain Cyfeiliawg: English in a dairy-house.

Haftr, s. f.—pl. hafrod (haf) One that is lank, or
 sluggish; one that is waste, or worthless; a
 slattern; a gelt goat.

Hafraidd, a. (haftr) Apt to spread out; of a slug-
 gish disposition: sluttish, slatternly.

Hafrawg, a. (haftr) Apt to be sluggish; slatternly.
 s. f. A trollop.

Hafrawl, a. (haftr) Tending to make lank; of a
 sluggish nature.

Hafren, s. f. (haftr) One that is lank, or sluggish; }
 A loose woman, a strollop; a strumpet.

Hafriad, s. m. (haftr) A rendering lank; a ren-
 dering sluggish.

Hafru, v. a. (haftr) To make lank; to render slug-
 gish; to become sluggish.

Hafu, v. a. (haf) To become summer; to summer.

Haff, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ha) A snatch, or catch.

Haffiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (haff) A snatching.

Haffiaw, v. a. (haff) To snatch, to seize hastily.

Haffawl, a. (haff) Snatching, apt to snatch.

Haffiwr, s. m.—pl. haffwyr (haff-gwr) Snatcher.

Hag, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hy-ag) A gash, a cut.

Hagen, conj. (ha-cen) Yet, nevertheless, not-
 withstanding, however.

Hagen, adv. (ha-cen) Yet, after all, still.

Tra fu fy nghyfoeth, a callu roddi da o honof, pawb a'm cerai;
 ac nid mi hancu a gerynt, na'm yn fy rhoddion, a'm doulu; a
 phan gliwys y rhai hynny y ciliau hwyntau.

Whilst my wealth remained, and I was able to bestow benefits, every one loved me; and not me *after* all were they wont to love, but my gifts, and my bounties; and when those disappeared, they also disappeared.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Hagr, a. (hag) Ugly, rough, unseemly, deformed.

Llawer teg drwg ei ddeffydd;
Llawer hagr, bygar fydd.

Many a fair thing is of bad material; many an *ugly* thing is amiable.

Y neb a ddyweto yn syberw writh y bresin, neu yu hagr, taled dri buyn cwmllwrw yn ddeuddyblyg am hyn.

Whoever that shall speak haughtily to the king, or *roughly*, let him pay three fine of compensation—fine doubled for that.

Welsh Laws.

Hagraidd, a. (hagr) Somewhat ugly, or unseemly, somewhat deformed.

Hagrau, v. a. (hagr) To make ugly; to disfigure; to become ugly; to become disfigured.

Hagrawl, a. (hagr) Tending to make ugly; disfiguring.

Hagredd, s. m. (hagr) Ugliness, unseemliness.

Hagriad, s. m. (hagr) A making ugly, or unseemly; a disfiguring.

Hagru, v. a. (hagr) To make ugly, or unseemly; to disfigure; to become ugly.

Hagrwch, s. m. (hagr) Ugliness; deformity.

Haha, s. m. (ha, repeated) A boggle. *a. Boggling.*

Bid baha byddar.

Let the deaf be apt to boggle.

Adage.

Haha, interj. (ha, repeated) It is expressive of hesitation, of surprise, and of mirth.

Hai, s. m. (ha) A sudden impulse; excitation; haste.

Yr hai a laddodd yr hwch.

The *harry* has killed the sow.

Adage.

Aeth—
Powys yn hai bob Sion hfr.

Powys is become a scene of confusion without tall John.

L. Mon.

Hi a aeth yn hai weithian.

It is become all combustion now.

L. G. Cothi.

Hai, v. a. (imper. of haiaw) Hie, quick, make haste. *interj.* Expressive of excitation or settling on. *Hai how heno!* Heigho lack-a-day.

Hai how! hirach, ow! ni thy.

Heigho! regret, ah! it will not subside.

Hylaw beiaf haul baelion:

Hai! hai! hai! ai! ai! yw hon!

Dexterously 'I will hunt the luminary of generous ones: hey! hey! hey! is this her!

D. ab Edwurt.

Haiach, s. m. (hai) An instant; a point of time, a moment. *Ni byddwn haiach yn gwneyd hyn.* I would not be a moment doing this; *ni byddi haiach yn myned yno*, thou wilt not be an instant going there.

Haiach, adv. (hai) Instantly, almost, most.

Uch wyd ma haiach o wyr.

Thou art more exalted than most of men.

O. ab Llywelyn Mael.

Haiachen, s. f. dim. (haiach) A small instant, or moment.

Haiachen, adv. (haiach) Instantaneously; almost.

Haiarn, s. m.—pl. heicirn (hai—arn) Iron.

Gwynnas a Melwas—arbelthlaw yr yys a orugnat o'r mor pryglydd o dan a haiarn.

Gwynnas and Melwas, the devastating of the island was what they did from one sea to the other with fire and sword.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Haiarnaid, a. (haiarn) Ferrean, ferreous.

Haiarnawch, s. (haiarn—awch) Sharpness of iron.

Haiarnawg, a. (haiarn) Ferruginous.

Haiarnawl, a. (haiarn) Partaking of iron, irony.

I rwydau eu breinodd mewn calodion efynau,
A'u foneddigion mewn haiarnodion gadwynau.

To bind their kings in hard fetters, and their nobles in chains of iron.

D. Ddu, Ps. 149.

Haiarnbla, s. pl. aggr. (haiarn—pla) The iron scales, such as were used in armour.

Haiarnddu, a. (haiarn) Impregnated with iron.

Haiarnddu, s. m. (haiarn—du) Iron-black. *a. Of an iron-black, or iron gray.*

Haiarnddur, s. m. (haiarn—dur) Iron steel.

Haiarngaen, s. f. (haiarn—caen) A covering of iron; iron armour.

Haiarniad, s. m. (haiarn) A doing with iron.

Haiarnllw, s. m. (haiarn—llw) Iron colour. *a. Of an iron colour.*

Haiarnllyd, a. (haiarn) Ferruginous, irony.

Haiarnu, v. a. (haiarn) To do with iron.

Haiarnwedd, s. f. (haiarn—gwedd) An iron bee.

Haiarnwr, s. m.—pl. haiarnwyr (haiarn—gwr) An ironmonger, or a dealer in iron.

Haiarnydd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (haiarn) Ironmonger.

Haib, s. f. (hy—alb) That is excessive, superabundant in the extreme. *Ti a welst haib o ryfeddod yno*, Thou wilt see an immensity of a wonder there. *Sil.*

Haid, s. f.—pl. heidian (hy—aid) A swarm. *Haid o wengys*, a swarm of bees; *y gynthaid*, the virgin swarm; *y ddeur-haid*, the bold swarm; *y scan-haid*, the weak swarm; *y ddyrn-haid*, the hand-swarm; *y syp-haid*, the bundle-swarm; *agell-haid*, a wing swarm.

O euglyu ni ddallaf haid.

I shall not catch a swarm by a verse.

Adage.

Gwelis—fyddiawr bedydd
Fai haid bob fedyddaf.

I have seen the christian legions like a swarm without a leader.

Llywelyn Bro.

Haidd, s. m. aggr.—pl. heiddian (hy—aid) Barley.

Haiddwellt, s. m. (haidd—gwellt) Barley-grass.

Haif, s. f.—pl. heifion (hy—alf) A drift. *Haif o ddail*, a drift of leaves; *haif o ŵs*, a drift of chaff; *haif o wech*, a cloud of dust.

Haig, s. f.—pl. heigiau (hy—alg) A shoal; a multitude. *Haig o bysgod*, a shoal of fishes.

Haihow, s. m. (hai—how) A heigho, a cry of alarm.

Haihow, interj. (hai—how) Heighho! alas!

Haihwch, s. m. (hai—wch) A cry for help in extreme danger; a cry of murder.

Haihwch, interj. (hai—wch) Hollo, murder!

Hail, s. f.—pl. heilian (hy—ail) A quantity, profusion, abundance, bounty, service, or what is served at table. *Hailo fwyd*, a service of meat; *hail o ddiaod*, a service of drink; *hail o ffrwythau*, a desert of fruits; *heilion o seigiau*, courses of victuals.

Hain, s. f.—pl. heinion (hy—ain) That is apt to pervade, or spread through. *Hain o bryd*, a swarm of vermin.

Dim goballth weithian;

Nid oes ffl yn dan,

Ond darogan

Hain a drygdd.

No hope is there now: no honey is there spread, but a pestilence of plague and evil.

L. G. Cothi.

Haint, s. m.—pl. heintiau (hain) That is profuse, full, or prevalent; a complaint, disease, or sickness. *Haint gwres*, a burning fever; *haint y galon*, heart ache; *haint chwys*, sweating sickness; *haint y nodau*, the plague; *haint y ffron*, hysterical affection; *haint y ddug*, hypochondriac affection; *haint y marchogion* or *lledwys-wst*, the hæmorrhoides; *haint y dygwylloch*, falling sickness; *haint y trythyllloch*, venereal disorder; *haint llyn*, epidemic disease.

Nid cyddyn hwn a haint.

Sick and disease are not accordant.

Adage.

Hair, a. (hy—air) Apt to be tedious, or long.

*Tost yw trigo mewn tywyllwch,
Lle ni chafar dim dyddanwch;
Tostach trigo yn rhy hair,
Lle ni chafar gwadau'r gair.*

It is severe to dwell in darkness, where no comfort is to be obtained; it is more severe to dwell too long where the word cannot be heard.

Parc. B. Priestley.

Hals, s. m. (hy—ais) That is full of asperities, points, or prickles.

Haith, s. m. (hy—ait) That is apt to reach, touch, or come in contact.

Haiwchw, s. m. (hai—wchw) A cry of murder.

Haiwchw, interj. (hai—wchw) Hollo, murder!

Hal, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (hy—al) A pervading element, essential salt, alkali, a salt marsh.

Hal, s. (hy—al) Saline, alkaline. *Tir hal, salt land, or a salt marsh.*

Haled, s. m. (hal) An impregnating with salt.

Haledwy, s. (halad) That may be impregnated.

Haleth, s. m. (hal) Saturation, saturity, the state of being pervaded, or saturated, fulness.

Halaet, s. m. (hal) A plenum, saturation.

Halar, a. (ha—llar) Apt to incite mirth.

Halawg, a. (hal) Being essentially pervaded, abounding with salt, contaminated, polluted, defiled. *Lle halawg, an unclean place. Pwll Halawg, Rhod Halawg, and Penardd Halawg, places so called in Flintshire, on the borders of the marsh of the Dee.*

Ci chywrasw halawg ei bala.

The coat of a grinning dog is covered with flavour. Adage.

Halawgdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (halawg—ty) A polluted house, a devoted, or forfeited house, on account of its inhabitant being accessory to a felony. *Welsh Laws.*

Halawgiw, s. m. (halawg—llw) A profane oath.

Haledig, a. (hal) Impregnated, saturated.

Haledd, s. m. (ham) An impregnated state.

Halen, s. m. (hal) Salt. *Croth halen, a salt-box.*

Halenai, s. m. (halen) That produces salt: a salt-celler.

Halenaidd, a. (halen) Somewhat salt, or brackish.

Halenawg, a. (halen) Abounding with salt.

Haleniad, s. m. (halen) A turning to salt.

Halenn, v. a. (halen) To turn to salt; to salt.

Halenwr, s. m.—pl. halenwyr (halen—gwr) A salt-merchant, or dealer in salt.

Halenwyn, s. m. (halen—gwyn) A sharp, penetrating, or acrid principle.

*Gogyn aithafawr
Rhwyg oed a llawr;
Pan yw brith lyrchwyn,
Pan yw haliu halawyn.*

I know who the regulator between heaven and earth; whence the deer is spotted; whence the acrid principle is salt.

Talliesin.

Halenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (halen) Salt-merchant.

Haliad, s. m. (hal) Impregnation, saturation.

Haliw, s. m. (hal) The saliva, or spittle.

Ti all wybod fod chwaet bwyd arall, pan fo gormodd haliw yn dywyddu'n fith eidd.

Then anyone know that there art in want of victuals, when an excess of acrid saliva from thy lips.

Ll. Meddyg.

Yn ei wyneb rhoddlaw y poerant haliw gweawynig.

In his precious countenance they spat venomous spittle.

Bradda. Sibil.

Haliwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (haliw) Salivation.

Haliwaw, v. a. (haliw) To salivate, to produce saliva, or spittle.

Halawgi, a. (halawg) Tending to contaminate.

Halagedig, a. (halawg) Contaminated, defiled.

Halagedigaeth, s. m. (halagedig) Contamination, pollution, defilement, profanation.

Halagedigrywdd, s. m. (halagedig) Pollutedness.

Halogi, v. a. (halawg) To contaminate, to pollute, to defile, to corrupt, to profane.

Halogiad, s. m. (halawg) A contaminating, polluting, or defiling, contamination, profanation.

Halogrywdd, s. m. (halawg) Pollutedness.

Halogwr, s. m.—pl. halogwyr (halawg—gwr) A polluter, a defiler, a profaner.

Halu, v. a. (hal) To pervade universally; to impregnate, to saturate; to yearn.

Halus, a. (hal) Tending to impregnate.

Halwyn, s. m. (hal) Brine, salt water.

Pan yw haliu halwyn.

Why the brine is salt.

Talliesin.

Hall, a. (hal) Saline, salt, or brackish, briny.

Hallaid, a. (hall) Somewhat salt, brackish.

Hallfor, s. m. (hall—mor) The salt sea.

*Tu gaeor hallfor hollus ygwyrthwyr
Ar ysgwyddau.*

Towards the coast of the briny sea shields were salt upon shoulders.

Ll. F. Mech.

Hallt, a. (hall) Salt, saline, briny. *Cei dalu yn hallt am dano, thou shalt pay severely for it: Dagraw hcollion, salt tears.*

Halltaidd, a. (hallt) Somewhat salt, saltish.

Halltawg, a. (hallt) Abounding with saltiness.

Halltawl, a. (hallt) Of a saline tendency.

Halltedig, a. (hallt) Saltiness, salineness.

Halltiad, s. m. (hallt) A salting; a making salt, or briny; a becoming salt.

Halltin, a. (hallt) Saline, impregnated with salt.

Halltineb, s. m. (halltin) Saltiness, salineness.

Halltni, s. m. (hallt) Saltiness, salineness.

Halltrwydd, s. m. (hallt) Saltiness, salineness.

Halltu, v. a. (hallt) To salt, to season with salt; to make salt; to become salt.

Halltwyr, s. m.—pl. halltwyr (hallt—gwr) A salter.

Halltydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hallt) A salter.

Hallu, v. a. (hall) To salt; to make salt, or briny; to become salt.

Ham, s. m. (hy—am) A cause; a circumstance.

Nid am ei ham y daeth hyn iddo; not without cause did this come to him; gwneyd peth o ham i ham, to do a thing at a venture; ceiff beth am ei ham, he will get a thing for a trifle; clai am ei ham, he went because he would go.

Adolwyn, dywed—

Heb air o bdd, be ryw ham—

A'th neid!

I pray, tell, without a word of deception, what circumstance will obstruct thee!

Edm. Fryt.

Hambwyll, s. m. (ham—pwyll) Reflection, or recurrence of thought.

Hambwyllaw, v. a. (hambwyll) To reflect, to call to mind, to consider.

Hambwylliad, s. m. (hambwyll) A contemplating, a considering; a calling to mind, contemplation.

Hamdden, s. m. (ham—dan) Leisure, spare time, respite; freedom from business; intermission; deliberation.

Hamddenawl, a. (hamdden) Being at leisure, or at ease. *Mac hi yn hamddenawl iawn, she is very contented.*

Hamddeniad, s. m. (hamdden) A taking recreation, amusement, or respite from toil.

Hamddenu, v. a. (hamdden) To take amusement.

Ni hamddenas Arthur yna perll chuddu ei wyr, pam yn myned yn ol Medrawd porth a Cherynw.

Arthur made no delay then causing his men to be buried, but went after Medrod towards Coruwall.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Han, s. m. (hy—an) That proceeds from, that is

separated, or parted from. *a.* Produced; separated, or parted.

*Hywel ddolgel ddolgan deyrn,
Daw o'r nef nith wyl han
A'i secedd lariaidd lydan;
A'i seint gloew arddoulant ghan.*

Hywel the secure, the unblemished prince, God of heaven will not behold thee parted from his council, mild and ample, from his seat of glory bright and pure. *Lt. P. Mech.*

Han, prep. (han, s.) From, or out of. *Hanof*, out of me; *hanot*, out of thee; *hano*, out of him, or it; *hani* and *heni*, out of her; *hanom* and *hanon*, out of us; *hanoch*, out of you; *hanynt*, out of them.

Hanath, s. f. (han) A procedure, a proceed.

Hanawd, s. m. (han) A proceeding from, a derivation, a descent.

Hanbwyll, s. m. (han—bwyll) Considerance.

Crist Feh Dew didwyll, hanbwyll bonaf.

Of Christ, the undoubted son of God, I will assert an unfeigned consideration. *Bloddyn Fardd.*

Hanbwyllaw, v. a. (hanbwyll) To have consideration of, to reflect upon; to call to mind.

*Hanbwyllais Gemais gynhell;
Hanbwyll o bonaf, hanbych gwel.*

I had in contemplation the trying of Gemais: a consideration with me is to give you gratulation. *Gw. Rhydd, i D. ab Urthun.*

Hanbwyllawg, a. (hanbwyll) Considerate.

Hanbwylliad, s. m. (hanbwyll) A having consideration, or reflection.

Hanbwyllus, a. (hanbwyll) Considerate.

Handden, s. m. (han—dan) The being attractive.

Handdenawl, a. (handden) Having an attractive source, alluring, enticing.

Handdeniad, s. m. (handden) A deriving an attraction, or allurements.

Handdenw, v. a. (handden) To derive attraction, or allurements.

*Tragwyddawl Ddaw, tra gylawwyf
Trechawl, o bonaf a handdenwyf!*

Eternal God whilst I am composing a treatise, of thee may I derive my theme! *Gwalchmai.*

Handdyfod, v. n. (han—dyfod) To be become, to be existing: *handdoeddwn*, I was become: *handdoeddi*, thou wert become: *handdoedd*, he, she, or it was become: *handdyf*, I am become: *handdyd*, thou art become: *handdyw*, he, she, or it is become: *handdym*, we are become: *handdawf*, I shall become: *handdai*, thou wilt become: *handdaw*, he will become: *handdyfwy*, I shall be become: *handdyfyddi*, (thou wilt be become: *handdyfydd*, he, she, or it will be become: *handdoed*, let it become: *handid*, let it be become.

*Handid fy Arglwydd, cyfrwydd, cyfrwyf,
O ryw diamryw, diamryf;
Handdoed dy achodd o uchel-wrys;
Handdoedid o'r llin a'r llyfu emys.*

May my lord be become prosperous, and cautious, being of race unmixt, and uncontentious; may thy pedigree be become of high repute; thou wert arrived from the family with the sleek stallions. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Haned, s. f. (han) A procedure, a derivative.

Hanedig, a. (haned) Being derived or descended.

Hanedigaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (hanedig) A proceeding from; a derivation.

Hanes, s. m.—pl. t. ion (han—es) An account, or relation; history.

Gŵyl yw hanes.

History is modest.

Adage.

Hanesai, s. m.—pl. hanesieion (hanes) A historiographer, a chronicler.

Hanesawl, a. (hanes) Historical, narrative.

Hanesgerdd, s. f. (hanes—cerdd) An epic poem.

*Hanesgerdd yw can yn son am ddyulion, a phethau anghyffredin
ac hyfrydwch a lles y byd.*

An epic poem is a composition making mention of men and uncommon things, for the pleasure and benefit of the world.

Bardd.

Hanesiad, s. m. (hanes) A narrating, or a giving an account; a narration.

Hanesiaeth, s. m. (hanes) History, a narration of an event; a description.

Hanesu, v. a. (hanes) To historify; to narrate, to relate; to give a description.

Nid rhaid eidd bwrw trem ar un peth o'r byd, ac yn ei glawn noddlwaw, a'i hanesu.

It is not necessary to throw a glance upon any one thing in the world, and then fully to characterize it, and to give it an epitaph, and to give an account of it. *Bardd.*

Haneswr, s. m.—pl. haneswyr (hanes—gwr) One who narrates, or relates; a historian.

Hanesydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hanes) Historian.

Hanesyddiaeth, s. m. (hanesydd) Historiography.

Hanesyn, s. m. dim. (hanes) A piece of history; an anecdote.

Hanfod, s. m.—pl. t. au (han—bod) Existence, being, essence.

Tri chodernyd hanfod: nis gellir amgen, nid rhaid amgen, ac ni gellir gwel, gan foddwl; ac yn hyn y dirodd pob peth.

The three stabilities of existence: what cannot be otherwise, what need not be otherwise, and what cannot be conceived better; and in these will all things end. *Bardd.*

Tri chylch hanfod y dydd: cylch y cwmwl, he nid on mawr Dew, na byw na mawr, ac nid on mawr Dew a all ei drosgl; cylch yr sbectol, he pob anawdd—hanfod o'r mawr, a dya i'r wy; cylch y gwyfudd, he pob anawdd—hanfod o'r byd, a dya i'r triciau yn y nef.

There are three circles of existence: the circle of intellect, where there is nothing but God, of living or dead, and none but God can traverse it; the circle of incubation, where all things by nature are derived from death, and which have been traversed by man; and the circle of felicity, where all things spring from life, and man can traverse it in heaven. *Bardd.*

Hanfod, v. n. (han—bod) To become existent; to proceed from, or descend; to exist, to be; to subsist. *Ef a hanfydd gwaeth*, he will become worse: *Hanffych gwel!* All hail! *Hanfyf, hanbwf*, may I exist, or may I be; *hanfych, a hanffych*, may you be: *hanfo*, may he be; *hanbod*, or *hanbid*, let him exist, let him be: *hanfydd*, he will be existing: *Mal yr hanfom gwaen*, so that we may be become the better ones.

Hanbid gwel y ci o farw y thall.

Let the dog be the better from the death of another. *Adage.*

*Hanbwf well o bonaf, wawd ohyr;
Hanbych well o Ddaw, ac o ddyr.*

May I be greeted of thee, a recompence for praise! myself thou be welcome of God, and of man! *Lt. P. Mech.*

Hanfodawg, a. (hanfod) Having existence.

Tri rhyw hanfodogion y dydd: Dew, bywolligion, a marwola.

There are three kinds of beings: God, animals, and dead things. *Bardd.*

Hanfodawl, a. (hanfod) Of a tendency to be, or to exist; existent, essential. *Yr unawdd hanfodawl*, the hypostatical union.

Hanfodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (hanfod) A becoming existent, an existing, a proceeding from.

Daw a feler yn ei briodolddas: sef ei hanfodiad o'r trwyddoldeb, ac hyd yn eithaf tragwyddoldeb.

God is worshipped in his attributes: as his existing from eternity, and to the end of eternity. *Bardd.*

Hanfodoldeb, s. m. (hanfodawl) A peculiar state of existence, a hypostasis.

Hanfodolder, s. m. (hanfodawl) Hypostasis.

Hanfodolodd, s. m. (hanfodawl) Hypostasis.

Hanfodoli, v. a. (hanfodawl) To render existent, to become existent.

Hanfodolrwydd, s. m. (hanfodawl) Hypostaticalness, a state of existence.

Haniad, s. m. (han) A proceeding from, or origination, a being descended, derivation.

Haniator, ger. (haniad) In originating.

Hanitor, sup. (han) To be proceeding from.
Hanner, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (han—der) A half, a moiety. *a.* Half. *Hanner nos*, midnight: *han—ner dydd*, midday: *hanner marw*, half dead.

Gwell hanner had na hanner haf.) ✓

The half of seed is better than half of summer. Adage.

Hannerawg, a. (hanner) Having half, being half. *Bod yn hannerawg*, to be valued at half price.
Hannerawl, a. (hanner) Relating to a half.
Hannereg, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (hanner) A moiety, a half part, a half share, a half measure: a sitch of bacon.

*Hannereg yu y gegin;
 Hannereg all yn nhy'r gwia.*

A moiety in the kitchen: another moiety in the wine house. Ier. Deulwyn.

Hannergrwn, s. m.—*pl. hannergrynion* (hanner—cru) A hemisphere.
Hannergrynawl, a. (hannergrwn) Hemispherical.
Hannergyrch, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (hanner—cylch) A semicircle.

Hannergyrchawl, a. (hannergyrch) Semicircular.
Hannergyswilt, s. m.—*pl. hannergyssylltiau* (han—er—cyswilt) A half connection.

Hannerid, s. m. (hanner) A dividing into halves.
Hannerob, s. f. (hanner—ob) A sitch of bacon.

Hannersein, s. f.—*pl. hannerseiniau* (hanner—sein) A semitone.

Hannern, v. a. (hanner) To halve, to part in two.
Hannerwerth, s. m. (hanner—gwerth) Half price.
Hannerwybr, s. f. (hanner—gwybr) Hemisphere.
Hano, pronominal prep. (han) From, or out of him, from, or out of it.

*Pe ddaw gofyn yn bob rhyw ddyd
 Am a roes yu ei enau
 Ac a ddelo ei waliah hano.*

There will be a demand made of every man respecting what he has put in his mouth, and what again shall come from thence. T. ab Ier. ab Rhys.

Hanodawl, a. (hanawd) Having a proceeding.
Hanodi, v. a. (hanawd) To have proceeding.
Hanon, pronominal prep. (han) From us, out of us.

*Phwyth fa wyng ni ddichon fod:
 Nid oes ond peched hano.*

Good fruit amongst us there cannot be: there is nought but sin from us. S. Iafydd.

Hanota, v. a. (hanawd) To have proceeding.

Gan fed yr achwynwr yn chwyrch hano yn fore, oes a borth—odd ei gyfridiolr yn mawrallaw.

Since the complainant was desirous to have proceeding early, he had his lawyer before hand. Adage.

Hanred, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (han—rhed) A parting off, or separation; recession.

Hanredawl, a. (hanred) Tending to part off.
Hanrediad, s. m. (hanred) Separation, secession.
Hanredoli, v. a. (hanredawl) To render separate, to become separate, or distinct.

Hanredolfaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (hanredawl) A state of separation.

Hanredu, v. a. (hanred) To separate, to secede.

Hann, v. a. (han) To proceed from, to be derived, to be descended. *O friniodd f'ih hanryd*, from kings thou art descended: *a henw o hono*, which proceeds from it.

Mor uchafist pŵr, eis bod ni wedi bychanu, a dwyn mor isal eis hennidus, y rhod a hanner o'r neffod.

How deplorable is it, that we should have depreciated, and brought so low our souls, which have originated from heaven. Ier. Owen.

Hap, s. f.—*pl. t. ian* (hab) Luck, chance, fortune, good luck, good fortune.

*Ddim ydodd ei dilyn;
 Del f'ia hap dala am hys!*

It was fruitless for me to follow her; may the luck come to me of being paid for this. T. Pryor.

Hapiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (hap) A happening; a having luck, a having good fortune.

Hapiaw, v. a. (hap) To happen; to have luck, or chance; to have good fortune.

Hapiawl, a. (hap) Tending to luck, eventual.

Hapiedig, a. (hapiad) Being made to happen.

Hapus, a. (hap) Fortunate, happy, blessed. ✓

Hapusaw, v. a. (hapus) To render fortunate; to make happy; to become fortunate.

Hapusawl, a. (hapus) Of a fortunate tendency, of a happy tendency.

Hapusiad, s. m. (hapus) A rendering, or becoming fortunate; a rendering, or becoming happy.

Hapusrwydd, s. m. (hapus) A fortunate state, happiness, felicity.

Har, s. m. (hy—ar) That is apt to rise over, to over-top, or to cover.

Hardd, a. (har) Towering, of fine growth; comely, graceful, handsome, neat.

Hardd pob newydd.

Every new thing is handsome. Adage.

*Hyddia iaw, hardd oleud,
 Nasl yr ellyllion yw hi.*

She impels the tide, the fair luminary, the sun of the goblins is she. D. ab Gwilym, fr. Llewad.

Harddawl, a. (hardd) Tending to render handsome, or trim; ornamental; beautifying.

Harddedig, a. (hardd) Being made handsome.

Harddedd, s. m. (hardd) Comeliness.

Harddiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (hardd) A rendering comely or handsome, an ornamenting, a becoming handsome.

Harddiant, s. m. (hardd) A rendering handsome; an ornamenting; a becoming handsome.

Harddineb, s. m. (hardd) Comeliness, trimness.

Harddu, v. a. (hardd) To tower, to grow finely.

Harddus, a. (hardd) Tending to render comely, or handsome, ornamental.

Harddwch, s. m. (hardd) Comeliness, handsomeness, beauty, ornament.

Tri harddwch tywyrr: eglurdeb, cywirdeb, a newydd-deb.

The three ornaments of good sense: perspicuity, accuracy, and novelty. Barddon.

Harddwr, s. m.—*pl. harddwyr* (hardd—gwr) One who makes handsome; one who ornaments.

Harddymddwyn, s. m. (hardd—ymddwyn) A handsome demeanour.

Harddymddyawl, a. (harddymddwyn) Of a handsome demeanour or bearing.

Harddymddygiad, s. m. (harddymddwyn) A behaving handsomely; genteel demeanour.

Haredd, s. m. (har) Calmness, the state of being appeased, or tranquillized.

*Cel waned haredd,
 Heb walth caredd,
 I'rh drugaredd,
 O'rh dro gware.*

Thou shalt have panegyric of peace without any work of rebuke, for thy mercy, on account of thy best work. Ier. Irydded Iir.

Hariad, s. m. (har) A covering over; an appeasing, or quieting.

Hariannawl, a. (hariant) Tending to appease.

Hariannu, v. a. (hariant) To appease, to quiet.

Hariant, s. m. (har) Appeasement, quietness.

Hari, s. m. (har) A jangle, a jingle.

Harn, s. m. (hy—arn) That aptly closes upon.

Harnais, s. m.—*pl. harnaisiau* (harn—ais) Harness

*Chwyru, a chochl ei harnais—
 A wa'n't cl.*

Swari, and sudden his harness would the dog do.

Llywelyn ab Gutyn.

Harnaisiad, s. m. (harnais) A harnessing.

Harnaislaw, v. a. (harnais) To harness.

Harnaislawt, a. (harnais) Harnessing, a dressing.
Harnaislawr, s. m.—*pl.* harnaislawr (harnais—gwr)
 A harnesser.

Haro, interj. (har) Used to alight, or contempt.

Haro! nid ff yw y cyntaf; rhai imi ddigon o gymmeirfald.

Well! I am not the first; there are enough of companions for me.
Ellis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Haru, v. a. (har) To raise over; to smother over; to appease, to tranquillize.

Hatr, s. m. (had) That enwraps, or covers.

Hatrwl, a. (hatr) Tending to cover over.

Hatriad, s. m. (hatr) A covering or dressing.

Hatra, v. a. (hatr) To cover over, to dress.

Hau, v. a. (ha) To strew over, to sow.

Haul, s. m.—*pl.* henloedd (hau—ul) The stin.

Haw, s. m.—*pl. t. od* (ha) That is at the full, that is ripe; that is sluggish; an ass.

Haw, a. (ha) Being at the full, being fixt, sluggish, ripe.

Hawcaid, s. f.—*pl.* hawceidian (hawg) A hod-full.

Hawwr, s. m. (hawg—gwr) A hod-man.

Hawd, s. m. (hy—awd) A whisk, or quick motion, as the course or sweep of a fly. *Hawd clyr y gelwid cleddyf Olyfer*, the whisk of the hornets was the name of the sword of Oliver: *Mae yr yd yn ei hawd*, the corn is in its time of earing.
Sil.

*Dwyn arf, fal aden eryr,
 Ar hyd clun, a wfr hawd clyr.*

To bear a weepoh, like an eagle's wing, along the thigh, that describes the *horne's* whisk. *Guto y Glyn.*

Hawdd, a. (hy—awdd) Feasible, easy, free from difficulty.

Hawdd cymmod lle bo cariad.

It is easy to reconcile where there is affection. Adage.

Ni wfr hawdd fod yn hawdd, ond ei hawdd yn anhawdd.

The easy knows not that it is easy, until what is easy becomes difficult. Adage.

Hawddammawr, s. m. (hawdd—ammawr) A gratulation; a welcome; good speed. *Hawddammawr iti*, a welcome to thee.

Hawddammawr, v. a. (hawdd—ammawr) To give gratulation, to welcome.

*Hawddammawr—
 Fie Mai! a'i leision dal doed;
 Cyfylli cariad ac adar:
 Cog a ferehogion a'i car.*

Welcome the month of May! let it come with its green manna; the friend of love, and the winged tribe; the cuckoo and the amorous ones adore it. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Hawddammored, s. m. (hawddammawr) Welcomeness; gratulation.

Hawddammori, v. a. (hawdd—ammawr) To give gratulation; to welcome.

*Bum echdoe a doe i'w dai yn trigo;
 Heddyw, i'm curo, i'm hawddammori.*

I have been two days ago and yesterday in his mansion's tarrying; to-day, to do me honour, he would give a welcome. *Gut. Owain.*

Hawddammoriad, s. m. (hawddammawr) A giving gratulation; a welcoming.

Hawddfaidd, a. (hawdd—baidd) Of a promptly daring disposition; venturesome.

Hawddfeiddiad, s. m. (hawddfaidd) A venturing easily, a daring without hesitation.

Hawddfeiddiaw, v. a. (hawddfaidd) To venture easily, or with alacrity.

Diried ni hawddfaidd heddwch.

The mischievous will not easily be at peace. Adage.

Hawddfeiddiawl, a. (hawddfaidd) Apt to venture easily; apt to be intrepid.

Hawddfod, s. m. (hawdd—bod) Easy being; happiness; quietude.

Hawddfyrd, s. m. (hawdd—bryd) Ease of mind, a pleasurable state of mind.

Hawddfyd, s. m. (hawdd—byd) Pleasure, or bliss.

Fy rhaglaw ar holl arddorion, fy fhywodneth ddaiarawl, yd am iatraf fy hun, hi a clyfr hawddfyd.

My guide upon all occasions, my earthly rule, next to myself, or to called pleasure.
Ellis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Hawddgar, a. (hawdd—car) Amiable, or lovely.

Nid hawddgar ond difaich; nid difaich ond trugaraw; nid trugaraw ond doddawl.

No one is timely but the void of pride; no one is void of pride but the merciful; no one is merciful except the moral.
Adage.

Hawddgarwch, s. m. (hawddgar) Amiability.

Hawddged, a. (hawdd—ced) Free of treasure.

Hawddineb, s. m. (hawdd) Facility, easiness.

Hawddwaith, s. m. (hawdd—gwaith) Easy work.

Eiriewl a garaw hawddwaith.

The talkative loves easy work.

Adage.

Hawes, s. f.—*pl. t. od* (haw) A she ass.

Hawg, s. m.—*pl.* hogion (hy—awg) Completeness, fulness; perfection, a space of time; a good while; an age; also a box, shuttle, or hod, also a hawk. *Ni ddor yma yr hawg*, thou wilt not come here for a good while; *Nid ei gw yr hawg byd*, thou wilt not go there this great while: *Hawg glo*, a coal skuttle; *hawg gerd*, a garden box.

*Addwynnra ho'n ddaw dra bych;
 Hawg yr hydd a gyrrweddych.*

Let kindness be the virtue whilst thou art; the age of the day mayest thou attain.
T. Ald.

*Llaw a ddwyd bwst luddidd hawg
 Lle burw ei gw.*

A hand that shall make the stick of the Ass's nose, what he shows his anger.
H. Arwyd.

Hawg, adv. (hy—awg) A while, for some time.

*Pan ydd ad—
 Was dewr hy, i west yr hawg,
 At Dudyri!*

Why, bold and gallant youth, wilt thou go on a visit a long while to Tudor!
D. ab Gwilym.

*Nu choller byn o'ch llaw'r hawg,
 O ddwrg gyngbor ddar gangwrg.*

Let this not be lost from your hands a while, through evil counsel, ye branching oaks.
T. Ald.

*Annoeth yw byn, welbrian hawg,
 A doeth yd a thawdwrg.*

This is unwise, now awhile; and thou art wise and drest.
T. Ald.

Hawiad, s. m. (haw) A becoming full, a ripening; a becoming fixed, or sluggish.

Hawiaw, v. a. (haw) To render full, or mature; to fix upon, to become fixed. *Bawian ar beth*, to be intent upon a thing.

Hawl, s. f.—*pl.* holion (hy—awl) A claim, a suit, process, or cause. *Colli hawl*, to lose a suit; *hawl ddefnyddiawl*, a real action; *hawl tr*, a pending action; *hawl uwywedig*, a cause that lies dormant; *hawl drabwyddyn*, a cause beyond the year, or after the time limited; *gyrn hawl*, to carry on a suit; *mae y llog gymmeial a'r hawl*, the interest is as much as the claim.

Ni ddylir gwaraedaw yr un o'r tair hawl byn, yr hawl canol cyfraith, am dir a dalar; sef—hawl priodoldd, a hawl ddeudoldd, a hawl ymorthryn.

Neither of those three suits respecting land ought to be heard in the time of law vacation; namely, a suit of right, a suit of law, and a suit of resistance.
Welsh Laws.

Hawblaidd, s. f.—*pl.* hawbleidian (hawl—phid)

A plaintiff, a claiming party.

Hawlfainc, s. f.—*pl.* hawlfaincian (hawl—maic)

A tribunal, a seat of justice.

Hawliwr, s. m.—*pl.* hawliwyr (hawl—gwr)

A claimant, an enquirer after, a plaintiff.

Hawn, a. (hy—awn) Eager, brisk, full of activity.

Hawni, s. m. (hawn) Eagerness; briskness, alacrity; slight work; loose threads, or ravelines, flae, or down.

Hawni, v. a. (hawn) To run over, to stitch slightly. *Nid ydyw ond wedi ei hawni*, it is only slightly stitched.

Hawniad, s. m. (hawn) A doing over slightly; a beating, or stitching together slightly.

Hawnid, s. m. (hawn) Eagerness, briskness, haste. *Gwaith hawnid*, hasty or careless work.

*Neiguan weddeidd-wan, huan hawuid,
Mynygl-wan yn lleu ya lle rheidd gwyrdd.*

*The dewdrop fair one of delicate air, the luminary of purity,
with a white neck under a veil, where greens is distributed.*
Iorw. Fychan.

Hawnt, s. m.—pl. t. ian (hawn) Alacrity, eagerness; briskness, vivacity, liveliness.

Hawntiad, s. m. (hawnt) An encouraging, or animating; a becoming brisk, or lively; encouragement.

Hawntaw, v. a. (hawnt) To encourage, to animate; to become eager; to become animated.

Hawntawg, a. (hawnt) Full of alacrity, brisk.

Hawntiawl, a. (hawnt) Tending to make brisk.

Hawntwydd, s. m. (hawnt) Briskness, vivacity.

Hawntus, a. (hawnt) Full of alacrity, animated, brisk. *Nid wyf hawntus*, I am not hearty.

Hawr, s. m.—pl. horion (hy—awr) A spread out.

Hawr, a. (hy—awr) Tending to spread, or distend.

Hawriad, s. m. (hawr) A spreading out.

Hawri, v. a. (hawr) To spread out, to dilate.

Haws, s. m. (hy—aws) Ease. It is also used for the comparative *hawddach*. More feasible, easier.

Haws cadw nog oirhala.

It is easier to keep than to hunt after.

Haws ddiolion o goed nog o gastell.

It is easier to argue from a wood than from a castle. *Adage.*

Hawlad, s. m. (haws) A making easy, an easing.

Hawrach, a. (comparative of haws) More easy.

Hawraaf, a. (superlative of haws) Most easy.

Hawru, v. a. (haws) To facilitate; to give ease.

*A with our o roes hitian,
En hawr, o wach, i'm hawru.*

*And never haws she also gave (the sparkling jewel) of love, to
give me ease.* *Bodo Ardorch.*

Hawriad, s. m. (haws) Feasibleness, easiness.

Hawridra, s. m. (haws) What is practicable.

Hawredd, s. m. (haws) Freedom from difficulty.

Hawriab, s. m. (haws) Practicability.

HE, s. f. r. Aptness for motion, a going.

He, a. (f. of hy) Bold, daring, adventurous. *Arf he*, a daring weapon.

Head, s. m. (he) A sowing; dissemination.

Hear, a. (he—ar) Apt to produce a sound, noisy.

Arf haf, hear gweligh.

Calm in the summer, the torrent is noisy. *Gwelichmet.*

Hëawd, s. m.—pl. hëodydd (he) A drifting.

*Adroer o few dywriad,
He hëawd cîry, gawwad gair.*

*A driver from the eastern front, of the hue of the drift of snow,
a fair shower.* *D. ab Gwilym.*

Heb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hy—eb) A pass, or utterance; speech.

Heb, prep. (hy—eb) Without, void of, destitute of, in a state of absence from. *Heb arian*, ac heb werth, without money, and without price; *heb ade un*, without leaving one; *heb ohtir*, without delay;—*Hebwyf, hebddwyf, hebaf, and hebddaf*, without me; *hebod, hebol, hebddod, hebddaf*, without thee; *hebo, hebdo*, without him, without it; *hebi, hebdi*, without her; *hebem*,

or *hebdom*, without us; *hebock, hebddoch*, without you; *hebyn, hebddynt*, without them.

Achaw heb achaw o hono.

A cause without a cause of it. *Adage.*

Ethw corn heb gwyfarn.

The horn is become without an ear. *Adage.*

Heb Ddaw heb delin, a Dew a dligon.

Without God without any thing, with God with (having) enough. *Adage.*

Dreng yw dryg-was, gwaeth yw bod hebdo.

Bad is a bad servant, worse to be without him. *Adage.*

Heb, adv. (hy—eb) Without; by, beside.

Mal ydd oeddynt yn myned heb gastell a eiwd Espartanum, eu cyrchu a orng Brutus.

As they were going by a castle that was called Espartanum, Brutus attacked them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Hebawl, a. (heb) Uttering, relating to utterance.

Heber, s. m.—pl. hebyr (heb) That serves for locomotion; a foot.

Hebgor, s. m. (heb—cor) The dispensing with.

Hebgor, v. a. (heb—cor) To put aside, to omit, to leave as unnecessary, to spare, to dispense with, or to be able to do without.

Na fydd ry fwythos lle guller dy hebgor.

Be not over nice where thou mayest be dispensed with. *Adage.*

Hebgoradwy, a. (hebgor) Dispensable.

Hebgorawl, a. (hebgor) Being dispensed with.

Hebgoredig, a. (hebgor) Being dispensed with.

Hebgori, v. a. (hebgor) To dispense with.

Hebgoriad, s. m. (hebgor) A dispensing with.

Hebiad, s. m. (heb) An uttering, utterance.

Heblaw, prep. (heb—llaw) Beside; over and above. *adv.* Besides, moreover.

Heboca, v. a. (hebog) To hunt with a hawk.

Heboca, a heia bydd.

A phryf gwyllt, bwrrian gellydd.

He is wont to be hawking and hunting the sides of the cliff after the wild beast. *R. Cuffy.*

Hebog, s. f.—pl. t. au (heb) A hawk. *Hebog chwyldro*, a gerfalcon; *hebog dramor*, a peregrine falcon; *hebog wlanawg*, a lanner; *hebog marthin*, a goshawk; *hebog yr chedydd*, a hobby hawk.

Y penhebogdd a ddyly ei arwyddeddu o dair canhor, y dydd y liddo ai hebog un o dri aderyn; ai bwn, ai crese, ai geran.

The chief falconer ought to be honoured with three presents, the day whereon his hawk shall kill one of three birds: either a bittern, or a heron, or a stork. *With Lewis.*

Haws gwneuthur hebog o'r bwrstian no gwneuthur talawg yn ddygogedig.

It is easier to make a hawk of a kite than to make a learned man of a humble. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Hebogaid, a. (hebog) Being hawk-like.

Heboglys, s. m. (hebawg—llys) Hawkweed.

Hebogydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hebog) A hawk.

Nid yf yr hebogydd naamyn tri chornaid yn y newadd, ring bod gwall ar ei hebogus drwy feddau: llestri bagen a'fryll ai wif-awd yn y llys.

The falconer drinks no more than three hornfuls in the hall, lest his hawk should be neglected through drunkenness: nevertheless vessels shall hold his liquor in the court. *With Lewis.*

Hebogyddiaeth, s. m. (hebogydd) Hawking.

Hebogyn, s. m. dim. (hebog) A laneret.

Hebred, s. f. (heb—rhed) An lateral course; a state of evil, in the system of transmigration; it is otherwise called *Abred*. *a.* Being in an evil state.

*A gwae ni o'r naid i'n rhyddodol,
Yn rhuglued pechawd, gall gynnryd!
Rhag ein twyllu byth o beth hebod,
I goili teitl tanc afoed.*

And woe to us the step wherein we have been placed, under the temptation of sin, an outward course! lest we be deceived for ever by a devious thing, to lose the virtues of a wisel-for peace. *Gwelichmet.*

Hebredawl, a. (hebreu) Of the circle of evil.

Hebredial, s. m. (hebred) A going the circle of inchoation or the state of evil.
Hebredit, v. a. (hebred) To go in the course of evil, to traverse the circle of evil.
Hebrwng, s. m. (heb—rhwng) A mission.
Hebrwng, v. a. (heb—rhwng) To go with, to conduct, to accompany, to send onward; to carry, or to convey. *Hebrwng hawl*, to carry on a suit; *hebrwng iawn*, to give satisfaction; *hebrwng lledrad i writha*, to get clear of theft.
Hebryngad, s. m. (hebrwng) A sending.
Hebryngadwy, a. (hebrwng) That may be sent, or conducted; that may be conveyed.
Hebryngawl, a. (hebrwng) Missive, sending.
Hebryngedig, a. (hebrwng) Being conducted.
Hebryngiad, s. c.—pl. hebryngiaid: (hebrwng) A conductor, an accompanier, a sender.

Ni ymla dim rhagof oni ddelych i'm cyfoeth; a myd a fyddaf hebryngiad arnau.

Nothing shall start before thee until thou comest into my dominion; and I will be a conductor to thee.

H. P. P. Dyfed—Mabinogion.

Hebryngu, v. a. (hebrwng) To go with, to conduct, to accompany, to convey.
Hebryngwr, s. m.—pl. hebryngwyr (hebrwng—gwr) A conductor, an accompanier.
Hebryngydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hebrwng) A sender; a conductor, a conveyer.
Hebryngyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (hebrwngydd) A female sender; a female conductor.
Hebu, v. a. (heb) To utter, to speak, to say.
Hebai efe, quoth he; *heba Meilyr*, says Meilyr; *ni heb a ohybych*, none will utter what thou shalt utter.

*Dy fardd da, dothwy i'rh odden,
 Dy far gerdd gerddiodyn i'fadden;
 Ti hebaf nid hebu ordd tae;
 Mi hebod ni hebaf ddaenau.*

The good bard, he is come to thy purpose, thy ardent profound answer to do away; thou without me, not speaking words thine. I without thee, I do not speak in liber. *Cyneddyr, i'f argl. Rhys.*

Hebus, a. (heb) Tending to utter; dicacious.
Hebwr, s. m.—pl. hebwyr (heb—gwr) One who utters; a sayer.
Hebydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (heb) An utterer.
Heciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (heg) A hopping.
Hecian, v. a. (heg) To halt, to hop, to limp.
Hecwr, s. m.—pl. hecwyr (heg—gwr) One who hops, or goes haltingly.
Hecyn, s. m. dim. (hac) A little notch, or cut.
Hecynau, v. n. (hecyn) To make a notch.
Hed, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (hy—ed) A flight; or the act of flying; also a hat.
Hedawg, a. (hed) Having power to fly; flying.
Hedawl, a. (hed) Volant; apt to fly; flying.
Hedeg, s. m. (hed) A flight, or a flying.
Hedeg, v. a. (hed) To fly; also to shoot out, or to ear, as corn.
Hedegawg, a. (hedeg) Flying, or that flies.
Hedegawl, a. (hedeg) Volant, flying.
Hedegu, v. a. (hedeg) To fly, to move by wings.
Hedhynt, s. f. (hed—hynt) A flying course.
Hedriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (hed) A flying, a flight.
Hedin, a. (hed) Volatic, volant, volatic.
Hedinaw, v. a. (hedin) To volatilize.
Hediniaid, s. m. (hedin) A volatilization.
Hedion, s. pl. aggr. (hed) Things that fly, what fly with the wind; light corn, chaff.
Hedlam, s. m.—pl. t. au (hed—llam) A flying leap.
Hedlamu, v. a. (hedlam) To take a flying leap.
Hednaid, s. f. (hed—naid) A flying leap.
Hedwr, s. m.—pl. hedwyr (hed—gwr) A flier.

Hedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hed) A flier; the lark; otherwise called *chedydd*, *uchedydd*, *metlicydd*.
Hedydd cribawg, *hedydd copawg*, a crested lark; *cor-hedydd*, a titlark; *hedydd*, sea rocket.
Hedyn, s. m. dim. (hâd) One seed, a grain of seed.
Hedd, s. m. (hy—edd) That glides onward; peace, calm, tranquillity.
Heddaberth, s. m.—pl. t. au (hedd—aberth) A peace-offering.
Heddawg, a. (hedd) Having peace, tranquil.
Heddawl, a. (hedd) Tranquil, peaceable.
Heddi, s. m. (hedd) The present day, this day.
adr. To day, on this day.
Heddiad, s. m. (hedd) A making peace, a calmar.
Heddsawyddawg, s. m.—pl. heddsawyddogion (hedd—awyddawg) A peace-officer.
Hedda, v. a. (hedd) To make peace, to tranquillize, to pacify.
Heddas, a. (hedd) Pacific, quiet, or tranquil.
Heddasaw, v. a. (heddas) To make peaceful, to become pacific.
Heddasiad, s. m. (heddas) A making pacific.
Heddaswydd, s. m. (heddas) Peaceableness.
Heddwh, s. m.—pl. heddychau (hedd) Peace, quietness; tranquillity.

*Ni ddichon, mewn heddychau,
 Na bo deuth y neb a dda.*

In peace-making, he that shall be silent cannot be but the wise.
H. Cer. Dyfed.

Tri argemoddi bolodd Ynys Prydain: amlwg ydyd i'f fardd: cyfynid i'f awl am a fo ddolous a rhegwr, a gwr hebaf ar ddolous a'f awl.

The three necessary duties of the bard of the Isle of Britain: to manifest the truth, and to declare it; to manifest in a beautiful of praise for what shall be good and excellent; and to make peace prevail over anarchy and devastation.
Barddon.

Heddwg, s. m. (hedd) Tranquillity, peace.
Heddy, s. m. (hedd) This day. *ada. To day.*
Heddychawl, s. m.—pl. (heddwh) The act of making peace, pacification; tranquillization.
Heddychawl, a. (heddwh) Peaceable, tranquil.
Heddychiad, s. m. (heddwh) A pacifying; a calming, a tranquillizing; pacification.
Heddychiadawl, a. (heddychiad) Pacificatory.
Heddychiadu, v. a. (heddychiad) To pacify.
Heddychlawn, a. (heddwh) Peaceful, peaceable.
Heddychlawn, s. m. (heddychlawn) Peacefulness, tranquillity.
Heddychlawn, s. m. (heddychlawn) Quietness.
Heddychlawn, v. a. (heddychlawn) To make quiet.
Heddychlawnwydd, s. m. (heddychlawn) Peacefulness, quietness.
Heddycholdeb, s. m. (heddychawl) Peaceableness.
Heddychn, v. a. (heddwh) To make peace, to pacify, to appease, to tranquillize.

*Gwedi darfog iddi hi, trwy ffigon, heddychn ei feddi i'f awl
 Bran—se ygyd a'f fann dawed parth ag at ei ffrind.*

After she had made an end, through sighing, Bess did tranquillize his mind; and with his mother he came towards his brother.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Heddychn, a. (heddwh) Peaceable, or pacific.
Heddychnaw, v. a. (heddychn) To render pacific; to become peaceable.
Heddychnaw, a. (heddychn) Of pacific tendency.
Heddychwyr, s. m.—pl. heddychwyr (heddwh—gwr) A peacemaker; also a liberated person.
Heddygawl, a. (heddwg) Tending to tranquillize.
Heddygedig, a. (heddwg) Being tranquillized.
Heddygedigawl, a. (heddygedig) Pacificatory.
Heddygiad, s. m. (heddwg) A tranquillizing.
Heddygu, v. a. (heddwg) To tranquillize.
Heddygnad, s. m.—pl. heddygnad (heddygnad) A justice of the peace.

Heddyngnoidiaeth, s. m. (heddyngnad) The office of a justice of the peace.
Heddyw, s. m. (hedd) The day present, this day.
adv. To day, on this day. *Thodde.*

*Sy ddwyg y heddyw ar wir;
 Ar un di ar wraiddwr.*

That is evil to be day in the right; the one that is good will not be followed so. *T. Alce.*

Heidre mid ydyw y dydd!

Te dydd that day is not!

Yrdd Gwylm.

Hefal, a. (he—mal) Apt to be like; semblable.
Hefeliad, s. m. (hefal) A making similar.
Hefelig, a. (hefal) Having a similitude.

*Lluniofneat moliast, mawr hefelig;
 I Pango rhagor rhag Ceflwig.*

I will form a hundred pangeiries, of similar praise, to Bangor most excellent this Ceflwig. *Gronwy Myrddin.*

Hefelwch, s. m. (hefal) Similitude, semblance.
Hefelychadwy, a. (hefelwch) That may be made like, or similar.

Hefelychawl, a. (hefelwch) Tending to resemble.

Hefelychedig, a. (hefelwch) Being likened.

Hefelychedigaeth, s. m. (hefelychedig) The act of making similar, a making a resemblance.

Hefelychiad, s. m. (hefelwch) A likening.

Hefelychu, v. a. (hefelwch) To imitate, to do in like manner; to liken, to compare.

Hefelydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hefal) That is like, or similar; an equal.

Nid maeth mam mab ei hefelydd.

A mother will not nurse a boy his equal.

D. Ll. Maw.

*Am gann, ni fu, ni fyddi,
 Moew ei fawr, ei hefelydd.*

For singing, there has not been, there will not be of brick fame, his equal. *Gronwy Owain.*

Hefelydd, a. (hefal) Similar, like, semblable.

Mafn hefelydd, rhydd ym rhoddol.

Like Mother, freely he would give to me.

Cyndddu.

Hefelyddawl, a. (hefelydd) Imitative; likening.

Hefelyddiad, s. m. (hefelydd) An imitating.

Hefelyddu, v. a. (hefelydd) To imitate, to liken.

Hefin, a. (haf) Estival, summer. *Alban hefin*, summer solstice; *Alban arifan*, the winter solstice.

Hefin, a. (haf) That is spread out, or incompact.

Tri chaled byd: mawr calched; oern hafd hafin, a chistio mab y cinnam.

The three hardest things in the world: a flint stone, the horn of a goshawk, and the heart of the miser. *Tydwil.*

Hefyd, adv. (haf) Additionally; also, likewise, too. *conj. In addition; also, likewise, moreover, too.*

Rheid iai gynllifas o fard y gur a well di rhaw; ac ai awynha hwyf ead ym f3 = y tair a chyllilbrenus.

A hawk is necessary for me from the band of the person whom thou seest yonder; and it will not serve likewise without being plucked with wooden tweezers when he is alive. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Hefys, s. m. (haf) A smock, or a shift.

Heg, s. f. (hy—eg) That has aptness to expand.

Hegab, s. f. (heg—ab) A grasshopper.

Heg, s. f.—pl. hegiam (heg) A leg; a shank.

Hegigam, the plough-staff.

Heglawg, a. (Heg) Having limbs; large limbed.

Hegs, s. m. (heg) That conduces to quickness.

Heind, s. m. (hai) An impelling, or egging.

Heiaw, v. a. (hai) To impel, to egg onward.

Heiawg, a. (hai) Tending to egg onward.

Heibio, adv. (heb) By, beside, aside, to one side.

Dyns fo ym myned Heibio, there he is going by;

bwyr Heibio, to throw aside. *Deaf yn ei Heibio chwi*, I shall come back by you. *Dyfed.*

Y pethau a ddolant rhaglaw, ni syr yr enghylloedd o honnyd chwi a gynallont o'r peithau a sefiant Heibio, a chymant a gau-law. Dwydded wybod.

The things that shall come in future, the angels know nothing of them except what they shall collect from the things that are gone by; and so much as God shall permit for them to know. *Heidarianus.*

Llawer gair yn wynt a Heibio.

Many a word passes away like the wind.

Adage.

Heidiad, s. m. (haid) A swarming, a going in swarms; a flocking together.

Heidiaw, v. a. (haid) To swarm, to flock together; to be full of.

Heidiogant i dy y betain.

They have flocked to the house of the Heriot. Jeremiah 4. 7.

Heidiawg, a. (haid) Abounding with swarms.

Heidiawl, a. (haid) Tending to swarm, swarming.

Heidda, v. a. (haidd) To collect or to beg barley.

*Gwelais ddyw golau o dda,
 Dannedd-hir, doe yn heidda.*

I saw a person scanty of good, with long teeth, yesterday begging barley. *Icu. Ddu y Bileg.*

Heiddaw, s. m. (haedd) Attainment; merit.

*Rychuodawl, gwridd fodd;
 A'r heiddaw a'r cyrhuddodd.*

He will obtain fame in a manly way; and the merit has reached him. *Sim. P. Chan.*

Hir bod heb—

Heiwr hydd; hael o'r heiddaw.

It is tedious to be without the purview of the stag, liberal of his acquisition. *Sim. P. Chan.*

Heiddfen, s. f. dim. (haidd) A grain of barley.

Heiddlad, s. m. (haedd) An attaining; acquisition.

Heiddlaw, v. a. (haedd) To obtain; to merit.

Heiddlawi, a. (haedd) Meritorious.

Heiddwch, s. m. (haedd) Attainment, acquisition.

Heiddyd, s. m. (haedd) Attainment; merit.

Heiddig, a. (hai) Tending to egg on; encouraging.

Heiernin, a. (haiarn) Ferrean, like iron.

Culwyr heiernin

Am ben fy neilia.

An iron chain adorned my knees.

Aniurin.

Heiglad, s. m. (haig) A producing in sheals.

Heiglaw, v. a. (haig) To bring forth in sheals;

to produce abundantly; to shoal.

Heiglaw y dyfodd.

Let the waters bring forth abundantly.

Genesis 1. 20.

Yr afon a heiglaw o lyfaint.

The river shall teem with frogs.

Ereus vii. 3.

Heiglawg, a. (haig) A bounding with shouts.

Heiglawi, a. (haig) Apt to produce in sheals.

Heigorn, s. m.—pl. heigyrn (hai—corn) A drinking horn.

Heiliad, s. m. (hail) An acting bounteously; a ministering, or attending; a serving of liquor.

Heiliaw, v. a. (hail) To give abundantly, or bountifully; to minister, to serve at a feast; to serve or wait upon guests; to pour liquor.

Heiliawgwr, to serve wine; heiliaw ar y brexin, to wait upon the king.

Gwell bllaw no beiliaw.

It is better to retrench than to lavish.

Adage.

Llwyd hawroddid iad a llywydd;

Llywydd yw gantaw heiliaw hawrodd.

The mild manifest one of grace and perfection, pleased he to deal generously. *Cynauw. Tr. mgt. Rhys.*

Heiliawd, s. m. (hail) The act of conferring a bounty; a service at a feast.

Heiliawg, a. (hail) Having service; waited on.

Heiliedig, a. (heiliad) Being served, or attended.

Heilin, a. (hail) Bounteous, generous, free.

Heiliog, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (hall) A capital of a column.

Heillydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (hall) A servitor.

Heillyddiaeth, *s. m.* (heillydd) Office of a servitor.

Heilyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (hall) A servitor; a cup-bearer, a butler, a waiter.

Heilyn achubodd pob bro.

A cupbearer is the saviour of every country.

Aneurin.

Heilyniaeth, *s. m.* (heilyn) The vocation of a cupbearer or butler.

Heini, *s. m.* (hain) Fulness of motion, or life; briskness. *a.* Being brisk, or lively.

Heiniad, *s. m.* (hain) A pervading with volatility, a making full of life; a swarming with vermin.

Heinlar, *s. m.* (hain) A crop, or produce of the year.

Hown dryd cain heinlar coil.

Of the hue of the fair snow is the crop of the hazels.

D. ab Gwilym.

A rhan a gulf o'r heinlar,

A'r yd a dyfodd o'r ar.

And a share he shall have of the produce, and the corn that has grown from the soil.

Guto y Glyn.

Heinlardy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (heinlar—ty) Granary.

Heiniaw, *v. a.* (hain) To act with volatility, to pervade; to swarm, or to be full of. *Mae dy wely yn heiniaw o chwata,* thy bed is swarming with fleas. *Sil.*

Heiniawg, *a.* (hain) Teeming with, pervaded.

Heiniaw, *a.* (hain) Volatile; pervasive.

Heiniedig, *a.* (hain) Being pervaded; swarming.

Heinif, *a.* (hain) Full of vivacity, lively, cheerful, brisk.

Telfth cerddorion cynaeiwi o haelon:
Rhan rhen rad gorden gwaith heinif.

The talents of the minstrels are for the portraying of generous ones; the Lord will dispense supreme grace over the cheerful task.

Morgan.

Eatyn lleiniaw heinif

Ar hyd berdd, lle ymwrdd lif.

Speed the cloth briskly over the table, where the flowing liquor makes a tempest.

T. Pry.

Heinifdra, *s. m.* (heinif) Vivacity, briskness.

Heiniad, *s. m.* (haint) A causing a contagion.

Heinniaw, *v. a.* (haint) To cause a contagion.

Heinniawg, *a.* (haint) Having a contagion.

Da fu Rhun, ei has fu heinniawg o seorch;
Da fu Rhydderch, gwr ardderchawg.

Good was Rhun, who was himself diseased from love; good was Rhydderch, a dignified man.

Iolo Goch.

Heintddwyn, *a.* (haint—dwyn) Pestiferous.

Heintfan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (haint—man) Petechiae.

Heintfanawi, *a.* (heintfan) Petechial.

Heintiad, *s. m.* (haint) A causing a contagion.

Heintiaw, *v. a.* (haint) To cause a contagion.

Heintiawg, *a.* (haint) Contagious; pestiferous.

Heintiawi, *a.* (haint) Contagious; epidemic.

Heintiedig, *a.* (haint) Being made contagious.

Heintnod, *s. m.* (haint—nod) Pestilence.

Heintnodawl, *a.* (heintnod) Pestilential.

Heintty, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (haint—ty) A pesthouse, or a lazaretto.

Heintus, *a.* (haint) Contagious, epidemic.

Heintusrwydd, *s. m.* (heintus) Contagiousness.

Heinydd, *s. m.* (hain) That is the seat of life.

I'r nef godwydd hefyd
Trwydd heinydd ei had.

In heaven was likewise established the eternal shade of his seed.

W. Middleton.

Heislan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (hais—lian) A hatchel.

Pigau heislan o anawu.

The points of a hatchel from bell.

Sir. R. Officiad.

Heislanawg, *a.* (heislan) Being hatchelled.

Heislaniad, *s. m.* (heislan) A hatchelling.

Heislann, *v. a.* (heislan) To hatchel, to dress flax.

Heislanwr, *s. m.*—*pl. heislanwyr* (heislan—gwr) A hatcheller.

Heislanydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (heislan) Hatcheller.

Heistain, *s. f.* (hais—tain) An utensil for whetting scythes; otherwise called *hagalen plaw*, *rhip i ripo pladar*, and *preu gras*.

Heisyllt, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (hais) A hatchell.

Heisylltiad, *s. m.* (heisyllt) A hatchelling.

Heisylltu, *v. a.* (heisyllt) To hatchel flax.

Heisylltydd, *s. m.* (heisyllt) A hatcheller.

Hel, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (hy—el) A gathering, collection, or aggregate; a haugh, or holme, a dale or a low rich meadow by a river, and collected by the water, which is sometimes overflowed; *hel-lys*, prickly saltwort. The gradation of the different sorts of land begins with *hel*; the next is *fen*; then *twyn*; then *glen*; then *llyn*; and lastly *mynydd*.

Hel, *v. a.* (hy—el) To gather, to collect; to hunt. *Hel ynghyd*, to gather together; *hel crys*, to gather stones; *hel gwartheg*, to collect the cattle together; *hel llwynog*, to hunt a fox; *hel bryd*, to gather victuals, or to go a begging; *hel blew ceinion*, to gather crooked hairs, that is to stray about; *mae hi yn hel ei bywyd*, she goes a begging for subsistence.

Brochfael ac Iddon, brodorion Hywel,
A beirni gerdorion.

Rhyllas a llafnas rhuddion,
Ar lle draig yn llys dragon.

Brochfael and Iddon, the comrades of Hywel, that would collect together the minstrels, they have been slain with rusty blades on the part of the dragon, in the court of the chief.

Parys ab Celyf.

Hela, *s. m.* (hel) A gathering, a collecting; a hunt. *Cwn hela*, hunting dogs.

Hela, *v. a.* (hel) To gather, to collect; to hunt. *Fe a heliodd lawer o beithau*, he has amassed a deal of wealth.

Ni allir hela Turek Twrch byth nes caiffed Buich, a Cychel a Seifich, meillion Cilydd Cyfwich,—a Glas, Gleiagh, a Gledawg, eu tri ehl.

The Boar of the Foun can never be hunted without losing Buich, Cychel, and Seifich, and some of Cilydd Cyfwich, and Glas, Gleiagh, and Gledawg, their three dogs.

H. Cilydd—Mabwyn.

Helaeth, *a.* (hel) Spacious, extensive, wide, large, abundant, plentiful.

Helaethawl, *a.* (helaeth) Tending to make ample, spacious, or large.

Helaethder, *s. m.* (helaeth) Spaciousness, ampleness, enlargement.

Helaethdra, *s. m.* (helaeth) Spaciousness.

Helaethedig, *a.* (helaeth) Extended, amplified; diffused, enlarged, expanded.

Helaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (helaeth) A making spacious, or extensive; extension, ampliation, amplification, enlargement.

Helaethiadawl, *a.* (helaethiad) Amplifying.

Helaethiadu, *v. a.* (helaethiad) To make spacious.

Helaethiannawl, *a.* (helaethiant) Tending to amplification, or extension.

Helaethiannu, *v. a.* (helaethiant) To render amplified, to become amplified.

Helaethiant, *s. m.* (helaeth) Amplitude.

Helaethrwydd, *s. m.* (helaeth) Spaciousness, extensiveness, ampleness, wideness; abundance.

Nid helaethrwydd bab ddigon.

There is no abundance without enough.

Idor.

Helaethu, *v. a.* (helaeth) To make spacious, to extend, to widen, to enlarge, to amplify.

Helaethwyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* **helaethwyr** (helaeth—gwr) One who makes spacious, an amplifier.

Helaethydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (helaeth) Amplifier.

Hela, *s. f.* (hal) Black saltwort.

Helbul, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (hel—pul) Anxiety, care, trouble, perplexity, solicitude.

Helbalaw, *s. a.* (helbul) To act with anxiety; to be full of care, or anxiety.

Helbulas, *a.* (helbul) Full of anxiety; anxious, perplexed, solicitous; disquieted, distressed.

Helbulassaw, *c. a.* (helbulas) To act with perplexity, to be perplexed, to be anxious.

Helbulasswydd, *s. m.* (helbulas) An anxiousness.

Helciad, *a. m.* (helg) A prying about carefully.

Helca, *v. a.* (helg) To pry about carefully.

Heldir, *s. m.* (hel—tir) A hunting-ground.

Heldrin, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (hel—trin) Business.

Heldrin, *v. a.* (hel—trin) To bustle greatly.

Heldrinedd, *s. m.* (heldrin) A bustling state.

Heledd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (hal) A place where salt is made, a salt-pit, a salt-pan. *Heledd Wen*, Nantwich; *Heledd-Ddu*, Northwich; *Erech a Heledd*, the Orkney and some other island on the coast of Scotland.

Huch o bob heledd.

A sow from every salt-pit.

Adage.

Oer y cadd—

Er pan ddywyd, ywllwyd wedd,

Yr holl o frow yr heledd.

Cold has been found, and pale the complexion, since the dog has been drawn from the side of the salt pan.

Ll. Goch ab Icarig Hen, yr Eiry.

Helia, *s. f.*—*pl.* **helfeydd** (hel) An aggregate, or collected heap; a hunt.

O'r new helyrfaeth, hwy helia gyffredin eidd, a their helia gyffredin, a their helia deolod.

Of the nine venetions, there are three common hunts, and three hunting helia, and three cry helia.

Hunting Laws.

Helfarch, *s. m.*—*pl.* **helfeirch** (hel—march) A hunting-horse, a hunter.

Helffion, *s. f.*—*pl.* **helffyn** (hel—ffion) Hunting-pole.

Helg, *s. m.* (hel) A careful hunting about.

Helgaeth, *s. m.* (helg) What gathers round; soot.

Helgi, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (hel—ci) A hunting-dog.

Helgig, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hel—cig) The flesh of any beast of the chase, venison.

Helgorn, *s. m.* (hel—corn) A hunting horn:

Helgyd, *v. a.* (hel) To pry about carefully; to

peruse continually; to dangle after.

Helhog, *s. m.* (hal—heog) Stinking iris.

Helhynt, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (hel—hynt) A course for gathering; a hunting course; course, condition, or state of being; business.

Heli, *s. m.* (hal) Brine, a salt liquor, a pickle.

Heli y mor, sea water: *mor heli*, the briny sea:

Poll heli, a brine pit.

Bwrw heli yn y mor.

To throw brine into the sea.

Adage.

Heliad, *s. m.* (hel) A gathering; a hunting.

Heliad, *s. m.* (heli) A seasoning with brine; a turning to brine.

Heliadd, *a.* (heli) Of a briny quality; saline.

Heliaw, *v. a.* (heli) To season with brine.

Heliawg, *a.* (heli) Abounding with brine, briny.

Heliedig, *a.* (heliad) Gathered, hunted.

Helig, *a.* (hel) Willow, made of willows.

Ni chaf, i ble'd af o ddig!

Ue iai ond gariawt helig;

O chaf fenne wych fawen,

Begi goll a goll bygel gwan.

Where will my anger lead me! I shall not obtain one reward but willow garland, but should I then obtain the splendid nymph, a hand cruel shall come to the lot of the fair one's train.

T. Alce.

Helion, *s. pl. aggr.* (hel) Gatherings; gleanings.

Heliwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* **heliwyr** (hel—gwr) A gatherer, or collector; a huntsman, a hunter.

Gair heliwr am ei gi.

A huntsman's word of his dog.

Adage.

Yr anifail a heliwr fydd ar arddwyd yr heliwr cyntaf, hyd ond ymchwal, ei wyneb parhau a'i gartref, a'i gefu ar yr hely.

The animal that is to be hunted shall belong to the first huntsman, until he turns his face towards his home, and his back upon the hunt.

Welsh Laws.

Helm, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ydd* (hel) A stack, or rick.

Helmauw, *a.* (helm) Being stacked, or ricked.

Helmiad, *s. m.* (helm) A forming into stacks.

Helmu, *v. a.* (helm) To make a stack, to stack.

Helogan, *s. f.* (hal) Wild celery, smallage.

Help, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hel) Help, assistance.

Helpiad, *s. m.* (help) A helping, or aiding.

Helpu, *v. a.* (help) To help, to aid, to assist.

Helpwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* **helpwyr** (help—gwr) A helper.

Helw, *s. m.* (hel) Possession, ownership.

Helwi, *v. a.* (helw) To have possession, to own.

Helwriaeth, *s. m.* (helwyr) Huntmanship.

O'r new helwriaeth, tair helia gyffredin eidd; carw, haid weny, a gylledd.

Of the nine venetions there are common hunts: a stag, a swarm of bees, and the salmon.

Welsh Laws.

Hely, *s. m.* (hel) A gathering, a collection; a hunt, a chase.

Tair hely rydd, haid wenyau ar wrygen, a llywog, a dyfryd, can nid oes adiau llydyst.

The three free hunts, a swarm of bees upon a bough, and a fox, and an otter, for to them there is no retreat.

Welsh Laws.

Hely, *v. a.* (hel) To gather, to collect; to hunt.

Os a neb i hely, a gyllwng ar anifail, a chyfarfod o gwn segur ag ef a'i ladd, y cwn cystal bleafydd, oaid cwn y brenin fydd y thal segur.

If any body should go to hunt, and should start after an animal, and should fresh dogs meet with it, and kill it, the first dogs are entitled to it, except the fresh ones are the king's dogs.

Welsh Laws.

Helyaidd, *a.* (hely) Venatic, relating to hunting.

Helydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (hel) A hunter, venator.

Helyddes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (helydd) A female hunter.

Helyddiaeth, *s. m.* (helydd) The vocation of a hunter; hunting, venation.

Helyedig, *a.* (hely) Being hunted as game.

Helyg, *s. pl. aggr.* (hal) Willows; the salix. The

varieties are, *helyg llywydd, helyg duon, helyg ffreinig, helyg y cwn, and merhelyg.*

Gwinnllan helyg, a plantation of willows. *Mon.* Lovers

were accustomed to make garlands of the willows, and of the birch; but one forsaken was

presented with a *ffon gollen*, or hazel stick, instead of the other; probably punning upon the

words *coll*, hazel, and *coll*, a loss.

Tra fu'r prif-feldd heidd, hardd weision cerddllau,

Cyflawn o ddi-dawn ymddroddion,

Nid ei barchid barchyll son drobyr,

Gwrth helyg terig tor goluddion.

In the time of the high primary birds, the elegant minstrels of song, full of the three talents of eloquence, no honour was given to what is like the pigs in tone, the dirty gut-breaking fiddle of willows.

Ior. Bell.

Helygbren, *s. m.* (helyg—pren) A willow tree.

Helygen, *s. f.* (helyg) A willow, a willow tree.

Helyglwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (helyg—llwyn) A grove of willows.

Helyglys, *s. m.* (helyg—llys) Willow herb.

Helynt, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (hel—ynt) A gathering course; a hunting expedition, business, affair,

concern, condition of life. *Mac yn ddwrwg dy helynt*, thou art in a bad plight.

Fy holl helynt i a fymaga Tycheus i chwi.

All my concern Tycheus will declare unto you.

Classicus, iv. 7.

Helyntiad, s. m. (helynt) A transacting business.
Helyntlaw, v. a. (helynt) To engage in business.
Helyntlawg, a. (helynt) Having a concern, or business in hand.

Helyntiwr, s. m.—pl. helyntwyrr (helynt—gwr) One who is engaged in a concern.

Helyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (hel) A stock of a family

*Y gwr haelaf gwir helyth
 A bair pob ynghenaid byth.*

The most generous one, of pure race, will for ever come on end to every necessity.
R. ab Dafydd o Llanellidan.

Hell, a. (*f. of* hyl) Ugly, unsightly; frightful.

Hellgre, s. f. (hell—cre) An ugly hag, a witch.

Helltni, s. m. (hallt) Saltiness, brinishness.

Hem, s. f.—pl. t. iau (hy—em) A hem, a border.

Hemiad, s. m. (hem) A hemming, a bordering.

Hemiant, s. m. (hem) A hemming, a border.

*Meifod—
 Falc ei bair, bagwy aur ei hemiant;
 Balch ei llor rhyg y llofderiant.*

Meifod, proud its crook, a gold cluster its borderings; proud its cloister by the side of the stream.
Cynddylan.

Hemiaw, v. a. (hem) To hem, or to border.

Hemiawl, a. (hem) Hemming or bordering.

Hen, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hy—en) Age, antiquity, oldness. *Hen* is old, in the Armenian and Barmese languages.

*Pump pensath dymth o Wyddyl Ficht—
 Chwched, ryfeddri o hen yd feddi;
 Seithed o heni i weryd tros ll.*

Five chieftains there have been to me of the Gwyddelian Picts; the sixth, a wonderful prince, of age thou cuttest off; a seventh through agedness to a region over the stream.
Talliesin.

Hen, a. (hy—en) Far advanced; old; aged. *adv.* Quite, fully. *Dyna hen ddigon*, that is quite enough.

Added aegon i hen.

Death is mature for the aged.

Adage.

Gwell cyngori hen na'i faeddu.

It is better to advise the old than to cheat him.

Adage.

Henad, s. m. (hen) A becoming old, or aged.

Henadur, s. m.—pl. t. on (henad) An elder.

Henaduriaid, s. m.—pl. henaduriaid (henadur) An elder; a presbyter.

Henaduriaeth, s. m. (henadur) Eldership.

Henaf, a. (*superlative of* hen) Most ancient.

Henafaid, a. (hen) Somewhat old, oldish, elderly.

Henafgwr, s. m.—pl. henafgwyr (henaf—gwr) The oldest man; the chief man.

Henafiad, s. m.—pl. henafiad (henaf) Ancestor.

Henafiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (henaf) Ancestry.

Henain, a. (hen) Full of age, aged, ancient.

Hemaint, s. m. (henain) Old age, agedness, age.

*A glyweisti a gant Cywyd Caint,
 A oddefodd lawer haint;
 Gwas leuac a eiddan henaint.*

Didst thou hear what Cywyd Caint hath sung, who suffered many a disease: woe to the young who shall wish for old age.
Engl. y Clywed.

Hendad, s. m.—pl. t. an (hen—tad) A grand-father; otherwise called *tad*, and *tad cu*.

Hendaid, s. m.—pl. hendeidian (hen—tad) A great grandfather.

Hendeb, s. m. (hen) Oldness, or agedness.

Hender, s. m. (hen) Agedness, antiquity.

Hendra, s. m. (hen) Agedness, antiquity.

Hendref, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (hen—tref) An old or established habitation, the same as a *gawafdy*, or winter house, being opposed to the *hafotty*, or the temporary residences in the mountains; to attend the flocks, during the summer months; also the inhabited country as distinguished from the high grounds, or mountains. It forms the name of many old mansions: as, *Hendref Gad-*

og, Hendref Hywel, Hendref Urien, Hendref Porion, Hendref'r Mur, Hendref'r Coad.

Hendrefa, v. a. (hendref) To make an abode.

Awn i'r nef i hendref.

Let us go to heaven to fix an abode.

Hendrefiad, s. m. (hendref) A fixing an abode.

Hendrwrm, a. (hen—trwm) Heavy with age.

Henddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hen—dyn) An old or aged person.

Henddynaidd, a. (henddyn) Old mannish.

*Cwm yw ei hen, ac unigwn;
 Langydd, a henddynaidd hen.*

Bent is its form, and straight; youthful, and very old manly.
T. Derhyf, 17th Dec.

Henefydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (henaf) A senator.

Henefydd dyledawg a oodler yn y parh awy.

A noble elder shall be placed on the left side. *Wibb Llan.*

*Haeddw dyledawg ri ddefydd fy marddon,
 Llwrw hafnwr llawr llawydd;
 Llary, lld seriw, llew llydd;
 Lleidiaw, llaw ei benydd!*

The accomplished chief has merited my bardic love, as none of the blade of the grave in the ready hand; mild, wouldst in the deed of slaughter the lion of house; *Lleidiaw, chief in the order!*
Cynddylan.

Henefyddiaeth, s. m. (henefydd) Eldership.

Heneidd-dra, s. m. (henaidd) Oldness, agedness.

Heneiddiad, s. m. (henaidd) A growing old.

Heneiddiaw, v. m. (henaidd) To grow old.

*Heneiddia, gwyw fal gwyw y wern,
 O ddiwraidd i'w gylid;
 Nona i hen f'riolles heneidd,
 Heb wybod darid bob dydd.*

It grows old, it withers like the foliage of the alder, from day to day; my life daily draws to an end; without knowing I am but a dwindling away.
W. Pugh.

Heneiddiawl, a. (henaidd) Tending to grow old.

Heneiddrwydd, s. m. (henaidd) Agedness, oldness.

Henfab, s. m.—pl. henfeibion (hen—fab) An old bachelor.

Ddilyn yn hew henfab.

A toy in the hand of an old bachelor.

Adge.

Henfawr, s. f.—pl. t. au (hen—mawr) A grand-mother; otherwise called *maur* and *mawr ga*.

Henferch, s. f.—pl. t. ed (hen—merch) An old maid.

Henfon, s. f. (ham—mon) An epithet for a cow, in the bardic theology.

Newydd denyg yn henfon.

New guts in a cow of renovation.

Adge.

Pawb yn llosgwrn ei henfon.

Every one at the tail of his cow of renovation.

Adge.

Henfonfa, s. f. (henfon) The stall of the cow of transmigration. *Henfon*, and *Henfonfa*, seem to have been terms used in the simple state of society, when each habitation had one cow.

Hab eys, bob henfonfa, heb-olwg hyd.

Without a monkey, without a wick cow stall, without a henry in the world.
Talliesin.

Henfri, s. m.—pl. t. au (hen—bri) An ancient prerogative or privilege.

Hengan, s. f. (hen—can) An old song, an adage.

Hengaw, s. m.—pl. t. on (hen—caw) A great great grandfather, an ancestor in the fifth degree.

Hengof, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hen—cof) Tradition.

Heni, s. m. (hen) Antiquity, agedness.

Henlladd, a. (hen—lladd) Being of an old cut.

Cynud henlladd, fuel of an old cut, or that is quite dry.

Henllen, s. m. (hen—llen) An old beehive.

Henllydan, s. m. (hen—llydan) Round birthwort.

henllydan y ffordd, greater plantain.

Hennain, s. f. (hen—nain) A great grandmother.

Heno, s. f. (han) The night present. *adv.* To night, on this night.

*Ysafell Cynddylan, yn disgwed heno,
Gwendy'n ach pleg fad;
Wb o awgwr, byr o'm gad!*

*The fall of Cynddylan, is to descend to-night, after him that
was to goodly possessor: ah death, why does he suffer me to re-
main!* *Llywarch Hen.*

Henoed, s. m. (hen—oed) Decline of age.

Henoeth, s. m. (han—oeth) The present night.
adv. to night, on this night.

*Handid Eorddyl adawen,
Henoeth, a llosgyd awgen;
Wb aber Llew Henl Oeth.*

*Let Eorddyl be discomfited to-night, being without the leader
of armies: in Aber Llew was Urian slain.* *Llywarch Hen.*

Henn, v. a. (hen) To grow old, or antiquated.

*Ni henn cendaw.
The beam will not grow old. Adage.
Ni henn olidigold.
Jenny will not grow old. Adage.*

Hennr, s. m. (hen—ur) An elder, an ancient.

*Benw dag o Gwennur
Mellach gwynn grotroder
Peyron henur.*

*Will not Gwennur bring pale steeds, prancing, of the sovereign
elder.* *Tollman.*

Hennriad, s. m.—pl. hennriaid (hennr) An elder.

Hennr, s. m.—pl. t. au (ennr) A name.

Hennwad, s. m. (hennw) A naming, a nomination.

Hennwadi, a. (hennwad) Nominative.

Hennwaith, s. m. (henn—gwaith) Old work.

Hennwawl, a. (hennw) Nominal, or titular.

Hennwedig, a. (hennw) Being named, nominated.

Hennwedigeth, s. m. (hennwedig) Nomination.

Hennwedigawl, a. (hennwedig) Nominative.

Hennwi, v. a. (hennw) To name, to nominate.

Hennwr, s. m. (henn—gwr) An old man.

Hennwrach, s. f.—pl. t. od (henn—gwrach) An old woman, a decrepit hag.

Hennwredd, s. m. (hennwr) The state of an old man.

*Pen a borthaf ar fy nghledd;
Gwel at fyw nag yn ei fodd;
Oeddi ddaig i hennwredd.*

*I hear a head upon my sword, better his being alive than in his
grave: he was a fellow for old age.* *Llywarch Hen.*

Hennwri, s. m. (hennwr) Condition of an old man.

Hennwrieth, s. m. (hennwr) State of an old man.

Henydd, s. m. (han) An origin, original, source.

*Dyd o Llew prydaw gywalydd,
Cedwyr ar gadwrch ni phedrich eu henydd.*

*There will come from Llew a reasonable aid, men of conflict
on war steeds who will not respect their origin.*

Golyddan Armes Prydain.

*Allwyn ar gychwyn i allwydd,
O! wrth ol ator ar eu henydd.*

*The Gwynns are removing to a foreign land, retreating on
each other's steps to their native place.*

Golyddan, Armes Prydain.

*Atchwebynt Wyddyl at eu henydd;
Rhydderchymyr Cymru cadyr gywethydd.*

*Let the Gwyddyls return to their country; let the Welsh ex-
act the mighty auxiliaries.* *Golyddan, Armes Prydain.*

Henydd, s. m. (hen) An old beehive, or stock.
See *Henne*.

Henyddiaeth, s. m. (henydd) Origination.

Heng, s. f. (hy—eng) A push, or thrust. *Mi a
roddaf heng iddo, I will give him a push off.*

Heng, v. imp. (hy—eng) Avsunt, be gone, away.

Hengw, v. a. (heng) To push, to squabble.

Heol, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (he—ol) A course, or path;
a street; a road, or lane. *Dyfed. Heol y gwyt,*
an epithet for the galaxy.

*Llymion yn'r dyddion ar Gol;
Llewod yn cilio heol.*

Peace are the men after thee; lions cutting through a way.
D. ab Ithegryn.

Heolau, s. f. dim. (heol) A lane, an alley.

Heon, s. m. (he) A bardic term for the Deity.

Heonllys, s. m. (heon—llys) Mistletoe.

Heor, s. f.—pl. t. au (he—gor) An anchor.

Heori, v. a. (heor) To anchor, to cast anchor.

Hephun, s. f. (heb—hun) A slumber, or a doze.

Hephunaw, v. a. (hephun) To slumber, to doze.

Hephunawl, a. (hephun) Slumbering, dozing.

Hephuniad, s. m. (hephun) A slumbering.

Hephynt, s. m.—pl. t. iau (heb—hynt) A whim,
or reverie. *Pan dery hephynt yn dy ben doi yma
eto, when a whim takes thee in the head thou
wilt come here again.*

Hepiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (heb) A nodding.

Hepian, s. m. (heb) A nod; a slumber, a doze.

*Dannuwa ar bob gwir Gwyno, ha roddaf hun i'w lygaid, na
hephun i'w amrannu, na gwelod gogoniant yr Arglwydd.*

*I would desire of every true Welshman, that he should not give
sleep to his eyes, nor slumber to his eyelids, without first seeing
the glory of the Lord.* *E. Cyffin.*

Hepian, v. a. (heb) To nod, to slumber.

*Pan hapiodd i ddawli hepiant
i'r drws i ddath ar drawe ddan.*

*When the devil happened to nod, out of doors he came across
his fire.* *Richard Hughes.*

Hepiaw, v. a. (heb) To nod; to slumber.

Hepiawl, a. (heb) Nodding; slumbering.

Heples, s. m. (eples) A fermentation, a brooding;
aleaven. *Rhoi yn heples, to set in fermentation,*
an expression used for the process of first
mixing the meal, water, and yeast, in making
bread: *Mae y dyn wedi myned yn heples, the
man is become in a ferment; said of a giddy
person, who does not mind his business.*

Hepwedd, s. f. (heb—gwedd) That is appropri-
ate, or necessary; an attribute.

Her, s. f.—pl. t. iau (hy—er) A push or motion
of defiance; a challenge. *Moes drogy her iddo,*
give in spite of him.

*Heddyw i cefais hoew-ddawn;
Her i ddow; hwr yw ei ddawn.*

*To-day I obtained a splendid gift; to-day to yesterday; partly
is its reward.* *Id. ab Owlym.*

Herawd, s. m. (her) A defying; a challenge.

Herc, s. f.—pl. t. iau (her) A jerk forward.

Herciad, s. m. (herc) A reaching, or extending.

Herciaw, v. a. (herc) To reach forward quickly.

Herciannawl, a. (herciant) Tending to reach for-
ward, or to catch suddenly.

Herciannu, v. a. (herciant) To make a quick
reach, catch, or effort; to jerk.

Herciant, s. m. (herc) A quick reach or jerk.

Herciawl, a. (herc) Tending to reach quickly.

Hercu, v. a. (herc) To reach, to extend; to fetch.

Cymaint ag a hercal groen yr ych.

As far as the skin of the ox would extend. *Gr. ab Artidwr.*

Hercyd, v. a. (herc) To reach, to extend, to fetch.

Hercyn, s. m. (herc) A quick reach, or thrust.

Hergar, a. (her) Provocative, irritating.

Hergarwch, s. m. (hergar) Provocativeness.

Hergawd, s. m. (herc) A pushing, a push, thrust.

Hergloff, s. m. (her—cllof) Limping, halting.

Hergod, s. m. (her—cod) A stretched paunch;
an unwieldy body.

Hergorn, s. m. (her—corn) A butting horn.

Hergornaw, v. a. (hergorn) To butt with horns.

Hergwd, s. m. (herc) A push, a shove, a jerk.

Hergyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (herc) A quick shove.

Hergydiad, s. m. (hergyd) A shoving away.

Hergydiaw, v. a. (hergyd) To push away.

Hergydiawl, a. (hergyd) Sharply pushing.

Heri, s. m. (her) A jerk, a limp; a lame leg.

Heriad, s. m. (her) A throwing out; a provocation; a challenge, a defiance.

Herial, s. m. (her) A stimulant; a goad.

Heriannawl, a. (heriant) Brandishing.

Herianna, v. a. (heriant) To brandish.

Heriant, s. m. (her) A throwing out, a brandishing; a provocation; a defiance.

Heriaw, v. a. (her) To brandish, to make a threatening motion, to provoke, to challenge.

Doe, troy glod, rhagod, er hys,
Heria bob coeg ddilfryn.

Proceeding forward, famously, notwithstanding this, and defy every blistering rascal.

Heriawg, a. (her) Being brandished, or shaken.

Herialw, a. (her) Brandishing; irritating.

Heriwr, s. m.—pl. heriwr (heriaw—gwr) A brandisher; one who makes signs of defiance.

Herlach, s. m. (harl) A jangle, a wrangle.

Herlawd, s. m.—pl. herlodau (her—llawd) A stripling, or a springal.

Yn herlawd saw i'm galwad.

A poor stripling thou didst call me. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Herlodes, s. f.—pl. t. i (herlawd) A hoeden.

Herlodesaid, a. (herlodes) Like a hoeden.

Herlotiad, s. m.—pl. herlotiad (herlawd) A stripling; a tall gawky.

Herlotiad yw'r hili stoeh.

Striplings are the race to you. *Rhys Nanmor.*

Herlotyn, s. m. dim. (herlawd) A stripling.

Herlu, v. a. (harl) To jangle; to jaw.

Herlotyn, s. m. dim. (herlawd) A stripling.

Herodr, s. m.—pl. herodron (herawd) An ambassador, a herald.

Herodraeth, s. m. (herodr) Embassy.

Herodri, v. a. (herodr) To go on an embassy.

Hers, s. m. (her) A sharp push; a contemptuous thrusting away; a flout.

Hersdin, s. f. (hers—tin) A frisky tail.

Hersedd, s. m. (hers) The act of scouting away.

Hersl, s. m. (hers) The act of scouting away.

Hersiad, s. m. (hers) A sending away in a hurry, a packing off.

Hersiaw, v. a. (hers) A sending away in a hurry, a packing off.

Hersiaw, v. a. (hers) To scout, to pack away.

Herw, s. m. (her) A flight; a scouting, a going about for pillage.

Myned ar herw byd yn Lloegr—a org.

Go on a ramble as far as into England was what he did.
Dr. Rhonabwy—Mabingion.

Herwa, v. a. (herw) To range about, to fly from place to place; to wander; to scout, to hunt for spoil; to harry.

Herwad, s. m. (herw) A ranging, a flying from place to place; a scouting; a hunting for spoil.

Herwawl, a. (herw) Ranging, prowling.

Herwlong, s. f.—pl. t. au (llong) A privateer.

Herwlongwr, s. m.—pl. herwlongwyr (herwlong—gwr) A privateer man.

Herwm, s. m. (her) The gloss of dressed leather.

Herwr, s. m.—pl. herwyr (herw—gwr) One who fleeth; a scout; a fugitive; a depredator.

Herwr mor, a sea rover. *Portkiant herwr*, subsistence of the fugitive; a contribution levied by the lords marchers in certain districts, towards the support of vagrants, with a view to preserve the country from their depredations.

Herwriad, s. m. (herwr) The act, or condition of a fugitive; a pillaging, or depredation.

Herwriaeth, s. m. (herwr) Vagrancy; a roving.

Herwriaw, v. a. (herwr) To lead a roving life.

Herwrth, s. f. (he—rhwth) The strait gut.

Herwydd, prep. (her—gwydd) Because, for, with respect to, on account of; after, according to; by, with, the agency. *Herwydd hyn*, because of this; *herwydd cyfraith*, according to law.

Yn wir al ymddolai ach
Yn unlon yn ei wyneb;
O herwydd fa! ddihrwath,
Ei gain a droe at y gwath.

Indeed no body would fight him directly face to face; however, like a thing stalked, his back he would turn to that sort.
T. Prym, i Elin Fych.

Hesb, a. (f. of hysb) Dry, dried up, barren.

Ni char huch keep io.

A barren cow does not like a calf. *Idioc.*

Hesbin, s. f.—pl. t. od (hesb) A ewe of a year old.

Hesbinhuch, s. f. (hesbin—huch) A young ewe.

Hesbwn, s. m.—pl. hesbyrulaid (hesb—gwn) A hoggerel, a young sheep.

Hesg, s. pl. aggr. (hy—ag) Sedges, sedge, rushes.

Mor-hesg, the sea rushes, or mat rushes.

Hesgen, s. f. (hesg) A single sedge, or rush.

Hesglif, s. f. (hesg—llif) A two-handled saw, a whipsaw.

Hesglwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (hesg—llwyn) A sedge-bed; a grove of reeds.

Hesgyn, s. m.—pl. t. an (hesg) A sieve, or riddle.

Hesgyn, dwy gefnwrw a del,
Hesgyn hwyg an gwlawg.

A sieve, its value is two peeces: a willow riddle, one pece.
W. d. Llew.

Hesor, s. f.—pl. t. au (he—sor) A hassock.

Hestawr, s. f.—pl. hestoran (hy—estawr) A measure equal to two bushels.

Hestoraid, s. f.—pl. hestoreidian (hestawr) As much as a two bushel measure contains.

Het, s. f.—pl. t. lau (hed) A hat. *Het hely*, a crown of willows.

Hetiad, s. f.—pl. heticidian (het) A hatful.

Hetiwr, s. m.—pl. hetwyr (het—gwr) A hatter.

Hetya, s. m. (hed) A small space, short space.

Heu, v. a. (he) To sow, to scatter about.

Oni heur al fedir.

If there should be no sowing there will be no reaping. *Idioc.*

Heuad, s. m. (heu) A sowing, semination.

Heuawl, a. (heu) Relating to sowing.

Heuddady, a. (haedd) That may be reached; attainable; that may be deserved.

Heuddedig, a. (haedd) Being reached, or attained; deserved, merited.

Heuddiad, s. m. (haedd) A reaching; a meriting.

Heuddu, v. a. (haedd) To reach, to attain.

Heuedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (heuad) A sower.

Heulaw, v. n. (haul) To shine as the sun; to sun, to solate. *Mac hi yn heulaw*, the sun is shining, or it shines; *pan heulo*, when the sun shines.

Heulaid, a. (haul) Sunlike; solar; solary.

Heulawd, s. m. (haul) The shining of the sun.

Heulawg, a. (haul) Sunny, sunshiny; solary.

Heuledd, s. m. (haul) Sunniness; sunshine.

Heulen, s. f. dim. (haul) A gleam of sunshine through fleeting clouds.

Heulennu, v. (heulen) To throw gleams of sunshine.

Heulfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (haul) A solary.

Heulfre, s. f. (haul—bre) A sunning hill.

Heulgi, s. m.—pl. t. on (haul—ci) A mock sun, also called *ci heul*, and *med haul*.

Heuliad, s. m. (haul) A sunning; insolation.

Heuliadu, v. a. (heuliad) To give a sunning.

Heulor, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (haul) A half door.

Henloraaf, s. f.—pl. t. ion (haul—gorsaf) A solstice. **Henloraaf haf**, or **alban hefn**, summer solstice; **henloraaf gausaf**, or **alban arthan**, winter solstice.

Henloraafawl, a. (henloraaf) Solstitial.

Heulrawd, s. f. (haul—rbawd) The ecliptic.

Heulrod, s. f.—pl. t. au (haul—rhod) A sun cap, a cap to keep off the sun; a glory, or circle of rays surrounding the head.

Heulrod y dydd hwl o groen pyg; a hoesu am fy mhen, mi a safaf rhag bron hwl, pan o yn cialwra; a mi a fwyddaf gydag ef, ac a yst, heb gyngwrafr arnaf.

I have a cap of the skin of a fish; with that on my head, I will stand before thee, when he is dining; and I will eat with him, and I will drink, without any notice being taken of me.

Et. Cer. Mag.—Mabinagion.

Heulwen, s. f. (haul—gwen) The sunshine.

Heulyd, s. m. (haul) Sunshine; sun-heat.

Heulyd fodd, hwl yd o farn, Hywel dyg.—

Like the sunshine, thou art liberal in opinion, fair Hywel.
Iolo Goch.

Hearaw, v. a. (haer) To assert, to vindicate.

Pan yrer y Gwyddel athen yafyd ydd hearir et fod.

When the Irishman is turned out it will be asserted that he is a deceiver.
Adagr.

Hearawl, a. (haer) Assertive, or positive.

Heuredig, a. (haer) Asserted, or affirmed.

Heuredigath, s. m.—pl. t. au (heuredig) The act of asserting, or vindicating; an assertion.

Heuredd, s. m. (haer) Positiveness; vindication.

Heurgar, a. (haer) Apt to assert, or to affirm.

Heurgarwch, s. m. (heurgar) Aptness to assert.

Heuriad, s. m. (haer) An asserting; an assertion.

Heuriannawl, a. (heuriant) Vindicatory.

Heuriannu, v. a. (heuriant) To vindicate.

Heuriannu, s. m. (haer) An assertion; vindication.

Heus, a. (he—us) Apt to surround.

Heusaw, v. a. (heus) To protect, to keep.

Heusawr, s. m.—pl. heusorion (heus) Herdsman.

Wedi rhyddia Gwdeyrn, lheid a orengat y Prydeiniad, meria baddfais yn lheid ddfail newa cali, wedi ydd adawal eu heusawr hwynt.

After liberating Vergern, they slew the Britons, like wolves killing sheep in a fold, after having left by their shepherds.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Heuslan, s. pl. aggr. (heus—llau) Sheep-lice.

Hensleuen, s. f. dim. (heuslan) A sheep-louse.

Heusori, v. a. (heusawr) To act as a herdsman.

Heuwr, s. m.—pl. heuwyr (heu—gwr) A sower.

Heuydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (heu) A sower.

Hew, s. m. (he) A call of defiance. *Hew iti*, defiance to thee, or I defy thee; *hew gwaethaf iti*, I defy thee thy worse.

Hewcri, s. m. (hewgr) Pertness, sauciness.

Hewgr, a. (hew) Pert, insolent, hectoring.

Hewgrach, s. m. (hewgr) Pertness, insolence.

Hewiad, a. m. (hew) A defying, a hectoring.

Hewiam, v. a. (hew) To defy continually, or often.

Hewrach, s. m. (hew) A wrangling, a squabble.

Hewyd, s. m.—pl. t. on (he—gwyd) Passion, zeal.

*—Hewr ydd a hirath
Hewyd yn y fron-gwyd frau.*

Long will regret remain a passion in the frail bloom.

U. ab Iwan Ddu.

Hewydus, a. (hewyd) Passionate, zealous.

Hewydusaw, v. u. (hewydus) To become passionate; to become zealous, or ardent.

Hewydusrwydd, s. m. (hewydus) Passionateness; the state of being impassioned; zealousness.

Hewydd, s. m. (haw) Maturity, ripeness.

Hewyn, s. m. (haw) That is ripe, or mature.

Hi, s. f. r. A female, a she; a woman.

Hi, pron. f. (hi, s.) She, a female spoken of.

*Hi ni dd ym, hyn a wn;
Hi ni fyn bys a fawn.*

She will not suffer me to have, this I know; she will not have that which I would wish.
D. ab Edmunt.

Hic, s. f.—pl. t. ion (hy—ic) A snap, or quick noise; a trick.

Nid oes ynddo na hic na boc.

There is in him nor trick nor deceit.

Adagr.

Hiced, s. f.—pl. t. ion (hic) Trick; cheat. *Nid oes ond yr hiced a'r hoked rhyngddynt*, there is nothing but sharp give and sharp take between them.

Hiced a ladd boced.

Trick will murder deceit.

Adagr.

Hicell, s. f.—pl. t. i (hic) A bill with a long handle used in cutting briars.

Hiciad, s. m. (hic) A tricking; a cheating.

Hiciaw, v. a. (hic) To snap, to catch suddenly.

Hid, s. m. (hy—id) Aptness to run; continuity.

*Mab Madawg, llaw-ddenyw Heudid,
I lawr fyw i lawr-feirid pob hid.*

The son of Madoc of the dexterous hand of splendour is greatly to live to the eminent bards of every connexion.

Ll. P. Meek, i Gr. ab Cynan.

Hidl, s. m. (hid) A strainer, a colander, a sieve.

Hidl, a. (hid) Distilling, dropping abundantly; flowing; dropping as out of a sieve. *Wylaw yn hidl*, to shed tears abundantly.

Hidlaid, a. (hidl) Distilling, dropping; being run through a strainer.

*Dywallaw di, fenestr, fodd hidlaid melne;
Egyrraww gorys goch-wys yn rhaid,
O gyra buellu balch oreuaid.*

Pour thou, cupbearer, the distilled mead delicious; the spear-impelling spirit causing sweat in the toll, out of the buffalo horns proudly ornamented with gold.
O. Cyfeiliawg.

Hidlaid, a. (hidl) Tending to distil, or to drop.

Hidlaw, v. a. (hidl) To distil; to run, or strain through a strainer.

Amaf cwrw tra hitler.

Most abundant is the ale whilst it runs through a sieve.

Adagr.

Hidlddeigr, a. (hidl—daigr) Tear-distilling.

Hidldedig, a. (hidl) Distilled, strained in a sieve.

Hidliad, s. m. (hidl) A distilling, a dropping.

Hidllon, s. pl. aggr. (hidl) Strainings, droppings.

Hidlus, a. (hidl) Apt to distil, or to drop. *Wylaw yn hidlus*, to shed tears abundantly.

Sil.

Hidlwyr, s. m.—pl. hidlwyr (hidl—gwr) A distiller; one who strains liquid.

Hif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hy—if) A skin, or surface.

Hifiad, s. m. (hif) A peeling off the skin; a plucking off wool.

Hifiaw, v. a. (hif) To pluck off the skin; to pluck off wool, or hair; to strip.

Hifiawg, a. (hif) Being peeled, or stripped.

Hifiawl, a. (hif) Peeling, stripping, plucking.

Hifiedig, a. (hifiad) Peeled, stripped, plucked.

Hifiwr, s. m.—pl. hifiwyr (hif—gwr) One who peels, strips, or plucks off.

Hifyn, s. m. dim. (hif) A skin, a piece of skin.

Hifyn hafog, an hermaphrodite.

Hiff, s. m.—pl. t. ian (hy—iff) A flake; a drift.

Hiffo eira, a flake of snow.

*El dwy frach—
Pe cawn gan ddynt eu dodi
Am fy aghorff, llw hif ar don
Hi reysira i'm calon dori.*

Her two arms, if I could prevail on the fair to extend round my bosom, she that is of the hue of the foam on the wave, would prevent my heart from breaking.
Gufalus.

Hiffiad, s. m. (hiff) A throwing in flakes; a drifting, or flaking.

Hiffiant, s. m.—pl. hiffiant (hiff) A flaking.

*Y mac fy mron yn don am dani,
Un wen llw'r hiffiant, o'i llwyr hofi.*

*My heart is broken on her account, she that is fair like the snow,
from loving her to excess. Gr. Morgy.*

Hiffiaw, v. a. (hiff) To cast in flakes; to drift.

Hiffiawg, a. (hiff) Being flaked, flaky; drifted.

Hiffiawl, a. (hiff) Tending to flake, flaky; drifting.

Hiffi, s. m.—pl. t. au (hiff) A gush through.

Hiffiaid, v. a. (hiffi) To gush through the surface.

Gwaed yn hiffiaid, blood gushing out.

Hiffiaw, v. a. (hiffi) To gush through the skin.

Hiffiad, s. m. (hiffi) A gushing, a running out.

Hiffyn, s. m. dim. (hiff) A flake; what is drifted.

Hil, s. f.—pl. t. ion (hy—il) A particle, piece or fragment: an emanation; issue, produce, progeny. *Tori yn hilion, to break in pieces. Sil.*

Hilen, s. f. (hil) A bearing female.

Hilgeirch, s. pl. aggr. (hil—ceirch) Tail oats.

Hiliad, s. m. (hil) An emanation; a producing, or generating.

Hiliadaeth, s. m. (hiliad) A production.

Goreu hiliadaeth, gre o gwyg.

The best for production is a stud of mares. Adag.

Hiliant, s. m. (hil) Offspring, issue, or progeny.

*Am ei roi yn gymharu awig,
Cewch, yn y parc a farcwn,
Ladd cant o hiliant i hwn.*

*For giving him as a mate for the doe, you shall, in the park that
I would note, kill a hundred of his progeny. T. Prysi o fyn caru.*

Hiliaw, v. n. (hil) To emanate: to yield, to produce; to bring forth.

Da hil ceirch gas ddwrg gynnog.

The oats yield well from the bad tub. Adag.

Hiliawd, s. m. (hil) Production; a getting issue.

Hiliawg, a. (hil) Having increase, having issue.

Hilig, a. (hil) Productive, procreative. s. m. dim.

One that is produced or begotten.

*Gwyll bedydd byd eilig,
Yn machedd hachionedd hilig.*

*The pledge of baptism of the transient world, in the productive
state of generosity. Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

*Canotor cathi gwynfyd gwenleufer,
Goluchaf glew hael hilig Naf Ner.*

*Singing the hymn of the happiness of the splendid light, I will
adore the gracious intrepid one begotten of the supreme Cause.
Meligant, i Gadwallawn.*

Hiliogaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (hiliawg) Offspring.

Hiliogaethawl, a. (hiliogaeth) Contributing to propagation, apt to propagate.

Hiliogl, v. a. (hiliawg) To render prolific; to have issue; to procure issue.

Hilion, s. pl. aggr. (hil) Small particles, pieces, or fragments; emanations.

Hiliwr, s. m. (hil—gwr) One who gets issue.

Hilus, a. (hil) Being in small particles, or pieces; being broken in pieces. Sil.

Hilyn, s. m. dim. (hil) A small particle, or part; an emanation.

Hill, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hy—ill) An augmentation.

Hilliaw, v. a. (hill) To augment, or to add.

Hin, s. f. (hy—in) The weather, the temperature of the air.

*Bwa'n hin heb on Hllyn,
Y sydd bedwar defnydd dyn.*

*The bow of the sky, without a string, is of the four elements of
man. L. G. Colth.*

*I ochel awel awaf
I wlad awafu ddwfn yd af.—
Yn iach frenin yr hion;
Yn iach ein llywiau'r s'n ion;
Yn iach y cogus teuan;
Yn iach hin feirddin fanc;
Yn iach yr haul.—*

*To avoid the winter gale, I will go to the lower world profound:
then farewell thou sovereign of serene skies; farewell our direct
and our rule; farewell the cuckoo's young; farewell the fine
weather, the early summer; farewell thou man! D. o. Gwyn.*

Hinaw, v. n. (hin) To alter the weather.

Hinawg, a. (hin) Being affected by the weather.

Hinawl, a. (hin) Relating to the weather.

Hindda, s. f. (hin—da) Fair or calm weather.

Gawd well drygulin hindda.

After a storm comes fair weather. Adag.

Hinedd, s. m. (hin) The state of the weather.

Hiniog, s. f.—pl. t. au (hin) A door frame.

Aeth—

Dros hiniog y drws uwraeth.

He went once over the threshold of the door. T. Ald.

Hinon, s. f. (hin) Serene, or fair weather, a clear atmosphere; halcyon days. *Hinon haf, the serene season of summer.*

*Pan yw dles gwith,
A gowyw hinos,
A mel, a meillion,
A meddgero needdwn,
Addwyn i dragon
Ddawn y Derwyddon.*

*When the dew is fallen, and serenity reigns, and honey, and
foils abound, and the mead-horns fall, pleasing is the serene
the love of the Druids.*

Hinonadd, a. (hinon) Apt to be fair weather.

Hinonawl, a. (hinon) Tending to fair weather.

Hinonaddrwydd, s. m. (hinonadd) Tendency to fair weather.

Hinoni, v. n. (hinon) To become serene, or calm; also to bask in the sun.

Hinoniad, s. m. (hinon) A clearing up of the weather; a becoming fine weather.

Hinonrwydd, s. m. (hinon) Serenity of the weather.

Hip, s. m.—pl. t. iau (hy—ip) A sudden tap.

Hiplad, s. m. (hip) A sudden tap, or tipping.

Hipiaw, v. a. (hip) To cast, or dash suddenly.

*Hap yw'r baf hipo'r bel,
Fa fab teuan ab hysel.*

*It is a chance for the hand to tap the ball, as the son of Iau
ab Hysel was wont to do. S. Con.*

Hir, a. (hy—ir) Long; prolix, tedious; distant. *Hir et hoedl, American cudweed.*

Gwell hir bwyll no thraha.

Long consideration is better than violence. Adag.

*Angen y grybdeud hir yd deuddegwili, a hyd penai i let
war ban i unarmytheg, deuanaw, ac aglin.*

*The requisite of the long metricity is a verse of twelve syllables,
and the length of the stanza from four verses to sixteen, and
then, and twenty.*

Hiraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (hir—aeth) Longing; an earnest desire, or expectation; grief at parting, regret.

Gwyw calon gas hiraeth.

The heart is pained by regret. Adag.

Hiraethawg, a. (hiraeth) Subject to longing.

*Cathlydd cathfoddawg, hiraethawg ei hiel,
Taith oddeff, tath bebawg,
Cog freuer yn Aber Cwng.*

*A songster of contented song, with grief-exciting voice, apt
to wander, with the flight of a hawk, the loud cuckoo is the
Chog. Llywelyn ff.*

Hiraethawl, a. (hiraeth) Longing, regretting.

Hiraethiad, s. m. (hiraeth) A longing after, a regretting for absence.

Hiraethloni, v. n. (hiraethlawn) To become subject to longing, or regret, on account of absence.

Hiraethlawn, a. (hiraeth) Full of regret after.

*Hir yw byth, bellach bellod bod hebddaw;
Hiraethlawn gymraw gymrawyn godded!*

*Eternity is long, now how tedious it is to be without him;
sorrowful conversation, and affliction altogether grievous
Llygred Gwr. m. H. o. Heceri.*

Hiraethlondeb, s. m. (hiraethlawn) Sorrow, regret, or longing, on account of absence.
Hiraethlonder, s. m. (hiraethlawn) A state of longing on account of absence.
Hiraethlonedd, s. m. (hiraethlawn) A state of longing, or grief on account of absence.
Hiraethloni, v. n. (hiraethlawn) To become subject to longing, or regret, on account of absence.
Hiraeth, v. a. (hiraeth) To long; to desire, or to expect earnestly; to grieve after parting; to regret.

*Hiraethaf am fab Dafydd
 Mely dall am oen dydd.*

I still grieve for the son of Dafydd like the blind for the light of day. L. G. Coll.

Hiraethus, a. (hiraeth) Subject to longing.
Hiraethusaw, v. n. (hiraethus) To become subject to longing on account of absence.
Hiraethuswydd, s. m. (hiraethus) A state of longing on account of absence.
Hirais, s. pl. eggr. (hir—ais) The long ribs.
Hiramynedd, s. m. (hir—amynedd) Long suffering, patience.
Hiranadl, s. f. (hir—anadl) A long breath.
Hiranadlawg, a. (hir—anadlawg) Long-winded.
Hiranadliad, s. m. (hiranadl) A taking long respiration, a drawing the breath long.
Hiranadlu, v. a. (hiranadl) To take long respiration.
Hirbell, a. hir—pell Very far, distant.
Hirbelder, s. m. (hirbell) Long distance.
Hirbellodd, s. m. (hirbell) Long distance.
Hirbyll, s. m. (hir—pyll) Deliberate caution.
Hirbyllaw, s. a. (hirbyll) To act cautiously.
Hirbyllang, a. (hirbyll) Very cautious.
Hirbyllus, a. (hirbyll) Of great caution.
Hirchwedl, s. m.—pl. hirchwedlan (hir—chwedl) A long story, a prolix discourse.
Hirchwedlawg, a. (hirchwedl) Being prolix.
Hirchwedledd, s. m. (hirchwedl) Maerology.
Hirchwedlu, v. a. (hirchwedl) To talk tediously.
Hirchwedlus, a. (hirchwedl) Tedious in discourse.
Hirder, s. m. (hir) Length, longitude.
Hirdra, s. m. (hir) Length, or longitude.
Hirdrig, s. m. (hir—drig) A long delay, a lingering.
Hirdrigaw, v. a. (hirdrig) To tarry long.
Hirdrigawl, a. (hirdrig) Long tarrying.
Hirdrigodd, s. m. (hirdrig) Long abidance.
Hirdrigod, s. m. (hirdrig) A long tarrying.
Hirdrigianawl, a. (hirdrigiant) Being of long residence, abidance or dwelling.
Hirdrigianno, v. a. (hirdrigiant) To make a long residence or abidance.
Hirdrigiant, s. m. (hirdrig) Long residence.
Hirddydd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (hir—dydd) Long day.

*Gwela, pan gerddola gorllwyf afon Rhin,
 Gwyl rhin ddolion;
 Gwir ddolion, a gwyl ddolion,
 Gwyl hirddydd, mawr harddodd Mon.*

*I saw, when I walked the borders of the water of the river Rhine,
 a beautiful lady unattended; she was truly simple, and mildly silent,
 the ray of the long day, the great ornament of Mon.* Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Hiraeinos, s. f. (hir—einios) Longevity.

Nā chala ymdidied i hiraeinos.

To trust to long life will not do. Adgr.

Hirell, s. m. (hir—ell) A gleam, a beam of light; a ray of glory; an angel.

*Ffawychodd hirell i ach Hafren.
 Wyddwch Cymry cyfan i yn ddwy wen.*

The flesh named over the region of Hafren; let the Welsh be kindly collected. Talbot.

Hirfod, s. m. (hir—bod) Long abidance.
Hirfraich, s. f.—pl. hirfreichiau (hir—braich) A long arm. a. Long-armed; long-handed.
Hirfryd, s. m. (hir—bryd) An even mind.
Hirfrydig, a. (hirfryd) Of even mind; of long bearing mind; magnanimous.

Hirfrydig a yfod ei hollida.

Magnanimous is he that will drink his whole wealth. Adgr.

Hirfrydigrwydd, s. m. (hirfrydig) Magnanimity.
Hirgadw, v. a. (hir—cadw) To keep long.
Hirglust, s. f.—pl. t. iau (hir—clust) A long ear.
a. Long-eared.
Hirglwyf, s. m. (hir—clwyf) Long sickness.
Hirglyw, a. (hir—clwy) Being long eared.
Hirgrwn, s. m. (hir—crwn) A cylinder. a. Cylindrical, of the form of a roller.
Hirgrynawl, a. (hirgrwn) Cylindrical.
Hirgrynedd, s. m. (hirgrwn) Cylindricalness.
Hirgul, a. (hir—cul) Long and narrow.
Hirgwyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (hir—cwyn) Long complaint. a. Long-complaining.
Hirgwynaw, v. a. (hirgwyn) To complain incessantly, to moan continually.
Hirgwynfan, v. a. (hirgwyn) To moan incessantly.
Hirgylch, s. m.—pl. t. au (hir—cylch) Ellipsis.
Hirgylchaid, a. (hirgylch) Elliptic, or oval.
Hirgylchawl, a. (hirgylch) Elliptical, oval.
Hirgylchiad, s. m. (hirgylch) A forming an ellipsis.
Hirgylchu, v. a. (hirgylch) To form an ellipsis.
Hirhegl, s. f.—pl. hirheglau (hir—hegl) A long shank, or long legged.
Hirheglawg, a. (hirhegl) Having long shanks.
Hirheglyn, s. m. (hirhegl) Long-legged spider.
Hirhoedl, s. f. (hir—hoedl) A long life.
Hirhoedlawg, a. (hirhoedl) Long-lived.
Hirhoedledd, s. m. (hirhoedl) Longevity.
Hirhoedli, v. n. (hirhoedl) To live a long life.
Hirriad, s. m. (hir) A lengthening; a prolongation.
Hirriadu, a. (hir) Having length; far-extending.

Cadell hirrell hirriad.

Cadell of the long-extending gleam. Cynddylr.

Hirian, s. m. dim. (hir) A tall lank person, a gaugrel. The same as *Climach, llabwat, and lleban*.
Hiriannawl, a. (hiritant) Tending to prolong.
Hiriannu, v. a. (hiritant) To prolong; to delay.
Hiriant, s. m. (hir) Length, continuity; distance, remoteness; delay, or putting off.
Hiriau, s. f.—pl. hirieuau (hir—iau) A long yoke, which went with eight oxen.
Hiriaw, v. a. (hir) To lengthen, to prolong.
Hiriell, s. m. (hiredl) A gleam, or beam of light; a ray of glory; an angel.

Dymgwalled i win—

Yn a fongl gae, ger hirell ban.

I have been cherished with wine in the Arvonian city, near the region of the beam of glory. Gwalechmai.

Carwyrbyrlawg o hirell,

Gwenwyn y byd a'i gwaith'n bell.

Lovers of the gentle angel, the envy of the world removes him far. *Deio Ddu o Ben Adeinod.*

Hirias, s. m. (hir—glas) An epithet for a drinking-horn; also the name of a celebrated ode by Owain Cyfeiliawg, prince of Powys.

Menestr, a'm gorthaw na'm adawed:

Eatyn y corn, er cyd yfod,

Hirathlawn am llyn llyw ton nawfel,

Hirias ei arwydd sur ei ddudded.

Cupbearer, what soothes me to silence let it not leave me; reach the horn for the sake of conviviality, impatiently longing for the liquor of the hue of the ninth wave, Hirias its characteristic, its corer gold. D. Cyfeiliawg.

Hirild, s. m. (hir—llid) Continued auger.

Hirliadiad, s. m. (hirlid) A bearing long anger.
Hirliadiaw, v. n. (hirlid) To bear long anger.
Hirliadiawg, a. (hirlid) Of long continued anger.

Llywelyn—
Gwari hawl hwygynt hynt hirliadiawg.
Llywelyn of heroic virtue in the career of the unvarying course.
Llyged Gwr.

Hirnos, s. f. (hir—nos) A long night.

Eidduned herwr hirnos.
The desire of the fugitive is a long night. *Adage.*

Hirnych, s. m. (hir—nych) A long affliction.
Hirnychawl, a. (hirnych) Tediously afflictive.
Hirnychdawl, s. m. (hirnych) Tedious affliction.

Pob hirnychdawl i angen.
Every tedious affliction leads to death. *Adage.*

Hirnychiad, s. m. (hirnych) A long affliction.
Hirnychu, v. n. (hirnych) To suffer long affliction.
Hiroddef, s. m. (hir—goddef) Long suffering.
Hiroed, s. m. (hir—oed) Long abidance.
Hiroedi, v. n. (hiroed) To abide long; to make a long delay or putting off.
Hiroediad, s. m. (hiroed) A long-abiding; a delaying for a long time.
Hiroediawg, a. (hiroed) Of long abidance.
Hirwlych, a. (hir—gwlych) Incessantly wet.
Hirwlychu, v. a. (hirwlych) To wet continually.
A'm hirwlych dagrau, I am continually bathed in tears.

Hirwlydd, s. m. aggr. (hir—gwlydd) Common hair-moss.

Hirwlydd, a. (hir—gwlydd) Of continual mildness.

—Y fun, ac awaw! ddeffnydd,
Ag ym dderawd i drwl o dra newydd,
Am amant hirwron a grudd hirwlydd.

The nymph, of celestial light her frame, has fixed me to consume from excess of surprise, on account of the long-circling eyelash and cheek ever mild. *Gweithmai.*

Hirwron, a. (hir—gwron) Long-circling.
Hirwst, s. m. (hir—gwst) Persevering anxiety.
Hirwyl, s. f. (hir—gwyl) A long watch.
Hirwylaw, v. a. (hir—wylaw) To weep incessantly, to keep weeping continually.
Hirwylad, s. m. (hirwyl) A long watching.
Hirwylaw, v. a. (hirwyl) To watch patiently.
Hitr, s. m. (hid) That is loose, or flaccid.
Hitrwm, s. m. dim. (hitr) One with broken testicles; a fribble.

Hityn, s. m. dim. (hid) A sorry fellow, ragamuffin.
Hithan, pronom. preposition. (hi—tan) She also, she likewise, and she.

HO, s. m. r. Aptness to utter; an exclamation; a call upon, a prayer. *Interjection* of calling, or exclamation. *Ho, ho, ai felly mae! Oh, oh, is that the way it is!*

Hob, s. m.—pl. t. au (hy—ob) Any thing having an aptness to rise, throw, or swell out; a swine; a measure of various capacities, in different parts of Wales; it is a peck, in Glamorganshire; four bushels, in Caermarthen; and a third of a quarter, in Denbigh.

Hobau y geirid hwynt, ac weithian moch on geirw.
Perks were they called heretofore, and now they are called swine.
H. Chithuch—Mabington.

Hobaid, s. f.—pl. hobeidiau (hob) The contents or capacity of a hob.

Hobel, s. m.—pl. t. au (hob) What hops, or starts suddenly; a bird, or fowl.

Pen hobel yn ymchwylu
A blaen ei yllid ei bla.

A bird's head separating with the end of his bill his feathers.
G. ab M. ab Dafydd, i ddyn pengam.

Trach ei lid, tro wrach ei law,
Tra ei ei hobel hebaw.

Dire is his wrath, hover above him, whilst his arrow is going by.
D. ab Gwilym Ff. ab Idd.

Hobeliad, s. m. (hobel) A hopping, a hobbling.
Hobelu, v. a. (hobel) To hop, to caper.
Hobyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (hob) A deal at cards. It is otherwise called *gyr*.

Hoc, s. f. (hy—oc) A scythe for cutting brambles.
Hoced, s. f.—pl. t. ion (hoc) Cheat, deceit, jugglery.

Pe wna gwaa, o fewn ei gura,
Ryw hocedlon i'r cadarn.

The weak, within his retreat, will play some tricks to the strong.
T. Ad.

Hocedaidd, a. (hoced) Apt to cheat, tricking.
Hocedawl, a. (hoced) Cheating, tricking.
Hocediaeth, s. m. (hoced) The act of cheating.
Hocediaes, a. (hoced—laes) Silly cheating.
Hocedu, v. a. (hoced) To cheat, to deceive.
Hocedus, a. (hoced) Cheating, deceitful, juggling.
Hocedwr, s. m.—pl. hocedwyr (hoced—gwr) A cheater, or one who plays tricks.
Hocedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hoced) A cheater; a cheating knave.

Hocr, s. m. (hawg) That goes on, or increases.
Hocrell, s. f.—pl. t. od (hocr) A girl, a wench.

Hocrelli fwrn ddiell fola dda.

A kind embellished girl delicate and good. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Hocrellaid, a. (hocrell) Like a girl, girlish.
Hocrelliwr, s. m.—pl. hocrelliwr (hocrell—gwr) A wench.

Hocys, s. pl. aggr. (hoc) The mallow, otherwise called *meddalai*, or assuager. *Hocys cyffwr*, common mallows; *hocys bentigaid*, holyhock; *hocys y gers*, *hocys y morfa*, marsh mallows; *hogyen wyllt*, musk mallow; *hogyen y mw*, or *mor-hogyen*, a tree mallow.

Hoch, s. f. (hy—och) An effort to cast up plega.
Hochi, v. a. (hoch) To hawk, to throw up plega.
Hochiad, s. m. (hoch) A hawking up plega.
Hod, s. f.—pl. hotiau (od) A hood, or cap.
Hodi, s. m. aggr. (hawd) Wild shrubs, or brake.
Hodi, v. n. (hawd) To shoot out; to ear; the same as *hedeg* and *hadu*.

Hodiad, s. m. (hawd) A shooting out, or earing.
Hodin, s. m. dim. (hawd) That breaks out, or shoots.

Hodni, s. m. (hodn) The state of breaking, or shooting out; devastation, or ravage.

Hoddawl, a. (hawdd) Of a flexible, or easy nature.

Hoddiad, s. m. (hawdd) A rendering facile, or flexible; a yielding facility.

Yn elwch, yn hoddwrch, yn hodi,
Yn hoddadi, yn hawdd fwrnodi.

In rejoicing, in peace, in tranquillity, in inaction, in the ease of the subject. *Cyffwr.*

Hoddiau, v. a. (hawdd) To render facile, to make flexible, or easy; to become easy, or accessible.

Cyffwr & Hoddadi, a hawdd ioll Cwawdi,
A llwyr & hawdd i gwrddi,
A llawr, a char, a chorffwr,
A chyflaw, hoddiau, hwyllaw hodi.

Experience a burden, and with prayer adore the Creator, and a perfect faith to increase, with toil, and anxiety, and chastisement of the body, to have dealings, to facilitate, to traverse the way. *Gweithmai.*

Dyrru Dad, yn rhad, euryddod ddiwy,
Deurudd add, iddaw, a hoddiau hodi.

Father, to him of placid countenance, freely grant leave to thy son from dread, and to enjoy peace.

Hoe, s. f. (ho) Respite, quiet, rest.

Pump rhinwedd offera Sul: un yw bod yn hoe dy bod.

The five virtues of the Sunday man; one is that thy son be quiet. *Blackbird Cwawdi.*

Hoan, s. f.—pl. t. au (hoe) Respite; ease.
Hoana, v. a. (hoean) To take respite, to rest.
Hoed, s. m. (hy—oed) A stay, a delay; grief on account of absence.

*Cyrrain cadwyr cyfarman
 Ynghyd, yn safdyl yd gyrchman
 Byr au hoedl, hir eu hoed ar eu caran!*

Well trained warriors met together, with one united they made
 the assault, short their lives, long their regret to their friends!
Ancuria.

*Hirhoedwyr fy nghof y'ngyhetibon,
 Hoed erddl, a mai geotl yn gael!*

Oppressed with longing in my memory in society, regret on her
 account, and I hated by her!
H. ab Owain.

Hoeden, s. f.—pl. t. od (hoed) A coquette.
Hoedena, v. a. (hoeden) To flirt, to hoiden.
Hoedenaid, a. (hoeden) Somewhat hoidenly.
Hoedensawl, a. (hoeden) Flirting, wanton.
Hoedenedd, s. (hoeden) Wantonness of a hoiden.
Hoedl, s. f.—pl. t. au (hoed) Life, the duration of life, or term of existence.

*Yr hoedl, er hyl fofl baros,
 A dderdydd yn ydd a nos.*

Life, however long its duration may be, will end in a day and
 night.
Adage.

Hoedlawr, a. (hoedl) Having life, or lived.
Hoedledd, s. m. (hoedl) The state of living.
Hoedllyr, a. (hoedl—byr) Short-lived, mortal.

*Gwyr a grysmant, beant grymald,
 Hoedllyrion meddwan uch medl midlaid.*

Men hasted to arms, they were of one pace, short-lived ones,
 drunk over daddled mood.
Ancuria.

Hoedl, v. a. (hoedl) To live, to lead a life, to pass through life.

*Cymyngneth Dofydd i gynall Dafydd,
 I gynall at deithl,
 Gyn glud, a peried gofhl,
 Gwyr, a thir, a hir hoedl!*

May the grace of the Supreme be to the prowess of Dafydd, to
 maintain his pre-emptives, with fame and splendid victory, men,
 and land, and to the long!
Gwalchmai.

Hoedd, s. m. (hy—oedd) That is forward, or exposed.
a. Exposed, public.
Hoeddawl, a. (hoedd) Tending to expose.
Hoeddi, v. a. (hoedd) To bring forward, to expose.
Hoeddiad, s. m. (hoedd) Exposition, a publishing.
Hoeddus, a. (hoedd) Exposed, or notorious.
Hoeddusaw, v. a. (hoeddus) To render notorious.
Hoeddwyr, s. m.—pl. hoeddwyr (hoedd—gwr) An exposor, a publisher.
Hoeg, s. f. (ho—eg) That is pervasive; green.
Hoel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (haw—el) A nail, spike.

*Pennau a ddyty—pennau padol sawlth yn y fwyddyn i gan y
 Byt, ac en te o hoelion.*

The patron of the family is entitled to four horse-shoes once in
 the year from the smith of the palace, and their sets of nails.
Welsh Laws.

Hoelen, s. f. dim. (hoel) A small nail, a nail.
Hoelad, s. m. (hoel) A fastening with nails.
Hoelaw, v. a. (hoel) To nail, to fasten with nails.
Hoelawr, a. (hoel) Having nails, fastened by nails.
Hoeliedig, a. (hoel) Nailed, fastened with nails.
Hoelwr, s. m.—pl. hoelwyr (hoel—gwr) A nailer.
Hoer, s. f. (ho—en) Complexion; good appearance, good plight; a joyful countenance, gladness; liveliness. *Hoer cwyn llyn*, the hue of the foam of the lake; *hoer blodau haf*, the colour of the summer flowers.

*Rhoer awen i'm dros enyd
 A hoer o fawn llyn o fyd.*

He gave me for a while the muse, and the bloom of health in this
 transient world.
Percy. D. Llyw.

*Hoel ddiadner wen-glaer haul i win-glaer Moer,
 Hoer-ffwr tamed loeswr,
 Rhoer n'm hoed dderudd dyrrwr
 Hoer ton ofglod Wynedd wawr.*

Bounteous and mild brightly shining and to the wide region of
 Moer, of the glittering hue of January's drifted snow, my beated
 cheeks are debarr'd of sleep, those who art of the complexion of
 the northern wave, the luminary of Gwynedd.
G. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Hoenaidd, a. (hoen) Somewhat blithesome.
Hoeni, v. n. (hoen) To become complexional; to grow blithe, or merry.
Hoennus, a. (hoen) Complexional: of good plight; having a joyful countenance; blithesome.

Hoennus wyf heno o'i seach.

I am blithesome to night with the love of her. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Hoennuswydd, s. m. (hoennus) Blithesomeness.
Hoennawr, s. f. (hoen—gwawr) A gairish light.
a. Of a gaily playful light.
Hoennyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (hoen) A single hair; a springe, or gin; a slip, or leash. *Hoennynau gweithredwyr anwiredl*, the snares of the workers of iniquity.

O hoennyn i hoennyn ydd a'r march yn gwa.

Her after her the horse loses his tail. *Adage.*

Hoennyn, v. a. (hoennyn) To set a springe.
Hoer, s. f.—pl. t. au (hoe) A hair cloth.
Hoetian, v. a. (hoed) To suspend; to hang in suspense; to dally, to dandle.
Hoeth, a. (hy—oeth) Notorious, or naked.

*Rhyfelwr—
 Was hoeth of fodd a'l aeth fain.*

The warrior, a notorious fellow with his subtle dart.
T. W. Hywel Ff. argen.

Hoew, a. (hoe) Alert; sprightly, lively; spruce.

*Aderyn Mai—
 Arfan farchawg doniawr don,
 Urddawl air ar ddail irion,
 Hoew erddygan a gansl.*

The bird of May, like a silver-coloured knight, of great note,
 and of high authority on the verdant leaves, a sprightly air would
 he sing.
D. ab Gwilym.

Hoewad, s. m. (hoew) A rendering alert, or brisk; a becoming brisk, or sprightly.
Hoewaid, a. (hoew) Somewhat alert, or brisk.
Hoewal, s. m. (hoew—al) Agitation of water; the whirling of a stream; an eddy; the waves formed by any thing thrown into the water.
Hoewal y mawr and Uetriad, the eddy formed by a rock in the stream.

Hely'r wyf hoewal yr afon.

I am hunting the current of the river. *M. ab Rhys.*

*Cynt wyf at leuan, lle'r a gan-syn,
 Nag awel o wynt i'r gwiall yn—
 Ac no hoewal llif drwy guall llyn.*

I am quicker to leuan, where a hundred persons go, than a gale
 of wind to the branches of the ash, and than the whirling of the
 flood through the middle of the pool.
L. G. Colli.

Hoewal, a. (hoew—al) Whirling, eddying.

Ef a wnal—

Hurdd awr mal hir-ddwrffoewal.

He would make an assault void of timidity, like the eddying torrent.
Cynddelw.

Hoewaliad, s. m. (hoewal) A forming eddies.
Hoewalu, v. n. (hoewal) To whirl in eddies.
Hoewan, a. (hoew) Sprightly; volatile.

Yr anawwawr—

*Hwn o fab hoewan a fydd
 Faf manus ar fol mynydd.*

The ungody one thus so sprightly will be like the light chaff
 on the side of the hill.
W. Middleton.

Hoewdaith, s. f. (hoew—taith) A brisk journey.
Hoewdeb, s. m. (hoew) Alertness, sprightliness.
Hoewdeg, a. (hoew—teg) Sprightly and fair.

Hoer Creirwy hoewdeg n'm haddod mai Garwy.

The complexion of Creirwy sprightly and fair has fascinated
 me like Garwy.
H. ab E. Llygty.

Hoewder, s. m. (hoew) Alertness, sprightliness.

Nid hoewder ond cleddyf.

The only sprightliness is a sword. *Adage.*

*Tri hoewdd cerdd; hoew iath, hoew fyfyrdd, a hoew drefn
er y galanedeb.*

*The three animations of song: spirited language, spirited thought,
and a spirited arrangement of the composition.*

Hoewdd, s. m. (hoew) Alertness, sprightliness.
Hoewfaiach, a. (hoew—bailch) Briskly proud.
Hoewfaldedd, s. m. (hoewfaiach) Sprightly pride.
Hoewfrya, a. (hoew—brya) Sprightly haste.
Hoewgall, a. (hoew—call) Quickwitted.

*O! hawne bwn ya oeri;
Aeth arall, hoewgall a hi.*

*From staying for her I have been getting cold, another sharp-
witted is gone with her.*

Hoewgalldd, s. (hoew—call) Quickness of wit.
Hoewgred, s. f. (hoew—cred) Of ready belief.
Hoewi, v. a. (hoew) To render alert, or sprightly;
to become alert, or sprightly.
Hoewrym, a. (hoew—grym) Of quick energy.
Hoewserch, s. m. (hoew—serch) Lively affection.
Hoewwyach, a. (hoewgwyach) Of spirited bravery.
Hoewwydher, s. m. (hoewwyach) Gay bravery.
Hof, s. f. (hy—of) That hangs; that hovers.
Hofiad, s. m. (hof) A suspending, a hanging over,
a hovering; a fluctuation.
Hofian, v. a. (hof) To suspend, to hang over, to
hover, to fluctuate, to be hanging.
Hofiaw, v. a. (hof) To suspend, to hang over; to
hover; to fluctuate.

Hofn, a. (hy—ofn) Apt to intimidate, bold.
Hofni, v. n. (hofn) To become intimidating; to
exert courage, or boldness.

✓ **Hoff, a. (hy—off)** Loved, beloved, dear, lovely.

*Hoff i'w min yn iuth doethineb—
A mel diwader dewioledeb a'i pyth,
A llawn-wyth calliech.*

*Lovely in her lips is the language of wisdom, and the unadulter-
ated honey of godliness supports her, and the altogether virtuous
discretion.*

Hoffaid, a. (hoff) Tending to love; lovely.
Hoffain, a. (hoff) Lovely, amiable; losing.
Hoffaint, s. m. (hoff) Fondness, affection; love.
Rheg hoffaint, a gift of love.
Hoffder, s. m. (hoff) Fondness, affection, delight.
Hoffdyn, s. m. (hoff—dyn) A cuckold, a carmato.
Hoffedd, s. m. (hoff) Fondness, affection, delight.

Hanner y widd hoffedd yw.

Fondness is half the banquet.

Adapt.

✓ **Hoffi, v. n. (hoff)** To delight in, or to love.
✓ **Hoffain, v. n. (hoff)** To be about loving.

*Egydd,—
A'r llyso ar dŷn ar dy celio.
A lluoŷ rhag bron rhag bro Eurgain,
Tyrrfa Clawdd Oŷa oled yn hoffain.*

*Descending, with the string on the stretch towards the fated
corpse, and the ashen shaft by the breast before the region of Eurgain,
the host of Oŷa's dyke, seeking after fame.*

E. ab Gwgawn, i Llywelyn I.

Hog, s. m. (og) The act of sharpening; a whet.
Hogal, a. f. (hog—gal) What gives an edge; a
whetstone.
Hogalen, s. f. (hogal) A sharpener; a whetstone.
Hogen, s. f.—pl. t. od (hawg) A girl nearly
full grown; a young woman.
Hogenaidd, a. (hogen) Like a girl, girlish.
Hogenig, s. f. dim. (hogen) A little young woman.
Hogi, v. a. (hog) To sharpen, to whet, to give an
edge; to irritate, to egg on. *Careg hogi, a*
whetstone.

*Ni bôn cybaddgar,
Ni bôn alldroddgar
Ni bôn anhygar
i hogi augus.*

*May we not be apt to accuse, may we not be detractive, may we
be not void of love, to accelerate death.*

G. ab Rhydd. Guch.

Hogiad, s. m. (hog) A whetting, a sharpening.

Hoglaen, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hawg—llan) A half-
grown youth, a stripling.

Hogi, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (hawg) A hovel.

Hogldy, s. m.—pl. t. an (hog—ty) A herpal.

Hoglyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (hawg) A stripling.

Hoi, s. m.—pl. t. au (oi) A call of attention.

Hoiad, s. m. (hoi) A calling of attention.

Hoian, s. f.—pl. t. au (hoi) A call of attention.

Hoian, v. a. (hoi) To call attention; to implore.

It is also used imperatively, like hark, or hear.

*Oian y parchellau, hoian hoian;
Bai achennwg, Dew gwael ychweleu.*

*Attend, little pig hear thou the calls; for the crime of the
cessations God would make remissions.*

Hol, s. m. (hy—ol) A fetch, a bringing to. *s. a.*

To fetch. Des i hol peth, go to fetch some.

Sil. Not is used for it in North Wales.

Holadwy, a. (hawl) Claimable, actionable.

Holawd, s. m. (hawl) Cognisance; exams.

Holedig, a. (hawl) Questioned, investigated.

Holedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (holedig) Cognisance,
interrogation, examination.

Holedigawl, a. (holedig) Interrogative.

Holfainc, s. f. (hawl—mainc) A tribunal.

Holgar, a. (hawl) Apt to question; inquisitive.

Holi, v. a. (hawl) To question, to demand, to in-
terrogate; to enquire, to investigate, to sue.

A hawl a hawl yr hen hollen.

And that one will investigate the old questions. L. G. Ceta.

Holiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (hawl) A questioning, or
demanding; an interrogation, an investigation.
Holiadawl, a. (holiad) Catachetic, catechetical.

*Tri holiadollon addw yader: penach, bonyr, a dydder cy-
mrawd.*

*The three elements of civility: a chieftain, a female, and a
equal stranger.*

Holiadu, v. a. (holiad) To put as a question.

Holiant, s. m. (hawt) Cognisance; exams.

Holiaw, v. a. (holi) To examine minutely; to re-
parate, or to put apart.

Hollwch i mi Barnabas a Sael.

*Separate for me Barnabas and Sael.
W. Solisbury, Act 18. 1.*

Holledydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (holiad) A question-
er, an interrogator, an investigator, a claimant.

Holledyddes, s. m.—pl. t. an (holiedydd) A female
questioner; a female claimant.

Holwr, s. m.—pl. holwyr (hawl—gwr) A claim-
ant; one who questions, an interrogator; an
investigator; a plaintiff.

Holydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hawl) A questioner.

Holl, a. (oll) All, the whole of, every one of.

Hollallu, s. m. (holl—gallu) All power.

Hollalluawg, a. (hollallu) Almighty, omnipotent.

Hollalluogaeth, s. m. (hollalluawg) Omnipotence.

Hollalluogi, v. a. (hollalluawg) To render omni-
potent or almighty.

Hollalluogrwydd, s. m. (hollalluawg) Almighti-
ness, omnipotence.

Hollawl, a. (holl) Total, whole, entire, complete.

Yn hollawl, altogether, or completely.

Hollbar, a. (holl—par) Omnific, causing all.

Hollbroeth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (holl—poeth) A hol-
ocaust, or a burnt sacrifice.

Hollddoeth, a. (holl—doeth) All-wise, possessor
of supreme wisdom.

Hollfath, a. (holl—math) Omnifarious, compris-
ing all sorts, or varieties.

Hollfyd, s. m. (holl—byd) The whole world.

Hollgyfoethawg, a. (holl—cyfoethawg) All-per-
fect, possessing all things.

Hollgyfoethogrydd, *s. m.* (hollgyfoethawg) All-powerfulness: the state of possessing all things.
Holli, *v. a.* (holit) To slit, to split, to cleave.
Hollich, *s. m.* (holl—iach) The herb allheal.
Hollich, *a.* (holl—iach) Perfectly well: mistletoe.
Hollryw, *a.* (holl—rhyw) Omnigenous.
Holli, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (olli) A slit, cleft, rift.
Holltawg, *a.* (holit) Full of slits, clefts, or rifts.
Holltad, *a.* (holle) Being slit, cleft, or split.
Holli, *v. a.* (holit) To slit, to cleave, to rift, to split. *Holli y gwynt*, to cut the wind.

Fy mron—

Brulod on byll o'i gerynt gur.

My brow it nearly splits from its raging pain.

D. ab Gwilym.

Holliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (holit) A alitting, a cleaving, a rifing, a splitting.
Holltwr, *s. m.—pl. holltwyr* (hollt—gwr) A splitter, a cleaver, a rifter, a splitter.
Hollas, *a.* (holl) Whole, complete, or entire.
Hollwybod, *s. m.* (holl—gwybod) Omniscience.
Hollwybodath, *s. m.* (hollwybod) Omniscience.
Hollwybodawl, *a.* (hollwybod) Omniscient.
Hollwybodas, *a.* (hollwybod) Omniscient.
Hollwydd, *s. m.* (holl—gwydd) Omnipresence.
Hollwyddawl, *a.* (hollwydd) Omnipresent.
Hollwyddoldeb, *s.* (hollwyddawl) Omnipresence.
Hon, *s. m.* (hy—on) That is manifest, or present to the sight.

Wyt cwynt neu chyt, au hon

Y rhynt, o'i cwbl o'n ddon.

They would sting that they obtained not, (what a manifest thing they scandalize) the whole of our duty.

Lt. F. Mack.

Hon, *pron. (f. of hwn)* This one, this female.
Hon a hon, such and such a female.

Gwedi hys y hennig dyfodoligath Glose Ceisur i'r ynn hon, Cwydyr yn ddanod a gynallu holl farchogion Ynn Fyrdal i'r clyb.

When the arrival of Claudius Caesar in this island was become evident, Gwydyr immediately collected together all the chieftains of the Isle of Britain against him.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Hona, *pron. (f. of hwn)* That female present.
Honacw, *pron. f.* (hon—acw) That female yonder.
Honaid, *a.* (hon) Being insisted upon; evident, well known; famous.

Bid hennid writhio, se mawr i honw, pan yw ynn y gwelir Gwydyr, cwydyr yn ddanod a gynallu holl farchogion Ynn Fyrdal i'r clyb, cyd hys priddolol o' galw clyfnydd ynn ydd.

Be it known then, and evident to every one, that it is an island which is called Glamorgany, for streams and rivers from the body of the Severn sea surround it, so that it would be more proper to call it the confusion of rivers.

H. Dimod Arthur.

Honaw, *pron. poses.* (hon) It; him. *Dyma beth o honaw*, here is some of it. The same as **Hono**.
Honawd, *s. m.* (hon) An insisting; affirmation.
Honawl, *a.* (hon) Positive; dogmatical, affirmative.
Honc, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (onc) A shake, a wagging.
Honcaw, *v. a.* (honc) To shake, to wag; to stagger. *Ni wta honco pen*, it is useless to shake the head.

Honcen, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (honc) A waddling girl.
Honciad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (honc) A wagging.
Honcian, *v. a.* (honc) To move backwards and forwards, to stagger, to waddle.
Honciaw, *v. a.* (honc) To shake, to stagger.
Honciad, *a.* (honi) Being manifested; evident.
Honei, *pron. poses.* (hon) Her; it is the same as **Honi**.

Dymod Cal, dy wia di a hygwys y choddyf; dyro di iau i ddi-od y cyllidwrion o honci.

Smith Cal, thy sheath hath spotted the sword; let me pull the wood splinters out of it.

H. Calhuck—Mabington.

Honeidrwydd, *s. m.* (honaid) Manifestness.
Honfas, *s. f.* (hawn—mas) A chopping knife.

Honffest, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (hawn—ffest) A tunic.

Honffest pedair ar'uglata dal.

A doublet is of the value of twenty-four pence. Welsh Laws.

Honi, *v. a.* (hon) To make manifest; to proclaim; to manifest; to object, to insist. *Honi cyf-reithiau*, to publish laws.

Honiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hon) A making manifest, a manifestation; an insisting upon; an objecting; an asseveration, or allegation.

Honiannawl, *a.* (honiant) Affirmative, positive.

Honiannu, *v. a.* (honiant) To make manifest.

Honiant, *s. m.* (hon) Affirmance, asseveration.

Hono, *pron. (f. of hwnw)* That one female at a distance, either of time or place. *Pa un a fyddi ai hon, neu hona, neu hono* which one wilt thou have, is it this, or that there, or such a female absent? *Y fwyddyn hono*, that year.

Honof, *pron.* (hon) Me, following the preposition *a*, of. *Honof, thee; o honow, a hone, from him; o honi, out of her; o honow, from, of, or out of us; o honoch, from you; o honyn, from or out of them; o hono tithan, out of thee also; o hono ynian, out of him also; o hono nianaw, from or out of us also; o hono chwitan, out of you also; o hono nhythan, from or out of them also.*
Honos, *s. m. dim.* (hawn—os) A tall slim fellow; the ling, a sea fish so called.

*—Mili al gwlad
O fewn y plwy'n ofni plant,
Bwys o wr sefuanaw
With rad.*

A thousand in the district will see him frightening the children, the scarecrow of a man, never at rest, hanging by a rope.

F. Frys.

Honsel, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (hon—sel) A handsel.

Honw, *s. m.* (hawn) That is void of motion.

Honyma, *pron. f.* (hon—yma) This female here.

Honyman, *pron. f.* (hon—yman) This female.

Honyma, *pron. f.* (hon—yna) That female there.

Hong, *s. f.* (honc) A hang; a dangling.

Hongian, *v. a.* (hong) To put to hang; to place in a wavering way; to hang, to be suspended in a loose manner, to hang danglely.

Hongi, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (hong) That holds suspended; that displays.

Hopr, *s. m.* (hob) That swallows, that gulps.

Hopran, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (hopr) A hopper.

Dyna, ehai yr angel a'm dyranol yno, walcu a gais i y'ngnanol (the angel, ditheth mor ygwladroed a'n profodol ehai mawryddi da mudi o honc eirol). Fe fodi y gais byr fed'i ehai y beunio, ac a ledol o hopran cyfled a dalar gryn i'm llyncu.

Smith the angel who had carried me to the place, there is a wight whom I found in the middle of the land of oblivion, who came so light-footed, that your highness has never tasted a morsel of him. How can that be! with the king, and opened his few wide as an earthquake to swallow me.

Ells Wyn, B. Cwg.

Hopranlad, *s. m.* (hopran) A putting in the hopper; a gormandizing, a guzzler.

Hopranu, *v. a.* (hopran) To put in a hopper; to gormandize, to guzzle.

Hor, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (hy—or) That is of a bulky rotundity; swine lice.

*Addfwn gwer y cydd yn arddwyrdd,
Gochawn ei meddud, ei moidd gywain;
Addfwn ar ei bor egor gywain.*

A pleasant fort is there towering up, I was wont to obtain its beverage of mead, its elegant price: pleasant on its mound, the progeny of a primary stock.

Mic Dinbych.

Horator, *ger.* (hawr) In spreading, or dilating.

Horen, *s. f. dim.* (hor) A fat lazy woman. *Yr hore front!* the dirty baggage!

Horgest, *s. f.* (hawr—ceest) A fat paunch.

Horitor, *sup.* (hawr) To be spread about.

*Horitor ei glod o gyfawnder cyrd
Cerdodion a'i daddir.*

His fame, to be spread abroad from the plenitude of songs, the minstrels will be recompensed. Cynddelw, i O. Cyfeiliog.

Hort, s. m.—pl. t. iau (hawr) Calumny, reproach.
Hortiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (hort) Defamation.
Hortlaw, v. a. (hort) To slander, to detract.
Hortlawg, a. (hort) Abounding with calumny.
Hortlawl, a. (hort) Tending to calumniate.
Hortiedig, a. (hortiad) Calumniated, traduced.
Hortiedigawl, a. (hortiedig) Calumnious.
Hortlawr, s. m.—pl. hortlawr (hort—gwr) A calumniator, a slanderer, a traducer.
Hortr, s. m.—pl. t. au (hort) A stick, or billet.
Hortraw, billets laid upon a drying kiln; also called prenau duon.
Horth, s. m. (hawr) That is apt to spread over.
Horyn, s. m. dim. (hor) An unwieldy lump; a person that indulges himself. *Y fath horyn yw y dyn oco!* what a lump yonder person is! *Dyma fol-horyn*, here is a guzzle-gut.
Hos, s. f. (hws) A hose, or a stocking; a boot.
Hosan, s. f.—pl. t. au (hos) A stocking, or hose.
Hosanau botymawg, or hosanau lledr, spatter-dashes; **Hosanau y gog**, blue bells; also called **blodau y gog**, **esgidiau y gog**, and **blodau cennyn y brain**:—*Yd yn ei hosan*, corn in its cover, or before the ears burst out.
Hosaneuawg, a. (hosan) Wearing stockings.
Hosaneuwr, s. m.—pl. hosaneuwr (hosan—gwr) A hosier.
Hosanlawdr, s. m.—pl. hosanolodran (hosan—llawdr) A pair of pantaloons.
Hosanwr, s. m.—pl. hosanwr (hosan—gwr) A hosier, one who sells stockings.
Hotan, s. f. dim. (hod) A hood or a cap.
Hotyn, s. m. dim. (hod) What closes round; a cap.
Hotyn esgid, the part of a shoe closing over the instep.
How, interj. (ow) It expresses languor. *Hai how heno!* Heigh ho! this night!
Hoyw, a. (hoew) Alert; sprightly, lively, spruce, gay, jolly. It is the same as *hoew*.
HU, s. m. r. That is apt to pervade, or to spread over. An epithet of the Deity, in the bardic theology, descriptive of his omniscience. *Huon* is another appellation of the same import, and derived from *Hu*. The *hound*, on account of his acute scent, was adopted as the common emblem of this attribute, and which, if we may rely upon the accounts of some authors, became an object of idolatrous worship; for he is unquestionably identified in the *Heus of Gaul*, and the *Anubis of Egypt*.

Dwy ryw awen, dloer, ewybr,
 Y sy'n y byd, loewbyrd lwybr,
 Awen gas Grist, ddiddist ddadi,
 O lawm dro, awen dryyddi;
 Awen arall, nid cull can,
 Ar golwydd, fadr argoellust,
 Yr hon a gafas, gyw HU,
 Camrwag pryddodion Cymru.

Truly two sorts of active geniuses are there in the world, of manifest path; a genius from Christ, pleasing the assertion; of right tendency a sprightly genius; another genius, though not discreet the song, there is of falsehood, base the symptom, the which, HU knows, the disorderly poets of Wales obtained. Dr. S. Cent.

HU gadarn, por hoew geldawd,
 Brenin a roe'r gwin, a'r gwawd,
 Emherawdr tir a moroedd,
 A bywyd olli o'r byd oedd;
 Al ddiolodd, gwedy ddiw,
 Aradr bralg, arnoed-gadr, gwiw;
 Er dangaws, ein ior dawnoeth,
 I'r dyn balch, a'r difaich doeth,
 Bod yn oren, nid gas gair,
 Un-greft gas y tad law-gair.

The mighty HU is a sovereign who is a ready protector, a king distributing the wine, and the praise; the emperor of the land and seas, and all of life in the world was he; after the deluge he held the strong-beamed plough, active and excellent; this did our gracious Lord, to show to man, the proud and the humbly wise, that it was the choicest art with the faithful father; the word is not false. *Iolo Goch.*

Ychsein—
 HU gadarn, a darn o'r did,
 A'i bum angel a wotych,
 A phetrian aur flandau fluch.

They are the oxen of the mighty HU, with a piece of his skin, and his five angels, you see, and a golden harness of silver sky. *Llywelyn Mair, 17th cent.*

Hu, a. (hu s.) Apt to pervade; apt; bold.
Huad, s. m.—pl. huaid (hu) One that traces by scent; a hound.
Huadgi, s. m.—pl. huadgwn (huad—ci) A hound dog, a beagle.
Huador, s. m.—pl. t. ion (huad) One who hunts with a hound.
Huail, s. m. (hu—ail) A vicegerent, a regent.

Huail Hywel ab Melfr;
 Yn lle del a enail dir.

The lieutenant of Hywel son of Melfr, will win land where ver he comes. L. G. Celi.

Huail cymwd Cyfollawg,
 Hyn fu no dyn, byd Lau Dawg.

The governor of the province of Cyfollawg was older than in man as far as Lau Dawg. L. G. Celi, 17th cent.

Hual, s. m.—pl. t. au (hu—gal) A fetter.
Hualawg, a. (hual) Having fetters, fettered. Also a disease to which swine are subject.
Hualedig, a. (hual) Being fettered, or shackled.
Hualiad, s. m. (hual) A fettering, a shackling.
Hualu, v. a. (hual) To fetter, to shackle.
Hualwr, s. m.—pl. hualwyr (hual—gwr) A fetterer.
Hualydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hual) A fetterer.
Huan, s. f. (hu—an) That has aptitude to comprehend, or compass; Phœbus, the sun.

Ni wyf neb pan
 Raddir brod huan;
 Pan yw per orwain;
 Pan yw gyrrwr braia.

No body knows whence the presence of the sun is made right; whence the goat's beard plant is sweet; whence the oven is of waxen hue. *Taliesin.*

Lleisfor ohyr myr morffydd
 Pan lewyth huan ar fân fynydd.

The bays of the sea reflect a light upon the shore when the sun shines upon a lofty mountain. *Iar. P. Pen.*

Mochddwyrenawg huan haf Jyffastin
 Mawr llafar adar, myr hear hian.

Early-rising sun of the summer, hasten thou the melody of phoeby of birds, and the pleasant season of music. *Gwynedd.*

Huanaw, s. m. (hu—anaw) Aptitude for harmony; that is gifted with the muse. a. Gifted with the muse; having a flow of harmony.

Cerddawr huanawd huanaw such mawr,
 Cerdd heb dawr, heb dwyllaw;
 Cerdd tobi, anlawer, anlawr;
 Nid cerdded cogorodd Tyllaw.

A minstrel that is a practical animator prides you, with a song without cunning, without deceit; a song that is loud, not silent; not the hated song of the train of Tyllaw. *17th cent.*

Huanawl, a. (huan) Relating to the sun, solar.
Huaured, s. f. (huan) The course of the sun.
Huann, v. a. (huan) To diffuse sunshine.
Huarwaes, a. (hy—arwaes) Ready to assist.

Huarwaes gwas,
 O ddinar treiddas,
 Pod wyr pod gwirion.

The youth willing to assist, from earth he springs, whether he knowing, whether he be simple. *Taliesin.*

Huarwar, a. (hu—arwar) Apt to assuage.

Gaiofydd huanawd huarwar.

An herald of the tranquil light. *Gwynedd.*

Huawdl, a. (hu—awdl) Of a ready flow of verse; eloquent.

Huawdl huanawd was a wye yn llyr,
 Fael ymarwar Ludd a Llefelys.

May I become an eloquent youth that shall be summoned to the court, as in the contention of Ludd and Llefelys. *Llywelyn Fard.*

Huawldder, s. m. (huawdl) Eloquence.

Hawddidd, s. m. (huawdl) Eloquence.

Hawdr, s. m.—pl. hudson (hu—awdr) One that has aptitude to energize; one who is effable; a glider.

Trefawdr, llyr hawdr llyr a hwn,
Trefawdr, a dafydd, o dyf amcau,
Trefawdr samwylion genau a gan,
Trefawdr gyfawdr uol, uol pob adfa.

Disposer and perfect director of moon and sun, thou hast disposed, and hast formed, through a grand design, the rules of entrance of the lips that sing, with acknowledged exertion, of heaven, the supreme of every secondary place. *Conwydd.*

Hacan, s. f.—pl. i. od (hug) The cob, a sea fowl, also called *gwylen lwyd*, or grey sea-mew.

Hucan y pyngod, the fisherling.

Huch, s. f.—pl. t. ion (hy—uch) A thin cover.

Huchaw, v. a. (huch) To cover thinly; to film.

Huchen, s. f.—pl. t. au (huch) A film, a pellicle.

Huchiad, s. m. (huch) A generating a film.

Hud, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hu) Allurement, enticement, illusion, delusion, fascination, charm; juggle, or legerdemain.

Egyr oedd a gwr iodd,
A thwy hud, Uthr ai i hi;
Gwr hwna, o gol uolion,
Am ryw hud yw rai i hon!

They were possessed of a husband, and through enchantment, Uthr ran away with her; oh, that a happy fancy would suggest some charm to give this fair one to me! *Ica. Beryllyn.*

Y ffeidr, o hud a hudd, i—
Arth a hwn i ddaid llyd.

The thief, by enticement and craft, has taken the fair one to the extremity of the world. *D. ab Edmund.*

Hudaw, s. (hud) That may be allured.

Hudaw, v. a. (hud) To allure, to entice; to delude, to fascinate; to charm; to juggle; to deceive, to beguile.

Y ffeidr—
A'n huddod i o'm huddod.

The fair one has deceived me out of my cheerfulness. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Hudaw, a. (hud) Alluring, enticing, illusive.

Hudawl, a. (hud) That is apt to allure, entice, delude, fascinate, or charm. *s. m.—pl. Hudolion.* An enticer, a deluder; a juggler.

Ieun! ai hud yw' oes hon,
A huddod huddod!
Dall a ddyddod bob bwyddyn;
Dda' ddydd yw eteioes dyn!

Jeun! is this age all delusion, made up by deceiving ones! The hours do every year fall; a dice with its deceit is the life of man! *L. G. Codd.*

Hudedig, a. (hud) Being allured or enticed.

Hudedd, s. m. (hud) Allurement, enticement.

Hudgyllmeth, s. m. (hud—cyllaeth) Hypochondria.

Hudhwyd, s. m. (hud—hwyad) A decoy duck.

Hudlad, s. m. (hud) An alluring; fascination.

Hudiw, s. m. (hud) An enticing, or deluding one.

Hudlath, s. f.—pl. t. au (hud—lath) A magic wand; also a lubberly fellow.

Odd ai gwyby
Hudlath Mawron,
Yn agfoddu pan dyfey
Nwyddion mwy cymhry
Ar lan Gwylionwy.

Perhaps it may be known, through the magic weed of Mawronwy, in the wood where there should more profitable fruits grow on the banks of Gwylionwy. *Taliesin.*

Hudle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (hud—lle) A decoy place.

Hudledd, s. m. (hud—lledd) A swindling.

Hudleddra, v. a. (hudleddrad) To swindle.

Hudleidr, s. m.—pl. hudlaidron (hud—lleidr) A swindler; one who thieves by tricking.

Hudlewyn, s. m.—pl. t. an (hud—llewyn) An ignis fatuus; or Will with a whisper.

How flavoured we are with will as dilyn yr hudlewyn a darddodd o'r dda' a wneud yn Ngherbyddin.

There are many who know better than to follow the *twis fatuus*, which had sprung out of the system formed in Caernarfon. *E. Dafydd.*

Hudaw, s. m. (hud—nwy) A decoy duck.

Gelwyth hudaw, gwlith hed-said gryll,
Nad y gwailt i'is llyd.

Then meet of the decoy duck, thou of wild flying leap in the dew, hinder the grass from going into thy eyes. *D. ab Gwilym, Fr llyfawr.*

Hudolaid, a. (hudawl) Illusive, deceptive.

Hudoldeb, s. m. (hudawl) Alluringness, illusive-ness; deceivableness.

Hudoles, s. f.—pl. t. an (hudawl) A female deceiver, a siren.

Reserch yma melfion yr hudoles.

Draw near here, children of the enticing women. *Ieunh 37. s.*

Hudoles, a dawies dog,
Hud lail ei hudomes.

A siren, and a goddess fair, her discourse in fascination to me. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Hudollessidd, a. (hudoles) Like the siren.

Hudoll, v. a. (hudawl) To render illusive, to render enticing, or alluring; to become delusive.

Hudoliad, s. m. (hudawl) A rendering illusive, or delusive; a rendering seductive.

Hudoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (hudawl) Allurement; illusion; fascination; deception.

Nid hudoliaeth ond leuenctid;
Nid leuenctid ond oeyd awr.

The only allurement is youth; and youth is only for the space of an hour. *Adge.*

Hudoliaethawl, a. (hudoliaeth) Of an alluring, or seductive tendency.

Hudoliaethiad, s. m. (hudoliaeth) A practising of allurement; a seducing; a deluding.

Hudoliaethu, v. a. (hudoliaeth) To practise seduction, allurement, or delusion.

Shaid ydyw bod i'f dydd yn ddinwadol—er cweid y nob a fo yn celdaw dy awyngol di, a'n hudoliaethu drwy ofer-huddod y byd hwn.

It is necessary that thy faith should be without wavering, notwithstanding the dislike of such as shall be attempting to inveigle thee, and to allure thee with the vain pursuit of this world. *Merchionn Crugedrad.*

Hudoliaethus, a. (hudoliaeth) Of a seducing tendency; illusive, deceivable.

Hudwalch, s. m.—pl. hudweilch (hud—gwaleh) A bird of the lure.

Hudwg, s. m. (hud—gwg) A bngbear, a scare-crow; a racket for ball playing.

Al cyffog sydd i, was gaff-hir.
I th, y dreg hudwg hir,
Am i'f ysbail!

Are there wages paid to thee, thou long-forked chap, thou tall and evil elf, for watching me! *D. ab Gwilym, Fr gysgod.*

Hudwr, s. m.—pl. hudwyr (hud—gwr) An enticer, an allurer; a deceiver.

Hudwy, s. m. (hud) A phantom, a delusive vision.

Hudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hy—udd) A covert, a shade, a gloom; a dusk. *a. Dusky, dark, gloomy.*

Llew hudd, a dusky colour, that is neither black nor brown, or that cannot be distinguished;

Lle hudd iawn, a very gloomy place; *yn yr hudd*, in the dusk. *Sil.*

Huddadwy, a. (hudd) That may be covered.

Huddaw, v. a. (hudd) To cover, to shade, to make gloomy; to darken, to become dusky.

Huddawg, a. (hudd) Having a shade, or cover.

Huddawl, a. (hudd) Covering, shading; tending to obscure, or to make gloomy; darkening.

Huddedig, a. (hudd) Covered, shaded, darkened.

Huddedigneth, s. m.—pl. t. au (huddedig) The act of covering over, a shading over.

Huddgwyr, s. m. (hudd—cwyr) The black cherry

Huddiad, s. m. (hudd) A covering or shading over; a darkening; a becoming gloomy.

Huddiannawl, a. (huddiant) Tending to obscure.

Huddianus, v. a. (huddiant) To render obscure, or overcast, to overspread.

Huddiant, s. m. (hudd) A shading over; obscurity

Huddig, a. (hudd) Tending to be dusky, or gloomy

Huddwg, s. m. (hudd) That is dusky, or gloomy.

Huddygyl, s. m. (huddwg) Condensed smoke, soot.

Huddygyl, a. (huddygyl) Fuliginous, sooty, reeky; abounding with soot.

Hued, s. m. (hu) That follows the scent.

Huelfeiddiad, s. m.—pl. huelfeiddiaid (hual—beiddiaid) One that dares bonds, or fetters.

*Ysmyl nudd harfodd huelfeiddiad,
Ar Loegr rhwy llygreys, heb ddwydd.*

There is to me a chief profuse of gifts that braves chains, on
I negrit he brought desolation, without despoils.
Ein. ab Gwgwan.

Huelydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hual) One who fetters.

Huenig, a. (huan) Apt to encircle; apt to embrace, or to comprehend.

*Caffwyf sawdd—
North north ar haelier huenig.*

May I obtain the refuge of the splendid power of the lord of
protecting generosity. *Cynddelo.*

Huenydd, s. m. (huan) That has aptitude to comprehend, or to contain.

*Trydydd tin oew hudd gyfarchwar,
Lin gwynion, gwynfydd aghar, ya huenydd sawdd!
Yn huanaw nwl bwyf addaf addyngur!*

A third host no fastness will impede, a splendid host, the saved
of hell, in the protection of a sanctuary; in the harmony of
heaven may I enjoy a blessed mansion! *Cynddelo.*

*Gwyn-llw arien bwlw, brig huenydd;
Gwyn-llwch eiry uch uch achos dolydd.*

White-headed the brittle pine, the enveloper of the branches;
white drifted the snow over the boughs of the daisies. *Ier. Pychan.*

Huenyg, s. m. (huan) A state of being encircled.

Huf, s. m. (hu—nf) That mantles, or covers over.

Hufen, s. m. (huf) The mantling, or top of any liquid; cream, or the top of milk.

Hufensidd, a. (hufen) Resembling cream.

Hufenawg, a. (hufen) Having cream, creamy.

Hufenawl, a. (hufen) Of the nature of cream.

Hufeniad, s. m. (hufen) A gathering cream.

Hufenllyd, a. (hufen) Apt to gather cream.

Hufenn, v. n. (hufen) To cream, to form cream.

Hufiad, s. m. (huf) A mantling, a topping.

Hufiaw, v. a. (huf) To mantle, to overtop.

Hufawl, a. (huf) Tending to mantle, mantling.

Hufyll, a. (huf) Humble, or submissive.

Hufylldawd, s. m. (hufyll) Humility, submission.

*Rhodddw fwyd, ar Daw a diawd beri
Crist eili cell, can hufylldawd.*

For the sake of God, let us give meat and drink, as commanded
by Christ, the balm of heaven, and that with humility. *Einion ab Gwethmawl.*

Hug, s. f.—pl. t. au (hu—ng) A coat; a gown.

*Madwyn—
Adolwyn yt dal y naid,
A rhwyg gwr yr hug awrad.*

Reinard, I pray thee, stop the leap, and tear a corner of the
golden coat. *R. G. Eryri, am y penn.*

Hugan, s. f. dim. (hug) A loose coat, or cloak.

Hugawg, (hug) Wearing a coat, or cloak.

Hugawl, a. (hug) Belonging to a coat or cloak.

Hugwd, s. m. (hug) A spectre, or a phantom.

Hugyn, s. m. dim. (hug) A loose coat, or cloak

Hul, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (hu—nl) A cover; a coverlet; a mat.

Huliad, s. m. (hul) A covering, or decking.

Hullaw, v. a. (hul) To cover, to spread over.

Archodd hulan bwrdd iddi bl o'i fwyddid ei hun.

He gave orders to deck a table for her out of his own victuals.
Judith 13. 11.

Hullawg, a. (hul) Having a cover; being spread over, or decked.

Hullawr, s. m.—pl. hulorion (hul) A coverer, decker; a slater.

Huliedig, a. (huliedig) Covered over; decked.

Huliedigaeth, s. m. (huliedig) The act of covering, spreading over, or decking.

Hulier, s. m.—pl. t. au (hul) A cover, or a lid.

Huling, s. m.—pl. t. au (hul) A coverlet, a rug.

Huliwr, s. m.—pl. huliwyr (hul—gwr) A coverer or decker; a slater.

Hult, s. m. (hul) A dolt, a moping fellow.

Hultan, s. m. dim. (hult) A stupid fellow. *Hul an y mor,* a sea-fowl called the turnstone.

Hulyn, s. m. dim. (hul) A coverlet, a bed quilt.

Hum, s. f.—pl. t. iau (hy—um) A bat, a racket.

Human, s. f.—pl. t. au (hum) A racket for playing at ball.

Hamanydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (haman) A tennis player, a ball player.

Humawg, a. (hum) Having a bat or racket.

Humig, s. f. dim. (hum) A bat, or racket.

Humog, s. f.—pl. t. an (hum) A bat, a racket.

My wrf' hui dan yr humog.

No more than the ball under the bat. *Idiog.*

Hun, s. f. (hu—un) A fit of sleep; a slumber.

*Cwyl a gwrthwch eich gelys:
Fo'ch clywdd pe bai'n y bodd,
Drwy ei hun gyda i'channed.*

You will believe your enemy; if he were in the gurn, he will
hear you, through his sleep, with the lodder. *L. Rh.*

Hun, s. m. (hy—un) Self, one's own person; regard to one's own self, or a selfish principle. It is used as a prefix in composition.

Hun, pron. (hy—un) Self, the same person, the same thing; self alone. *Mi fy hun,* I myself; *dy hun,* thyself; *ei hun,* he, she, or itself; *hi ei hun,* she herself; *ni,* or *nynt,* via hunia, we ourselves; *eich hunia,* yourselves; *eu hunia,* themselves.

Iawn i bant gadu ei hun.

It is right for every one to save his self. *Idiog.*

Hunan, s. m.—pl. hunain (hun) Self, one's own person; regard to one's self, a selfish principle. It is used as a prefix in composition.

*Tri pheth a roddwyd Daw ar bob byn: self cyfnewid ei m.
gwahander pen ei hun, a hunanpeth swm gwisgo rhag wrd: se
hunan cyfoll pob un gutharall.*

God has conferred three things upon every living being; unity;
plentitude of his kind, individuality differing from that of its own;
and an original character and reason, which is that of no other
being; hence every being is a perfect self, differing from all
others. *Buridan.*

Hunan, pron. (hun) Self, the same person. ✓

Cae dyn a farro ar arall am y bai a fo arno ei hun.

Odious is the man that shall condemn another for the fault of which he is guilty himself. *Idiog.*

Hunanaeth, s. m. (hunan) Selfishness; egotism.

Hunanalld, a. (hunan) Somewhat selfish.

Hunanamcan, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hunan—amcan)

Self-purpose.

Hunanannog, v. a. (aunog) To excite one's self.

Hunanannogawl, a. (hunanannog) Self-exciting.

Hunanannogiad, s. m. (hunanannog) Self-excitation, or a self-encouraging.

Hunanawl, a. (hunan) Selfish, relating to self.

Hunanbethan, s. pl. aggr. (peth) Self-affair.

Hunander, s. m. (hunan) Selfishness, egotism.

*Tri thyst dwyfodol: gomedd hunander, ynddwyro huanaw,
chuanaw: th pob ddydd.*

The three evidences of godliness: a restraining from selfishness
a liberal demeanour, and encouragement of every good. *Buridan.*

Hunandwyll, s. m. (twyll) Self-deception.

Hunandyb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tyb) Self-conceit.

Hunandybiad, *s. m.* (hunandyb) Self-opinion.
Hunandybiaw, *v. a.* (hunandyb) To cherish self-conceit, to cherish self-opinion.
Hunandybiawg, *a.* (hunandyb) Self-conceited.
Hunandybiawl, *a.* (hunandyb) Self-conceited.
Hunandybled, *v. a.* (hunandyb) To cherish self-opinion, or self-conceit.
Hunandybleirwydd, *s. m.* (hunandybiawl) Self-conceitedness.
Hunandyst, *s. m.* (tyst) Self-evidence.
Hunandystiawl, *a.* (hunandyst) Self-evident.
Hunanddoeth, *a.* (doeth) Self-wise, self-conceited.
Hunanedd, *s. m.* (hunan) Selfishness, egotism.
Hunaneiddrwydd, *s. m.* (hunaneidd) Selfishness.
Hunaneidw, *s. f.* (barn) Self-condemnation.
Hunaneidwdd, *a.* (hunaneidw) Self-condemned.
Hunanfawl, *a.* (mawl) Self-applause.
Hunanfod, *s. m.* (bod) Self-existence.
Hunanfodawl, *a.* (hunanfod) Self-existent.
Hunanfodd, *s. m.* (bodd) Self-will, self-pleasure.
Hunanfoddawg, *a.* (hunanfodd) Self-pleasing.
Hunanfodd, *s. f.* (bodd) Self-interest, regard to self, profit appertaining to self.
Hunanfoddawg, *a.* (hunanfodd) Self-interested.
Hunanfwrriad, *s. m.* (bwriad) Self-determination.
Hunagadwraeth, *s. m.* (hunan—cadwraeth) Self-preservation.
Hunangar, *a.* (car) Selfish, attentive to self.
Hunangariad, *s. m.* (hunangar) Self-love.
Hunangarwch, *s. m.* (hunangar) Selfishness.
Hunangeidwad, *s. m.* (ceidwad) A self-preserver.
Hunangyfiawn, *a.* (cyfiawn) Self-righteous.
Hunangyfiawdd, *s. m.* (hunangyfiawn) Self-justification.
Hunangyfiawnder, *s. m.* (hunangyfiawn) Self-righteousness.
Hunangymhariaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymhariaeth) Self-comparison.
Hunanhanfod, *s. m.* (hanfod) Self-existence.
Hunanhaw, *a. f.* (haw) Self-examination.
Hunanholiad, *s.* (hunanhaw) Self-examination.
Hunanhod, *s. m.* (hod) Self-delusion.
Hunanhyder, *s. m.* (hyder) Self-confidence.
Hunanhyderm, *a.* (hunanhyder) Self-confident.
Hunaniad, *s. m.* (hunan) A becoming selfish.
Hunanieth, *s. m.* (hunan) Identity.
Hunaniseledd, *s. m.* (iseledd) Self-abasement.
Hunanladd, *s. m.* (lladd) Self-murder, suicide.
Hunanladdiad, *s. m.* (hunanladd) A committing suicide, a killing one's self.
Hunanleiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. hunanleiddiad* (hunanladd) One who commits suicide.
Hunanles, *s. m.* (lles) Self-interest, self-benefit.
Hunanlesawg, *a.* (hunanles) Self-interested.
Hunanlesawl, *a.* (hunanles) Self-interested.
Hunanlesrwydd, *s. m.* (hunanles) Self-interestedness, the state of being beneficial to self.
Hunanoleb, *s. m.* (hunanawl) Selfishness.
Hunanoleirwydd, *s. m.* (hunanawl) Selfishness.
Hunanred, *s. f.* (rhed) A running alone. *a.* Having the power of running alone.
Hunanrediad, *s. m.* (hunanred) Self-motion.
Hunanrith, *s. m.* (rith) Self-evidence.
Hunaryw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (rhyw) Homogeneity.

Aunodl engus, yn breu ar ddion, a bair i bob peth ardduolant, mawrdduol, a phur a chyda huanaryw.

Excellency, first of all, gives to every thing pre-eminence, indivisibility, and a primary and original homogeneity. Berddes.

Hunaryw, *a.* (rhyw) Being homogeneous.
Hunarywiawl, *a.* (hunaryw) Homogeneous.

Hunarywioledd, *s. m.* (hunarywiawl) Homogeneity, homogeneousness.

Hunansaf, *s. f.* (saf) A standing alone. *a.* Having the power of standing alone.

Hunansafawl, *a.* (hunansaf) Self-standing.

Hunansafiad, *s. m.* (hunansaf) A standing alone.

Hunansymud, *s. m.* (symud) Self-motion.

Hunansymudawl, *a.* (hunansymud) Self-movement.

Hunansymudiad, *s. m.* (hunansymud) A self-moving, a moving by self-power.

Hunanu, *v. a.* (hunan) To have respect to self.

Hunanwrtheb, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwrtheb) Self-contradiction.

Hunanwrthebiad, *s. m.* (hunanwrtheb) Self-contradiction, a self-contradicting.

Hunanwrthebus, *a.* (hunanwrtheb) Self-contradictory, tending to self-contradiction.

Hunanymwad, *s. m.* (ymwad) A self-denial.

Hunanymwadiad, *s. m.* (hunanymwad) A self-decying, a restraining one's self.

Hunanymmod, *s. m.* (ymmod) Self-motion.

Hunanymmodrwydd, *s. m.* (hunanymmod) Self-motivity, a state of self-motion.

Hunanyawl, *a.* (ysawl) Self-devouring.

Hunaw, *v. a.* (hun) To sleep, to slumber.

Hunawg, *a.* (hun) Having sleep, sleepy, drowsy.

Ni bydd hunawg cerchawg byth.

The amorous will never be sleepy.

Adge.

Hunawl, *a.* (hun) Relating to one's self.

Hundwyll, *s. m.* (twyll) Self-deception.

Hundy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hun—ty) A dormitory.

Hundyst, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (tyst) That is a self-evidence, self-testimony.

Hundystiawg, *a.* (hundyst) Being self-evident.

Hundystiawl, *a.* (hundyst) Being self-evident.

Hunddenawl, *a.* (denawl) Self-delusive, self-deceiving; self-enticing.

Hunddiffyn, *s. m.* (diffyn) Self-defence, care of self, self-protection.

Hunddiffyniad, *s. m.* (hunddiffyn) Self-defence.

Hunddiogeliad, *s. m.* (diogeliad) Self-preservation.

Hunddwyn, *a.* (hun—dwyn) Depriving of sleep.

Hunddygnawl, *a.* (dygnawl) Apt to exert one's self, of self-exerting tendency.

Hunddygniad, *s. m.* (dygniad) A self-exertion.

Hunddygnu, *v. a.* (dygnu) To exert one's self.

Hunddysg, *s. m.* (dysg) Self-instruction.

Hunddysgawl, *a.* (hunddysg) Self-instructed.

Hunddysgu, *v. a.* (hunddysg) To teach one's self.

Hunedd, *s. m.* (hun) A state of sleep, somnolence.

Hunell, *s. f.* *dim* (hun) A short sleep, a nap.

Heno ni chwag hi hunell;

—ymdruchel gwell.

To-night she will not sleep the smallest nap; she would rather arrive.

Edm. Pry.

Hunfa, *s. f.*—*pl. hunfeydd* (hun) A dormitory.

Hunfawl, *s. f.* (mawl) Self-praise, self-applause.

Hanfod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bod) A self-existence.

Hunfodawl, *a.* (hanfod) Being self-existing.

Hunfoledd, *s. f.* (hunfawl) Self-applause.

Hunfoli, *v. a.* (hunfawl) To praise one's self.

Hungadw, *s. m.* (cadw) A self-preservation.

Hungar, *a.* (car) Having self love; selfish.

Hungariad, *s. m.* (hungar) Self-love.

Hungaru, *v. a.* (hungar) To love one's self.

Hungell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. eodd* (han—cell) A dormitory.

Hunglwyf, *s. m.* (hun—clwyf) A lethargy.

Hunglwyfaw, *v. a.* (hunglwyf) To be lethargic.

Hunglwyfawl, *a.* (hunglwyf) Lethargic.

Hunglwyfiad, *s. m.* (hunglwyf) A becoming lethargic, or drowsy.

Hunglwyfus, *a.* (hunglwyf) Subject to lethargy.

Hungos, *s. f.* (hun—cos) A scratching of one's self in sleep.

Hungymbariad, *s. m.* (cymbariad) Self-comparison.

Hunhaint, *s. m.* (hun—haint) A lethargy.

Hunhanfod, *s. m.* (hanfod) Self-existence.

Hunheintus, *a.* (hunhaint) Being lethargic.

Hunleiddiad, *s. c.*—*pl.* hunleiddiaid (hun—lladd)

One who commits suicide.

Hunllef, *s. f.* (hun—llef) The nightmare.

Hunoli, *v. n.* (hunaw) To become selfish.

Hunolrwydd, *s. m.* (hunawl) Selfishness.

Hunred, *s. f.* (rhed) Self-motion; self-activity.

Hunredawl, *a.* (hunred) Self-movement.

Hunredeg, *v.* (hunred) To run, or move alone.

Hunrediad, *s. m.* (hunred) A running by a self-power, self-motion.

Hunryw, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. lau (rhyw) Homogeny.

Hunrywiad, *s. m.* (hunryw) A rendering homogeneous; a becoming homogeneous.

Hunrywiad, *v. a.* (hunryw) To render or become homogeneous.

Hunrywiad, *a.* (hunryw) Homogeneous.

Hunwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* hunwyr (hun—gwr) A sleeper.

Hunydd, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. ion (hun) A sleeper.

Hunymwad, *s. m.* (ymwad) Self-denial.

Hunymwadawl, *a.* (hunymwad) Self-denying.

Hunymwadlad, *s. m.* (hunymwad) A self-denying.

Hunymwad, *v. a.* (hunymwad) To make a self-denial.

Hunyn, *s. m. dim.* (hun) A nap, a short sleep.

Deuthym, heb huno hunyn,
Gwawr ddydd, llys gorau ddyn.

I came, without sleeping a wink of sleep, with the dawn of day,
To the mansion of the best of women. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Huon, *s. m.* (hu) A pervading or subtle being; an epithet for the Deity, the same as *Hu*, in the bardic theology.

Mi ddygais Huon
I lawr glyn Ebron.

I conveyed Huon to the bottom of the vale of Hebron. *Ion. Myrdd.*

Gwas wynt ddydd brawd ger bron Huon.

Woe to them, on the day of doom, in the presence of Huon. *Gwynn F. Glas.*

Hupynt, *s. m.* (hwb) A brunt, a shock; a sudden effort; a push; a kind of metre, combining great varieties in the verse and in the rhyme.

Hur, *s. m.* (hy—ur) That is laid down, or fixed; hire, wages.

Hwn a wneuth neudd ar hur, newydd
With newdd Arhur.

This one made a hall upon Ahr, a new one after the hall of Arthur. *L. G. Ceith.*

Huran, *s. m. dim.* (hur) A prostitute; a slattern.

Huredig, *a.* (hur) Being hired, or let for use.

Huren, *s. f. dim.* (hur) A prostitute, a whore.

Huriad, *s. m.* (hur) A hiring; a taking hire.

Huriaw, *v. a.* (hur) To hire; to take hire.

Huriawl, *a.* (hur) Relating to hire, hiring.

Huriwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* hurwyr (hur—gwr) A hirer.

Hurt, *s. m.* (hur) A base, or block. *a.* Stupid, dull, crazy, blockish.

Hurtan, *s. c. dim.* (hurt) A stupid one, an oaf, a blockhead.

Hurtiad, *s. m.* (hurt) A stupefying, stupefaction.

Hurtiaw, *v. a.* (hurt) To stupefy; to stun; to become stupid; to lose the senses.

Hurtiawl, *a.* (hurt) Stupefactive, stupefying.

Hartiedig, *a.* (hartiad) Being stupefied.

Hurtr, *s. m.*—*pl.* hurtran (hurt) A bearded deer.

Hurturwydd, *s. m.* (hurt) Stupidity; craziness.

Hurryn, *s. m. dim.* (hurt) A stupid blockhead.

Hurth, *s. m.* (hur) A block; a dolt. *a.* Stupid, dull, blockish.

Hurthgen, *s. m.* (hurth—cen) A blockhead.

Hurthgenafdd, *a.* (hurthgen) Like a blockhead.

Hurthgeneiddrwydd, *s. m.* (hurthgenaid) Ostentatious, a stupefied state.

Hurthiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (hurth) A stupefying.

Hurthiaw, *v. a.* (hurth) To stupefy, to make dull.

Hurthiawl, *a.* (hurth) Stupefying, stupefactive.

Hust, *s. m.* (hy—est) A low, or buzzing noise.

Hustiad, *s. m.* (hust) A making a buzzing noise.

Husting, *s. m.* (hust—ing) A whisper, a mutter.

Husting, *v. a.* (hust—ing) To whisper, to mutter.

Dwynw—
Nith wyt mwnen aml
Ya husting yn ing a ml.

Dwynw, through this whole year not a prate shall my the
whispering with me in a corner. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Myrdd dy fed—
I'm ddaa gwest yn husting.

I would have thee to be to my right ear, whispering. *L. Mer.*

Hustingawl, *a.* (husting) Whispering, muttering.

Hustingiad, *s. m.* (husting) A whispering.

Hustingwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* hustingwyr (husting—wr)

A whisperer; a tale-bearer.

Hutan, *s. m. dim.* (hud) An oaf; a bird called a

dotterel. *Hutan y mor*, the turnstone; *hain*

lwyd, or *Uwyd y tywod*, the sandering, sea fowls so named.

Hutanaidd, *a.* (hutan) Oafish, like a dunce.

Hutyn, *s. m. dim.* (hud) A stupid fellow.

Hüw, *s. m.* (hu) A lallaby, a lulla.

Heno ni chywel an-hu
Be canai ddaw hwn ei hun.

To night I will not sleep one wink if I have myself sleep a lullaby. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Hüygawn, *a.* (hu—ysgawn) Apt to spread out.

Hüysgwn, *a.* (hu—ysgwn) Apt to ascend.

Hüysgwr, *a.* (hu—ysgwr) Tending to be energetic.

Hydr odd cleddyf-rudd cledfira,
Hüysgwr yn oed gwn.

A bold chieftain with a ruddy sword of high renown, busy in
energy of a man is the time of youth. *L. F. Meek, m. H. ab G. ab Gwyn.*

Hüysgwrth, *s. m.* (hu—ysgwrth) That is apt to
tear forcibly.

Ys ef Rodri hwn, hüysgwr derra,
Hüysgwrth-odeira y cadwneodd.

He is the lowering Rodri, an energetic prince, the swift destroyer
of the mighty ones of coarcture. *Gwynn.*

HW, *s. m. r.* A forcible utterance; a boot. It is
also an interjection used in setting a dog on to
run.

Canu bydd, aneddydd and.
Hw ddy law hwn ddydd.

She sings, with unhappy squeal, boot after boot in quick harsh
tag. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r ddydd.*

Anno cw y noe nos of:
Hw ioldi! fy hel adref!

Set on the dogs at night would he: boot thine! what, drive us
home! *D. ab Gwilym.*

Hwa, *v. a.* (hw) To hullo; to loo; to hoot.

Hwala, *s. f.* (hwa—ia) The huntsman's halloo.

Hwala hi fal hely haly.
A long halloo, like in hunting the stag. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Hwan, *s. f.* (hw) A hooter, an owl.

Hwb, *s. m.* (hw) A push forward, an effort; a

rising up, a standing up; a lift.

Hwbach, *s. m.* (hwb) A sudden push, or spring.

Hwbach am y said, a hop, skip, and jump.

Hwblad, s. m. (hwb) A pushing forward.
Hwblan, v. a. (hwb) To make a sudden push.
Hwon, s. m. (hwg) That is hooked, a. hooked.
Talwrn Awes, a frowning forehead, or hanging eyebrows.

Hwood, a. (hwg) Being turned, or hooked. **Talwrn Awesd, a** frowning forehead.

Hwch, s. f.—pl. hychod (hw—wch) A push forward, a thrust; a swine, a sow. **Cig hwch, cig swch, and cig tuerch,** swine's flesh, or pork. It has been also used as an epithet for a ship, for the same reason as **banw** is applied to a pig, and to a coffer, the abstract meaning of the word being characteristic of the form of both. There is a tradition in Monmouthshire, that the first corn sown in Wales was at **Maes Gwenith**, in that county, and was brought there by a ship; which, in a triad alluding to the same event, is called **Hwch**.

*Gwv hwydydd, gwv hydyr yn ei hwch, a'i far,
 Cyn nol fawr strygwch.*

A man whose life was brittle, like glass, a daring man in his deed and his words, before his useful obsequy.

Ed. P. Jones; D. ab Owen.

Hi hoddod awysu un parbell o foch y Twrch Trwyth. Gofyn-
 yn y gwyll i Arthwr, yn oedd ystyr yr hwch hwna: y dywawd
 ym, hwna ff.

He killed only one pig of the swine of the living boar. The
 man asked Arthwr, what was the signification of that swine: he
 then said he had been a king.

Ed. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Hwch, s. m. (hw—cw) A cry of hollo; a scream.
Bei hwchwr! Oh murder!

Hwd, s. m. (hy—wd) A take off; a taking away.

Hwda, s. m. (hwd) A taking off; a taking.

Byddi ar dy lawr hwda, thou wilt be upon thy
 full stretch, or thou wilt be at a nonplus.

Gwell on hwda na dau skdaw.

Better in one take than two promises.

Adage.

Hwda, v. imper. (hwd) Take, here take.

Hwda hwd dda, da dyda dy rad;

Hwda rwydd cryffnau.

Accept laurels, praise, thy grace well deserves it; accept res-
 dy applications.

Ed. D. ab Iwan.

Hwda, s. m. (hwd) A reach to lay hold of.
Llaen hwda, a nonplus.

Hwdwg, s. m. (hwd—wg) A bugbear, a bug.

Hwdwl, s. m. (hwd—wl) That is stark mad. **Ef**
acth yn hwdwl, he is become quite silly.

Hwda, s. f. (hw) A hooting one, an owl.

Hwf, s. m.—pl. t. od (hy—wf) That rises over;
 a head, or cowl.

Dwyn hwy yn Llundala hefyd.

Wearing a head in London likewise.

Owls y Glyn.

Hwfan, s. m. (hwf) A rising up, or over

Hwfawwl, a. (hwfan) Tending to rise over.

Hwfann, v. a. (hwfan) To rise over.

Hwf, s. m.—pl. hyffod (hy—wf) Any thing pre-
 cipitated, or cast off; a lump. **Hwff o cery,** a
 drift of snow; **Hwff o ddyn,** a clown of a man;
hwff y gydwff, one who talks any nonsense.

Hwf, s. m. (hy—wg) A hook, or bend. **Heb na**
hwffas dug, without either hook or creek.

Hwdd, s. m. (hwg) A dunce, a silly clown.

Hwda, s. m. (hw) The hooting of an owl.

Hwi, s. a. (hw) To set up a hollow, to loo.

Hwm, s. m. (hy—wm) That is apt to sink.

Hwman, s. m. (hwm) A wavering motion.

Hwa, pron. m. (hy—wn) This here, this, this
 one: this one masculine present. **Hwa a few,**
 such and such a one, a certain person.

Cas yr hwa y deio tiddi fawr, ac ni roddi ddim.

Desirable is he to whom much comes, and that gives nothing.

Adage.

*Pleu y bodd hwa, bodd hwa, a hwa!
 Gofyn i mi? ni a'i gwn!
 Bodd Ew, bodd Eidal oddi hwa,
 A bodd Eidal tel ygwra.*

To whom belongs this grave, this grave, and this? Asked those
 of me! I know: the grave of Ew, the grave of Eidal was this,
 and the grave of Eidal with uplifted front.

Engl. Bedden Mynydd.

Hwna, pron. m. (hwn) That there, that, that one;
 that one present.

Hwnacw, pron. m. (hwn—acw) That one yonder.

Hwnt, a. (hwn) Outward, external, far off.

Hwnt, pron. (hwn) Other, contrary, next. **adv.**
 At a distance, yonder; beyond; away. **Y tu**
hwnt i, the other side of.

Ys cerfel oddi hwnt, a'r gwres oddi yma.

The cold from yonder, and the heat from here.

Tallies.

Twrch hwnt rhag tywch o'i ei.

Turn aside for fear of the clouds thrown behind him.

T. Alled, i fwrch.

Hwntian, v. a. (hwnt) To vibrate; to waggle; to
 stagger; to go backwards and forwards.

Gwiscodan, gwiscdas, a gwisc ar hwntian,

Liquors, fests, and a whole country staggering.

Llywelyn Dda.

Hwnw, pron. m. (hwn) That, that one; that one
 absent, speaking of the past and future. It is
 also used as an interjection: **Hwnw!** That is it!

Hwnyma, pron. m. (hwn—yma) This one here.

Hwnyman, pron. m. (hwn—yman) This one here.

Hwyna, pron. m. (hwn—yna) That one there.

Hwp, s. m. (hwb) A sudden effort, or push; a
 pull. **Hwp yr ychais,** the rest-harrow.

Tra y fawr hwp, treid for ballit.

Through a great effort, he would exhaust the salt sea.

T. Prye, i Elin Fychan.

Hwpiad, s. m. (hwp) A making a sudden effort;
 a pushing; a tagging, a lugging, a pulling.

Hwpiaw, v. a. (hwp) To make a sudden effort;
 to push; to tug, to pull.

Pa wyr a galls hwpiaw'w gwynt!

Pellben' ni wu pwy ydyd.

What men are they who attempt to push away the wind? Let
 them doubt, I know who they are.

L. Môn.

Hwpiawl, a. (hwp) Pushing; tagging, lugging.

Hwpiwr, s. m.—pl. hwpwyr (hwp—gwr) A tugger.

Hwr, s. m. (hy—wr) A taking, a taking off.

Dyrus, gwas ddyddi brwd mawr?

A god ty'r Ddaen draw,

Hwr raike i'w mawrddu.

Thrust away, bring a day of doom upon them; give a rump
 yonder to the south, take a run to ruin them.

Li. ab Gwyn, i Gwylwr.

Hwra, v. a. (hwr) To take, to take away.

Hwra dau galen, a gwiscod'w hwrdd;

Hwra gorr llawn pchard!

Accept a broken heart, and the abatement of regret; accept a
 body full of sin!

Ed. D. ab Iwan.

Hwrdd, s. f.—pl. hyrddan (hwr) A push forward,
 a thrust, or butt; an onset; a ram, plural
hyrddod, and diminutive plural **hyrddiach.**

Bu agurdd ei hwrdd y'ngludan,

Afagdu fy mab ianen.

Ardent was his push in combat, affrighting my son-in-law.

Tallies.

Y don—

Rheis hwrdd i'w lleng, rhedid fang fawr.

The wave, it gave my ship a push, a boom against it.

Ed. Gwyn.

North hwrdd yn ei ben.

The strength of a ram is in his head.

Adage.

Hwrrwg, s. m. (hwr—wg) A lump, a hunch.

Hwa, s. m. (hy—wa) A covering; a horsedloth.

Hwaan, s. m. dim. (hwa) A little covering; a hood.

Hwriad, s. m. (hwa) A putting on a covering.

Hwstr, *a.* (hwst) Froward, or morose.
Hwstredd, *s. m.* (hwstr) Frowardness, moroseness.
Hwstriad, *s. m.* (hwstr) A doing a froward act.
Hwt, *s. m.* (hwd) A take off; a taking away. *v.*
imper. Off off with it away! Hoot!

Hwt! hwt! dos ysgwt is gill.
Off! Off! hie thee quickly, and go behind. RA. Newmer.

To the devil the tribe would go! away with them, at them Owain!
Iolo Goch.

Hwta, s. m. (hwda) A taking off; a taking.
Lawn hwta, a nonplus.
Hwtiud, s. m. (hwt) A taking off; a hooting.
Hwtiaw, v. a. (hwt) To take off; to push away;
Hwy, a. (hw) Long; tedious. It is more generally used for *hwyack*, longer; more tedious, more prolix. *Hwy hwy*, longer and longer.

Hwy pery illd no goled.
Longer will anger last than wealth. Adage.

Hwybad, *s. m.* (hwybu) A making longer.
Hwybu, *v. a.* (hwy) To make longer; to lengthen.
Hwy, *pron.* (hy—wy) They; them. *Aent hwy yno*, they would go there.

Y ser—
Cylch y lleuad taladwy,
Caswyllion hion ynt hwy.

The stars that in due order surround the moon, the lamps of
serene weather are (Ary. D. ab Gwilym.

Hwyad, s. c. pl. hwyaidd (hy—gwyad) A duck; *ceiliawg hwyaidd*, a drake; *hwyaidd lygad aur* golden-eyed duck; *hwyaidd gopawg*, tufted duck; *cor-hwyaidd*, *crach-hwyaidd*, or *chwiws*, teal; *hwyaidd ddanneddauw*, goosander; *hwyaidd fwythblu*, eider duck; *mor-hwyaidd ddw*, scoter; *hwyaidd yr eithin*, or *hwyaidd fraith*, sheldrake; *garan hwyaidd*, or *cora-hwyaidd*, the mallard; *hwyaidd llydanbig*, the shoveller; *hwyaidd loefain*, or *hwyaidd gyffonfain*, pintail duck; *hwyaidd lost gwennol*, or *hwyaidd gyffion gwennol*, swallow-tail duck; *hwyaidd bengoch*, the peckard; *cora-hwyaidd lwyd*, the gadwal; *hwyaidd addfain*, the gargany; *hwyaidd grylltion*, wild ducks; *hwyaidd doflon*, tame ducks.

Nid budr ond hwyad.
Nothing so filthy as a duck. *Adapt.*

Hwyadaidd, a. (hwyad) Like a duck, duck-like.
Hwyadawg, a. (hwyad) Abounding with ducks.
Hwyaden, s. f. (hwyad) A duck. *Hwyaden
 wyllt*, a wild duck; *hwyaden ddef*, a tame duck
Hwyddell, s. f. (hwy—dell) A female salmon.
Hwyed, s. m. (hwy) That is long, or lank.
Hwyedig, a. (hwyed) Being lengthening, or grow-
 ing. *s. m.* A male hawk.

Heledd hwyedig i'm galwir.
I am called a *fling* brine-pit. *Llywarch Hen.*
Y dystain a ddyli hwyedig hebawg i gas y penhobogydd bob
gwyl Fihangel:—Pedair ar ugain yw gwerth hwyedig.

Hwyedigaeth, s. m. (hwyedig) The act of lengthening, a prolongation.

Hwyledydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion(hwyed) A male hawk
Hobedydd blaŵ hwyledydd: cf blaŵ nyth Henyston a graŵr ar
dir y Rys.
 The falconer is entitled to the *male hawk*: he owns the nest of a
 sparrow-hawk which shall be found on the demesne of the court.
Welsh Laws.

Hwyf, s. m. (hwy) That moves or plays about.
Hwyfaw, v. a. (hwyf) To move about ; to flicker
Hwyfiad, s. m. (hwyf) A flickering, a fluttering.

Hwyfoll, s. f.—*pl. t. od* (hwyf) A female salmon, a spawner. It is also called *hwyddell*, and *chwiswell*.

**Hwyfyd, s. m. (hwy—byd) A long existence.
Hwyfyd i Brydain! Britain for ever!**

Wedi profi pob lle hwyfod i gartref.
After trying every place a welcome to home. *Adapted*

Hwyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (hwy) A course, a regimen, or order; plight, state, condition; a progress, journey, or voyage; a sail. *Wyt mawrion hwyl*, thou art in tolerable order; *ma hi o'i hwyl*, she is out of her wits;—*Dwyn hwyl*, to make an onset:—*Hwyliau blaen*, fore sails; *hwylion ol*, aft sails; *hwyliau croeson*, cross or square sails.

Thy fame will be as far as the Midsummer sun takes up its course.

Pwy fu fforch hwy! o ddalar hyd awyr?
Who has been a sail fork reaching from the earth to the sky?
Taliesin.

Gochel di, ebal Merddin, dan uwibion Cwstanya, caws y mae
ywrwr hon yn lloed hwyllus ar draeth Llydaw yn ddaol i Ysfa
Prddin.

Beware thou, said Merddin, of the fire of the sons of Constantine, for they are at this hour spreading seeds on the shore of Llydaw, coming to the Isle of Britain.

Y meddydd a ddyly yr hwy! a fo ar y gerwyn fodd, neu baid
celniawg, a hyny yn dewis y neb, blonfo y wlad.

The mead-brewer is entitled to the covering that shall be on the mead tub, or four-pence, and that at the option of him to whom the feast shall belong.

Welsh Laws.

Hwylbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (hwyl—pren) A mast.
Hwylbrenwyll, s. f. (hwylbren—gwyll) A demon
 imagined to hover about the masts of ships.

Hwylbrenwyll hali bronwys.
The sailyard goblin of the white bosomed bride.
H. ab Gwilym.

Hwylfa, s. f.—*pl.* hwylfeydd (*hwyl—ma*) A place of progression, a course; a lane.

Haul yn ei hwyf.

The sun in its orbit.

Telure.

Hwylfawr, a. (hwyl—mawr) Of ample course.

Aer ysgwn aur ysgwyd oedd ;
Oedd gicfruthr aruthr arf ryfel ; oelli hael,
Oedd hwyfawr glod uchel.

With a golden shield he was the urger of the battle; he was the terrible blade-rushing weapon of war: he was generous, he was of high and far-extending fame. *Blodwyn Perddu, i. H. ab Gruff*

Hwyliad, s.m. (hwyly) A getting in a course, train, or order; a directing; a preparing; a progression; a sailing; a driving at, or a butting.
Hwyliaw, v. a. (hwyly) To set in a course, train, or order; to direct; to prepare; to progress; to sail; to make an attack; to butt.

Dywed fy mod—
Yn hwyllaw bean hilynt,
Wrth y galnc a roddo gwynt.

Say that I am sailing a quick course, on the tack which the
wind may give.

T. P. P.

Da gwallth rhod cyra byrion i'r farch a hwylio.
It was a good thing to give short horns to the cow that ran
viciously. *Adapt.*

Hwyliawd, s. m. (hwyl) The act of putting a train; a direction, or ordering; progression; sailing: a making an attack.

Hwyliawg, *a.* (hwyli) Having a course; under sail.
Hwyliedig, *a.* (hwyliad) Being put in train; directed, ordered; being sailed.

Hwyllledigaeth, s. m. (hwylliedig) The act of putting in train; a directing, or ordering; progression: the act of sailing.

Hwylwr, s. m.—*pl.* **hwylwyr** (hwyl—gwr) One who sets in a course, or train; one who directs; a progressor; one who sails.

*Hwylwr pob golyngdawl,
Hwyl ddawl uch, hael Ddawl dawd
Bla! i ochel hawl pechawl.*

The regulator of every disposition of undoubted safe course, graceless food, grant thy aid to avoid the power of sin.

H. D. ab Iŷan.

Hwylus, a. (hwyl) Being in course, or regimen, orderly; going on freely, or without obstruction: prosperous; ready, dexterous. *Dos yn awylus*, go without delay.

Hwylusaw, v. a. (hwylus) To render free, or uninterrupted; to render prosperous; to facilitate.

Hwylusdawl, s. m. (hwylus) Facility, readiness.

Hwylusder, s. m. (hwylus) Facileness, freedom from impediments.

*Ond rhyw i gyw yr hwyl
Hwylusder noŷo f'oi ddiu ei ddiu!*

Is it not congenial for the duckling to have the facility of swimming after the manner of his father?

Adage.

Hwyluswydd, s. m. (hwylus) Facility, readiness.

Hwyluswynt, s. m. (hwylus—gwynt) A prosperous gale, a favourable wind.

Hwyl, s. m.—*pl. f.* **lon** (hwy) A long hair.

Hwylaw, v. a. (hwyl) To lay a springe, or gin.

Hwylt, pron. (hwy) They; them. *Tynir hwynt*, they will be drawn.

*Y dydon trefnol antariau, gwadwydd,
A godant derfnydd;
Daw Tyl, and eu hawydau;
Ynawd a hwynt, rhag canllaw.*

The men of forward enterprises and furious will raise tumults; God the Father, frustrate their passions, visit them lest they increase.

H. D. ab Iŷan.

Hwyltan, pron. (hwynt) They likewise, them also; and they; and them; the others.

Hwylthwy, pron. (hwynt—hwy) They themselves, they.

Hwynnaw, s. m.—*pl. f.* **an** (hwyn) A long slip, a hair; a springe, or gin; a feigned malignant spirit of the sea. *Hwynnaw o dir*, a slang of land

*Y awl nawn—dyl i ydd,
Hwynnaw f'oi ddiu ei ddiu!*

Of the various death-traps that are, may *Hwynnaw* be his end.

D. ab Gwilym, f'r Bwa Bach.

Hwyr, s. m. (hwy) Lateness: the evening.

Hwyr, a. (hwy) Slow, tedious, long; late. *Mil-gi hwy*, a slow hound.

A cwyro yn hwyr chwyrdd y diwyn.

That shall exceed late will soon demand.

Adage.

Hwyr can hwyr an chan fore.

Earlier is the evening song than a morning song.

Adage.

Hwyr af dial dial Daw;

Hwyr af dial dial Daw.

The latest vengeance is the vengeance of God; the completed vengeance is the vengeance of God.

Adage.

Hwyrdd, s. m. (hwy) A becoming late.

Hwyrach, a. (*compar.* of hwy) Slower, later.

adv. Perhaps, peradventure.

Hwyrach y mynaw e fo yna no chynat.

More tardy was I for having him then than formerly.

H. Peredur—Mabinogion.

Hwyrdd, a. (hwy) Somewhat tardy; latish.

Hwyrdd, s. c. (hwy) A slow one; a lame one.

Hwyrdd, v. m. (hwy) To become late.

Hwyrdd, a. (hwy) Relating to the evening.

Hwyrdd, a. (hwy—paid) Lately ceasing.

*Troethawd bar i beraw cauld
Rhag trawl hoes yn hie boen yn hwyrbaid.*

A divine discourse to purify a soul from the consuming of health in long and incessant pain.

Cynddelw.

Hwyrddrom, a. (*f. of hwyrdwrn*) Tardily heavy.

Hwyrddrom, a. (hwy—trwm) Tardily heavy.

Hwyrddrymder, s. (hwyrdwrn) Drowsy heaviness.

Hwyrddrymedd, s. m. (hwyrdwrn) Slow heaviness.

Hwyrddrymu, v. (hwyrdwrn) To become sluggish.

Hwyrddig, a. (hwy—dig) Long-suffering.

Hwyrddigder, s. m. (hwyrdig) Slowness to anger.

Hwyrddysg, a. (hwy—dysg) Slow in learning.

Hwyrddysgiad, s. m. (hwyrdysg) A learning slowly.

Hwyrddysgu, v. a. (hwyrdysg) To learn tardily.

Hwyrredd, s. m. (hwy) Tediousness; lateness.

Hwyrffryd, s. m. (hwy—bryd) A slow disposition.

a. Of slow disposition.

Hwyrffrydig, a. (hwyrfryd) Of slow disposition.

Hwyrffrydigrwydd, s. m. (hwyrfrydig) Slowness of disposition; sluggishness of mind.

Hwyrffrydu, v. s. (hwyrfryd) To become inert in mind, to be of sluggish mind.

Hwyrgar, a. (hwy—car) Slow or cold in love.

Hwyrgaru, v. a. (hwygar) To love tardily.

Hwyrgoel, a. (hwy—coel) Tardy in believing.

Hwyrgoledd, s. f. (hwy—coel) Tardiness of belief, a tardily crediting.

Hwyrgoellad, s. m. (hwyrgoel) A tardily crediting.

Hwyrgoellaw, v. a. (hwyrgoel) To believe tardily.

Hwyrwyn, a. (hwy—cwyn) Backward or slow in complaining.

Hwyrgyrch, s. m. (cyrch) A tardy approach, or attack.

a. Of slow approach; of slow attack.

Hwyrgyrchawl, a. (hwyrgyrch) Slowly approaching.

Hwyrgyrchedd, s. m. (hwyrgyrch) Slowness of approach; slowness of resorting.

Hwyrgyrchiad, s. m. (hwyrgyrch) A slowly approaching or resorting.

Hwyrgyrchu, v. (hwyrgyrch) To approach slowly.

Hwyrld, a. (hwy—llid) Slow to anger.

Hwyrnaws, s. f. (hwy—naws) A slow disposition.

a. Of a slow disposition.

Hwyrnawedd, s. m. (hwyrnaws) Slowness of disposition; a sluggish nature.

Hwyrwaith, s. m. (hwy—gwaith) A late course.

Hwyrwaith i anffynnedig.

A late turn to the unprosperous.

Adage.

Hwyrwan, a. (hwy—gwan) Slow and languid.

Hwyrwar, a. (hwy—gwar) Slow and gentle.

Hwyrweddawg, a. (hwy—gweddawg) Of a forbearing disposition.

*Hwyrweddawg Gwallaw ardded;
Ni olyn i neb a wnethudd.*

Of a forbearing aspect is the countenance of Gwallaw; he does not enquire of any one what he has done.

Taliesin.

Hwys, s. f. (hy—wys) A draught, a load.

Cood a loegynt a hwys fawn o fynydd Biriwaant.

Woods they would burn with a load of turf from the mountain of Biriwaant.

Mungafon.

Hwysaw, v. a. (hwys) To heap together.

Hwysg, s. m.—*pl. f.* **an** (hy—wysg) A sweep; a sudden whisk, a ravage.

Hwysgaw, v. a. (hwysg) To sweep or brush away.

Hwysgynt, s. f. (hwysg—hynt) Sweeping course.

*Llywelyn llydd-felrch arfawg,
A chiod a gorod am Gellirawg ddyffrynt,
Goraw hawl hwygynt, llynt hirlidawg.*

Llywelyn with armed war-steeds, attended by fame and conquest round the vale of Cellirig, heroically he carries on *dreadful*, a course of lasting wrath.

Llydd Gwr.

Hwyst, s. m. (hwys) A dart, or sudden glance.

Hwystin, s. m. (hwyst) A darting forward.

*Ef llyen' odduch lawr,
Tlun tan hwystin gwawr.*

Bliss they adore above the earth, the fire under the radiation of the dawn.

Taliesin, Cen y metrich.

Hwythau, pres. (hwy—tau) They likewise.
Hwywys, a. (hwy—gwys) Of extended reach.

Nid er da i hwyb hys,
 Nanyo er maw i wyb hys,
 Y mola hwybys a ddaid tris,
 Maciws hwywys y ngarban.

Not for any benefit to old Hwfa, but as an enjoyment for myself,
 do I praise Hwfa's wolf of conflict, of extended reach in the fight. *L. P. Moch.*

HY, s. m. r. Aptitude to proceed, or to go through. It is used as a prefix in composition, and expresses aptness, disposition, or feasibility, answering to the English termination *able*; as *hygar*, amiable; *hygo*, memorable, or that may be called to mind.

Hy, a. (hy, s.) Apt; bold, daring; audacious.

Hy pawb ar ei fabwnt.

Every one is bold to his tettered saint. *Adge.*

Arial hy ni wy, ni floc.

Bold vigour will not flee, it has not fled. *IZ. P. Moch.*

Hyadlais, s. m. (adlais) A clear resonance. **a.** Apt to resound, apt to echo.

Hyall, a. (gall) Possible, effectible, practicable.

Tellir yr lath Gymraeg—yw adredd yn hyfod a hyall.

The property of the Welsh language is to describe readily and effectually. *Thordis.*

Hyalledd, s. (hyall) Possibility; practicableness.

Hyallu, v. n. (hyall) To be possible, or practicable

Hyalluedd, s. m. (hyallu) Possibleness.

Hyar, a. (ar) Apt to resound, sonorous; vocal.

Hyaredd, s. m. (hyar) Aptness to resound.

Hyawdl, a. (awdl) Eloquent, fluent in speech.

Hyawdled, s. m. (hyawdl) Eloquence, fluency.

Hyb, s. m. (hy—yb) A passing or getting forward;

a getting foremost; a recovery.

Hyball, a. (pall) Fallible, apt to fail; defectible.

Hyballedd, s. m. (hyball) Fallibility, aptness or

a tendency to fail.

Hybar, a. (par) Apt to get, or to provide.

Hybarech, a. (parch) Venerable, worthy of respect

Hybaredd, s. m. (hybar) Venerableness.

Hybaredd, s. m. (hybar) Aptness to provide.

Hybarth, a. (parth) Easily parted; divisible.

Hybarthedd, s. m. (hybarth) Divisibility.

Hybarthiant, s. m. (hybarth) A making divisible.

Hybarthwydd, s. m. (hybarth) Divisibility.

Hybawl, a. (hyb) Tending to get foremost; re-

covering, convalescent.

Hybech, a. (pech) Apt or ready to sin; peccable.

Hybechedd, s. m. (hybech) Peccability.

Hybechrwydd, s. m. (hybech) Aptness to sin.

Hybell, a. (pell) Having a facility to get far.

Cwympnt yr—

Adar hybell agellawg.

The for-ranging winged birds would fall. *W. Middlem.*

Hyber, a. (per) Apt to produce sweetness.

Hybiad, s. m. (hyb) A passing onward; a getting

foremost; a recovering.

Hyblaid, a. (plaid) Apt to take a part; factious.

Hybleidrwydd, s. m. (hyblaid) Aptness to join a

party; factiousness.

Hybleth, a. (pleth) Easy to weave or to twine.

Hyblethedd, s. m. (hybleth) Aptness to entwine.

Hyblieth, a. (plith) Easily mixing, or blending.

Hybliethedd, s. m. (hyblieth) Aptness to blend.

Hyblyg, a. (plyg) Flexible; pliancy.

Hyblygedd, s. m. (hyblyg) Flexibility; pliancy.

Hyblygrwydd, s. m. (hyblyg) Flexibleness.

Hyblygu, v. a. (hyblyg) To double easily.

Hyboen, a. (poen) Susceptible of pain, passible.

Ned wyf boen hyboen heb argrwydd!

Am I not of miserable life deprived of chastity! *Bloddyn Fardd.*

Hyboenedd, s. m. (hyboen) A state susceptible of pain; a tendency to suffer.

Hyboeni, v. a. (hyboen) To make passible.

Hyboeth, a. (poeth) Easily heated; apt to heat.

Hyboethedd, s. m. (hyboeth) Aptness to heat.

Hyborth, a. (porth) Easily borne, or carried,

portable; that is easily sustained, or fed.

Hyborthedd, s. m. (hyborth) A sustaining easily.

Hybrawf, a. (prawf) Demonstrable, provable.

Hybred, a. (pred) Wanting to be divested; liable to transmigration in the circle of evil.

Pan gyhyreddodd ddaidd addolus hybed,
 Daw sawr nef a llawr, llorl ciddusol,
 Y ddaidd hwnn coeth rhag oeddwad
 O uchelder ner, nef angwyrdd,
 I'r ddahar, ffil car i ymawdd,
 A dyn oedd mawr glyn o gylwr hybed.

On touching a refuge of the beautiful hand of the God of light and earth, the wished-for escape, the inextinguishable light, it descended from thirldom, came from the high place of the spirit, quitting heaven, to the earth, like a friend, to deliver me, but was in the dark vale, from the evil influence. *B. Lloyd.*

Hybrededd, s. m. (hybred) A state liable to transmigration in the circle of evil.

Hybrys, a. (pryn) Marketable, easily bought.

Hybrynedd, s. m. (hybryn) A marketable state.

Hybu, v. a. (hyb) To pass, to get onward; to re-

cover; to get before, to obstruct. *Hyb y blaen,*

to get foremost; hybaist yn fuan iawn, then

didst recover very fast.

Hybwyll, a. (pwyll) Sensible; discreet, prudent.

Hybwylledd, s. m. (hybwyll) Sensibleness; sensi-

bility; rationality; deliberation.

Hybwys, a. (pwsy) Ponderable; easily weighed.

Hybwysedd, s. m. (hybwys) Aptness to weigh

down; ponderousness.

Hychald, a. (hwch) Swinish, like a sow.

Hychan, s. f. (chwch) A little young sow.

Hycheiddrwydd, s. m. (hychald) Swinishness.

Hychfyd, s. m. (hwch—bryd) A stubborn mind.

Hychfydedd, s. m. (hychfyd) Stubbornness of mind.

Hychryg, s. m. (hwch—cryg) A quinsy.

Hychiad, s. (hwch) A pushing, a forcing forward.

Hychian, v. a. (hwch) To grunt like a sow.

Hychiaw, v. a. (hwch) To push, to force forward.

Hychig, s. f. (hwch) A little sow, a young sow.

Hychwaew, s. f. (hwch—gwaew) A pushing upon

Pan dywyllas ei olwg hildaw a orw yr nghuddi; se hi i'w cryn al y bodd coed yr bellwr ar hyd hychwaew, y cyrion pwr i'w al ar dor y cleddyf.

When his sight was darkened the monster became furious; as the wild boar rushes upon the spear of the hunter, so he rushed at Arthur full upon the point of the sword. *Gr. de la Motte.*

Hychwal, a. (chwal) Dissipatable, easily scattered

Hychwaledd, s. m. (hychwal) Aptness to dissipate

Hychwalad, s. (hychwal) A dissipating readily.

Hychwalu, v. a. (hychwal) To dissipate readily.

Hychwant, a. (chwant) Apt to last, or to desire.

Hychwantach, s. m. (hychwant) Aptness to last.

Hychwardd, a. (chwardd) Easily laughing; risible

Hychwarddedd, s. m. (hychwardd) Aptness to

laugh; a tendency to mirth.

Hychwil, a. (chwil) Apt to pry, apt to look about

Hychwydd, a. (chwydd) Apt to swell.

Hychwyth, a. (chwyth) Easily blown; apt to blow

Hyd, s. m. —pl. t. oedd (hy—yd) Length; con-

tinuity, duration; a while. *Hyd yd, full*

length; hyd o hydodd, all places; ar fy hyd, at

my length; ar hyd lawr, along the ground; i

raid i mi arwys gwyn o hyd? Must I stay here at

the while?

Hyddedd yd a bedy,
 Hlin y frod dydd heno by.

The lengths of the world thou wilt by, thou wast of the life to be high to-night. *D. de Cogan.*

Hyd, *prep.* (hyd, a.) To, unto, as far as. *Hyd y dundod, to the end; hyd y dolo, to the end that he should come; hyd yma, as far as here; hyd oherf, towards home; ti ei Agid ar ddaia, thou wilt go to nothing.*

Hyd, *adv.* (hyd, a.) Until, till, to the time that; to the place that; while, whilst; along, over. *Arwys hyd y dolo hi yma, stay until she comes here; larew harns hyd y bwrdd, spread that over the table.*

Dallu da yn hyd fo.

He stabs to the good whilst it lasted.

Adage.

*Mi bu galed y Dado;
Ni bwyll ond yr hyd y bo.*

Dado has never been hard; may I be but whilst he is.

L. G. Calkin.

Hydaen, a. (taen) Expansible, easily spread.

Hydaenodd, a. m. (hydaen) Expansibility.

Hydaif, a. (taif) Missible, easily thrown.

Hydag, a. (tag) Apt to choke; easily choked.

Hydaith, a. (taith) Apt to travel; easily going.

*Ddeir yu peirio a mairch myrr hydaith,
Myrr chos, mair gwythion.*

In such time does he honour me with splendid steeds, eager for the array, with sin helmets of down, like spruces of the glades.

Hydal, a. (tal) Easily paid, payable; apt to pay.

Hydala, a. (tala) Apt to break off, or to make transitions; apt to conjoin parts.

Pwy a fedd iddol pataioeyr hydala, heb gysnâd a throelau ymddedol?

Who can understand mystical transitions, without being acquainted with the trophies of speech?

H. Perri.

Hydalmodd, a. m. (hydalun) Aptness to make transitions; aptness to comprize.

Hydala, a. (tan) Apt to ignite, ignitable.

Hydardd, a. (tardd) Apt to break out, or to effuse.

Hydardf, a. (tardf) Easily scared, or driven off.

Hydardh, a. (tardh) Apt to exhale; easily exhaling.

Hydaw, a. (taw) Easily silenced, apt to be silent.

Hydawdd, a. (tawdd) Easily melted, dissolvable.

Hydawl, a. (hyd) Longitudinal; relating to length; lengthwise.

Hyd-adol, *pronoun. prep.* (hyd—dy—o—mi) Along me, over me, covering me.

Hydeb, a. m. (hy) Boldness; assurance.

*By blych, a gwydd gwyth,
Yn gwer a was a gwyth.*

By frankness, with a gay countenance, will make one thus regardant strong as a giant.

H. Bardwal.

Hyddod, a. m. (hyd) Longitude, or length.

Hydeg, a. (teg) Tending or apt to be fair. *Gwydd hydeg*, a presence interestingly fair.

Hydeim, a. (teim) Easily touched; tangible; susceptible of feeling.

Hydeimod, a. m. (hydeim) A being apt to feel.

Hydeimodd, a. m. (hydeim) Palpability; tangibility; susceptibility of feeling.

Hyder, a. m. (hy) Confidence, assurance, trust.

*Ddeirfa bomeid yw dyng;
Ddeirfa dyng yw hyder.*

The half of nobility is education; the half of education is assurance.

Adage.

Hyderiad, a. m. (hyder) A confiding, a trusting.

Hydym, a. m. (hyder) To confide, to have assurance, to trust, to depend, to rely.

Hyderus, a. (hyder) Confident, having assurance, trust, or reliance.

Hyddod, a. m. (hyd—bod) A continuance.

*Hyddod ddaidd—
Hyddod ddaidd, or aptly added,
Yn awydd ddaidd yw dyng y bod.*

The twelve apostles, but on behalf their continuance, and without being concerned in the utility of the utility.

Hyddod ddaidd.

Hydgyllen, a. f. (hyd—cyllen) A briquet.

Hyddod, a. m. (hyd) A lengthening; elongation.

Hyddoddrwydd, a. m. (hyddod) Aptness to melt.

Hyddo, a. (to) Apt to cover, easily sheltering.

Hyddodd, a. m. (hyddo) Aptness to cover, or shelter

Hyddod hyd hyddodd ymddod.

British brewery is the ready shelter of the destitute.

L. P. Mock.

Hydof, *pronoun. prep.* (hyd—o—mi) Along me, over me, all over me, or covering me.

Hydor, a. (tor) Easily broken, or fractured.

Hydorff, a. (torff) Apt to be thronged about.

Hydorff cythel ei gori gwythionelch ar lod.

Thronging round his person they displayed trappings of war.

Llygod Gwr.

Hydr, a. (hyd) Being apt to proceed; bold, confident, daring.

Hydr gwr o'i gymydogath.

A man is familiar to his neighbourhood.

Adage.

Hydrfydd ddr ar dal giat.

The water will be bold in the front of the shore.

Adage.

Hydrach, a. (hydr) More forward. *Yn hydrach*, more confidently, rather.

Hydraeth, a. (traeth) Effable; easily recited.

Hydraidd, a. (traidd) Penetrable, easily pierced

Hydrals, a. (trals) Apt to appress, or to sway.

*All from how-dram, a hydrals,
A serin with Cymru, a Sals.*

I have been of active gift, and sea-bearing and easy to Welshman as well as Englishman.

G. ab Sefyn.

Hydranc, a. (tranc) Apt to perish; perishable.

Hydras, a. (tras) Of notable kindred, or birth.

Hydrawl, a. (traul) Easily consumed; digestible.

Hydraw, a. (traw) Apt to instruct; instructive.

Hydrawd, a. (trawd) Of a free course, or way.

Hydred, a. f.—pl. s. lon (hyd—rhet) Longitude.

Hydredawl, a. (hydred) Longitudinal; lengthwise

Hydref, a. m. (tref) The in-gathering, or harvest season; autumn, October.

O lwb parth y syddiant y cefnodd yn fwr, megis y sythrynt y dail i ar y gwydd, was hydref, neu fal fawr y gwydd.

On every side the wounded blades with fall down dead, as the leaves fall off the trees, in the month of October, when the wind is high.

G. ab Arthur.

Hydrefaid, a. (hydref) Like autumn; autumnal.

Hydrefawl, a. (hydref) Autumnal; October.

Hydrefiad, a. m. (hydref) A gathering together; heaping; a becoming autumn.

Hydrefu, a. (trefu) Well ordered, orderly.

Hydrefneid, a. m. (hydrefu) Orderliness; trim.

Hydrefniad, a. m. (hydrefu) A well ordering.

Hydrefnoid, a. m. (hydrefu) Orderliness.

Hydrefnu, v. a. (hydrefu) To render orderly.

Hydrefu, v. a. (hydref) To collect together with facility; to become autumn.

Gedwyr—

*Traust eu meid, mair gwyth Bala gyt,
Te: Hydrefniad tra fu undy.*

Warriors who rivalled their mead, like Bala's men of yore, fair by they collected together whilst the autumn returned.

G. Cyfling.

Hydreiddedd, a. m. (hydraidd) Penetrability.

Hydreiddiad, a. (hydraidd) A readily penetrating.

*Hydr: mair-gwyth, hyd: hydreddidd lwydd,
Hydr: oidd lwydd iore caru ardd.*

A structure of polished wall, an insulating plate where there is a confident entering readily, because on that the aspect of the gold-like sun of the morning.

H. ab Elin. Llyllin.

Hydreiddrwydd, a. m. (hydraidd) Penetrability.

Hydraid, a. (treid) Apt to roll; declinable.

Hydreigodd, a. m. (hydraid) Aptness to roll.

Hydreiglad, a. m. (hydraid) A turning aptly.

Hydreigirwydd, a. m. (hydraid) Aptness to turn.

s H

Hydrem, a. (trem) Apt to take a view.
Hydremiant, s. m. (hydrem) Aptitude of sight.
Hydres, a. (tres) Apt to strain, or to exert.
Hydreth, a. (treth) Easily taxed, or taxable.
Hydrenledd, s. m. (hydraul) Aptness to consume.
Hydreuliah, v. a. (hydraul) To consume readily.
Hydrfaith, a. (hydr—maith) Of ample extent.

Ni ddodesfy nghedd y'ng hydraul erioed
 Draig Argoed, boed hydrfaith,
 Hirwaer loif, corf cyfarwaith,
 Hir-faich gwaich, gwas a o'i laith!

Never was the law consulted in rewarding my song by the leader
 of Argoed, after whom there is far-spreading regret; the long-
 reflecting beam, the centre of combination, and highly towering
 hawk, his death is woe to me. *Cynddelw.*

Hydrfer, a. (hydr—mer) Freely dropping.

Llawer deigr hydrfer ar bynt
 Hidi am Rys, ryfysa mynwent!

Many a freely-flowing tear on its course falling for Rhys, who
 has taken the church-yard way! *Frydydd Bychan.*

Hydroled, s. f. (hydr—moled) Adventurous
 praise or commendation.

Hydriad, s. m. (hydr) A being bold, or daring.
Hydrig, a. (trig) Habitable, easily inhabited.
Hydrin, a. (trin) Manageable, or docile.
Hydro, a. (tro) Pliable, convertible, changeable.
Hydroedd, s. m. (hydro) A facility of turning.
Hydrn, v. n. (hydr) To become confident.
Hydrum, a. (trum) Of unobstructed sway.

Gwr ni fo hydrum iddo ei wlad.

A man whose country is not free of access to him.
Welsh Laws.

Hydruth, a. (trnth) Easily flattering, apt to flatter.
Hydrwch, a. (trwch) Easily broken, or cut.
Hydrwm, a. (trwm) Apt to be heavy, or sluggish.
Hydrwst, a. (trwst) Apt to be noisy, or blustering.
Hydrychedd, s. m. (hydrwch) Frangibleness.
Hydrychni, s. m. (hydrwch) Frangibility.
Hydrymedd, s. m. (hydrwm) A drowsiness.
Hydwedd, s. m. (hyd—gwedd) A longitudinal aspect.

Hydwf, a. (twf) Apt to grow; luxuriant: the cuc-
 koo flower.

A hydwf mae'n eiddog
 Y cnaud hwn yn y cnaud teg.

And luxuriantly this crop shoots forth in the fair complexion.]
D. ab Gwilym.

Hydrg, a. (twg) Tending to prosperity; lucky.
Hydrn, a. (twn) Easily broken, apt to break.

Gwaich hyder giewder, giewdraws, difal,
 Gwaw hydwn ygw, ygw yd amdral.

A hawk of the confidence of bravery, heroically froward, fault-
 less, with the uplifted spear, ever apt to be shivered, and a shield
 battered round. *Cynddelw, i Gadwallon.*

Hydwrf, a. (twrf) Apt to be tumultuous.
Hydwyll, a. (twyll) Easily deceived, deceivable.

Cadw y mae eiddog, hydwyll,
 Ei hoew-ddyn bach, hyddawn bwyll.

The jealous churl, easily deceived, guards his little sprightly fair
 one of ready-gifted wit. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Hydwyllledd, s. m. (hydwyll) Deceivableness.
Hydwyth, a. (twyth) Elastic, supple; nimble.

Cenawon Gorowgy gwdd gynyred gwyth;
 Cuswon hydwyth, hydr eu gwelthred;
 Gwyr a obryn tal yn mabod caled.

The whelps of Gorowgy ardent in the career of wrath; nimble
 whelps, bold their feat; men who deserve a reward in every diffi-
 culty. *O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Nend eithol waelch waelch hydwyth;
 Nend eithm a'm draig: nend aeth!

Did not the hero select nimble hawk-like youths; did he but go
 with my leader: is he not gone? *Frydydd Bychan, i R. Grog.*

Hydwythaw, v. a. (hydwyth) To render elastic.
Hydwythedd, s. m. (hydwyth) Elasticity; agility.
Hydwythiad, s. m. (hydwyth) A rendering elastic.
Hydyb, a. (tyb) Easily fancying, or imagining.

Hydybodd, s. m. (hydyb) Aptness to sarniae.
Hydyfiant, s. m. (hydwg) Facility of prospering.
Hydyfiant, s. m. (hydwf) Aptness of growth.
Hydyn, a. (tyn) Tractable, easily drawn.

Morgannwg how-dog, hydryn,
 A ddrindd llywyth dros y llyn.

A sea-mare sprightly fair, and tractable, that waits her lad
 over the lake. *G. ab H. Tudgr, i gred.*

Hydynrwydd, s. m. (hydryn) Tractableness.

Hydd, s. m.—pl. t. od (hy—ydd) A hart, or stag.

Nid boueddig ond hydd.

There is nothing so noble as the hart. *Alg.*

Adding yr hydd fr llyn.

The stag aptly makes to the pool. *Alg.*

Mai yr hydd a'r blaidd.

Like the stag and the wolf. *Alg.*

Hydda, a. (da) Aptly good; goodly; welcome.

Mi a ddodaf gyda thi, os caneddi, heb y gwr cianawp o'n
 caneddi dyred yn hydda, hebaf llywelyn.

I will come with thee, if thou wilt grant leave, and the woe
 shanked man: come and welcome, if thou thinkst fit, and the
 welyn. *H. ab Iorwerth.*

Hyddadl, a. (dadl) Disputable, controvertible.

Hyddadledd, s. m. (hyddadl) Aptness to dispute.

Hyddaif, a. (daif) Easily sung, easily blasted.

Hyddail, a. (dail) Apt to bear leaves; being of
 luxuriant foliage.

Mia Mal—
 Hyddail coed, hyfydd amlod.

The month of May, full of leaves the trees, happy the season.
Aneur.

Hyddal, a. (dal) Easily held; easily caught.

Hyddalrwydd, s. m. (hyddal) Facility for holding.

Hyddalt, a. (dalt) Apt to understand; compre-
 hensible.

Hyddallrwydd, s. m. (hyddalt) Aptness to un-
 derstand.

Hyddawn, a. (dawn) Apt to give; liberal; free.

Hyddeifiad, s. m. (hyddaif) A singing easily.

Hyddeifrwydd, s. m. (hyddaif) Aptness to sing.

Hyddeigr, a. (deigr) Apt to produce team.

Hyddeigredd, s. (hyddeigr) Aptness to shed tears.

Hyddellt, a. (dellt) Apt to shiver, or shatter.

Tryfan, gynyddafau eglur,
 Hyddellt blaidd o'n llafer.

Tryfan of conspicuous talents, apt to shiver the shaft from
 toll: I am Gwalchmai, the nephew of Arthur.

Ymdd. Tryfan a Gwalchmai.

Hyddelltedd, s. m. (hyddellt) Aptness to shiver.

Hyldes, s. f.—pl. t. od (hydd) A hind, the female
 of the red deer.

Hyddestl, a. (destl) Apt to be neat, or trim.

Hyddentledd, s. m. (hyddestl) Aptness to be neat.

Hyddestlu, v. a. (hyddestl) To put in trim.

Hyddewis, a. (dewis) Easily choosing, or selecting.

Hyddewr, a. (dewr) Apt to be bold, or brave.

Hyddffref, s. m. (hydd—bref) The rutting of
 deer; rutting season; October.

Calen hyddffref cda cynnwyrre;
 Cyfarwydd dda: yn ei ddyffref.

In the beginning of October fair the season; the water is re-
 used to its course. *Gwalchmai.*

Hyddgae, s. m.—pl. t. au (hydd—cae) Deer park.

Hyddgant, s. m. (hydd—cant) A herd of deer.

Efe a ddodaf yr hyddgant y rhyngdydd off dda, ac y bwrn; ac
 on onddynt i seith.

The herd of deer came between them two, and the youth hit
 one of them with an arrow.

Hyddgen, s. m. (hydd—cen) The skin of a stag.

Gwilym—
 Hyddgen y gwr gwahoddger.

I will wear the stag's skin of the man who lures to the lion.
D. ab Gwilym.

Hyddgi, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (hydd—ci) Buck-hound.
Hyddgoed, *s. pl. aggr.* (hydd—coed) Deer park.
Hyddgorn, *s. m.*—*pl.* hyddgyrn (hydd—corn) A stag's horn, or hart's horn.
Hyddgroen, *s. m.* (hydd—croen) The stag's skin.
Hyddgylla, *s. m.* (hydd—cylla) A stag's stomach.
Hyddgyllen, *s. f.* (hyddgylla) A griskin, one of the twelve lawful pieces of a stag.
Hyddig, *a. (dig)* Irritable, choleric, passionate.
Hyddiger, *s. m.* (hyddig) Irritableness, irascibility.
Hyddigrwydd, *s. m.* (hyddig) Aptness to be angry.
Hyddoeth, *a. (doeth)* Apt to be wise, easily wise.
Hyddoethedd, *s. m.* (hyddoeth) Aptness to be wise.
Hyddof, *a. (dof)* Easily tamed, tameable.
Hyddofrwydd, *s. m.* (hyddof) Facility of taming.
Hyddol, *a. (dol)* Apt to be wreathed or circled.
Hyddolawg, *a. (hyddol)* Being apt to be encircled.

*Beed dy wir ar dir—
 Can mlynedd yn heddi, yn hyddolawg.*

May thy way be over the land for a hundred years in peace, in magnificence.
Lt. P. Moch, i Llywelyn I.

*Hyddys Llywelyn: hyddolawg i feirdd,
 A'i hyddoedd llysoeg.*

Affable in Llywelyn, magnificent are his birds, and his richly covered boards.
Lt. P. Moch.

Hyddring, *a. (dring)* Easily climbed; apt to climb.
Hyddrwg, *a. (drwg)* Apt to be bad; mischievous.
Hyddrgeidd, *s. m.* (hyddrwg) Aptness to be bad.
Hyddwyn, *a. (dwyn)* Easily borne, or conveyed.
Hyddyn, *a. (dyn)* Much frequented by man; accessible to man; populous.

Lle hyddyn yw'r tyddyn tan.

Thy demeine in a populous place. *T. Alad.*

*Milwr gwydd, mthwyr gryd gryd,
 Mai ydd wyt heddiw hyddyn.*

A mild warrior, the terror of forward warriors, as thou art to-day accessible.
Lt. P. Moch, i Llywelyn I.

Hyddysg, *a. (dyag)* Docible; well versed.
Hyddysgawl, *a. (hyddysg)* Of a docible nature.
Hyddysgedd, *s. m.* (hyddysg) Aptness to learn.
Hyddysgrwydd, *s. m.* (hyddysg) Aptness to learn.
Hyddysgu, *v. a. (hyddysg)* To learn readily; to render well versed; to become well versed.

Hyedd, *s. m. (hy)* Boldness; confidence.
Hyethir, *a. (eithr)* Easily put off; exceptionable.
Hyf, *a. (hy)* Bold, daring; confident; familiar.
Hyflad, *s. m. (hyf)* A becoming confident.
Hyfach, *a. (bach)* Apt to hook, or to entangle.
Hyfad, *a. (mad)* Apt to be good; goodly.
Hyfael, *a. (mael)* Profitable; apt to gain.
Hyfaes, *a. (maes)* Apt to appear in the fields.

*A Bendynw deg o du glawydd Aeron,
 Hyfaes y meddion, byfan goedydd.*

And old fair Myrny on the confines of the shores of Aeron, with field-covering trefoils, and wood prolific in acorns.
Gw. Brycheiniawg.

Hyfaeth, *a. (maeth)* Nourishable, easily reared.
Hyfaethedd, *s. m.* (hyfaeth) Aptness to nourish.
Hyfaethu, *v. a. (hyfaeth)* To nourish easily.
Hyfagi, *a. (magl)* Apt to entangle; intricate.

*Bid wera gwyllan; bid fawr ton;
 Bid hyfagi gwyllan ar on;
 Bid lwyd reu, bid leu calon.*

While be the sea-mew; lood be the wave; let the gore be apt to ring on the spear, let the frost be gray; let the heart be bold.
Llymorchir.

Hyfagled, *s. m.* (hyfagi) Aptness to entangle.
Hyfaga, *v. a. (hyfagi)* To entangle easily.
Hyfai, *a. (bai)* Culpable; apt to criminate.
Hyfaidd, *a. (baidd)* Audacious; dauntless.
Hyfal, *a. (mal)* Apt to be like, or similar.
Hyfarn, *a. (baru)* Judicable; censorious.

Hyfarnedd, *s. m.* (hyfarn) Aptness to condemn.
Hyfarnu, *v. a. (hyfarn)* To condemn readily.
Hyfath, *a. (math)* Easily paired, or assorted.
Hyfau, *v. n. (hyf)* To become bold, or audacious.
Hyfawl, *a. (mawl)* Laudable, deserving praise.
Hyfder, *s. m.* (hyf) Boldness; audaciousness.
Hyfdra, *s. m.* (hyf) Boldness; audaciousness.
Hyfed, *a. (med)* Easily reaped; ready for reaping.
Hyfedr, *a. (medr)* Expert, skillful, clever.
Hyfedredd, *s. m.* (hyfedr) Expertness, dexterity.
Hyfedrwydd, *s. m.* (hyfedr) Expertness, skillfulness, cleverness.

Hyfedru, *v. n. (hyfedr)* To effect expertly.
Hyfedrus, *a. (hyfedr)* Apt to be expert.
Hyfeidrawl, *a. (hyfedr)* Comprehensible.
Hyfeiddiad, *s. m.* (hyfaidd) A daring easily.
Hyfeiddiawl, *a. (hyfaidd)* Easily venturing.
Hyfeiddrwydd, *s. m.* (hyfaidd) Audaciousness, intrepidity, daringness.

Hyfieidd, *s. m.* (hyfai) Culpableness, censoriousness, aptness to find fault.

Hyfeiwir, *s. m.*—*pl.* hyfeiwyir (hyfai—gwr) A censorious person.

Hyfeleu, *a. (hyfal)* Apt to be similar.
Hyferw, *a. (berw)* Easily boiled, coctible.
Hyferwi, *v. a. (hyferw)* To boil easily, or aptly.
Hyfes, *a. (mes)* Abounding with acorns.
Hyfeth, *a. (meth)* Fallible; perishable, apt to fail.
Hyfethiad, *s. m.* (hyfeth) A failing easily.
Hyfethrwydd, *s. m.* (hyfeth) Aptness to fail.
Hyfethu, *v. n. (hyfeth)* To fail easily.
Hyfiad, *s. m.* (hyf) A rendering bold, a growing bold or confident.

Hyflawdd, *a. (blawdd)* Apt to be tumultuous.
Hyfloedd, *a. (bloedd)* Apt to shout, shouting.
Hyflwng, *a. (blwng)* Apt to be morose, or glum.
Hyfodd, *a. (bodd)* Placable, easily pleased.
Hyfoddiad, *s. m.* (hyfodd) A rendering placable.
Hyfoddrwydd, *s. m.* (hyfodd) Aptness to please.
Hyfoes, *a. (moes)* Of easy manners, or polite.
Hyfoesedd, *s. m.* (hyfoes) Ease of manners.
Hyfolawd, *s. f.* (hyfawl) A merited praise.
Hyfolawg, *a. (hyfawl)* Having merited praise.

Hyfolawg hael, mynawg hawdd bo.

Worthy of praise the generous, may the placid one be at ease.
Pk. Brydydd, i Rys Gryg.

Hyfoledd, *s. m.* (hyfawl) Laudableness.
Hyfoli, *v. a. (hyfawl)* To praise aptly, or easily.
Hyfoliant, *s. m.* (hyfawl) A merited praise.
Hyfrad, *a. (brad)* Apt to be treacherous or false.
Hyfradwch, *s. m.* (hyfrad) Aptness for treachery.
Hyfraw, *a. (braw)* Apt to awe; apt to be awed.
Hyfrawd, *a. (brawd)* Of apt judgment. *Barau yn hyfrawd*, to pass a judicious sentence.

Hyfrawedd, *s. m.* (hyfraw) Aptness to be awed.
Hyfrawn, *v. n. (hyfraw)* To overawe easily.
Hyfreg, *a. (breg)* Apt to be fragile, or fractious.
Hyfregedd, *s. (hyfreg)* Aptness to be fractious.
Hyfregu, *v. a. (hyfreg)* To make fractious easily.
Hyfriw, *a. (briw)* Apt to be broken, or shattered.

Hyfriw ei traew, apt to be shivered in his spear.

Hyfro, *a. (bro)* Having access to a country.
Hyfroedd, *s. m.* (hyfro) Easy access to a country.
Hyfrwd, *a. (brwd)* Easily heated, or warmed.
Hyfrwth, *a. (brwth)* Apt to be tumultuous.

Hyfrwyn, *a. (brwyn)* Easily affected, or made sensible of pain.

Hyfrwyg, *a. (brwysg)* Easily inebriated.
Hyfrwysgaw, *v. n. (hyfrwysg)* To become easily intoxicated; aptly to get drunk.

Hyfrwysgedd, *s. (hyfrwysg)* Aptness to inebriate.

Hyfryd, a. (bryd) Having the mind at liberty, or unimpeded; happy, cheerful; delightful, pleasant. *Mae arnat fyf hyfryd iawn, thon leandest a very happy life.*

Hyfrydaidd, a. (hyfryd) Pleasant in a degree.

Hyfrydedd, s. m. (hyfryd) Delightfulness.

Hyfrydiad, s. m. (hyfryd) A making happy, or pleasant; a cheering, a delighting.

Hyfrydiant, s. m. (hyfryd) The act of making happy, cheerful, or pleasant.

Hyfrydrwydd, s. m. (hyfryd) Delightfulness.

Hyfrydu, v. a. (hyfryd) To make cheerful.

Hyfrydwch, s. m. (hyfryd) Delightfulness.

Nid hyfrydwch oed gyda Iddu.

There is no happiness but with God.

Abegs.

Hyfrya, a. (brya) Apt to be hasty, or quick.

Hyfrya emys ywman darpwr;

Hyfryd, cyfryd, cyfryd adar.

Impatient steeds prepared for combat, happy of one mind, of one course with the winged tribe.

Hyfrycdd, s. m. (hyfrya) Aptness to be hasty.

Hyfryn, a. (mryn) Apt to be kind, or pleased.

Hyfr, s. m.—pl. hyfrod (hyf) A gelt goat.

Hyff, s. m.—pl. f. ton (hy) A drive forward; a drift.

Hyffo cery, a drift of snow.

Hyffagl, a. (ffagl) Easily made into a flame.

Hyffagled, s. m. (hyffagl) Aptness to flame.

Hyffawl, a. (ffawl) Being apt to have success.

Hyffer, a. (ffer) Easily hardened; congealable.

Hyffera, v. a. (hyffer) To fix or congeal easily.

Hyffiad, s. m. (hyff) A forcing on; a drifting.

Hyffiant, s. m. (hyff) An impulse forward; a drift.

Hyfflaw, v. a. (hyff) To force forward; to drift.

Hyfflaw cery, to drift snow.

Hyfflawl, a. (hyff) Apt to force forward, drifting.

Hyffl, s. m. (hyff) That is thrown off; a particle.

Hyfflam, a. (fflam) Apt to flame; inflammable.

Hyfflamedd, s. m. (hyfflam) Aptness to flame.

Hyfflamiad, s. (hyfflam) A causing to flame aptly

Hyfflamiaw, v. (hyfflam) To render inflammable.

Hyfflyn, s. m. dim. (hyffl) A particle. *Nid oes hyfflyn o hono gyda'i gyludd, there is not a particle of it together.* *Sil.*

Hyffo, a. (ffo) Apt to retreat; capable of retreat.

Hyffodiant, s. m. (hyffawd) Aptness to be lucky.

Hyffocdd, s. m. (hyffo) Aptness to fly, or retreat.

Hyffordd, a. (ffordd) Apt to make way; easily passing; passable: *Tith hyffordd, an easy journey.*

Hyfforddi, v. a. (hyffordd) To direct, to shew the way; to instruct, to train up.

Hyfforddla blentyn y'achen ei ffordd.

Train up a child in the way he should go. *Proverbs 22. 6.*

Hyfforddiad, s. m. (hyffordd) A directing, a forwarding, a showing the way.

Hyfforddiadawl, a. (hyfforddiad) Apt to forward.

Hyfforddiannawl, a. (hyfforddiant) Tending to be a guidance; directory.

Hyfforddiant, s. m. (hyffordd) Direction, guidance

Hyfforddiaw, v. a. (hyffordd) To set on the way, to shew the way, to direct, to forward.

Hyfforddas, a. (hyffordd) Well-directed, well-conducted, being shewn the way, directed, or forwarded, well-instructed.

Hyfforddusaw, a. (hyfforddus) To render directory

Hyffraeth, a. (ffraeth) Apt to be eloquent or fluent

Hyffraethedd, s. (hyffraeth) Aptness to be fluent

Hyffraw, a. (ffraw) Easily put in agitation.

Hyffroen, a. (ffroen) Apt to snort, snorting.

Hyffroet, a. (ffroet) Apt to vaunt, or to swagger.

Hyffrwd, a. (ffrwd) Apt to stream, apt to flow.

Hyffrwyd, a. (ffrwyd) Being apt to the brink.

Hyffrydedd, s. m. (hyffrwd) Aptness to stream.

Hygabl, a. (cabl) Apt to deride; censorious.

Hygabled, s. m. (hygabl) Aptness to censor.

Hygablirwydd, s. m. (hygabl) Censoriousness.

Hygad, a. (cad) Ready for battle; warlike.

Hygad arid arid oed can.

A warlike chief surrounded by hundred relatives.

Eidw Lla. Official.

Hygadr, a. (cadr) Aptly puissant, apt to be strong.

Hygadredd, s. m. (hygadr) Aptness to be strong.

Hygadw, a. (cadw) Easily kept, or guarded.

Hygael, a. (cael) Attainable, or obtainable.

Hygaelled, s. m. (hygael) Attainableness, aptness to get or to obtain.

Hygals, a. (cals) Aptly attempting; easily tried.

Hygall, a. (call) Apt to be discreet, or cunning.

Hygalled, s. m. (hygall) Aptness to be discreet.

Hygant, s. m. (cant) A surrounding circle.

Yn hygant y tref, yn aghedd oed,

Newid adwys yd ganed.

In the compass of the three, in a hand so dry here I could thy support. *Ll. P. Mch.*

Hygar, a. (car) A miabile, lovely; pleasing.

Hygar jawb wrth a gar.

Every one is pleasing to the one in turn. *Abegs.*

Hygarad, s. m. (hygar) A being apt to love.

Nid ydwr hygar hygarad;

Nid ydwr ydwr a'i awad.

Without an accessible character of warm affections, without feeling with the child from his land. *Ll. P. Mch., U. G. Mch.*

Hygarded, a. (cardd) Liable to disgrace.

Hygaredd, s. m. (hygar) Amiability, loveliness, fondness, natural affection.

Hygarth, a. (carth) Easily cleansed out.

Hygarthn, v. a. (hygarth) To cleanse readily.

Hygarwch, s. m. (hygar) Amiability, loveliness.

Hygas, a. (cas) Detestable, execrable, hateful.

Hygasedd, s. m. (hygas) Detestableness, odiousness, hatefulness.

Hygasgl, a. (caggl) Easily gathered together, venerable.

Hygasgled, s. m. (hygasgl) Aptness to collect.

Hygasglu, v. a. (hygasgl) To collect readily.

Hygaerwydd, s. m. (hygas) Obnoxiousness.

Hygaul, a. (caul) Easily curdled, congealable.

Hygawdd, a. (cawdd) Easily provoked, irascible.

Rlyrd—

Gwr ni oedd hygawdd, a oedd hygar.

Rlyrd, a man that was not apt to be provoked, nor amiable. *Quibde.*

Hyged, a. (oed) Ready of gift; bounteous. *Ll. P. Mch.*

Hygedrwydd, s. m. (hyged) Bountifubness.

Hygel, a. (eel) Easily concealed, concealable.

Hygela, v. a. (hygel) To conceal readily.

Hygelwch, s. m. (hygel) Aptness to conceal.

Hygeuled, s. m. (hygaul) Aptness to congeal.

Hygil, a. (cil) Easily receding, or retreating.

Hygladd, a. (cladd) Easily buried, that may be buried, easily dug open or trencned.

Hyglaf, a. (claf) Apt to be sick, or ill.

Hyglauer, a. (clauer) Apt to be clear, or bright.

Hyglau, a. (clau) Apt to be uniform; sincere.

Mael hyglau hyglau, ffrd crrt ya oed

Yn arwa cyferyt;

Mirgwyn brywa brydwr Muech

Mirfraw oed dawl a'm Uadylr.

Replete with frank designs, of eagle mind in slaughter waiting to attack; a deep longed-for pang unrelaxing strike did long. As I'dry tell, to cause me feeling woe! *Eydwedde, mch. P. G. Gwynn*

Hygod, a. (clod) Deserving praise; renowned.
Hygododd, s. m. (bygod) Laudableness; renownedness, famousness.
Hygled, a. (clod) Easily carried, or portable.

See Cynghraif hygod gwr.

The month of July the hay is apt to be carried. *See also.*

Hygludd, s. m. (hyglud) Portableness.
Hyglust, a. (clust) Of a ready ear; apt to hear.
Hyglustwydd, s. m. (hyglust) Attentiveness.
Hyglwm, a. (clwm) Easily knotted, easily tied.
Hyglwyl, a. (clwyl) Easily wounded; vulnerable.
Hyglwylaw, v. a. (hyglwyl) To wound easily.
Hyglw, a. (clw) Audible; apt to hear.
Hygnaf, a. (cuaf) Easily sheared, or clipped.
Hygnaw, a. (coaw) Apt to gnaw, or bite.
Hygnodd, s. m. (hygnaw) Aptness to gnaw.
Hygoddi, v. (hygawdd) To afflict or grieve easily.
Hygoddiant, s. m. (hygawdd) Aptness to afflict.
Hygoddrwydd, s. (hygawdd) Aptness to afflict.
Hygoel, a. (coel) Credible; easily believed; ready of belief, credulous.
Hygoelodd, s. m. (hygoel) Credibleness; readiness of belief, credulity.

Call fed llyd, llywedd mawr, fel pe chyd efi llyw i'r hygoddiant; ac hygoelodd mawr o fed o gyfwr i'r yd dda deligon.

He may be possessed of extreme joy, as if he were caught up into the third heaven; and a strong credulity of supposing his credulity to be very weak. *A. Trefnydd.*

Hygoell, s. m. (hygoel) A believing readily.
Hygoellant, s. m. (hygoel) Aptness to believe.
Hygoellaw, v. a. (hygoel) To believe readily.
Hygoellwydd, s. m. (hygoel) Credulousness.
Hygol, a. (cof) Memorable; easily remembered.
Hygodaw, v. a. (hygol) To remember readily.
Hygoll, a. (coll) Easily lost; apt to lose.
Hygoll, v. a. (hygoll) To lose or spill easily.
Hygor, a. (cor) Apt to enter a circle; accessible.
Hygoeb, a. (coeb) Punishable, corrigible.
Hygoebodd, s. m. (hygoeb) Aptness to punish.
Hygoebi, v. a. (hygoeb) To punish readily.
Hygraw, a. (craw) Being easily collected.
Hygre, s. m. (hy—cre) Aptly sounding or roaring. The horns of the Severn; also called *ton-creg*, or *wave-tearing*.
Hygred, a. (cred) Apt to believe; credible.
Hygredodd, s. (hygred) Credibility, credibleness.
Hygrin, a. (crin) Apt to be brittle, or dry.
Hygrinaw, v. a. (hygrin) To grow brittle easily.
Hygruodd, s. m. (hygrin) Aptness to be brittle.
Hygruodd, s. m. (hygrawn) Aptness to collect.
Hygron, v. a. (hygrawn) To collect readily.
Hygrydr, a. (crwydr) Apt to rave, or to stroll.
Hygrydredd, s. m. (hygrydr) Aptness to rave.
Hygryn, a. (cryn) Apt to shake, or quake.

Hygryn hain, boew-lafur aer-ddar, Glaf cythreddi, anhygodd anhygar.

An aptly shaking plume, an active polished naked shaft of slaughter, a blade of tribulation, unavoidable, and not to be avoided. *Einion Llew.*

Hygrynder, s. m. (hygryn) Aptness to tremble.
Hygryndra, s. m. (hygryn) Aptness to shake.
Hygrydd, s. m. (hygryn) Aptness to quake.
Hygudd, a. (cudd) Apt to hide; easily hiding.
Hygar, a. (car) Apt to throb, apt to beat.
Hygal, a. (cwl) Culpable; exceptionable.
Hygwg, a. (cwag) Apt to sleep, easily sleeping.
Hygwydd, a. (cwydd) Apt to fall, or to tumble.
Hygwyddaw, v. a. (hygwydd) To tumble easily.
Hygwymp, a. (cwymp) Easily falling, apt to drop.
Hygwympaw, v. a. (hygwymp) To fall easily.
Hygwympodd, s. m. (hygwymp) Aptness to fall.
Hygwya, a. (cwyw) Apt to complain or grieve.

Hygyd, a. (cyd) Apt to join, apt to unite.
Hygyddedd, s. (hygyd) Aptness to join or unite.
Hygylich, a. (cylich) Apt to surround, or to fold.
Hygytchedd, s. m. (hygylich) Aptness to surround.
Hygylichu, v. a. (hygylich) To surround easily.
Hygyldd, s. m. (hygw) Culpableness, culpability.
Hygyrch, a. (cyrch) Easily approached, easily come at; approachable; much resorted.

Hygyrchaf lle yd o gyfoeth oedd Cae'r Llion ar Wyg.

The most resorted place to his dominions was Cae'r Llion upon Wyg. *See also Ardder.*

Hygyrchedd, s. m. (hygyrch) Aptness to approach.
Hygysgedd, s. m. (hygysg) Aptness to sleep.
Hygysgu, v. a. (hygysg) To sleep readily.
Hyhael, a. (hael) Apt to be generous or free.
Hyhaelodd, s. (hyhael) Aptness to be generous.
Hyholt, a. (holt) Easily split, or rifted.
Hyhud, a. (hud) Easily allured, or deceived.
Hyhudrwydd, s. m. (hyhud) Deceivableness.
Hyiach, a. (iael) Easily made well, or recovered.
Hyldd, a. (ladd) Apt to kill, easily killing.
Hyldar, a. (ladar) Ready of speech, fluent.
Hyldab, a. (laid) Apt to lick, or lambative.
Hyldais, a. (laid) Of a free or ready voice.
Hyldith, a. (laidh) Apt to be moist; apt to produce moisture; apt to dissolve.
Hyldam, a. (llam) Of an apt or nimble step.
Hyldamu, v. a. (hyldam) To step readily.
Hyldanw, a. (llanw) Apt to fill; easily filling.
Hyldar, a. (llar) Easily satiated, or satisfied.
Hyldredd, s. m. (hyldar) Aptness to satiate.
Hyldaru, v. a. (hyldar) To satiate readily.
Hyldas, a. (hy—glas) Aptly producing verandcy.
Hyldan, v. a. (hyldas) Aptly to become green.
Hyldath, a. (lath) Of apt glare; highly polished.

Hyldath o ysgwyn, oedd barno gwrdd.

Highly polished his shield, with his vehement spear. *Llygad Gwr.*

Hyldathraidd, a. (hyldath) Of a high polish.
Hyldathru, v. a. (hyldath) To polish highly.
Hyldaw, a. (llaw) Dexterous, ready-handed.
Hyldawch, a. (llawch) Apt to protect, or guard.
Hyldawd, a. (llawd) Apt to be wanton.
Hyldawn, v. (llawn) Apt to be full; ample.
Hyldawedd, s. m. (hyldawn) Aptness to fill.
Hyldawrwydd, s. m. (hyldaw) Dexterousness.
Hyldoch, a. (loch) Apt to lie flat, apt to sculk.
Hyldochu, v. a. (hyldoch) To sculk readily.
Hylded, a. (lled) Easily expansive, expansible.
Hyldedn, v. a. (hylded) To expand or spread easily.
Hyldedd, a. (lled) Tending to flatten.
Hyldaf, a. (llef) Of ready or free voice.
Hyldaiaw, v. a. (hyldaf) To lick up readily.
Hyldaiaw, v. a. (hyldaf) To exert a voice readily.
Hyldithodd, s. m. (hyldith) Aptness to dissolve.
Hyldithaw, v. a. (hyldith) To moisten readily.
Hyldenwi, v. a. (hyldanw) To become easily full.
Hyldas, a. (llas) Aptly benefitting; beneficial.
Hyldasrwydd, s. m. (hyldas) Aptness to benefit.
Hyldid, a. (llid) Apt to be angry; irritable.
Hyldidaw, v. a. (hyldid) To grow angry easily.
Hyldif, a. (llif) Apt to flow, or stream; voluble.
Hyldifaw, v. a. (hyldif) To flow or glide readily.
Hyldifedd, s. m. (hyldif) Aptness to flow, or glide.
Hyldifrwydd, s. m. (hyldif) Aptness to flow.
Hyldith, a. (lith) Apt to allure; aptly allured.

Cylyps hollodd hain bwllo gysgwr;

A gwedd gwyr i ar wllith;

A gwylch, hylf, hylith;

A gwyddia bwllo y y bllith.

There were heard the shivered shafts rise in the conflict; and a dew of the blood of men; and the full-voiced grube aptly allured; and in the midst the station of the wolf. *Cynddalew.*

Hyllthedd, s. m. (hylth) Aptness to allure.
Hyllthiad, s. m. (hylth) A readily alluring.
Hyllthiaw, v. a. (hylth) To allure easily.
Hyllthr, s. f. (lithr) Stinking hellebore; also called *kyll* and *llwyg y llyngyr*.
Hyllthr, a. (lithr) Apt to slip, or to glide; easily slipping; slippery.
Hyllthraw, v. a. (hylthr) To slip or glide easily.
Hyllthredd, s. m. (hylthr) Aptness to slip.
Hyllochi, v. a. (hylawch) To yield a ready refuge.
Hylloew, a. (gloew) Apt to clear; transparent.
Hyllog, a. (llog) Easily hired, that may be hired.
Hylon, a. (llon) Apt to be cheerful, or merry.
Hylonedd, s. m. (hylon) Aptness to be cheerful.
Hyloni, v. a. (hylon) To cheer easily; to be easily cheered.
Hyllog, a. (llog) Apt to take fire, easily burnt, easily kindled; combustible.
Hyllogedd, s. m. (hyllog) Aptness to burn.
Hyllogi, v. a. (hyllog) To burn or fire readily.
Hyllogrwydd, s. m. (hyllog) Aptness to burn.
Hylud, a. (glud) Apt to stick, easily adhering.
Hyludrwydd, s. m. (hylud) Aptness to adhere.
Hyludd, a. (ludd) Apt to obstruct; easily stopped.
Hyluddiaw, v. a. (hyludd) To obstruct readily.
Hylun, a. (llun) Figurative; easily formed.
Hylunder, s. m. (hylun) Aptness to figure.
Hylundra, s. m. (hylon) Aptness to figure.
Hylunedd, s. m. (hylan) Figurability.
Hylwgr, a. (llwgr) Easily defiled; corruptible.
Hylwrch, a. (llwrch) Of apt or high polish.

*Llaw hyludd a'r llafn hylwrch,
 Mynai gŵd glew dillafarch.*

The ready slaying hand with the highly polished blade, it would acquire heroic and eminent fame.

Cynddelw m. Ithael ab Codiſer.

Hylwybr, a. (llwybr) Easily passed, or travelled, having facility of way; passable.
Hylwybr, s. m.—pl. hylwybran (llwybr) A ready path, a direct road.

Mae efe yn gwnesthwr pob gwaith; ac y mae yn myned allan o'r hylwybr, a'r ffordd gyffredin.

He executes every work; and he goes away out of the ready road and the common way.

Ier. Oseias.

Hylwybraw, v. a. (hylwybr) To open a ready path; to facilitate; to forward; to direct.
Hylwybredd, s. m. (hylwybr) Aptness to proceed.
Hylwydd, a. (llwydd) Apt to prosper, prosperous, successful, fortunate.

*Addfyrn medd a gwledd gwledig hylwydd;
 Addfyrn haf hir-wyn, cals llwyn cas llwydd.*

Pleasant the mead, and the feast of the fortunate prince; pleasant the long fair summer, splendid the grove when it prospers.

Eis. ab Gwelmest.

Hylwyddaw, v. a. (hylwydd) To render prosperous; to promote; to prosper, to be fortunate.
Hylwyddedd, s. m. (hylwydd) Prosperousness.
Hyllyf, s. m. (llyf) The stinking hellebore.
Hyllygredd, s. m. (hylwgr) Corruptibility.
Hyllyn, a. (llyn) Apt to be sharp, or severe.
Hyllyn, a. (glyn) Apt to cling, or to adhere.
Hyllys, a. (llys) Easily rejected, or discarded.
Hyllyrwydd, s. m. (hyllys) Aptness to reject.
Hyllyw, a. (llyw) Easily directed, or guided.
Hyllywaw, v. a. (hyllyw) To direct with facility.
Hyll, a. (hy—yll) Dismal, gloomy, hideous, horrid, ghastly; savage, wild; fierce. *Golewg hyll*, a horrid spectacle; *paid a bod mor hyll*, cease to be so wild; *tywydd hyll iawn gw hwn*, this is very dismal weather.

*Chwars hyll, ni roesoch—
 Damsid, na chardawd iati.*

Dismal the event, nor morset, nor aught of slims give ye to me
Spyyn Cyfelliawg.

*Gwleth—hyll
 Craffangwr cryf ei eangli.*

A furious hawk with great talons and strong of wing.

T. Did.

Hylldawd, s. m. (hyll) Dismalness; gloominess; hideousness; savageness, fierceness.
Hylldra, s. m. (hyll) Hideousness, fierceness.
Hylldraw, s. m. (hyll—traw) Dismay; terror.
Hylldrawiad, s. m. (hylldraw) A dismaying.
Hylldrawn, v. a. (hylldraw) To strike with terror, to dismay, to affright.
Hylldrem, s. f. (hyll—trem) A grim aspect.
Hylldremiad, s. m. (hylldrem) A looking wildly.
Hylldremiaw, v. a. (hylldrem) To look wildly.
Hylldremiawl, a. (hylldrem) Wildly looking.
Hylldremu, v. a. (hylldrem) To look wildly.
Hyllygry, s. m. (hyll—cryg) A frightful hoarseness. *Enew math o clestron*, the stinking iron; also called *helheag*. a. Frightfully hoarse.

Clyw—yma Ņi cau mudi o fforddian ac dychian hyllygry, u ochneiddian cryhon.

I could hear in this place a thousand times a hundred thousand shrieks and frightfully hoarse growlings, and strong sighs.

Eis Wps. & Cwg.

Hylliad, s. m. (hyll) A rendering hideous; a scaring; a being frightened; a growing furious.
Hyllrwydd, s. m. (hyll) Ghastliness; savageness.
Hyllu, v. a. (hyll) To make hideous, or ugly; to scare, to frighten; to be terrified; to become wild, or furious; to look hideous, or ghastly.
Hyn, pron. a. (hwn) This, this thing; this much, this quantity. *Telir hyn a hyn am dda*, a certain sum will be paid for it. *Hyn a hyn*, such and such matter, thing, or quantity.

Manred Gynlindod, a well di hyn!

Yd llyg sy ughalon fal ctewyn!

Gently-gliding Cynlindod, scold thou this! My heart burns for bread!

Hyn, s. pl. aggr. (hen) Ancestry, forefathers.

*Goleu-dryn a'h hyn o had bonedd-fath
 Yw Angharad.*

A splendid one whose ancestry are of the seed of high nobility is he, ab Gwilym.

*Awn i gyd, yr hyn ac iau,
 O'r ddwyreidd, i'r ffordd new.*

Let us all go, the old and young, of the two sexes, to the better road.

W. Cyman.

Hyn, a. (hen) Elder, senior. It is generally used instead of *hynach*, for the comparative degree; older, elder, or more old.

*Peth o'rh oed athen yd wy deryn:
 Pymtheng walth pymthengauydd bych hyn.*

Part of thy age is come to an end; fifteen times fifteen years is thou elder.

Lt. P. Moch, i Llywelyn I.

Hyna, pron. a. (hyn) That there, that much, that quantity there, that quantity.

Hynacw, pronoun prep. (hyn—acw) That much yonder.

Hynaf, a. (superl. of hyn) Oldest, most ancient.

Bo hynaf fo y dyn gwaethaf fydd ei byrll.

The older a person is the wiser is his disposition.

Adg.

Hynaf, s. m.—pl. hynaf (hyn) Ancestor, forefather; an elder, a senator. *Pen hynaf*, chief of senators, a lieutenant general.

Hynafanedig, a. (hynaf—ganedig) Eldest born.

Hynafedd, s. m. (hynaf) Seniority, eldership.

Hynafiad, s. m.—pl. hynafiaid (hynaf) An ancestor; an elder. *Hynafiaid cantref*, the elders of a cantref, usually called upon to give evidence respecting boundaries and local customs.

Hynafiaeth, s. m. (hynaf) Antiquity, old time.

Hynafiaethawl, a. (hynafiaeth) Antiquarian.

Hynafiaethydd, s. m. (hynafiaeth) An antiquary.

Hynaint, *s. m.* (hyn) Seniority, or eldership.
Hynawdd, *a.* (nawdd) Apt to give protection.
Hynawf, *a.* (nawf) Easily swimming, buoyant.
Hynaws, *a.* (naws) Good-natured, indulgent, kind, humane; gentle, mild, placid.

A rano i llaww rhawd yn hynaws.

He that distributes to the multitude let him distribute kindly.
Adage.

Hynawsedd, *s. m.* (hynaws) Kindness of disposition, good-nature; gentleness, mildness.
Hynawsiad, *s. m.* (hynaws) A becoming kind.
Hynawsu, *v. n.* (hynaws) To become kind.
Hynedd, *s. m.* (hyn) Agedness, oldness, old age.
Hynfedd, *s. m.* (hynaf) Seniority, eldership.
Hynfeydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (hynaf) A senior.

Hynfydd Powys, passes fydd hir.

The elder of Powys, a region fair and extensive.
Llygad Gwr.

Hynrth, *a.* (nerth) Endued with strength.
Hyni, *adv.* (hy—ni) Until. See *oni*.

Hyni ei dwr yn haul deg.

Until water is changed to a fair sun. *L. G. Colki.*

Hynod, *a.* (nod) Notable, remarkable, notorious.

Nog yn cythraul—
 Yn hys taudon mae'n hynodach.

Thus my devil, scattering blasphemies, he is more notorious.
T. Pry.

8 bery dycheu anhai
 Cyd a chid hynod i hael.

The discipline of the miser will endure as long as the illustrious line of the liberal.
T. Pry.

Hynodawl, *a.* (hynod) Tending to be notable.
Hynodi, *v. a.* (hynod) To make notable, or remarkable; to become noted.
Hynodiad, *s. m.* (hynod) A rendering notable.
Hynodiath, *s. m.* (hynod) A notable action.
Hynodiant, *s. m.* (hynod) A notable affair.
Hynodrwydd, *s. m.* (hynod) Notableness; notoriety.
Hynoddedd, *s. f.* (hynawdd) Aptness to protect.
Hynoddi, *v. a.* (hynawdd) To give free refuge.
Hynoeth, *a.* (noeth) Apt to make naked.
Hynoethedd, *s. m.* (hynoeth) Aptness to denude.
Hynoethi, *v. a.* (hynoeth) To denude easily.
Hynofedd, *s. m.* (hynawf) Aptness to swim.
Hynofaw, *v. a.* (hynawf) To swim easily.
Hynt, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* iau (hwnt) A way, a course, a career, a journey; a freak, whim, or humour.
Dwyn hyni, to take a journey; *ar hyni*, straight-way, or directly; *pa hyni*? how goes it? *Pa hyniaen drwg sydd yn dy ben?* what wicked freaks are in thy head.

Moodi—
 Faf yr awel ei helynt;
 Aisawdd dai boewal ei hyni!

Life, like the gale is its fate; it is difficult to catch the drift of its course!
M. ab H. Lewys.

Hyntiad, *s. m.* (hynt) A going off abruptly.
Hyntiaw, *v. a.* (hynt) To take a course; to go away, to travel; to set off abruptly; to take a freak, or whim.

Hyntiawl, *a.* (hynt) Apt to set off abruptly.
Hyntiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* hynwtwr (hynt—gwr) One who goes off abruptly; or takes a freak.
Hynwyf, *a.* (nwyf) Amorous, buxom, lively.
Hynwyfiaw, *v. n.* (hynwyf) To become amorous.
Hynwyfiawl, *a.* (hynwyf) Of amorous nature.
Hyny, *pron. n.* (hyn) That, that be, in speaking of what is not present. *Da oedd hyny*, that was well; *gan bwy mae hyny*? who has got that? *rei hyny*, thou shalt have that, thou shalt have that much; *y pethau hyny*, those things.

Llawer un a ddwy newys, ac er hyny gwasg a fyn.
 Many a one endures hunger, and yet for that he will get a wife.
Adage.

O'r rhai hyn newynaw y forwyn decaf a orug.
 Of those ones he claimed the fairest maid. *Mabingion.*

Hynyma, *pron. n.* (hyn—yma) This here.
Hynyna, *pron. n.* (hyn—yma) That there.
Hyodlaidd, *a.* (hyawdl) Apt to be eloquent.
Hyodledd, *s. m.* (hyawdl) Eloquence; fluency.
Hyodli, *v. a.* (hyawdl) To speak eloquently.
Hypynt, *s. m.* (hwp) A brunt, a shock, a sudden effort; a push; a kind of metre, otherwise called *Colofn fraith*, *awdl losgrynawg*, *lostodyn*, and *hyynt*.

Hypynt yw un o'r mesurau gorau, a mwyaf canoldeidd yn yr iaith Gymraeg; ac yn amloch ei gyswll no nemmwr o feir.

The brunt is one of the best metres, and the most harmonious in the Welsh language; and it is more numerous in the variations than any other metre.

Hyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (her) A shock, or sharp push, a pushing, or egging on; also the gnar, or snarl of a dog.

Pell nad hysawg gwas! gofwn pa byr,
 Pa ddyfrgdraud blaidd bies a hysawg.

I wish it further, that the fair was not asleep! I know whence the shock, when the blossoms flew about the tops of the apple-tree branches.
Gwarchmet.

Hyraeth, *s. m.* (hyr) Shocking; concussion.
Hyran, *a.* (rhan) Easily divided, dividible.
Hyranawl, *a.* (hyran) Being shared easily.
Hyranedd, *s. m.* (hyran) Divisibility, the state of being easily shared, or divided.
Hyraniad, *s. m.* (hyran) A dividing easily.
Hyranrwydd, *s. m.* (hyran) Divisibleness.
Hyranu, *v. a.* (hyran) To divide or share, easily.
Hyrdd, *s. m.* (hwrdd) A sudden shock. *a.* Eager.
Hyrddaid, *a.* (hwrdd) Apt to impel; like a ram.
Hyrddawd, *s. m.* (hwrdd) Impulsion, a push.
Hyrddawl, *a.* (hwrdd) Impulsive, pushing.
Hyrddblaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* hyrddbleidiau (hwrdd—plaid) An impelling party; an aggressor.
Hyrddedig, *a.* (hwrdd) Being pushed, or impelled.
Hyrddeddrwydd, *s. m.* (hyrddaid) Rammishness.
Hyrddfa, *s. f.* (hwrdd) The seat of impulsion.
Hyrddglawdd, *s. m.* (hwrdd—clawdd) A battery.
Hyrddhynt, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* iau (hwrdd—hynt) An impelled course; a course of assault.
Hyrddiad, *s. m.* (hwrdd) A violently impelling, a pushing; aritation, a ramming.
Hyrddiad, *s. c.*—*pl.* hyrddiald (hwrdd) A mullet, is also called *mingron*.
Hyrddiannawl, *a.* (hyrddiant) Apt to be impulsive.
Hyrddiannu, *v. a.* (hyrddiant) To make impulsive.
Hyrddiant, *s. m.* (hwrdd) Impulsion. *Chwyf hyrddiant*, motion of impulsion.
Hyrddiaw, *v. a.* (hwrdd) To impel, to push, to thrust, to drive; to butt; to make an assault, or onset; to aritate, to ram.

Hyrddial law, hardd oleuni,
 Haul yr ellyllion yw hi.

It would impel the tide, the fair luminary: it is the sun of the goblins.
D. ab Gwilym, yr Iwer.

Hyrddiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (hyrddiad) An impeller.
Hyrddin, *a.* (hwrdd) Of an impulsive nature.
Hyrddiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* hyrddwyr (hwrdd—gwr) A pusher, or impeller; one who assaults.
Hyrddu, *v. a.* (hwrdd) To push, to impel, to thrust, to butt; to make an assault.
Hyrddwynt, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (hwrdd—gwynt) A hurricane.
Hyrddyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (hwrdd) A mullet. *Hyrddyn* cock, a red mullet.

Hyred, a. (rhed) Apt to run, easily running.
Hyreg, a. (rheg) Having many gifts.
Hyrew, a. (rhew) Apt to freeze easily.
Hyriad, s. m. (hyr) A giving a shock, or push.
Hyrlf, a. (rhlf) Easily numbered, computable.
Hyrlfedd, s. m. (hyrlf) A computable state.
Hyrlth, a. (rhith) Apt to appear or seem.
Hyrlthedd, s. m. (hyrlth) Aptness to appear.
Hyrlthiad, s. m. (hyrlth) An appearing easily.
Hyrlthiaw, v. n. (hyrlth) To appear aptly.
Hyrlmer, s. m. (hyr—mer) A joint-head.
Hyryn, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (yryn) A smooth round mass; a haugh, holme, or meadow formed by the water of a river.

*Nid af i, nid wyf apoceth,
 I'm hater waf, s'm hyrn noeth.*

I will not go (I am not silly) into my iron dress, with my bald pate.

Hyrodd, a. (rhodd) Apt to give, bountiful, liberal.
Hyroddi, v. a. (hyrodd) To give liberally.
Hyrys, a. (rhus) Apt to start; hesitating.
Hyrysaw, v. a. (hyrys) To start aside easily.
Hyrsedd, s. m. (hyrys) Aptness to start.
Hyrsiad, s. m. (hyrys) A starting easily.
Hyrsiwydd, s. m. (hyrys) Aptness to start.
Hyrydd, a. (rhwydd) Apt to be unimpeded.
Hyryddaw, v. a. (hyrydd) To facilitate, to expedite; to make free of obstacles.
Hyryddedd, s. m. (hyrydd) Aptness to facilitate.
Hyryddiad, s. (hyrydd) A facilitating aptly.
Hyryw, a. (rhwym) Easily bound; apt to bind.
Hyrymawl, a. (hyryw) Aptly astringent.
Hyrymedd, s. m. (hyryw) Aptness to bind.
Hyryws, a. (rhwyws) Aptly tending forward.
Hyrywsaw, v. a. (hyryws) To tend forward aptly, to go headlong.

Hyrygaw, a. (hwrwg) Having haunches.
Hyrym, a. (grym) Apt to effect; forcible.
Hyrymedd, s. m. (hyrym) Effectibility; forcibleness; aptness to produce power.

Hyrynn, v. a. (hyrynn) To render effectible.
Hyrynn, a. (rhyn) Apt to shake, or to shiver.
Hyrynnedd, s. m. (hyrynn) Aptness to shiver.
Hyrynn, v. a. (hyrynn) To shake or shiver easily.
Hyryw, a. (rhwyw) Of a perfect kind or sort.
Hys, s. f.—pl. t. iau (hy—ys) A snarl; also the imperative of *Hysiau*, used in setting on a dog.

Hysaf, a. (saf) Apt to stand; steady, or firm.
Hysaid, a. (hys) Snarlish, apt to be surly.
Hysaig, a. (saig) Readily having a meal.
Hysail, a. (sail) Having a ready foundation.
Hysain, a. (sain) Aptly or easily sounding.
Hysar, a. (sar) Apt to appear angry.
Hysardd, a. (sardd) Apt to chide; easily chided.
Hysarddedd, s. m. (hysardd) Aptness to chide.
Hysathr, a. (sathr) Aptly or easily trodden.
Hysawdd, a. (sawdd) Aptly or easily sinking.
Hysawl, a. (hys) Apt to snarl; being urged on.
Hysbys, a. (ysbys) Manifest, evident, well-known, certain. *Gwyr hysbys, a cunning man, or conjurer.*

Hysbysai, s. m. (hysbys) That points out; an index; a concordance.

Hysbysawl, a. (hysbys) Tending to make manifest.
Hysbysedd, a. (hysbys) Being made manifest, certified, acquainted.

Hysbysedigawl, a. (hysbysedig) Tending to render manifest; significative.

Hysbysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (hysbys) A manifesting, a making evident; an acquainting; an advertisement; a certificate.

Hysbysrwydd, s. m. (hysbys) Information, advertisement, notice, or intelligence.

Hysbysu, v. a. (hysbys) To render manifest; to acquaint; to certify, to advertise, to give notice, to inform, to publish.

Hysbyswr, s. m.—pl. hysbyswyr (hysbys—gwr) One who makes evident; a certifier.

Hysbysydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hysbys) Manifest.

Hysedd, s. m. (hys) The state of being snarling.
Hysfyll, v. a. (hysaf) To stand easily. *a. sur-footed, or aptly standing.*

Hysfylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (hysfyll) An aptly standing; the state of aptly being, or existing.

Hyfyr y mae yr holl gwasgellau yn eddifo at, tangeth to be set round, a'd hysfylliad, felly yr eddifo of ystaf o ran yr eiddo a's gorsythfawd.

In the same manner as all words are like, with respect to their beginning, and their ending, so they are like one another in their supportation and their situation.

Hyseiddlawg, a. (hysidd) Of a snarling nature.

Hyseiliaw, v. a. (hysail) To make a foundation aptly; to found firmly.

Hyseinlaw, v. a. (hysain) To sound readily.

Hysel, a. (sel) Aptly perceiving, readily seeing.

Hysen, a. (sen) Aptly chiding; reprehending.

Hysennu, v. a. (hysen) To chide aptly or freely.

Hysersch, a. (serch) Disposed to love; amiable.

Hysgw, s. m. (ysgw) A backing, or abetting.

Hysgwaeth, s. m. (ysgw) Encouragement, countenance, protection.

Hysgwaw, v. a. (ysgw) To encourage, to abet.

Hysgwawl, a. (ysgw) Tending to urge on.

Hysgwedd, s. m. (ysgw) The act of urging on.

Hysgwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ysgw) An abettor.

Hygyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ysgyr) A split piece of wood; a stave; a splinter.

*Dy dderfodlon,
 i'w dderfodlon,
 Wyf cymod on hygyrion
 Yn a'wdded eu gwlod.*

The royal sons, most generous of men, their shivering state to witness the hands of their foes.

Hydd, s. m. (hys) A snarling; a making to snarl; a setting on a dog.

Hyddan, v. a. (hys) To cause to snarl; to set on.

Hyslaw, v. a. (hys) To cause to snarl; to urge.

Hysigl, a. (sigl) Apt to shake, easily shaking.

Hysiglaw, v. a. (hysigl) To shake easily.

Hysigodd, s. m. (hysigl) Aptness to shake.

Hysoddawl, a. (hysawdd) Being apt to sink.

Hysoddi, v. a. (hysawdd) To sink easily.

Hysoddrwydd, s. m. (hysawdd) Aptness to sink.

Hysom, a. (som) Apt to disappoint, or balk.

Hysomedd, s. m. (hysom) Aptness to disappoint.

Hysomi, v. a. (hysom) To disappoint easily.

Hyson, a. (son) Apt to make a noise; noisy.

*Aeron, hwy hysom hysom-awd,
 Gid trwyd i'w ear-glod ferch.*

Aeron, of notes gleaming crossing love, softer to pass through than my fair one of splendid face.

Hysonekl, s. m. (hysom) Aptness to yield sound.

Hysonlaw, v. a. (hysom) To produce a sound aptly.

Hyap, a. (yap) Dry, dried up; barren.

Dyre llydys gwrth yn erythio, a broes hysion.

Give to them a miscreanting wound, and dry breasts.

Hyspald, a. (hyap) Of a drying tendency.

Hyspedd, s. m. (hyal) A dry state; barrenness.

Hyspiad, s. m. (hyap) A drying, a making barren.

Hyspau, v. a. (hyap) To render dry; to become dry, to become without milk.

Hyspydd, s. (hyap) The state of being exhausted.

Hyspyddaw, a. (hyspydd) Exhaustible, drinkable.

Hyspyddedig, a. (hyspydd) Being exhausted.
Hyspyddiad, s. m. (hyspydd) An exhausting.
Hyspyddu, v. a. (hyspydd) To dry, to exhaust.
Hywn, a. (swn) Apt to be noisy, or loud.
Hyswydd, a. (swydd) Ready or apt in an office.
Hysyn, a. (syn) Apt to fix the mind.
Hysyoddd, s. m. (synedd) Aptness to conceive, or design; perceptibility.
Hysyniad, s. m. (hysyn) A conceiving aptly.
Hysyniaw, v. a. (hysyn) To conceive aptly.
Hytrach, a. (hydrach) More forward, rather.
Yn hytrach, rather.

Nid oes gwynt na dydd na gobaith mewn Ddw, ond yn hytrach mewn cym cyfoeth, sarhyddedd, a thracuddrwydd dy genedl.

Then hast neither faith nor hope in God; but rather in the power of wealth, honour, and connection of thy family.

Marchant Craydad.

Hytynt, s. m. (hyd—hynt) A course, a journey.

Hytynt y ddyff, the course of the water.

Hywad, a. (gwad) Deniable; easily disowned.

Hywada, v. a. (hywad) To deny or disown readily.

Hywaedd, a. (gwaedd) Apt to cry out, or shout.

Hywain, a. (gwaïn) Aptly ministering.

Hywaith, a. (gwaith) Ready at work; dexterous.

Hywall, a. (gwall) Apt to be faulty; fallible.

Hywalledd, s. m. (hywall) Aptness to fail.

Hywallu, v. a. (hywall) To fail easily.

Hywan, a. (gwan) Easily passing through; penetrable; easily divided.

Hywanedd, s. m. (hywan) Penetrability.

Hywana, v. a. (hywan) To penetrate easily.

Hywar, a. (gwar) Easily tamed, manageable.

*Glodd hywan, ac nid glodd hywar;
 Ac glodd Gwair a' air i ar y tiliach.*

*A freely stalling blade, and not a blade easily made quiet:
 Gwair in tame and word, would surmount the three generous ones.*

Cynuddau.

Hywaredd, s. m. (hywar) Tameableness.

Hywara, v. a. (hywar) To tame readily.

Hywedd, a. (gwedd) Apt to be orderly, or ranged; conformable, tractable, easy to be tamed; accustomed to the yoke.

Hyweddawl, a. (hywedd) Conformable, tractable.

Hyweddedig, a. (hywedd) Rendered orderly.

Hyweddfulch, a. (hywedd—balch) Tractably proud. *Marah hyweddfulch, a high-mettled tractable steed.*

Hyweddfrys, a. (hywedd—brys) Of tractable haste

*Rhys Gryg—
 A' sar rhudd, a' fudd a' fowedd,
 A' cwyb hyweddfrys, hywedd.*

Rhys Gryg, with his redddy gokk, and his good fortune, and his wealth, and his stock stallion, the well-trained restlessness.

Lt. P. Moch.

Hyweddiad, s. m. (hywedd) A rendering conformable, or tractable, a breaking in, a taming, a conforming or becoming tractable.

Hyweddiant, s. m. (hywedd) Tractableness; aptitude.

Tair calne hyweddiant iuth; a dddeillir, a boffir, ac a grefir.

The three traits of the aptitude of language, what is understood, what is liked, and what is believed.

Daardas.

Hyweddrrwydd, s. m. (hywedd) Tractableness.

Hyweddu, v. a. (hywedd) To render tractable, to break in, to tame; to accustom to the yoke; to conform, to become tractable.

*Rhag mairt dy far, v carca,
 Nid yw hawdd dy hyweidda.*

On account of thy wrath, thou amiable friend, it is not easy to make thee tractable.

Rhys Wyn, s. T. Pry.

Hyweddu, s. (hywedd) Of a tractable disposition
Hyweddu, s. m.—pl. hywedduwyr (hywedd—gwr) A person who is tractable.

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Hyweiniad, s. m.—pl. hywelniad (hywain) One who aptly serves.

Hyweithgar, a. (hywaith) Of dexterous habit.

Hyweithgarwch, s. m. (hyweithgar) Aptitude for work or labour.

Hyweithiaw, v. a. (hywaith) To work readily.

Hyweithus, a. (hywaith) Of a dexterous habit.

Hywel, a. (gwel) Easily seen; visible, perceptible; conspicuous.

Hyweledd, s. m. (hywel) Perceptibility; conspicuousness; visibleness.

Hywell, a. (gwell) Easily mended; remediable.

Hywelliant, s. m. (hywell) Improvableness.

Hywellus, a. (hywell) Of a bettering tendency.

Hywen, a. (gwen) Apt to smile, easily smiling.

*Udd addien, hywen Hywel, neud adden:
 Nid adden Ddw a wael.*

The faultless chief, the easily smiling Hywel, is he not laid to rest? God will not undo what he has done.

Lt. P. Moch.

Hywenn, v. a. (hywen) To smile easily or aptly.

Hywerth, a. (gwerth) Vendible, saleable.

*Gorwyn bluen perth; hywerth gorwyd:
 Ys da gwyl gylu perth;
 Gwaelid angwyllydd auferth.*

Glistening the top of the bush; valuable the trained steed: it is good to have judgment with strength: the inaccurate will make an unglorious job.

Llywarch Hen.

Hywerthedd, s. m. (hywerth) Saleableness.

Hywerthrwydd, s. m. (hywerth) Saleableness.

Hywest, a. (gwest) Easily visited; much frequented by guests; hospitable.

*Celr—Medd meddlyn
 Gan Hyfaidd hywr hywest ddilyn.*

There shall be had sound, the intoxicating liquor, from the heroic Hyfaidd, of hospitable course.

Taliesin.

Hywestedd, s. m. (hywest) The state of frequent visiting; frequency of guests; hospitality.

Hywestl, a. (gwestl) Apt to be riotous, or noisy.

*Ef—
 Yn hywestl yn hywen.*

He is full of vivacity, and wearing a constant smile.

Cynddau.

Hywestledd, s. m. (hywestl) Aptness to be riotous

Hywestu, v. a. (hywest) To visit freely; to have much visiting.

Hywir, a. (gwir) Ready for or to tell truth; truth.

A to hywrth hywr fydd.

That is general in circulation is apt to be true.

Adage.

Hywiriaw, v. a. (hywir) To declare truth readily.

Hywiw, a. (gwiw) Apt to be excellent.

Hywiwdeb, s. m. (hywiw) Aptness to excel.

Hywledd, a. (gwledd) Easily feasting; luxurions.

Hywlydd, a. (gwylydd) Apt to be mild, or gentle.

Hael hywlydd, lawrydd Llywelyn.

The generous, aptly mild, and open-handed Llywelyn.

Lt. P. Moch.

Hywnedd, a. (gwnedd) Easily accomplished.

Hywneddrrwydd, s. m. (hywnedd) Feasibleness.

Hywnel, a. (gwnel) Feasible, easily performed.

Hywnledd, s. (hywnel) Feasibility, feasibility.

Hywr, a. (gwr) Aptly like a man; manly.

Hywraig, a. (gwraig) Aptly like a woman.

Hywredd, s. m. (hywr) Manliness, or heroism.

Brycheiniawg, bro hywredd.

Brycheiniog the country of heroism. Gw. Brycheiniawg.

Hywst, a. (gwst) Aptly disordered; easily broken

*Ond hysst gorogawu engwstau
 Yn uchircu ymgeidd y genawr.*

Fragible was the awful arch at the first uttering of the word.

Taliesin.

Hywstedd, s. m. (hywst) Fragility, fragileness.

Hywydd, a. (gwydd) Easily perceived; of apt perception. *Dyn hywydd*, an intelligent person; *haelion hywydd*, intelligent liberal ones.

Gwen, with Lawen yd wylwys neithwyr,
A'r ysgwyd ar ei ysgwydd:
A chan bu mab i'm bu hywydd.

Gwen watched by the side of Lawen last night, with the shield on his shoulder: and since he was my own, he was very observant!
Llywarch Hen.

Hywyddiant, s. m. (hywydd) Apt perception.
Hywyl, a. (gwyl) Easily perceived, perceivable.

Hywyliaw, v. a. (hywyl) To perceive easily.
Hywys, a. (gwys) Easily convened, convenable.
Hywystl, s. m. (gwyatl) A sure pledge. *a. Easily pledged, or pawned.*

Ef ydoedd Owain hir, hywyl beddyd.

He was Owain the stately, the sure pledge of baptism.
Gwalterus.

Hyys, a. (ys) Easily devoured, or eaten; eatable.
Prif y bo hyys ei gig, an animal whose flesh is eatable. *Welsh Laws.*

I.

I, prep. To; into; toward; for. *I mi*, to me; *i fy*, i'm, to my, unto my; *i'r dref*, to the town; *tyngaf i Dduw*, I swear to God; *brysis i ganu*, make haste for to sing.—It is also used in common with *O* and *Y*, for, of, and in respect to; as, *i lawr*, downward; *i fyny*, upward; *dos i fyny*, go upward, or go up; *car i mi*, a relation of mine; *cei beth i gan y dyn hwn*, thou shalt have some from this person; *dos i ar y ffordd*, go out of the way; *i-gam o-gam*, a zig-zag; *i am ei law*, i ach ei law, close at his hand.

Bwrw caeth i gythraul.

To devote a slave to the devil. *Adage.*

Gwae a ddyco ei henwas i lys.

Woe to him who shall take his old servant to court. *Adage.*

Llondain i Sais lle nad oes cisiau son
Am wychder dynion: Mon i minnau.

London for an Englishman, where there is never the want of talk about the fluery of people; but Anglesey for me.

Gr. Owain.

Coffewch eich rhyddid, yr hon y mae yr hanner-gwyr hyn yn chwynychu ei ddwyen i arnoch.

Remember your liberty, the which these half men are desirous of taking away from you.

Gr. ab Arthwr.

Tryw i fab lar ddarogan.

It is natural for a cock to proclaim. *Adage.*

I, pron. I, me. It is used, when a stress, or emphasis, is required, upon the possessive, my or mine, whether expressed or implied, in the common order; as, *cerais*, or *cerais i*, I have loved; *rhai a'm carasant*, or *rhai a'm carasant i*, some have loved me; *fy mam*, or *fy mam i*, my mother.

IA, s. m. r. That is slippery, or glib, ice.

IA, adv. Yes, aye. *Dyma yd da*, here is good corn; *ai e ia?* is it so aye?

Iaeth, s. m. (iâ) Iciness, the state of being icy.

Iaidd, a. (iâ) Of an icy nature, like ice.

Iuain, a. (iâ) Abounding with ice, like ice.

Iach, s. f.—pl. t. au (ach) A stem; a pedigree.

A iach Wenwys f'ch wyneb.

With the race of the Gwentians in your countenance.

S. Ceri.

Iach, a. (ia—ach) Sane, sound, whole, well, healthy, wholesome; unhurt, undamaged. *Dyn iach*, a man in health; *nid wyf yn iawn iach*, I am not very well; *canu yn iach*, to bid adieu.

Nid iach ond a fo marw.

No one is well but who is dead. *Adage.*

Yn iach feibion wych febyd;

Ac yn iach, bellach f'r byd!

Farewell, ye men who glory in your youth; and farewell, at length, to the world!

S. Tudor.

Iachâd, s. m. (iach) A healing; a becoming well.

Iachâwl, a. (iach) Of a healing quality.
Iachad, s. m. (iach) A healing; a becoming well.
Iachâedig, a. (iachad) Being healed, made well.
Iachâedigaeith, s. m. (iachâedig) Act of healing.
Iachâedigawl, a. (iachâedig) Sanative, curative.
Iachaid, a. (iach) Of a healthy condition.
Iachân, v. a. (iach) To render sane, sound, whole, or well; to cure, to heal; to become well.
Iachâus, a. (iach) Of a healing quality, sanative.
Iachawd, s. m. (iach) The act of healing; a becoming well, or being restored to health.
Iachawdwr, s. m.—pl. iachawdwyr (iachawd-gwr) A healer; a saviour.
Iachawdwriaeth, s. m. (iachawdwr) Saviourship.
Iachedig, a. (iach) Being made well or cured.
Iachus, a. (iach) Wholesome, sound in health.
Iachusaw, v. a. (iachus) To render healthy; to become healthy.

Iachusawl, a. (iachus) Of a healthy condition.

Iachuswrwydd, s. m. (iachus) Healthiness, sanity.

Iachwy, s. m. (iach) A healthy state; health.

Iachwyawl, a. (iach) Salutory, healthful.

O. C. 1129—y bu farw Maredydd ab Bleddyn, tegwr i dref wch holl Bowys, ac ei hamddiffyn, gwali cyrwydd iachwyawl yd ar ei gorff, a glendid eiddafwrch yn ei ymryd.

A. D. 1129—died Maredydd son of Bleddyn, the constant and safety of all Powys, and his defence, after undergoing safety penance of his body, and sanctity of repentance in his youth.
B. y Tysyngan.

Iachwydd, s. m. (iach—gwydd) Saving knowledge.

Iachwyddawl, a. (iachwydd) Of saving knowledge.

Y gwythlun a'r enrhysfeddodau—ar led y hydodd rhyddid iddynt eiddafwrch, a glendid ei galon ymwrth wrth i'w iachwyddawl.

The miracles and the wonders spread over the nation, then did open and enlighten his heart, by believing in Christ of saving knowledge.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Iad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ia—ad) The side of the face from the temples upward; the fore part of the head; the pate, the skull.

Gwallt melyn—
Arwyau teg ar iad dyn.

The yellow hair in beauteous ringlets over the fair ear's place.
D. ab Gwilym.

O mynir aurd mewn i'r iad,
Yr all oes, ar iolind.

If time should be wished for in thy moist temples, to a sweet age, stay and listen, thou maiden.
Et. ab U. ab I. ab Iâp.

Iadfoel, a. (iad—moel) Having a bald pate.

Iadlwm, a. (iad—llwm) Having a bare pate.

Iaedd, s. m. (iâ) The state of being icy, iciness.

Iaiddrwydd, s. m. (iâidd) Iciness, icy state.

Iâen, s. f.—pl. t. au (iâ) A sheet of ice.

dros iâen yw arlwydd, a chieftain is like a sheet over the ice.

Maen dros iâen.

A stone over the ice.

144.

Gwrth hwy dydd oerdd; os o lles,
Ddwygwr Celi, hi cwlwm dolen!

The exile pushes away the day of the slaughtered ones; a life
of ice, the mysterious One has dissolved, like a bow knot.

L. F. Moch.

Mi awn at ddeuwr o'm iaith
Dwy'r awddwr, dwy'r oiddaith,
Dwy'r iau lles—

I would go to two of my countrymen through the eddying stream,
through the conflagration, through the blue ice.

L. G. Cefni.

Iain, *a. (ia)* Abounding with ice; very cold.

Iaith, *s. f.—pl. ieithian* and *ieithoedd (aith)* A language, or speech.

Tri tachebyr iaith: pardeb, amled, ac hywddiant.

The three indispensable of language: purity, copiousness, and aptitude.

Berddas.

Tri pheth a ddylid bardd eu cynnal: yr iaith Gymraeg, y brif-farddoniaeth, a chof am bob delousus a rhagor.

Three things which a bard ought to support: the Welsh language, the primitive bardism, and a memorial of every thing good and excellent.

Berddas.

Ial, *s. f.—pl. t. au (al)* A clear, or open, space, a fair or open region.

Ial, *a. (al)* Clear, fair, or open. *Tir ial*, open land; *tir aial*, overgrown land, or a wilderness.

Ialaidd, *a. (ial)* Tending to be clear, or fair.

Iahin, *a. (ial)* Of a clear or fair quality.

Ialant, *s. m. (ial)* Clearness, fineness, lustre.

Ialawg, *a. (ial)* Abounding with clearness.

Ialedd, *s. m. (ial)* The state of being clear.

Ialen, *s. f. dim. (ial)* That is fair, or even; a rod.

Dwya yr wy, dan awfuch,
Dy lalen drom, dy law'o druch.

I am bearing, with patience, thy heavy rod, in thy severe hand.

H. K. Llywelyn.

Ials, *s. a. (ial)* To render clear; open, or fair.

Iales, *a. (ial)* Of a clear nature; fine, or smooth.

Ialwch, *s. m. (ial)* Clearness, fairness; lucidness.

Ialyd, *a. (ia)* Tending to be icy; like ice.

Ialydrwydd, *s. m. (ialyd)* The state of being icy.

Iang, *a. (ang)* At large, unrestrained; blunt.

Iangaid, *a. (iang)* Apt to be without restraint; somewhat uncivilized; boorish, clownish.

Yc iangaid, ni wyr wroddi
Ac yn ei gwm y gwael gri.

When looser, it is not capable of calling out, but in its bending form it would make a cry.

T. Derllys, i fwa.

Iangawl, *a. (iang)* Of a loose, or unrestrained state; of an uncivil disposition.

Iangedig, *a. (iang)* Being rendered, or become void of restraint; being become rude.

Iangedd, *s. m. (iang)* A loose, or wild state; rudeness, boorishness.

Iangiad, *s. m. (iang)* A rendering loose, or wild; a becoming void of restraint, or rude.

Iangrwydd, *s. m. (iang)* Rudeness, boorishness.

Iangu, *v. a. (iang)* To render loose, or void of restraint; to become rude, or boorish.

Iangwr, *s. m.—pl. iangwyr (iang—gwr)* A man void of restraint; a rude man; a boor.

Nid afrylwng ond iangwr; nid iangwr ond o arffrau.

No one is so ill-natured as a clown; no one is a clown but from habit.

Adage.

Nid iangwr neb ar Ferwyn.

No one is deemed a clown upon Bervyn mountain.

Adage.

Iar, *s. f.—pl. ieir (i—ar)* That extends over, or stretches out; the shoulder, being one of the twelve prime parts of a royal stag; also the female of birds; a hen. *Iar orlydd*, *iar ddor*, *iar flegan*, a brood hen; *iar myn*, bird of paradise; *iar wdd*, *iar goed*, pheasant hen; *iar din-wen*, bald buzzard hen; *iar fynydd*, *iar y mynydd*, *grugiar*, a moor hen; *iar for*, sea hen, a fish so called.

Ni chwyn yr iar fod y gwael yn glaf.

The hen will not complain for the hawk's being sick.

Adage.

Nid afudlawn ond iar.

Nothing so prodigal as a hen.

Adage.

Nis prynofeiar ar y gwialw.

He will not buy a hen in the rain.

Adage.

Iar, *prep. (i—ar)* From off, off the top; off.

Iarc, *s. f. (iar)* That stretches out, or over.

Iarcw, *s. m. (iarc)* That points, or directs, a pilot.

Iardy, *s. m.—pl. t. au (iar—ty)* A barton.

Iarhyd, *s. f. (iar—hyd)* The chine piece, being one of the twelve prime parts of a royal stag; otherwise called *Iar*.

Iarl, *s. m.—pl. ieirll (iar)* An earl; a noble.

Gortheyrn Gorthueau, iarl oedd hwnw ar Went, ac Erging, ac Eusa.

Gortheyrn Gorthueau, he was earl over Gwent, and Erging, and Eusa.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Iarlilaeth, *s. m. (iarll)* An earldom, the dignity, or authority, of an earl.

Iarlles, *s. f.—pl. t. au (iarll)* A lady of an earl.

Iarn, *prep. (iar)* From off, off, from.

Iarnad, *pronom. prep. (iarn)* From off thee; off thee; from thee.

Iarnadd, *adv. (iarn)* From off, or from the top.

Iarth, *s. f.—pl. ierthi (iar)* A long rod; a goad.

Ias, *s. f.—pl. t. au (as)* What pervades or strikes through; a shock; a shock of heat, or cold; a heat; warmth; a shivering; disposition; nature. *Berwa un ias arno*, boil one boiling on that: *lasau drwg*, wicked impulses.

Ni thyn na gwia na than gof
Ias lonawr y sy ynoff.

Nor wine nor the fire of a furnace, will draw out the chill of January, which is in me.

T. Aled.

Difeth oedd ar erdd dafawd;

Twel iasau Telleu.

Wir o fodd, cadd ar ei lin.

He was infallible in vocal song; the gentle strains of a falcon, in perfection, from his lips were heard.

W. ab Hywel, m. T. W. Hywel.

— Awen ga.

Trwy'r dolydd, iaro'r delyu,

Oui bo'r ias yu y bryn,

O gywair dant; a gyr di

Aw'r orhoen i Eryri!

Lovely muse, strike, through the dale, the harp, so that the strains may pervade the hill, from the faithful string; and send thou an hour of ecstasy amid Snowdenian hills.

Geo. Jones.

Iasaidd, *a. (ias)* Of a pervading tendency.

Iasawg, *a. (ias)* Having a shock, being pervaded with any impulse, quality, or passion.

Iasawl, *a. (ias)* Tending to give a shock, tending to pervade with any quality.

Iasedig, *a. (ias)* Being pervaded with some impulse, quality, or passion.

Iasedd, *s. m. (ias)* A pervading tendency.

Iaseiddrwydd, *s. m. (iasaidd)* The state of being of a pervading quality.

Iaslud, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ias)* A pervading with any quality; a giving a shock, or impulse; a giving a heat; a giving a chill.

Iasu, *v. a. (ias)* To pervade with any quality; to give a shock; to give a heat; to chill.

Iau, *s. f.—pl. iauoedd (an)* That is going, progressive, or in motion; *Jose*, also called *Iow*; the lungs, also, called *au* and *afu*; a junior, or the younger; a team or yoke of oxen; a yoke. The Welsh used four sorts of yokes, until as late as about the year 1600: the *beriau*, or short yoke, with two oxen; the *meiliau*, or field yoke, with four oxen; the *cecelliau*, or lateral yoke, with six oxen; and the *hiriau*, or long yoke, with eight oxen, a breast.

Cremposau a barn miod ddydd iau iau.
Pancakes and buns, on great *Joe's* day, or the Thursday before Lent. *Adage.*

A garo yr iau cared ei wariau.
Let him who loves the younger also love his plays. *Adage.*

Dewis ai yr iau ai y fwyall.
Choose either the year, or the axe. *Adage.*

Iau, a. (an) Inceptive of progress; junior, younger. It is generally used for *Ieuach*, more young, which is the regular comparative degree. It is affixed as a plural termination.

Iaw, s. m. (aw) That proceeds forward; that forwards. It is affixed as a termination to form the infinitive of verbs that imply, to make, cause, or effect.

Iawd, s. m. (awd) That proceeds onward; season
Iawod, s. f. (iaw) That proceeds, or matures.
Iawg, s. f. (awg) That is keen, or ardent.
Iawl, s. m.—pl. iolau (awl) The act of glorifying.
Iawlen, s. f. (iawl—gwen) Adorable fair one.

Nid ymglyw dyn byw o'r byd fal mi;
Ni chynwneirch amgen iawlen ioll
Yr neb rybarher i rybarthi.

Not a living person in the world feels himself as I do: fate will not demand that the adorable *sympath* should be worshipped by him that is appointed to bear its hard decree.

Bin, ab Gwalchmai, i Nest.

Iawn, s. m.—pl. t. an (awn) Right, equity, atonement, satisfaction. *Iawn a dylyad*, equity and justice: *Iawn a chyfraith*, equity and law: *Iawn anianawl*, natural right: *Gosodi iawn i arall yn lle cyfraith*, to decree equity to another instead of law. *Welsh Laws.*

Daw cadarn a farn pob iawn.

The mighty God will judge every right. *Adage.*

Yn iawn, rhoes Cynan, a'i wyr,
Iddo Artibethio bybyr.

As a satisfaction, Cynan, and his men, gave him the secure Garthbeilio. *D. Llywyl.*

Efe yw yr iawn drod eia pechodau.

He is the propitiation for our sins. *I John ii. 2.*

Iawn, a. (awn) Right, equitable; just, meet; well. It is used as a prefix in composition.

Aeth y beirdd doeth heb wriddas;
Aeth iawn gerdd weithian yn gas.

The intelligent bards are become without honour; just poetry is at length become despised. *Porch. E. Evans.*

Iawnach i gybydd anwir
Garu Daw nag erw o dir.

It is more proper for a wicked miser to love God than a spot of gold. *M. ab Rhys.*

Iawn, adv. (awn) Rightly, or very. *Da iawn*, very good, or very proper.

Iawnawl, a. (iawn) Of a right tendency.

Iawnbyyll, s. m. (iawn—pyll) Right reason.

Iawnder, s. m. (iawn) Rightness; equity, justice.

Tri iawnder cerdd: iawn grebyyll, iawn drefn, ac iawn fydr.

The three justnesses of song: just justice, just arrangement, and just metre. *Barddas.*

Cadarn a gwaed iawnder, a gwirionedd, a oedoes Eiddyr, ac a orchymynws eu cadw tros y aeyrnas.

A powerful and unbiased equity, and truth, did Eiddyr establish; and he commanded them to be observed throughout the kingdom. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Iawdda, a. (da) Rightly good, truly good.

Iawnedd, s. m. (iawn) Rectitude, rightness.

Iawnegwyddawr, s. f.—pl. iawnegwyddorion (egwyddawr) Right principle.

Iawnegwyddorawl, a. (iawnegwyddawr) Of a right principle, having right principles.

Iawnegwyddori, v. a. (iawnegwyddawr) To induce right principles.

Iawnfarn, s. f. (barn) Right or just judgement.

Iawnydd, s. f. (fydd) Right faith; true belief.
g. Of a right faith.

Iawnyddiaw, v. a. (iawnydd) To have true faith.

Iawnyddiawg, a. (iawnydd) Having true faith.

Iawnyddiawl, a. (iawnydd) Of a true faith.

Iawngred, s. f. (cred) Right or true belief. *a. Of a right belief.*

Iawngrededd, s. (iawngred) Rightness of belief.

Iawngredu, v. a. (iawngred) To believe rightly.

Iawni, v. a. (iawn) To render right or exact.

Iawniad, s. m. (iawn) A righting, a rectifying.

Iawnles, s. m. (lles) Just benefit, or advantage.

Iawnobrwyl, s. m.—pl. t. on (gobrwyl) A just reward, a right recompense.

Iawnran, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhan) A right share.

Iawnred, s. f. (rhed) A right course. *a. Of a right course, tendency or direction.*

Iawnrith, s. m.—pl. t. ian (rith) A right appearance. *a. Of a right appearance.*

Iawnryw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhyw) A right kind. *a. Of a right kind.*

Iawnwaith, s. m. (gwaith) A right work or act.

Iawnwedd, s. f. (gwedd) A right aspect; a right conformity. *a. Of a right aspect or form.*

Iawnweddawg, a. (iawnwedd) Having a just uniformity or manner.

Iawnweddwrwydd, s. m. (iawnwedd) Justness of manner, or propriety of conduct.

Iawnwedu, v. n. (iawnwedd) To render of just form or manner.

Iawnwerth, s. m. (gwerth) A just value or price. *a. Of just value, of just worth.*

Iawnwir, s. m. (gwir) A right or just truth.

Iawnwydd, s. m. (gwydd) A right cognizance.

Iawnwyddawr, s. f.—pl. iawnwyddorion (gwyddawr) That rightly informs, or gives cognizance.

Iawnwyddiad, s. (iawnwydd) A rightly knowing.

Iawnwyddorawl, a. (iawnwyddawr) Rightly informing, or of right principle.

Iawnwyddori, v. a. (iawnwyddawr) To endue with right cognizance.

Iawnymgais, s. m. (ymgais) A right pursuit.

Iawnysgrif, s. f. (ysgrif) Orthography.

Iawnysgrifen, s. f. (iawnysgrif) Orthography.

Iawnysgrifennu, v. a. (iawnysgrif) To write rightly, or orthographically.

Iawnysgrifiad, s. m. (iawnysgrif) A writing right.

Iawnysgrifiath, s. f. (iawnysgrif) A correct way or manner of writing.

IB, s. m. r. That runs forward, or extends out.

IC, s. m. r. That is pointed, sharp, or acute.

Icwr, s. m. (ic—wr) A sharp watery humour.

Fedwar, icwr
Am ystyr cer.
Idynogion.

The fourth, *Ichwr* is the manner of particles turning to water. *Telwen.*

ICH, s. f. r. A shrill noise, a scream; a squeal.

Ni ddyl ich: ni ddwyddw air;
Nid yargy ei ddyw eargr.

She will not give a squeal; she will say not a word; she will not budge her two shanks. *Sir Hywel o Fawr.*

Ichriad, s. m. (ich) A screaming; a squeaking.

Ichrian, v. a. (ich) To scream; to squeal; to squeal.

Ichriaw, v. a. (ich) To scream; to squeal; to squeal.

ID, s. m. r. That is drawn, or stretched out; that is sharp, or penetrating; a point.

Id, pron. That is spoken of, indeterminately, whether a person, or thing; *it.*

Ys id ar bawb ei bryder.

There is to every one his care. *Idag.*

Idiaw, v. a. (id) To draw, or stretch out small; to render acute; to acuminate.

IDD, s. m. r. That is sharp, acute, or subtle.

Idd, prep. (i—ydd) To, towards; for; into.

Iddas, a. (idd) Acute, pungent; subtle.

Dan frodyr, dan iddas am dir.

Two brothers, two subtle ones for land. *Myrddin.*

Iddei, pronom. prep. (idd—ei) To a person, or thing; to his; to her; to its.

Iddys a'i adref, a gwyr Gwladforas a sym bob un idd ei le.
Iddeys went home, and the men of Glamorgan went every one to his place. *Cered. a Llangorfan.*

Iddi, pronom. prep. (idd) To her; for her; into her.

O gur a drych, sywr ddu,
Iddeu iddi ierio.

From the skirt of the bush, happy the turn, it is charity for her to chase her strains. *T. Pry.*

Iddo, pronom. prep. (idd) To it; to him; for him; unto it; into him. It is also used imperatively as a verb; to it; to him; or go to it; set to, fall to, at him.

A schwyao heb achaws gwneid achaws iddo.

He that complains without a cause, let a cause be made to him. *Adage.*

Ni bydd eidded heb yddio iddo.

There will be no expression without a parallel to it. *Adage.*

Iddwf, s. m. (idd—wf) The herpes, or Saint Anthony's fire; also called *tan iddwf*.

Iddynt, pronom. prep. (idd) To them; for them.

Yngharcher gwedy 'nabrychu,
Ac am ydd gelyydd gwaith,
Ac anadon i'w ddo frwy,
Hyn a ddaw yn hen ddial
Iddynt dweyll ryw ddydd yn dal,
Pan fo cyffwrdd ddiadl,
A dew yu rhaid a diawl.

After being dragged into prison, for what is a manifest falsehood, and rank perjury in broken tones, this will cease as a treasured vengeance doubtfully to them, some day, in retaliation, when there shall be serious reckoning, and God dividing with the devil. *T. Pry.*

Ie, adv. (i—e) Yes, yea. It is used in answering to a discriminating question. *Ai ti sydd yna?* Is it thou that is there? *Ie, ycs.*

D'yndrodd a nroddir,
We, mae, ya y gwir.

Thy discourse shall be delivered, yea, and nay, in the truth. *Ed. Mors.*

Iechin, a. (iach) Salutory, healing, saving.

Iechineb, s. m. (iechin) A healed state; salvation.

Iechyd, s. m. (iach) Soundness, sanity, health.

A fyao Iechyd bid lawen.

He that would have health let him be cheerful. *Adage.*

Nid cyfoeth ond Iechyd.

There is no treasure like health. *Adage.*

Iechydawl, a. (iechyd) Salutory, saving, healthy.

Terwynawl, Iechydawl, iechlin
Dard a'rh lawl, a'rh lawl, a'rh lawl!

Essential and saving one, heal a hard whosoever thee, who magnifies thee! *Cynddelw.*

Iechydwr, s. m.—pl. Iechydwy (iechyd—gwr) One who gives health.

Iechydwrtaeth, s. m. (iechydwr) A salvation.

Ieinder, s. m. (iain) Coolness, or freshness.

Ieithad, s. m. (iaith) A putting into language.

Ieithadur, s. m. (ieithad) A grammar, or the system of language.

Ieithawg, a. (iaith) Having language.

Ieithfys, s. m. (iaith) That is of superior speech.

Llywelyn, llew gwyn Lloegrywa llygryn;
Llyry gryn Ieithfys, llew ei th-fryn.

Llywelyn, the splendid lion surrounding the Lloegrywa with torques; gwyn gwyned voiced most eloquent one, burn her mane! *Ed. ab Gwalchmai.*

Ieithgar, a. (iaith) Apt to cultivate a language.

Ieithgarwch, s. m. (ieithgar) Philology, cultivation of language.

Ieithiad, s. m. (iaith) A construction of speech.

Ieithial, s. c. (iaith) That constructs language; a grammarian.

Ieithiaw, v. a. (iaith) To construct language.

Ieithiawg, a. (iaith) Language, having language.

Pan fo iech-ieithiawg talaw yu lleu,
A'i fab yn gysbachawg.
Rhygel wawr Gwynedd goldawg.

When a churl in Anglesey shall be conversant in three languages, and his son the head of a family, the splendour of warlike (yw) need will be hidden. *Cyf. Myrddin.*

Ieithiawl, a. (iaith) Relating to language.

Ieithiogi, v. a. (ieithiawg) To construct words.

Dylai y bardd eiddo iechiogi y pen, a'i gwynid tyfian.
A bard ought explicitly to construct the language of the subject, and to study it profoundly. *Bardd.*

Ieithrym, s. m. (iaith—gryn) Energy of speech.

Ieithus, a. (iaith) Of apt language; eloquent.

Ieithydd, s. m.—pl. i. ion (iaith) A linguist.

Gofyn i'r mab, trwy Ieithydd, o ba le pan hanoedd.
Ask the youth, through an interpreter, from what place he comes. *Hances Down—Mabington.*

Ieithyddawl, a. (ieithydd) Philological, belonging to a philologist.

Ieithyddiaeth, s. f. (ieithydd) Philology, study, or construction of language.

Ieithyddu, v. a. (ieithydd) To construct language, s. m. A construction of speech.

Tri pheth a bair iawn ddysla: iawn ddeuio ar air, iawn Ieithyddu, ac iawn gysfelybu.

Three things which produce just description: just selection of a word, just construction of language, and just composition. *Bardd.*

Ierf, a. (iar) That stretches or closes round.

Edyn Ierf, wyd yn aros.
A'r serwy rhaid cerio rhos.

With wings closing round, thou dost tarry, and with the ruddy ring thou dost gild the mead. *Gwyn Ugein.*

Ierthi, s. m. (iarth) A rod used in driving oxen.

Ni chyngrain i'r ych wingaw
Wrth y dracen a'r ierthi draw.

It will not avail for the ox to turn about near the prickles and the impelling rod. *L. Morganwg.*

Iesin, a. (ias) Of a pervading nature; radiant; glorious; fair, beautiful, garish.

Gortae gwellt didryf; dwf neid Iesin;
Gorddysr eaws awdlygynnefn.

Supremely green the untrod grass; the water how limpid; very noisy the nightingale well-versed in song. *Gwalchmai.*

Gwr a wneith llewych o'r gorllwio,
Haul, a lloer addoer, addelfein,
A'm gwic!—cyflawn awen!

Who made to radiate from the west, the sun, and chilling moon, in a glorious dwelling, may he fill me with the muse! *D. Benfras.*

Iesinaidd, a. (iesin) Somewhat pervading; tending to radiate; somewhat fair.

Iesinaw, v. a. (iesin) To cast a radiance, or glory.

to make fair; to become radiant or fair.

Iesinder, s. m. (iesin) Radiency; gairishness.

Iesu, s. m. Jesus. It is mostly preceded by the article *yr*, the; as *Doai yr Iesu*, Jesus came.

Ienad, s. m. (ian) A putting in a team; a yoking

Ieuaceth, s. m. (iau) A progressive or yoked state.

Ieuaf, a. (superlative of ian) Youngest.

Ieuanc, s. m.—pl. Ieuainc (ieu—anc) A youth.

Un fath a llong ar gefnor,
Heb raff, heb hwy, heb angor,
Ie yr Ieuanc heb grynhor.

Like to a ship upon the open sea, without rope, without sail, without anchor, is the youth without counsel. *Llywarch Hen.*

Ieuanc, a. (ian—anc) Young, or youthful.

Y bi—
Buan dy bynd uwch pryd perth—
Cyfallt dyndonau Ieuanc,
Er na bych mawr, cerddawr caluc.

Thou magic, quick is thy course above the arches of the brake; the companion of young people, though thou art not great, sweet hopper of the bough. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ienant, *s. m.*—*pl. ieuaint* (ieuan) A youth.

A'r cloy'n a gar yr ieuaint.

And the piercing eye which the young once love.
Llysarch Hen.

Ieuangaidd, *a.* (ieuan) Somewhat young.

Ieuangeiddiad, *s. m.* (ieuangaidd) A becoming rather young.

Ieuangeiddiaw, *v.* (ieuangaidd) To be youngish.

Ieuangeiddrwydd, *s. m.* (ieuangaidd) Juniority.

Ieuaw, *v. a.* (iau) To put in a team: to yoke.

Ieuawl, *a.* (iau) Bearing a yoke, or yoked.

Ieuawr, *s. m.* (iau) That connects, that yokes.

Ieudawdd, *s. m.* (iau—tawdd) Male speedwell.

Ieuencid, *s. m.* (ieuan) The state of youth, minority, childhood, youth. *Ieuencid y dydd*, the dawning of the day.

Ieugen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (iau—cen) A ferret.

Iewan, *s. m.* (iaw) A forcible cry: a scream.

Errr Pengwern, pengarn llwyd,
Aruchel el iewan,
Eiddig am gŵg Cynddyfan.

The eagle of Pengwern, with the grey horny head, very loud his scream, jealous of the flesh of Cynddyfan.
Llysarch Hen.

Iewan, *v. a.* (iaw) To utter a loud cry or scream.

Iewin, *a.* (iaw) Clamorous, or tumultuous.

Tan elgawn elthyd,
I gelaen celfyddyd;
O gelaen celfyddyd,
Bidd o iewin el fryd.

Under the sea he went, to obtain science; from obtaining science let him be of clamorous mind.
Taliesin.

Iewydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (iau—gwydd) A yoke for the neck of an ox.

Y geillwad a ddylu ddwailu platyllau yr lewyddon o wdyn.

The driver ought to furnish the shanks of the bows for the yokes and collars with wythes.
Welsh Laws.

IF, *s. m. r.* That is impelled, or cast forth.

IFF, *s. m. r.* That is thrown or sent forcibly.

IG, *s. f. r.*—*pl. t. ion.* What is sharp or pungent; an emotion; a yexing; a hiccup; a sob.

Egori drws garw drwy lig,
A cheudawdd odor wiciedig.

Opening the rough passage with a puff, and the squeaking door of the belly.
R. Nanmor, i darw.

Noethl ei bronau a wael Emyllt, a dywedyd wrtho yn y weidd hon, ac igion yn llestriaidd el hyndrawdd:—Coffa fru dy fam, yn y lle i'w gwnaeth di pennar yr anwyddau yn ddyn; ac wrth hyn, o'r anghyferthau a'r dolurhau a ddigoddehale i eroli, coffa di boddyw, a dyro faddesant i'w frawd.

Emyllt laid her bosom bare, speaking to him in this manner, with sighs obstructing her discourse: Remember thy mother's womb, wherein the supreme architect of nature formed thee a man; and therefore, on account of the infirmities and the pains which I suffered for thy sake, remember thou this day and grant a pardon to thy brother.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Igi, *s. m.* (ig) A burst, or eruption.

Igiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ig) A sighing; a sobbing.

Igian, *v. a.* (ig) To sigh, to utter sighs; to sob.

Igian ac wylaw a wael fam Bell a Bran.

The mother of Bell and Bran, gave her herself to sigh and weep.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Igiaw, *v. a.* (ig) To sigh, or to utter sighs.

Llaid ei feirdd, a'i wyr llys fo:
Llan Egwesl oli yn igio.

His harle have been slain, and the men of his court; all the village of Egwesl doth sigh.
Gwyn Uwain.

Igiawl, *a.* (ig) Sighing, giving sighs; sobbing.

Igiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. igwyr* (ig—gwr) A sigher.

IL, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion.* That is in motion, progression, or state of producing; a ferment.

Cwrw yn gr il, ale in the fermentation.

Iliad, *s. m.* (il) A fermenting, fermentation.

Iliaw, *v. a.* (il) To put in motion; to ferment.

Llestr illaw, a fermenting vessel.

Iliawg, *a.* (il) Being fermenting, fermented.

Iilir, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (il—ir) A butterfly. Or as it is otherwise called, *eilir*, and *gloyn*.

ILL, *s. m. r.* That is over, or beside; that is an augment; a separate particle.

Ill, *pron.* (used only for the dual, or two, and for three) Their. *Ill dau*, their two; but which is equivalent to they two: *Ant ill dau yno*, they two will go there; *ill tri*, or *trioedd*, they three. So, speaking in the first person, we say, *awa ein dau*, we two will go; *awa ein tri*, we three will go: in the second person, *euch eich dau*, you two will go; *euch eich tri*, you three will go.

IM, *s. m. r.* That is extreme, or ultimate.

I'm, *pronom. prep.* (i—ym) To my; into my; for my; to me.

Och am Ferddin ddeirion,
I fwrw i'a had fry am hon!

Oh, for Merddin's magicians, to cast for me a charm stone in her.
Hen. Dyl.

Imi, *pronom. prep.* (i—mi) To me; for me.

Imp, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (im) A scion, or shoot.

Impiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (imp) A shooting, a germinating; a grafting, or inoculating.

Impiaw, *v. a.* (imp) To graft, to ingraft, to inoculate; to shoot out, to germinate.

Impiawg, *a.* (imp) Having shoots, or scions.

Impiawl, *a.* (imp) Shooting or germinating.

Impiedig, *a.* (imp) Being sprouted out.

Impog, *s. m.* (imp) Osculation, or kiss.

Impyn, *s. m. dim.* (imp) A scion, or germ.

IN, *s. m. r.* That is penetrating, or perrading.

I'n, *pronom. prep.* (i—yn) To our; for our; to us.

Indeg, *a.* (in—teg) Of subtle fairness, or fineness.

sublimate; raving mad.

Rhoed pob indog el dal,
Uffudd i ddaw el ofal.

Let every one with distracted head humbly leave his care to God.
D. ab Gwyn.

Iniawn, *s. m.* (in—iawn) That is straight.

Iniawn, *a.* (in—iawn) Straight, direct; even.

Iniawn, *s. m.* (iniawn) A straightening, a righting.

Inioni, *v. a.* (iniawn) To straighten, to right.

Insel, *s. f.*—*pl. inseiliau* (in—sel) A mark, a seal. *Insel agored*, open seal, letters patent.

Offeriail teulu a ddylu beidur ceinlog o bob had agored i raddio ybrynau am dir a dalar, neu am augensu mawr oml.

The family priest is entitled to have four-pence for every acre seal, which the king shall give for land, or other wealthy man.
Welsh Laws.

Inseiliad, *s. m.* (insel) A marking, a sealing.

Inseiliaw, *v. a.* (insel) To impress a mark.

Inseiliawg, *a.* (insel) Having a seal; sealed.

Inseiliedig, *a.* (inseiliad) Being sealed; sealed.

Ing, *s. m.* (in) A strait; straitness; distress.

Car cywir, yn yr ing y gaeir.

In distress will the faithful friend be seen.
Idyl.

Ing, *a.* (in) Strait, narrow, close, or confined.

Po ingaf gan ddyn eangaf fydd gan Ddew.

The most difficult it is to man, the most comprehensive it is with God.
Idyl.

Ni fu augan fal ingach.

There has not been a death that were more distressing.
H. Dyl.

O, angau du, ingud wyd!

Ah, gloomy death, how distressing art thou!
L. G. Celi.

Ingaidd, *a.* (ing) Somewhat strait, or narrow.

Ingawl, *a.* (ing) Tending to straiten, confining.

Io, *inter.* (expressive of concern) Well-a-day.

O lo! ddyn byw i ddwyn byd,
A fu iawn-falch fel ynyd!

Lack-a-day, what a living wight has in the world to him! how there any completely proud like the fool!
Ira Dwyer.

Iced, s. m. (oed) Time past; eternity, speaking of the past; the beginning. *Eriœd ni welaiet moni, never hast' thou seen her.*
Iogawl, a. (iawg) Ardent, or vehement.

*Torid anfyndawli
Tethlawli dan iogawli.*

*It broke out, the instantaneously moving order there.
Talcen, c. y meirch.*

Iolad, s. m. (iawl) A worshipping or adoring.
Iolaeth, s. m. (iawl) Adoration, worship; respect
Iolaethu, v. a. (iolaeth) To worship.

Meistr mawr y gwaith yd' iolaethir.

*The cupbearer, great the worth with which he is honoured.
O. Cyfelliawg.*

Iolawd, s. m. (iawl) A celebration; a praising.
Ielawg, a. (iawl) Being celebrated; adored.
Iolawr, s. m. (iawl) An adorer; a worshipper.
Iolch, s. m. (iawl) Act of devotion, or gratitude.
Iolchad, s. m. (iolch) An acting gratefully.
Iolchi, v. a. (iolch) To act devoutly, or gratefully.
Iolchus, a. (iolch) Of a grateful disposition.
Ioli, v. a. (iawl) To praise; to adore; to worship; to revere, to respect; to act submissively, or reverently; to implore.

With Ddew ydd iolaf byny.

Of God I will implore that. Ll. P. Mech.

*Cedaw! Ddew ei ddawn a iolir.
The gracious God, his goodness will be praised. D. Benfras.
Cafaf, iolaf dri; drwy ddraulaeth red,
Cared o'm gwared er wch gwrdiaeth.*

*I will love, I will adore thee; through the preciousness of the gift, these shall follow my deliverance for the sake of your virtue.
Ll. P. Mech.*

Iolig, a. (iawl) Of a disposition to give praise.
Iolus, a. (iawl) Deserving of worship, or respect.
Iolwch, s. m. (iawl) Gratitude, thankfulness.
Iolwg, s. m. (iawl) Grateful praise; eulogy.
Iolychiad, s. m. (iolwch) The act of praising, or worshipping; adoration; reverence.
Iolydd, s. m. (iawl) An act of worship; glorification; fame, honour.

*Pulchrirg iolydd a'm bydd i elwydd!
Pa byd yst iolaf! saf rŕag dy dydd.*

*May the honours of fame accompany me to the musical grove!
How long shall I worship thee? pause in thy course. Ll. ab Owain.*

*Gorbell ym cymhell cwnre iolydd cain,
Gorŕyg ddwyraîn, gwawr ddwyrein dydd.*

*Very far she drives me, she with the steps of fair fame suddenly
ruling like the increasing dawn of day. Ior. Pychen.*

Iôn, s. m. (on) A source, or beginning; a first cause; a name of the Deity; the Lord.

*Yn iach frenin yr hion!
Yn iach ein llywauwr a'n ion!
Yn iach y cogon leuac;
Yn iach hin yfediñ fawc!*

*Farewell, sovereign of severity! farewell, our leader, and our lord!
Farewell, the young cuckoos; farewell the pleasant seat in the summer season!
D. ab Gwilym, i'r hani.*

Ionawl, a. (ion) Belonging to a first cause.

Ionawr, s. m. (ion) That originates; that commences; the month of January, which, amongst the ancient Britons, began at the winter solstice
Ior, s. m.—pl. t. au (or) That is extreme, that is without beginning, or continual; the Eternal; the Lord; the Ancient of Days, or the One of Yore.

*Daw ior y dwiliaw arelli;
Dofydd a llywydd y llieli.*

God the supreme of the other gods; the creator and governor of them. Iole Goch.

Iorn, s. m.—pl. t. au (orn) A burst, a thrust.
Iornad, s. m. (iorn) A bursting; a thrusting.
Iornawi, a. (iorn) Tending to pierce, or thrust.
Iorni, v. a. (iorn) To burst through; to pierce.

Iorth, s. m. (ior) That is continual, or incessant.
a. Continual, perpetual.

Iorthawl, a. (iorth) Incessant, continual; diligent.

*Angheuan—
I certhia dyn yn iorthawl,
Rhag bucheil a dicheil diawl.*

Extremeunction to strengthen a man continually against the snare and wile of the devil. Gw. Iorw.

Iorthi, v. a. (iorth) To extend, or continue; to be incessant, or continual.

Iorthiad, s. m. (iorth) A going on incessantly.

Iorthiant, s. m. (iorth) Continuity; diligence.

Iorthrwydd, s. m. (iorth) The state of standing against, the being close to, or resting against.

Iorthryn, s. m. (iorth—rhyñ) Assiduity, diligence

IR, s. m. r.—pl. t. ion. That is pure, subtle, pungent, or penetrating; that is oily, unctuous, or fat; that is fresh. **a.** Fresh, florid, green, juicy, or full of sap; raw. *Pren ir*, a green tree; *cig ir*, fresh meat; *hawl ir*, an unprosecuted claim.

*Dyborthal y ddalar llynu irion a glddon, ac yn dwyn eu had
berwydd eu rhywogaeth.*

The earth brought forth herbs fresh and green, and bearing their seed according to their generation. Ll. G. Hergest.

*O'r dwr of a gal'r pygod irion!
Acw o'r irwydd y cair acron.*

Out of the water shall be obtained fresh slippery fishes; yonder out of the green wood fruits shall be got. L. G. Colat.

I'r, prep. (i—yr) To the; into the. *I'r dyn*, to the man; *i'r faw*, to the place; *neidia i'r afon*, jump into the river.

Dedwydd i'r a'l' gwyl a'l' car.

Happy for the one that sees him if he loves him. Adage.

Irâad, s. m. (ir) A rendering, or becoming juicy. a becoming fresh or green.

Irâawl, a. (ir) Tending to make juicy; tending to be fresh, luxuriant, or green.

Irâd, s. m. (ir) Pungency; passion, rage; affliction. **a.** Pungent, grievous, afflicting, rueful, terrible.

*Cwymp irâd, cafad, cofon i'r lleuad,
Gwenllian hil haelion!*

Rueful was the fall producing painful thoughts, to the luminary Gwenllian of the race of generous ones. R. Llyn.

Irâdedd, s. m. (irâd) Ruefulness, grievousness.

Irâdiad, s. m. (irâd) A rendering, or becoming, afflicting; a grieving, a rueing.

Irâdrwydd, s. m. (irâd) Ruefulness, grievousness

Irâdu, v. a. (irâd) To render afflicting; to grieve.

Irâdus, a. (irâd) Rueful, woeful, afflicting.

*Pa wyneb iroddus, pa galon echrudus
Y fydd y pryd byny!*

What woeful countenance, what trembling heart will be at that time. Parth H. Pritchard.

Irai, s. c. (ir) A sharp point; a goad.

Sangar—a darawal o'r Philistiaid chwe cheat o wyr ag irai ychain.

Sangar—smote of the Philistines six hundred men with an ox goad. Judges iii. 31.

Iraid, s. m. (ir) Any unctuous or oily matter, any fat liquor; grease.

Iraidd, a. (ir) Of an oily or unctuous nature; full of juice; sappy, succulent; fresh.

Iraln, a. (ir) Of a pure or subtle nature; teeming with juice; luxuriant.

Irân, v. a. (ir) To render pure or subtle; to render oily, or juicy; to become subtle; to grow oily; to grow juicy; to luxuriate; to become fresh. *Mae y ddaiar yn irân*, the earth is becoming green.

Iraw, v. a. (ir) To do with any oily or fat substance; to anoint, to grease.

Iraw blonagen.

To grease a lamp of lard.

Adage.

Irawl, a. (ir) Of a juicy nature, luxuriant, green.
Irdanc, s. m. (ir—tanc) The being pervaded with stillness; stupor, amazement.
Irdant, s. m. (ir—tant) Amazement, wonder.

Ar lawr Gwenton fwr gwelais iрдant.
 Upon the ground of great Gwenton I saw a wonder.
O. Cyffwrdd.

Irdang, s. m. (irdanc) The being pervaded with stillness; stupor, astonishment.
Irdangawl, a. (irdang) Stupifying, astonishing.
Irdangiad, s. m. (irdang) A stupifying, a scaring.
Irdangu, v. a. (irdang) To stupify; to amaze, to astound, to surprise.

Irdawd, s. m. (ir) Freshness, or greenness.
Irddeb, s. m. (ir) Succulency; freshness.
Irdar, s. m. (ir) Juiciness; freshness, greenness.
Irdra, s. m. (ir) Juiciness, sappiness, freshness.
Irdwnc, s. m. (ir—twnc) Fresh wine.
Ireidd-dra, s. m. (iraidd) Succulency; freshness.
Iredig, a. (ir) Being made juicy, sappy, or fresh.
Iredd, s. m. (ir) Juiciness; freshness, greenness.
Ireiddedig, a. (iraidd) Being smeared with fat.
Ireidiad, s. m. (iraidd) A greasing, a doing over with fat, or oily matter; an anointing.
Ireidlyd, a. (iraidd) Of a greasy or fat quality.
Ireidlydrwydd, s. m. (ireidlyd) Unctuousness.
Ireidd-deb, s. m. (iraidd) Succulency, sappiness.
Ireidd-dra, s. m. (iraidd) Succulency, sappiness, juiciness; greenness, freshness.

Ireiddedig, a. (iraidd) Being made succulent.
Ireiddedd, s. m. (iraidd) Succulency, sappiness.
Ireiddiad, s. m. (iraidd) A rendering succulent.
Ireiddiant, s. m. (iraidd) Succulency; luxuriance; a vigorous state of growth; refreshment.
Ireiddiaw, v. a. (iraidd) To render oily or full of juice; to render fresh, or green; to become juicy, fresh, or green; to refresh.
Ireiddiawl, a. (iraidd) Of a juicy, or fresh nature.
Ireiddlyd, a. (iraidd) Of a juicy, or fresh quality.
Ireiddlydrwydd, s. m. (ireiddlyd) The state of being juicy, raw, fresh, or green; greenishness.
Ireiddrwydd, s. m. (iraidd) Succulency; freshness.
Irfia, s. f. —pl. irfeydd (ir—ma) Anointing place.
Irfriw, s. m. —pl. t. iau (ir—briw) A green wound.
Irgood, s. pl. aggr. (ir—coed) Sappy or green trees.
Irgan, s. m. (ir—cran) Fresh gore or blood.
Irlad, s. m. (ir) A rendering, or becoming juicy; or becoming fresh, or green.
Iriannawl, a. (iriant) Of a luxuriant quality.
Iriannu, v. a. (iriant) To render luxuriant, fresh, or green; to luxuriate.
Iriant, s. m. (ir) Luxuriance, verdancy.
Irlas, a. (ir—glas) Of a fresh, or lively verdancy.
Irlasaid, a. (irlas) Of a fresh, or lively verdancy.
Irlasawl, a. (irlas) Tending to render of a fresh verdancy.
Irlasfad, s. m. (irlas) A becoming of a fresh green.
Irlasrwydd, s. m. (irlas) Freshness of verdure.
Irlasu, v. a. (irlas) To become of fresh verdancy.
Irlawn, s. m. (irlas) A fresh or juicy verdancy.
Trllawn, a. (ir—llawn) Ireful, or wrathful.

Camp hen genigen—
Llanwl bron lrlawn a brow.

The feat of old envy is—to ill a wrathful breast with alarm.
L. G. Col. Al.

Irlonedd, s. m. (irlawn) Irefulness, wrathfulness

Afawr, pentydd irwy kydynddithion a charant oedd yn cetaf awrfa lrlonedd y breuln.

Afawr was, daily, by his companions and relations, trying to moderate the wrath of the king.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Irwedd, s. f. (ir—gwedd) A fresh appearance.
Irwellt, s. m. (ir—gwellt) Fresh or green herbage.

Irwet, s. m. —pl. irwyr (iraw—gwr) One who greases, or rubs over with fat; an anointer.
Irwydd, s. pl. aggr. (ir—gwydd) Green trees.
IS, s. m. r. The state of being down, prone, close upon, or in contact with.
Is, a. (is. s.) Low, under, inferior, nether. It is generally used for the comparative isach, lower.

Edward fal Alfydd—Is oedd nid dda o herwydd cethydd, a uwch nid dda o herwydd gwlth a thodolled.

Edward compared with Alfred: lower, rather than his father not respect to science, had higher than his father with respect to power and dominion.
Edw. & Sam.

Is, prep. (is, s.) Below, under; inferior to. etc.
 Below, down, in a lower place.

A cidi is gwynt, ni uwch gwynt!

Will thou go below wind, or above wind?
Edw. & Sam.

Isaad, s. m. (is) A making low, a becoming low.
Isaawl, a. (is) Tending to make low, abasing.
Isach, a. (comparative of is) Lower, more low.
Isaf, a. (superlative of is) Lowest, humblest.
Isafiad, s. m. —pl. isafiad (isaf) An inferior.
Isathraw, s. m. —pl. t. on (is—athraw) An under master; an usher.
Isau, v. a. (is) To lower, to abase, to humble.
Isder, s. m. —pl. t. au (is) Lowness, inferiority; meanness, depression, humility.
Isel, a. (is) Low, inferior, base, mean, humble, depressed.

Iselhad, s. m. (isel) A making low; a becoming low, humble, or abased.
Iselaawl, a. (isel) Tending to lower; abasing.
Iselaid, a. (isel) Somewhat low, or humble.
Iselan, v. a. (isel) To make or become low.
Iseldawd, s. m. (isel) Lowliness, humility.
Iselder, s. m. —pl. t. an (isel) Lowness. *Iseldrem y ddaiar*, the lowermost parts of the earth.
Iseldrem, s. f. —pl. t. iau (isel—trem) A look, a sly glance.

Iseldremiad, s. m. (isel) A casting a sly look.
Iseldremiaw, v. a. (iseldrem) To cast a sly glance.
Iselodd, s. m. (isel) Lowness, lowliness.
Iseloff, a. (isel—bryd) Humble-minded, descending, complacent.
Iseloffredd, s. m. (iseloff) The state of being humble-minded, or unassuming; humility.
Iselgreg, a. (isel—creg) Softly murmuring.
Iselgyngian, v. a. (isel—cynghan) To make a low murmuring noise.

Iseliad, s. m. (isel) A lowering, or depressing, a making low, or humble, a becoming low.
Iselni, s. m. (isel) Lowness, abjectness.
Iselradd, s. f. —pl. t. an (isel—gradd) A low degree.
Iselraith, s. f. (isel—raith) A petty jury.
Iselreithiwr, s. m. —pl. iselreithiwr (iselreithiwr) A petty jurymen.

Iselrwydd, s. m. (isel) Lowness, humbleness.
Iselsaf, s. f. (isel—saf) A low position or station.
Iselu, v. a. (isel) To bring down, to depress, to abase, to humble.

Iselwaed, s. m. (isel—gwaed) Ignoble blood.
Iselwr, s. m. —pl. iselwyr (isel—gwr) A low man.
Isg, s. m. (is) That is upon the surface.
Isgal, s. m. (is) Froth, or scum, foam.
Isgalaid, a. (isgal) Like froth, or scum: foam.
Isgalawg, a. (isgal) Having froth, or scum.
Isgell, s. m. (isg) Broth, soup, or pottage.

Oer yw isgell yr afaen.

Cold is the liquid of the slaughter.

Mwy nos y mae da y llydd, nid da ei isgell.

As much as the wolf is not good, his broth is not good.
Idor.

Igrympawli, a. (is—cwympawli) Sublapsary.
Iiau, prep. (is—llaw) Under the hand, below.
Ilinelliad, s. m. (is—linelliad) Under-scoring.
Ilinellu, v. a. (is—linellu) To under-score.
Iloerawl, a. (is—loerawl) Sublunary.
Is, prep. (is) Below, beneath, underneath, down.
adu. Below, in a lower place.

Tywyll is, Mair! fro frid.

*O Mary! dark below is the region of perdition.
 G. ab Iwan Hen.*

*Dafydd i lloer odd fardd dyfyn;
 Iolo i Rhydderch: a hen, fal bys,
 Minnow i Ienna fardd mein-wyn araf,
 Ieo a bryddar ames Brydun.*

*Dafydd was to lloer a summoned bard; Iolo to Rhydderch; and
 aged, in this manner, I also to Ienna am a bard, slender, hoary
 and gentle, who sings here below the tale of Britain.
 L. G. Cuth, i l. ab Ll. Iwan.*

Isod, prep. (is) Below, beneath, under. **adu. Be-
 low, in a lower place.**

Isradd, s. f.—pl. t. au (is—gradd) Lower degree.

Israddawl, a. (isradd) Of an inferior degree.

Israddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (isradd) Subordination.

Israddu, a. (isradd) To render of inferior degree.

Iswaith, s. m. (is—gwaith) An under-work.

Iswas, s. m.—pl. isweision (is—gwas) A menial.

Iswethiad, s. m. (iswaith) An underworking.

Iswethiaw, v. a. (iswaith) To underwork.

Iswerth, s. m. (is—gwerth) An undersale.

Iswerthiad, s. m. (iswerth) An underselling.

Iswerthu, v. a. (iswerth) To undersell.

It, pron. (mutation of id) That is spoken of inde-
 terminately, whether a person, or thing.

Iti, pronom. prep. (i—ti) To thee; for thee.

He unbear! chwi Hafgan, pa ddyfodd odd iti ar fy anghau!!

*A prince! said Summershine, what right hadst thou to my death!
 P. P. Dyfed—Mabynigion.*

**ITH, s. m. r.—pl. t. ion, A particle, a grain; an
 aggregate of particles; what is a nutriment; grain,
 corn in its natural state, or wild corn.**

*Cain cysawyre cyswâl brith:
 Yd grynhyr bwaia braccar ith.*

*Splendid the spring of the variegated first-green crop; the ox-
 en repair to the corn field.
 Ensignion Cain Cysawyre.*

Ithfaen, s. m.—pl. ithfeini (ith—maen) Granite.

Ithfaein, a. (ithfaen) Granitic, of granite.

Iudew, s. m.—pl. t. on. A Jew, one of Judea.

Iudewaidd, a. (iudew) Judaical, like a Jew.

Iudeweiddiad, s. m. (iudewaidd) A rendering

Jewish; a becoming Jewish, or Jew-like.

Iudeweiddiaeth, s. m. (iudewaidd) The act of
 taring to Judaism.

Iudeweiddiaw, v. a. (iudewaidd) To Judaize.

Iuddewes, s. f.—pl. t. an (iudew) A Jewess.

Iuddewiaeth, s. (iudew) Judaism, Jewish rites.

Iuddewig, a. (iudew) Pertaining to the Jews.

**IW, s. m. r. That is extreme; that is outward, or
 upon the surface.**

I'w, pronom. prep. (i—ew) To the third person,
 to his, her, its, for his, her, its; into him, into
 her, into its.

Iwbwb, s. m. (i—wbwb) A cry of alarm: Hollo.

There are several places of this name, which,
 probably were alarm posts. *Tref Iwbwb*, near
Caerdyf, the *Iupupania* of Ptolemy.

I'wch, pronom. prep. (i—awch) To you; for you

*A chain oze, chwennychwa i,
 I'wch ei, yn sich haelioni.*

*And a hundred lives, I should wish, may to you arrive in your
 liberality.
 Gr. Phylip.*

Iwerddon, s. f. (gwerddon) A green spot; Ireland.

Iwerddoneg, s. f. (iwerddon) The Irish tongue.

Iwerddonig, a. (iwerddon) Relating to Ireland.

Iwin, s. m. (iw—in) That is outrageous, a fran-
 tic one. **a. Outrageous, mad.**

*Pan fanner—
 Yn iwin aed yn euwg,
 Yr anghwaw.*

*When condemned, outrageous and false let the ungently seem.
 W. Middleton.*

**Iwrch, s. m.—pl. iyrchod, iyrch, and iyrchys
 (wrch)** A roebuck. Many places in *Wales* bear
 the name of this animal, where it was common
 in ancient times, but which is now extinct; as
Bryn yr iwrch, *Ffynon yr iwrch*, and the like.

Mi adwen iwrch er nas deliwyf.

I know a roebuck, though I may not catch him. Adage.

*Gwell blaen yr iyrchod,
 Nog ol yr hyddod.*

*Better the foremost of roebucks, than the rear of the stars.
 Adage.*

Iwrth, prep. (i—wrth) By; in opposition.

Iyrchaid, a. (iwrch) Like the roebuck.

Iyrchawg, a. (iwrch) Abounding with roebucks.

Iyrchawl, a. (iwrch) Relating to a roebuck.

Iyrchell, s. f.—pl. t. od (iwrch) A young roe.

Iyrches, s. f.—pl. t. od (iwrch) A roe.

Iyrchgi, s. f.—pl. iyrchgwn (iwrch—ci) A dog
 for hunting the roebuck.

O myn! fod yn iyrchgi ti a fwr! oaid a fo mwy.

*If thou wouldst be a roebuck hound thou wilt take a greater
 leap. Adage.*

Iyrchw, s. m.—pl. t. on (iwrch) A roebuck.

Iyrchwyn, s. m. dim. (iyrchw) A little roebuck.

Iyrchyn, s. m. dim. (iwrch) A little roebuck.

LL.

**LLA, s. m. r. A principle of expansion; that
 expands, opens, or breaks out; that is light,
 or clear.**

Lab, a. m.—pl. t. iau (lly—ab) A flag, or thin
 strip; a stripe; a whipping; a stroke, a rap
 or a slap.

Lab y ddi.

A lubberty fellow. Adage.

Labeled, s. f.—pl. t. au. (llab) A label; a flap;
 an appendix.

Llabi, s. m.—pl. t. od (llab) A tall lank person,

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a stripling, a lubber, a big clumsy fellow, a
 looby.

*Lle bo un llad—o fardd,
 Ei llan, a'i fwr, a'i wnech,
 Ni chel ei foca.*

*Where one gawky of a bard happens to be, his mouth, his beard
 and his visage conceal not his manners. Edm. Pry.*

Llabiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llab) A slapping.

Llabiaidd, a. (llabi) Somewhat lank; like a looby.

Llablaw, v. a. (llab) To slap, to strap, to rap.

Llabiedig, a. (llabiad) Being slapped, or strapped.

Llabien, s. f. (llabi) A strapping wench.

Llabies, s. f.—pl. t. od (llabi) A strapping wench.

2 K

Liabr, s. m.—pl. t. od (Hab) What stripes.
Liabwst, s. m.—pl. liabystiau (Hab—gwst) A lank, clumsy fellow, a lubber.
Liag, s. m.—pl. t. iau (liag) What is slack, or loose; a quicksand.
Liag, a. (liag) Slack, loose; remiss; not firm, or tight, lax, out of order, sickly.
Liaca, s. m. (liac) Slop, mire, mud, or dirt.
Liacciaid, s. m. (liac) A slackening, a loosening; a relaxation; a becoming slack; a drooping.
Liachawl, a. (liac) Tending to slacken, or loosen.
Liachau, v. a. (liac) To slacken, to loosen; to relax, to become slack, or loose, to droop.
Liachawd, s. m. (liac) A slack or loose state.
Liachelld, a. (liaca) Abounding with puddles.
Liachiad, s. m. (liac) A slackening; a drooping.
Liachaw, v. a. (liac) To slacken; to relax; to become relaxed, to droop.
Liachiedig, a. (liachiad) Being slackened; relaxed.
Liachwydd, s. m. (liac) Slackness; relaxedness.
Liaw, adv. (lly—acw) There, yonder, at a distance, in that place.

*Yn llawn brig,
 Liaw hen-wraidd liew Cynwrig.*

Full of branches, to there the ancient flock of the lion of Cynwrig.

Liach, s. m.—pl. t. iau (lly—ach) A ray; a blade; a lick, a slap. *Liach o ddyn, a blade of a man; maent yn liachiau o ddynion, they are blades of men; a raid i mi roi iti liach? Must I give thee a stroke?*

Liachaid, a. (liach) Like a blade or spire.
Liachain, a. (liach) Abounding with blades.
Liachar, s. m. (liach—ar) A gleaming, gleam, or sudden shooting of light. *a. Gleaming, gleamy.*

*Rhag eu bar gwelid—tan liachar yn rhedeg o'r arfa.
 Because of their fierceness, the gleaming fire was seen flying out of the weapons.*

*Hyrchyl ei nenaid cyn lliad liachar.
 Mech resorted to his ball before the gleaming slaughter.*

Liachau, s. pl. aggr. (liach) Gleams, lightnings.

*Dischiar liachar lliachied ei las-bar;
 Liachau fur llaw-wetied.*

Tremendous the gleam of the throwing of his blue shaft; his hand dealing the wrath of lightning.

*Enwied s'm clwyf am y—
 Mawr-gor gar liachar liachau gyfied!*

Anguish wounds me after the friend of stately frame, whose ire was swift as the lightning.

Liachawd, s. m. (liach) A blading; a slapping.
Liachawl, a. (liach) Blading, slapping.
Liachbren, s. m.—pl. t. au (liach—pren) A cudgel
Liachdwm, s. m. (liach—twm) A large tub.
Liachffon, s. f.—pl. liachffyn (liach—ffon) Cudgel
Liachiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (liach) A wielding a weapon, a cudgelling, a spreading out.
Liachaw, v. a. (liach) To shoot out smartly; to lick; to throw or lay about, to cudgel.
Liachiedig, a. (liachiad) Thumped, or banged.
Liachiwr, s. m.—pl. liachwyr (liach—gwr) A cudgeller. Cudgelling is the common diversion amongst the people of Caermarthenshire, hence they are nicknamed *Liachwyr*, or cudgellers.

Liad, s. m.—pl. t. au (lla—ad) What is conferred or given; a favour, or gift; good things in general; a blessing; also a measure of about the capacity of a quarter. *Pen liad, the chief good, or summum bonum.*

Rhaid ateb am bob defnyd o'r llyn a'r liaden.

An account must be given for every particle of the liquor and the good things.

Bardd Glas.

Llawen gwy: uch hwn liad.

*Men are merry over the banquet. Llywedd Ho.
 Yn llaw liaw od cyrn liad liaw.*

In the hand of the lion of battle there are the full horns of enjoyment.

*Deuddeg mwyael o geirch yn y liad, ac wyth o ryg, a rwyth.
 Twelve bushels of oats in the quarter, and eight of ry and wheat.*

Liadaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (liad) The act of conferring favour; a blessing, or benediction.
Liadaethawl, a. (liadaeth) Benevolent, beneficent
Liadaethiad, s. m. (liadaeth) A rendering, or becoming benevolent.
Liadaethu, v. a. (liadaeth) To practise benevolence, to confer a blessing.
Liadai, s. c.—pl. liadeiour (liad) One that does a favour; a love messenger.

*Does erof—
 Y ddillediaith o'da iadai.*

Go for me, thou good messenger of pure language.

Liadaidd, a. (liad) Of the nature of a favour.
Liadawl, a. (liad) Gracious, or beneficent.
Liadgawd, s. m. (liad—cawd) A kind of shallow vessel, used formerly for holding liquor.

Liadiad, s. m. (liad) A conferring a gift, blessing, or benediction.

LLADIN, s. m. Latin, or the Roman tongue.
Liadiniaidd, a. (liadin) Like Latin, of Latin.
Liadiniaiddaw, v. a. (liadiniaidd) To make Latin.
Liadiniaeth, s. m. (liadin) Latinity; latinism.
Liadiniawr, v. a. (liadin) To turn into Latin.
Liadinnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (liadin) A latinist.
Liadr, s. m.—pl. t. on (liad) What is had without value; theft. *a. Being had without value.*
Liadrad, s. m.—pl. t. an (liadr) Theft, stealth.

Affethwyr liadrad, on adddefant, dirwy a dalnet; ac mae phaf dala dirwy, yr arwydd a ddichon eu dalu; ac os dalu, at dy llyn fod yn ddolau yr, mae yn eiddoedd, mae yn eiddoedd.

The abettors of theft, if they condemn, they shall pay a fine; and if they cannot pay a fine, the lord can punish them; and if they do pay, they ought not to be killed, nor to suffer death, nor to be taken to execution.

Liadradaidd, a. (liadrad) Somewhat like theft; thievish; stolen, done by stealth; private, close, secret.

Liadrath, s. m. (liadr) Thievery, or stealing.
Liadradd, a. (liadr) Thievish, apt to steal; th.

*Llan twr ar wr oed of wridd;
 A lle i edrych yn liadradd.*

The form of a tower upon a man, except its base; and a place to look singly through.

Liadrata, v. a. (liadrad) To steal, rob, or thieve.

Nid hawdd liadrata oddier laidr.

It is not easy to steal from a thief.

Na liadrata.

Steal not.

Commandment.

Liadrathaw, s. m. (liadrad) Practice of thieving.
Liadrathiad, s. m. (liadrad) A thieving, a stealing.
Liadrathwr, s. m. (liadrad—gwr) A stealer.
Liadrates, s. f.—pl. t. au (liadrad) Female thief.
Liadron, s. pl. aggr. (liadr) Thieves, robbers.
Liadroniaidd, a. (liadron) Thievishly inclined.
Liadroniaiddiad, s. m. (liadroniaidd) A rendering, or becoming thievish.
Liadroniaiddaw, v. a. (liadroniaidd) To render it a thievish disposition; to become thievish.
Liadroniaiddawl, a. (liadroniaidd) Apt to be thievish, of a thievish disposition.
Liadroniaiddrwydd, s. m. (liadroniaidd) Perverseness, thievishness.
Liadrones, s. f. (liadron) A female thief.

Lladroni, v. a. (ladron) To make thieves of; to become thieves.

Lladronig, a. (ladron) Addicted to pilfering.

Lladronrwydd, s. m. (ladron) Pilferingness.

Lladronus, a. (ladron) Of a pilfering disposition.

Lladu, v. a. (lad) To confer a gift, or blessing.

Lladd, s. m. (lly—add) A cut, a cutting off; a killing. *v. a.* To cut, to cut off, to strike off, or do away; to slay, to kill. **Lladd gwair**, to cut down hay, or to mow; **lladd mawn**, to cut turfs; **lladd â llif**, to cut with a saw, to saw; **lladd pen**, to behead; **lladd tan**, to strike fire; **lladd dyfeithr**, to kill a stranger, that is, to pretend to be a stranger.

*O derydd i ddyn ladd pen, a dygwyllo o'r pen a ladd dyn-
tied wrth gwed.*

*If a man shall cut a tree, and the tree should fall down and kill
a person, let him pay the price of blood. Welsh Law.*

Min lloerwr na ladd waed.

In the month of January do not let blood.

Meddygon Myddfai.

Ni loddir cenad.

A messenger will not be slain.

Adage.

Cryddid a ladd y dwg, nid yw mewn ond o gaddid.

Religion destroys evil, morality only hides it.

Adage.

Lladdadwy, a. (ladd) That may be cut off, or killed.

Lladdawl, a. (ladd) Tending to cut off, or to kill

Lladdedig, a. (ladd) Being cut off, or slaughtered

*Lladdid y fath eifer o bob ochr na oedd y mor agwys yn writh-
ing gan wad y lladdedigion.*

*Such a number was slain on each side so that the sea was almost
boiling with the blood of the slaughtered ones. Thos. Evans.*

Lladdedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (lladdedig) The state of being cut off, or killed.

Lladdfa, s. f.—pl. lladdfeydd (ladd) Slaughter.

Lladdfre, s. m. (ladd—bre) A field of battle.

Lladdgar, a. (ladd) Apt to slaughter, or kill.

Lladdgarwch, s. m. (laddgar) A slaughtering.

*Be rhydd a lladdgarwch mawr rhwng pendeigion Gwynedd a
Phowys.*

*A warlike and great slaughtering took place between Gwynedd
and Powys. Iwan Bach.*

Lladdid, s. m.—pl. t. au (ladd) A cutting off.

Lladdwr, s. m.—pl. lladdwyr (ladd—gwr) One

who cuts off; a killer, a slayer.

Lladdwriaeth, s. m. (lladdwr) The act of a killer.

Llae, s. m. (lla) An expanse, or a spread.

Llaer, s. m. (lly—ae) A rippling; a reflux.

*Pry saw y tair-caer
Rhwyg llaer a llaer?*

What the name of the three forts between the flood and ebb?

Teliesin.

Llaerawl, a. (llaer) Tending to ripple.

Llaered, s. f.—pl. t. au (llaer) A clear shallow place in a river, a ford.

Llaeriad, s. m. (llaer) Clearing or ebbing tide.

Llaeru, v. a. (llaer) To grow shallow; to ebb.

Llae, a. (lly—ae) Loose, incompact; trailing.

*Agos y cryddodd llae yw hon un-dill-ar-ddog, a pheanill o bed-
wr hon i mairbymherch, neu o hynt i again.*

*The reputation of the trailing metricity is, a verse of eleven syl-
lables, with a stanza having from four verses to sixteen, or from
that to twenty. Barados.*

Llaesawd, s. m. (llaes) That is loose, trailing, or down, a litter.

Llaesawl, a. (llaes) Tending to slacken or droop.

Llaesbais, s. f.—pl. llaesbeisiau (llaes—pais) A loose trailing coat.

Llaesder, s. m. (llaes) Slackness, laxness; a state of trailing, or hanging down loosely.

Llaesedig, a. (llaes) Being slackened, or relaxed.

Llaesedigawl, a. (llaesedig) Of a slackening, or drooping tendency.

Llaesedd, s. m. (llaes) Slackness; droopingness.

Llaesfwng, s. m. (llaes—mwng) Long mane. *a.* Long-maned.

Llaesglust, s. f.—pl. t. iau (llaes—clust) A long hanging ear. *a.* Flap-eared.

Llaesglustiauw, a. (llaesglust) Having long ears.

Llaesiad, s. m. (llaes) A rendering loose, lax, or incompact; a trailing, a dropping.

Llaesodr, s. m.—pl. t. au (llaesawd) A place of relaxation; litter laid under cattle in a stall.

Llaesoddbren, s. m. (llaesawd—pren) A bar to keep in the litter of a cattle stall.

Llaesu, v. a. (llaes) To slacken, to bring down; to relax, to hang down, or become lax, to trail, to flag, to grow faint.

Llendon llyw—

Llenn dy far, dy fardd wyl.

Leader of Lleision, slacken thy wrath, for I am thy bard.

Cynddelw, i R. ab Gruffydd.

Llaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (lly—aeth) Milk. **Llaeth llefrith, llefrith**, sweet or fresh milk; **llaeth en-
wyn, enwyn**, buttermilk; **llaeth cri, llaeth cadw**,
llaeth swr, milk set for churning; **llaeth brith**,
llaeth mysg, llaeth tor, and **llaeth melyn**, beest-
ings.—**Llaeth y cythraul**, devil's milk, a kind of
spurge; **llaeth y geifr, gwyddfid**, honey-suckle;
llaeth ysgyfarnog, llysiau y cyfog, sun spurge;
llaeth bron mair, common lungwort.

Llaeth ac yd, gorseon byd.

Milk and corn the best things of the world.

Adapt.

Llaetha, v. a. (llaeth) To collect or beg milk.

A fo ami of fura,

Tan gauw aed i laetha.

He that abounds with bread, merrily let him go to seek for milk.

Adage.

Llaeth i blantyn, cig i wr, curw i hen.

Milk for a child, flesh for a man, ale for the aged.

Adage.

Llaethai, s. c.—pl. llaethelion (llaeth) A dealer in milk; a beggar of milk.

Llaethalld, a. (llaeth) Like milk, rather milky.

Llaethawg, a. (llaeth) A bounding with milk.

Llaethawl, a. (llaeth) Relating to milk, lacteal.

Llaethdwn, s. m. (llaeth—twn) Lay land, pasture.

Llaethedd, s. m. (llaeth) Milkiness; lactescence.

Llaetheldrwydd, s. m. (llaethalld) Milkiness.

Llaethfwyd, s. m. (llaeth—bwyd) Milk diet.

Llaethiad, s. m. (llaeth) A turning to milk; a yielding milk.

Llaethlo, s. m.—pl. t. iau (llaeth—llo) A sucking calf; a milksop, otherwise named **llaethlo yr hafod**.

Llaethlyd, a. (llaeth) Milky, apt to be milky.

Llaethlydrwydd, s. m. (llaethlyd) Lactescence.

Llaethlys, s. m. (llaeth—lys) Milkwort; also called **amlaethari**.

Llaethogi, v. a. (llaethawg) To fill with milk; to become full of milk, to abound with milk.

Llaethogrwydd, s. m. (llaethawg) Milkiness.

Llaethon, s. m. (llaeth) That is milky. **Llaethon pyg**, the soft row of fish.

Llaethu, v. a. (llaeth) To turn to milk; to yield milk; to become milky.

Llaethwyg, s. m. (llaeth—gwyg) Milk-vetch.

Llaethygen, s. f. (llaeth) Lettuce.

Llaethygal, s. pl. aggr. (llaeth—ysgal) The sow thistle; also called **ysgal y mock**.

Llaf, s. f. (lla) That extends, or goes round.

Llafan, s. m.—pl. f. au (lla—man) That is susceptible of impression, or instrumental in conveying; evil, mischief, also a strand. *Barallafan*, and *bara llawr*, laver bread.

Llafanad, s. m.—pl. llafanaid (llafan) Intellection; intellect, intelligence, a faculty of the mind, sense.

Gwylchaf fy Nhad—
A'm gorog, ym gwylad,
Fy math llafanaid.

I will adore my Father, who has formed, for my perception, my seven faculties. *Talesin.*

Llafanog, s. f. (llaf) The hairweed, or crow-silk.

Llafanawl, a. (llafan) Intellectual, intellective.

Llafanddrwg, s. m. (llafan—drwg) Evil of sense, or perception; false impression.

Gwneuthur eu tybiau nelliitauwl eu hunan yn rhwyl wrth ba u l ffeur eu carial tustat creill; hyn, yswarth yr oedd, a waeth ffyr o lafanddrwg yn y byd cristionus nog un peth arall.

They make their own particular notions a rule, by which they measure their love towards others; this, the more the pity, has done more mischief in the christian world than any other thing. *Ier. Owain.*

Llafanedd, s. m. (llafan) The state, or power of intellect, perceptivity.

Llafaniad, s. m. (llafan) Intellection; a figuring in the mind.

Llafanu, v. a. (llafan) To endue with intellect, or sense; to figure in the mind.

Llafar, s. m.—pl. f. au (llaf—ar) Utterance, voice, or speech; one that is loquacious.

Llafar oen a chalon blaidd.

The voice of a lamb with the heart of a wolf. *Adage.*

Tri chof beirdd Ynys Prydain: cof can, cof llafar gorwedd, a chof defawd.

The three memorials of the bards of the Isle of Britain: memorial of song, the memorial of the voice of the convention, and the memorial of custom. *Liarddod.*

Llef ar gwrth fal llafar gro,
Mwy no llafar maen liffo.

A sound upon the Cruth, like the noise of the pebbles on the shore, louder than the noise of the grindstone. *G. ob I. ab Ll. Fychan.*

Llafar, a. (llaf—ar) Vocal, well-tuned, well-sounded; loud, loquacious, prating.

Nag addfer rin i lafar.

Disclose not a secret to the loquacious. *Llywarch Hen.*

Llafarsi, s. c.—pl. llafareion (llafar) A vowel.

Llafarawd, s. m. (llafar) The act of uttering, or pronouncing; pronunciation.

Llafarawg, a. (llafar) Abounding with sound, that is vocal. *s. f.—pl. llafarogion.* Vowels.

Nid tor-gymeriad yw bod un llafarawg yn ateb i llafarawg arall.

It is no break of concatenation when one vowel answers to another vowel. *W. Middleton.*

Llafarawl, a. (llafar) Sounding, enunciative.

Llafaredig, a. (llafar) Uttered, or pronounced.

Llafaredigaeth, s. m.—pl. f. au (llafaredig) Pronunciation, or enunciation.

Llafaredigawl, a. (llafaredig) Enunciative.

Llafaredd, s. m. (llafar) The faculty of speaking.

Llafarfas, a. (llafar—bas) Low-speaking, murmuring, muttering.

Y fen—

Deallw bari dwfr llafarfas.

The nymph twice fairer than the whirl of the murmuring water. *D. ab Owilym.*

Llafariad, s. m.—pl. f. au (llafar) Pronunciation; also a vowel; *llafariad*, vowels.

Llafarlais, s. m. (llafar—llais) A clear sound.

Llafaru, v. a. (llafar) To enunciate, to pronounce; to hold forth, to speak.

Ysaki i'm a llafarwyf;
Briwaw pelyd parth y bwyf;
Ni llafaru os ffwyf.

I may have credit for what I say; the breaking of open to the post where I be: I will not say that I shall not repeat. *Llywarch Hen.*

Llafarus, a. (llafar) Apt to be vocal; loquacious.

Llafarusaid, a. (llafarus) Rather loquacious.

Llafarusaw, v. a. (llafarus) To render vocal; to become loquacious.

Llafarwch, s. m. (llafar) The state, or cause of speaking; loquacity.

Tri llafarwch serchog: hafdy, cog, a llatal.

The three thrives of loquacity of the amoros: a summer house, a cuckoo, and a love messenger. *Trodd.*

Llafarwedd, s. f. (llafar—gwedd) Character of pronunciation; a dialect.

Tair llafarwedd y cydd ar y Gwynedd; y Wenwyrdd; y Ddieb-bardd; ac y Wylwyrdd; a chyflawr ar gwrdd ymact a phob o'r tair, yn gwyngat blith draphlith, yn of barn acoedwedd i yf ierdd.

There are three modes of speaking belonging to the Welsh: the dialect of the men of Gwent, the dialect of the Southern dialect, and the dialect of the men of Gwynedd; and it is just in poetry to use every one of the three blended together; according to the judgement and authority of the primary bards. *Idone.*

Llafarwr, s. m.—pl. llafarwyr (llafar—gwr) A speaker: a preacher, a declaimer.

Llafarydd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (llafar) An enunciator; a speaker; also a vowel.

Llafas, s. m. (lla—mas) The act of daring.

Llafasawl, a. (llafas) Daring, adventurous.

Llafasedig, a. (llafas) Being presumed.

Llafasiad, s. m. (llafas) A daring, a presuming.

Llafasu, v. a. (llafas) To venture, to dare.

Trais ni lafasu, na lledrus.

Violence he will not dare, nor theft. *D. Dafydd.*

Llafasus, a. (llafas) Daring, or presuming.

Llafaswr, s. m.—pl. llafaswyr (llafas—gwr) One who dares, one who has assurance, a presumer.

Llaferydd, s. m. (llafar) Utterance of speech.

Llafa, s. m.—pl. f. au (llaf) A blade, a thin slice, a flake. *Dyns lafn o ddyn tig*, there is a fine blade of a man.

Yn rhith llafa answar, llachar ffaf;

Yn rhith cleddyf eiser,

Clod ygalu yn ser;

Yn rhith draig rhes draeg Prydain;

Yn rhith blaidd blaengar fy Owain.

In the form of a violent blade, a gleaming ray; in the form of a shining sword, radiated with glory in the slaughter, under the cover of spears in contact; in the form of a dragon under the cover of Britain; in the form of a daring wolf and Owain. *Cynulter, i O. Cynddelw.*

Llafnaid, s. m. (llafn) A blading, that is a blade.

Llafnaidd, a. (llafn) Like a blade, or lamina.

Llafnawl, a. (llafn) Relating to a blade.

Llafnawr, s. pl. aggr. (llafn) The blades weapons; spears, used by the Britons, about seven feet long, nearly three of which length was a blade, like that of a sword, and about two inches broad. Copper ones of this kind were used in Wales until as late as the time of Owain Glyn-dwr; as several of them have been found in places where he fought his battles.

Gwleith dris trydwr, ac afwr, ac agwr,

Yd leihryd llafnawr ar brawr drigwr.

I saw the oppression of tumult, and mourning, and tribulation, the blade weapons glittering upon the polished helmet. *Taliesin.*

Llafndrochi, v. a. (llafn—trochi) To bathe a blade.

Llafndrochiad, s. m. (trochiad) A blade bathed.

Cad gychriad, llafndrochiad, llew

Fu Rhys—

A hestner to the conflict, a bathed of the blade, a lion was this. *Pryddelw Bryn.*

Llafndrwrch, s. m. (llafn—trwrch) A blade breaker.

Llafnedig, a. (llafn) Made into a blade; bladed.

Llafnodig, a. (llafn) Made into a blade; bladed.
Llafnes, s. f.—pl. t. od (llafn) A bouncing woman. *Mae hi yn llafnes o ddynes hardd, she is a fine bouncer of a woman.*
Llafniad, s. m. (llafn) A making a blade.
Llafnu, v. a. (llafn) To blade; to beat out into thin plates; to shoot out into blades.
Llafon, s. m. (llaf) That spreads out; lamina.
Llafr, s. m.—pl. t. au (llaf) A spread; the spreading out of the body; the breech. *a. Spreading.*

Llafr pob newydd.

Every thing new is spreading.

Adage.

Llafraid, e. (llafr) Somewhat spreading out.
Llafrawg, a. (llafr) Having a rotundity; having a breech; having large buttocks. *s. f.—pl. llafrogod.* The lower part; the breech.
Llafrawl, a. (llafr) Belonging to the breech.
Llafrén, s. f. (llafr) A large breeched female.
Llafrïad, s. m. (llafr) A forming a breech.
Llafru, v. a. (llafr) To spread out, to breech.
Llafrwyn, s. pl. aggr. (lla—brwyn) Bulrushes; also called *cerafwyn*.
Llafrwynawg, a. (llafrwyn) Having bulrushes.
Llafur, s. m. (llafr) Agricultural labour, agriculture, or husbandry; toil, or labour; also the produce of tillage, all sorts of corn.

Tair meddygmaeth Modynogon Myddfa, dwf, mel, a llafur.

The three remedies of the Myddfa Doctors, water, honey, and labour.

Adage.

Llafurarg, a. (llafrur) Fond of labour, laborious.
Llafurïad, s. m. (llafrur) A labouring, a toiling; a doing husbandry work.
Llafurïaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llafrur) The act of labouring, or toiling; husbandry work.

*Dim oed cer o'n llafurïaeth,
 Dim haul gu; dym hwy! gaeath!*

Nothing but pain from our toiling, beneath the lovely sun; that is a distressed condition.

D. Thomas, o Geredigion.

Llafuriant, s. m. (llafrur) Labour or toiling.
Llafuriaw, v. a. (llafrur) To till the ground, to do husbandry work; to toil, to labour.

*Ni lafuris, ni waddis,
 Nid tawng lldo o fura.*

That will not till, that will not pray, to him his bread is not deserved.

Adage.

Llafuriawl, a. (llafrur) Relating to labour; relating to husbandry.

Llafurus, a. (llafrur) Laborious, or toilsome.

Nid llafurus llaw gywreint.

An accurate hand is not laborious.

Adage.

Llafurusrwydd, s. m. (llafrurus) Laboriousness.
Llafurwr, s. m.—pl. llafurwyr (llafrur—gwr) A tiller of the ground, a husbandman.
Llafurwriaeth, s. m. (llafrurwr) Agriculture.
Llag, s. m. (lly—ag) That is slack, or loose. *a. Slack, loose; sluggish.*

Llagad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llag) A shallow lake, or pool, overgrown with rushes.

Llai, s. m.—pl. lleion (lla) Mud; also a darkish blue colour; a gloom. It is a name given to rivers, in common with *Dulas*, whose waters are of that hue. *Cood y Llai, Lees-wood, a place so called. March Llai, a dark grey horse; gwydd lai, a goose of dusky plumage.*

*Ni bu ddryglin heb hlon,
 He thral bloom lai heb lawr llon.*

There has been no tempest without fine weather, nor an ebb on the extremity of the gully without a smiling flood.

Iwan Ddu.

Llai, e. (lly—ai) That is small, or little. It is mostly used comparatively for *lleiaich*, less or smaller. *ad. In a smaller degree.*

A wyf iola a wof fwyaf.

He that knows the least will talk the most.

Adage.

Nid lla gwerth medd na gwerth fawd.

Not less the price of disgrace than the price of good luck.

Adage.

Llaib, s. m.—pl. lleibiau (lla—ib) A sup, or lap.
Llaid, s. m.—pl. lleidian (lla—id) Clay; mud; also a disease incident to the feet of cattle, caused by clay adhering to the hoof.

Dawn fo—

Di acoid, dweyhyder,

Ychais a lafurïad' llaid

Yno, a deffaid, nid ofer.

Under his care thou didst place, with true confidence, oxen that work there the glebe, and sleep; nought was waste.

W. Middleton.

Llaidd, s. m. (lla—idd) That is mild, or soft, *a. Mild; smooth; delicate.*

Llaif, s. m.—pl. lleifion (lla—if) A shear, or shave.

Llaig, s. m.—pl. lleigion (lla—ig) A bubble on the water; also a quicksand.

Lloest oedd i'm fely llaig,

Ar ian cranc ar fely craig.

I had a tent like the bubble, in the form of a crab upon the bosom of the rock.

I. G. ab I. ab Lliedion.

Llain, s. m.—pl. lleiniau (lla—in) A blade; a slip, or long narrow piece, a long patch. *Llais o dir, a slip of land.*

Ni wing eais ni wing lais.

He will not wear a lustre that will not wear a blade.

Adage.

Olew oddef, gloes lef, a glas hain ar giun,

A giwir yn llhrydain.

Heroic suffering, the voice of pain, and a blue blade on the thigh, will be heard of in Britain.

Cynddelon.

Oedd hwich gwach gol-had ei lais;

Oedd bulch gwach gwetol ei wria.

Proud was the hero of the laving of his blade; proud were the aspiring ones on seeing his host.

D. Benfras.

Llaing, s. m. (lla—ing) That doubles; a clasp.

Llair, s. m. (llafr) That is prone; that is satiated.

Llais, s. m.—pl. lleisiau (lly—ais) The voice.

Digrif gan bob aderyn ei lais.

Every bird is fond of his own note.

Adage.

Llawensia—

Gan rhyed digrifed ton

Y gos las ddolgyr lechion.

I was gladdened in hearing how pleasing the note of the blue cuckoo of faultless tones.

D. ab Gwilym.

Llaith, s. m. (llai) That is run out; a dissolved state, the being divested of energy; a dank, or a humid state; dissolution; death; slaughter.

Nid llaith y cyrch dyn o' llaiith no'i gyfarwya.

Not less will a man draw to his dissolution than his entertainment.

Adage.

Llaith, a. (llai) Dank, humid, moist; soft; not rigid, pliant. *Hin laith, moist weather; tir laith, wet ground; dyn laith, a soft man; also a tippler; arf laith, a soft tempered tool.*

E'm gada heb ddim—

Ond yr awen lawen laith.

He left me without any thing, but the merry slipper of mine.

D. ab Gwilym.

Llall, s. c.—pl. lleill (lly—all) The other; or other one. *O'r naill f'r llall, from the one to the other. Y naill bellach yn gyrru y llall, the one extreme urging on the other. Dyfed.*

A waelo ddwng ardd y llall.

He that does mischief let him expect the other.

Adage.

Ni lwrgr da ar y llall.

One good will not spoil upon the other.

Adage.

Llallas, s. m. (llall) A blue colour.

Llallawg, a. (llall) Being other; being fellow, or accompanying part. *s. c.—pl. llallogau.* Another that accompanies; a twin.

Llallawg can s'm hanesyd—
Trues a chwaith a dyddwyd.

Brother, since thou hast answered me, a pious report hast
thou spoken!

Ynydd Llallawg tra haneswg,
Ydd i'w Clyd i Glywedwg
Ac ai wa si hi Llallawg.

It is in Llaner most trustworthy, that Clyd goes into Clywed-
wg, and I do not know if she is a twin sister. *Llymarch Hen.*

Llalliad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (llall) Alternation.

Llallogan, s. c. (llallawg) Another that accom-
panies, a fellow, or comrade; a twin.

Cyfarthaf i'm llallogan Fyddia,
Gwr deuth, darognydd.

I will greet my twin brother Myddia, a wise man, a reporter
of tidings. *Cyfoet Myddia.*

Llallogen, s. f. (llallawg) A female other one; a
twin sister.

Llallu, v. a. (llall) To alternate, or to vary.

Llam, s. m.—*pl. t. an* (lly—am) A stride, a skip,
a frisk, a bound; a step; chance, accident.

Llaman afen, stepping stones in a river.

Gwas fy llaw, llam rymtyngid!

Woe my hand, the step that has been destined for me!
Llymarch Hen.

Yn triad Earddy! o'r drallawd hese,
Ac o'r llam s'm dearddy;
Yn Aber Llan llodd ei brawd!

Mournful is Earddy! from the affliction of this night, and for
the step that is sized for me: In Aber Llan her brother slain!
Llymarch Hen.

Llammai, s. c. (llam) That steps, strides, or bounds.

Llammaid, s. m. (llam) The act of striding over.

Llammawg, a. (llam) Having a stride, or step.

s. f.—*pl. llamogan*. A stile. *Dim.*

Llammaw, a. (llam) Stepping, striding, bounding.

Llamdwy, s. m. (llam—twy) A course of stepping.

Llamdwyad, s. m. (llamdwy) A conveying.

Llamdwyaw, v. a. (llamdwy) To carry from place
to place.

Llammadelw, s. f.—*pl. t. an* (llam—delw) A puppet.

Llamedig, a. (llam) Being paced, or stepped.

Llamfa, s. f.—*pl. llamfeydd* (llam—ma) A stile.

Llamfforch, s. f.—*pl. llamffyrch* (llam—fforch) Stile

Llamiad, s. m. (llam) A stepping, or striding.

Llami, s. m.—*pl. t. an* (llam) A leap, or jump.

Llamidydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (llamid) A vaulter; a
tumbler; a porpoise.

Y llamidydd llyn hoew-deg,
Llamm'n llyn y llamwdeg.

Thou porpoise, swift and bristly fair, vault freely the swelling
waves. *T. Pryor.*

Llamidyddawi, a. (llamidydd) Vaulting, leaping.

Llamidyddiaeth, s. m. (llamidydd) The act of
vaulting, or tumbling, feats of activity.

Llambre, s. f. (llam—rhe) A skipping, or bouncing
pace. a. Of a bounding pace, curvetting. The
name of the mare of Arthur.

Llamsach, s. m. (llam—sach) A caper, or prance;
a skipping, or prancing about. v. a. To caper.

Llamsachiad, s. m. (llamsach) A capering about.

Llamsachus, a. (llamsach) Full of capering, or
frisking. *March Llamsachus*, a capering horse.

Llamsu, v. a. (llam) To stride; to skip, to frisk, to
bound; to step.

Am dano—
Llym y lleim fy nagras.

For him, violently start my tears.

D. Benfras.

Llamwr, s. m.—*pl. llamwyr* (llam—gwr) One
who steps, or strides.

Llamwyr, s. m. (llam—gwr) An oblique course.

Llan, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (lly—an) A clear place, area,
or spot of ground to deposit any thing in; a
yard, or a small enclosure; a place of gathering
together; a church village; a church, or place

of meeting. *Perllan*, an orchard; *gwiallan*, a
vineyard; *yddan*, a corn-yard; *corllan*, a buy-
ing ground; *corllan*, a sheepfold.

Llanaidd, a. (llan) Being clear and open.

Per-lawr parllan mewn rhy glaw,
Yn llanaidd, a meillono.

A sweet spot of luxuriant growth in a green meadow, that is green
and even, and abounding with trefoil. *D. ab Owain.*

Llanast, s. m. (llan) That is spread out.

Llanastru, s. m.—*pl. llanastrau* (llanast) That is
thrown, or laid together confusedly, that is
strewed about; a lumber place; dispersion,
confusion. *Ar lanastru*, yn llanast, in confusion,
or confusedly.

Llanastraw, a. (llanast) Strewing, scattering.

Llanastredig, a. (llanast) Being strewed about.

Llanastriad, s. m. (llanast) A strewing about.

Llanastru, v. a. (llanast) To strew about.

Llanc, s. m.—*pl. t. iau* (lly—anc) A youth. *Hen
lanc*, an old bachelor; *hen lancast*, old splinters.

Llancaidd, a. (llanc) Like a youth; youthful.

Llances, s. f.—*pl. t. i* (llanc) A young woman.

Llancesig, s. f. *dim.* (llances) A tiny female.

Llanciaw, v. a. (llanc) To become a youth.

Llandref, s. f.—*pl. t. i* (llan—tref) A church village.

Llaned, a. (llan) Of a level and open surface.

Llaner llaned, ground of smooth surface.

Llanedd, s. m. (llan) Smoothness of surface.

Llanerch, s. m.—*pl. t. i, an, ydd* (llan—erch) A
smooth sheltered area or place enclosed in
woods; a glade; a paddock; also a term used
in hay-making, when the hay is raked together
into thick patches. It is the name of several
places in Wales.

Och! welod y lle snial yn llanerch.

Ah! to see the wood place a clear plain. *D. ab Owain.*

Llanerchawl, a. (llanerch) Being in open patches.

Llanerchiad, s. m. (llanerch) A laying out in
patches.

Llanerchu, v. a. (llanerch) To lay in patches.

Llant, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (llan) An enclosed plot,
raised up a foot or more, and walled round,
or otherwise, as a cockpit and the like. *Si.*

Llanw, s. m. (llan) That fills up; fullness, copious-
ness; the flowing in of the tide; the tide of
influx. *Gor llanw*, high water.

Po myraf y llanw myraf fydd y tref.

The greatest the flood greatest will be the tide. *Myr.*

Llanwed, s. m. (llanw) An influx; a tide.

Tair allawr gwythfawr, gwythas gwydd,
Y sy rhwng mor a gorwydd a gwrdd llaedd.

Three precious altars, bearing miracles, there are between the
sea and upland and a mighty tuffur. *Llywelyn Iorwerth, I. Dwy.*

Llar, s. m. (lly—ar) That spreads out; that drops
down; that is easy, or soft.

Llarach, v. a. (llar) To coax, to wheedle.

Llarach, s. m. (llar) A coaxing, a wheedling.

Llariaidd, a. (llar) Of a mild nature, meek.

Llariain, a. (llar) Abounding with mildness.

Caraf yr edmain a'u llariaid holl.

I love the winged cheerleaders with their soft tone. *Quintus.*

Llariidd-dra, s. m. (llariaidd) Mildness, gen-
tleness.

Llariiddiad, s. m. (llariaidd) A rendering mild;
a becoming mild, or gentle.

Llariiddiaw, v. a. (llariaidd) To render mild; to
meliorate; to become mild.

Llariiddiawl, a. (llariaidd) Of a mild tendency.

Llarp, s. m.—*pl. t. iau* (llar) A shred, a torn piece,
a rag, a clout.

Llarpiaid, *s. m.* (Harp) A tearing into shreds.
Llarpiaw, *v. a.* (Harp) To rend, tear, or pull in pieces; to mangle.
Llarpiawg, *a.* (Harp) Having shreds; tattered.
Llarpiedig, *a.* (Harp) Being torn, or tattered.
Llarplogrwydd, *s. m.* (Harpiawg) Raggedness.
Llarpior, *s. m.*—*pl.* Harpwy (Harp—gwr) One who tears into shreds.
Llars, *v. a.* (Harp) To render satisfied, to satiate; to cloy; to be satisfied; to be satiated.
Llarsach, *s. m.* (Harp) A state of satisfaction, or ease; mildness, softness, suavity.
Llary, *s. m.* (Harp) One that is at ease, or serene; a mild or placid one.

*Cyn cyrch cyffwrdd ar water,
 Cyffwrdd Llary ar llaw fardd breudwr.*

Mourning in songs is a connection that shall not be denied, the falling of a placid one on the hand of a bard of frailty.
Cynyddolion.

Llary, *a.* (Harp) Being satisfied, or at ease; mild, placid, gentle, meek. *Y dyn Llarys o'r byd*, the mildest person in the world.

*Llary deyra codiadau cad wogio yn nghar;
 Yn fy nghar a orffo.*

The mild chief of mighty ones driving the battle in the difficulty; it is my friend that shall triumph.
Ll. P. Meek.

Llaryad, *s. m.* (Llary) A rendering mild, a softening, or assuaging; a growing mild.
Llaryaid, *a.* (Llary) Of a mild disposition.
Llaryaw, *v. a.* (Llary) To render mild, or gentle; to become mild, gentle, or placid.
Llarychu, *v. a.* (Llaryach) To assuage; to be mild.
Llarydd, *s. m.* (Llary) Mildness, or gentleness.

*Deddydd rwyf, ac ar-gyrru-plodd ordderchwag,
 Ardderchwag ym llarydd!*

Happy chief, with a noble golden sword having the battle, I drive of thee thy gentleness.
Bladen Wen, i D. ab Gwilym.

Llaryddiad, *s. m.* (Llarydd) A rendering of a mild disposition; a becoming mild.
Llaryddiaw, *v. a.* (Llarydd) To render of a gentle disposition; to become gentle.
Llaryddrwydd, *s. m.* (Llarydd) Mildness of nature, or a gentleness of disposition.
Llas, *s. m.* (Hly—am) That spreads over, or out; a crust or incrustation; a blue colour.
Llas, *v. a.* (*preter.* of Hlân) Was slain, were slain; often used for *hladdwydd*.

E las i gafu rhydd, ac ni las a'i cymeroedd.

He first got notice was slain, and he who took it was not slain.
Adage.

Gae y tri hyn y llas trais y dynion.

By three three was slain the third part of the people.
Rev. 9. 18.

Llasar, *s. m.* (Llas) A blue colour, or azure.

*Dewy o was bas llas yn llas arfau,
 Mai y llas Llathas uch Llathyrger.*

He was a palmy youth when slain in blue arms, as Llathas was slain above Llathyrger.
Bloddyn Fardd.

*Llathas belydr briv,
 Llathas rhyddwyl,
 Llathyrger, yn llas,
 Cywir cywir.*

With broken scepter shafts, blue coloured shield, wearing a helmet, on the ascent, excellent and just.
Bladen Len.

Cylich llyd dda llw calch llas.

Surrounding the court under the hue of azure enamel.
R. Goch Eryri.

Llasaridd, *a.* (Llasar) Partly of a blue colour.
Llasariad, *s. m.* (Llasar) A making of blue colour.
Llasar, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (Llas—arn) A pavement; a flooring made of pieces of stones, rammed dry, or without mortar. *Sil.*
Llasarnawg, *a.* (Llasarn) Having a pavement.
Llasarniad, *s. m.* (Llasarn) A paving; a flooring.
Llasarna, *v. a.* (Llasarn) To pave; to make a kind

of floor, by ramming together the refuse of limestone, or the like.

Llasarnwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* llasarnwyr (llasarn—gwr) A pavior; a layer of floors.

Llasarnydd, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. ion (llasarn) A pavior.

Llasawg, *a.* (Llas) Being spread over; of a blue tint. *s. f.* A streamer.

Llast, *s. m.* (Llas) That surrounds, or hems in, a vessel of capacity; a measure.

Llasu, *v. a.* (Llas) To spread round; to cover with a blue tint.

Llaswy, *s. m.* (Llas) A bluish fluid or tint.

Llaswyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (Llas—gwr) An aerial freshness; a verdant freshness. *Dŵf yno yn llaswyr y bore*, I will come there in the freshness of the morning. *Sil.*

Llaswyrn, *v. a.* (Llaswyr) To take the fresh air; to walk, or ramble for pleasure, or refreshment, in the pure air; to follow a scent.

Llaswyrawl, *a.* (Llaswyr) Of sky-colour freshness.

Llaswyrdd, *s. m.* (Llaswyr) Freshness of the air.

Llatel, *s. c.*—*pl.* llatelon (llad) A dispenser of blessings, one who does good offices; a messenger between lovers.

*I'r byd fy mywyd, yw Mai;
 Lle glau gŵilon, lleu llatel!*

In the world my life is May, when the lawn is green, the messenger of love joyous.
D. ab Gwilym.

*Belddwr aer, bydd y awron
 Llatel i'm at dŵr tŵn.*

Here of the slaughter, be thou at this time a messenger for me to her of the bow of the wave.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r Crying du.

Llatcawd, *s. m.* (lladgawd) A sort of vessel, with marks for drinking thereto.

O derfdd bod dyn yn ddyddyd at dŵl yfod llatcawd; a bod amryson am llatcawd: sef yw maiat y llathyrger a chygwr eulin hŵl.

If it should happen that a person is saying that he ought not to drink a bowl: and there should be a dispute about the fulness of the bowl: he is known that the sin of the vessel is the length of the nail joint of the middle finger.
Welsh Laws.

Llateineth, *s. m.* (llatal) The office of a love messenger.

Fe yn galw i Rhyman; ac nid oes llateineth, nac addurn, nac chelyddau i yrru rhai boben, nad araf i y bwrir.

I am called Somebody; and there are not a love messenger, nor scandal, nor lies to drive people together by the ears, but they are laid upon me.
Ellis Wym, i'r Ceng.

Llateles, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. au (llatal) A female love messenger.

Llateirwydd, *s. m.* (llatal) The office of carrying love messages.

Llatwm, *s. m.* (llad) Latten; a kind of brass.

Bwa llatwm didrwm draed.

A latten head bow with no slingshot foot.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r Rhyman.

Llath, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. au (lla—ath), A rod, or staff; a measuring rod; a yard; the length of a yard.
Llath Moesen, the rod of Moses; **hammer llath**, half a yard. **Llath Bloddyn**, the yard of Bloddyn, a measure of four feet, used in the hundred of Meilagyn.

Llathaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* llathaidiau (llath) A yard length.

*Y cleddyf—
 Llathaid o ddwr llithid llyth.*

The sword, a yard of ground steel, a head.
L. G. Goch.

Llatheg, *a.* (teg) Fair, or fine.

Llathen, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. i (llath) A yard; a yard in length. *Llathen o dir*, a yard of land, a measure in Anglesey, containing 30 perches of 5 ½ to an acre.

Llathenaidd, *s. f.*—*pl.* llatheneidiau (llathen) The measure of a yard, a yard length.

Llatheniad, *s. m.* (llathen) A measuring a yard.

Llathenu, v. a. (llathen) To measure a yard.
Llathiad, s. m. (llath) A making a yard; a measuring a yard.
Llathlud, s. m. (llath—glud) Allurement, seduction, fascination.

Dwyn merch i llathlud heb rodd cenedl.

To carry a woman by seduction without the consent of her family.
Welsh Laws.

Llathludaw, v. a. (llathlud) To fascinate, to allure, to inveigle, to seduce.

*I be le fflaf rhag dy wydd,
 Twy gael ffordd rwydd i llathlud.*

To what place shall I fly from thy presence, so as to get an easy way to hide.
Edm. Fry.

Llathludiad, s. m. (llathlud) Fascination, an alluring, or enticing.

Llathr, s. (llath) Glossy, polished; glittering.

*Erof—
 I llath nowaith, llathr ei hanwyd,
 Llesan yn urig llawr mor wyd.*

Glides for once, thou of polished passion, thou who art a run on the top of the flood of the sea.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r Wylan.

Llathraid, s. (llathr) Glittering. **Llathreid-rudd** *lafnewr*, glitteringly ruddy blades.

Llathraidd, s. (llathr) Somewhat glittering.

*Gwefusau mai—
 A llathraidd gorrff gweddoldd gwyn.*

Lips of honey, and a delicate frame handsome and fair.
H. ab E. ab Gwilym.

Llathrair, s. m. (llathr—gair) A bland word.

Llathrawd, s. m. (llathr) A glittering, or glare.

*Cymaint cerdd clydauw
 A dells eich tafawd!
 Fy'r ne threuthwch drathawd
 Llad uch llyn llathrawd,
 Penalltact pawb.*

So much of national song your tongue has given! Why will you not recite an oration of blessing over the liquor of brightness, the theme of every body's rhapsody.
Taliesin.

Llathrawl, s. (llathr) Of a glittering polish.

Llathred, s. (llathr) Glittering, gleaming.

Llathredig, s. (llathr) Being made to glitter.

Llathreiddiad, s. (llathraidd) A rendering or becoming of a glittering tendency; a polishing.

Llathreiddiaw, v. a. (llathraidd) To render, or to become somewhat glittering; to polish.

Llathreiddiawl, s. (llathraidd) Of a glittering, or a gleaming tendency.

Llathreiddrwydd, s. m. (llathraidd) Glitteringness. **Llathreiddrwydd ymadreddion**, splendour of expressions.

Llathriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llathr) A rendering smooth, or glossy, a polishing; a causing to glitter; coruscation.

Llathrioew, s. (llathr—gloew) Of glittering clearness, glitteringly lucid.

Llathru, v. a. (llathr) To make smooth, or glossy; to calendar; to polish; to cast a splendour, to coruscate, to glitter. *Haul yn llathru*, the sun casting a splendour.

*Yd llew glew, yn llyw rhag lleidawn,
 Lladol llafr ganser,
 Llathrai gulch llawr;
 Mai hachar llaw ddigawn.*

As a courageous lion, as a leader before lions, the wrathful blade would kill, the blue armour would gleam; like lightning would be the liberal hand.
Cynaddellu, i O. Cyfeiliog.

Llathrudd, s. m. (lla—trudd) Stupration, deflourment; violation.

Llathruddaw, v. a. (llathrudd) To stuprate, or to deflour.

Ha wrach! A ddwydd di y peth a ofynaf i ti, er Duw!—Pa le mae plant y gwre'm llathruddod i yn ngorddwy!

I greet thee, hag! What thou declare to me the thing which I shall ask of thee, for the sake of God!—Where are the children of the man who hath stolen me away by violence?
H. Culhwch—Merddin.

Llathruddawl, s. (llathrudd) Deflouring; violating, stuprating.

Llathruddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llathrudd) A stuprating, a deflouring; stupration, violation.

Llathruddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llathrudd) Stupration; defloration; violation.

Llathruddiaethu, v. a. (llathruddiaeth) To commit stupration; to do violation.

Llathruddwr, s. m.—pl. llathruddwyr (llathrudd—gwr) A deflourer.

Llathwr, s. m.—pl. llathwyr (llath—gwr) A glosser, a polisher; a calenderer.

Llathryd, s. m. (lla—tryd) Violence, or force.

Llathrydaw, v. a. (llathryd) To force, to violate.

Llathrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llathryd) A forcing, or violating.

Llathrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llathr) One who makes a gloss; a polisher; a calenderer.

Lläu, v. a. (lla) To open, to lay open; to open out; to make to run or flow out; to day.

*Godredd far, anwar, anwra, ygydd-yrdd;
 Arwar cyrd cys llaes.*

Of tumultuous rage, ruthless and not a stripping, with a green shield: about him the songs resounded ere he was slain.
Cynaddellu, i E. Bruf Cryan.

Llau, s. pl. aggr. (lly—au) Creepers, lice.

Llaw, s. f.—pl. t. iau (lly—aw) A hand. The dual *dwylaw* is mostly used for the plural.

Llaw uchaf, llaw dreckaf, the upper hand; *dan law*, under hand; *talaf i ti os daw er fy llaw*, I will pay thee if it comes in my power; *talaf yn mlaen llaw*, to pay before-hand.

O arfa coeth ddyn rhydd, llaedder y llaw ddifan lla, oes yw ei arfgydd; cymaint yw gwerth llaw y certh a gwerth lly brenin.

If a slave shall insult a free man, let his right hand be cut off, unless his master shall redeem it: the hand of a slave is of equal value with the value of the hand of the king.
Welsh Laws.

*Y gelais ffeirwen a odir hoddwr
 Ymlith pridd a derw:
 Gwae fy llaw, llaed fy nghofedwr!*

The fair delicate corpse is interred this day, in the midst of earth and oak: Woe my hand, the staying of my youth!
Llanerchi Pa.

Llaweth, s. m. (llaw) The act of handling; that is brought up by hand. *Llawd llaweth*, an animal that is reared by hand.

Llawagawr, s. m. (llaw—agawr) Colerage; otherwise called *Ekinawg*.

Llawagawr, s. (llaw—agawr) Open-handed.

Llawaid, s. f.—pl. llaweidiau (llaw) A handful.

Llawaidd, s. (llaw) Handy, or dexterous.

Llawaidd pob cynaeth.

Every one accustomed is handy.
Idor.

Llawarian, s. (llaw—arian) Silver-handed, an epithet for one lavish of gifts.

*Aur Angharad lawerion,
 A' gwir gyst a gal an gwa.*

The gold of the liberal-handed Angharad, and her own, is to be one once would get.
L. G. Calk.

Llawarwain, s. m. (llaw—arwain) To lead by the hand.

Llawarweinlwr, s. m.—pl. llawarweinwyr (llawarwain—gwr) One who leads by the hand.

Llawban, s. m. (llaw—pan) Felt. *Brethyn llawban*, felt cloth.

Llawbann, v. a. (llawban) To work with the hand; to felt.

Llawborth, s. m. (llaw—porth) A feeding by hand; a supporting by hand.

Llawborthiad, s. m.—pl. llawborthiaid (llawborth) One whose hand provides.

Llawch eirchlad, llawborthiad adar.

The cherisher of petitioners, and one whose hand feeds the poor.
Gwynedd.

Llawciad, s. m. (llawg) A swallowing greedily.
Llawciaw, v. a. (llawg) To swallow greedily.
Llawcwr, s. m.—pl. llawcwr (llawg—gwr) A gulper, a greedy eater.
Llawch, s. m. (Hy—awch) Encouragement.

*Daw mawr amheredd dymodol !
 Bwyllo dy wraig, llywys dda dion,
 Dwy Owain, dduddi llw Mo,
 Dda-guch baf llychly llawch deon.*

*Great God, strengthen ruler of mortal men : set free thy hero,
 indignantly brood and bleed, with cheeks of crimson bloom, whose
 red steel shaft is the protection of our people. H. P. de Griffric.*

Llawchliu, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llawch—llu) A guardian host.

*Rhodd-ruddion deulu
 Llawchliu y lloer parhau,
 Rhoddliu llawchliu,
 Llywys yd dda.*

*Hebby opened mine, on either side shall come to strengthen him
 a myrrid, a protecting host, to Locklyn they would go.
 O. ab H. ab Dafydd.*

Llawchwith, a. (llaw—chwith) Left-handed.
Llawd, s. m. (lly—awd) That is going onward,
 that is craving, that is empty; a gangrel; a
 lad. **Llawd ar huch, the same as huch lodig.**
Yys Llawd, an idiom so called near Holyhead.
a. Tending forward; craving; lward.

Wid a cywngw arfawdd i lward.

The offer of a hand will not go to the empty. Adage.

Llawdraf, s. m. (llaw—tawd) The play of
 the cockles.

Llawdlw, a. (llaw—tlw) Next-handed.
Llawdylw, s. m. (llawdlw) Next-handedness.
Llawdryfer, s. f.—pl. t. au (llaw—tryfer) A hand
 dart, or a hand harpoon.

*Llyw yd dda
 Rhag llawdryfer heidr afon.*

*The ship will guard thee against the hand harpoon of a river
 chief. D. ab Gwilym, Yr Iwys.*

Llawdwr, a. (llaw—dwr) Maliced in the hand.
Llawdr, s. m.—pl. Roderu (llawd) Frowse, trow-
 sers; or pantalons; breeches: **Llawdr yr wrth,**
 something.

Llywys y gwyddid am d llawdr.

The desire of the departed about the breeches. Adage.

Llawdywys, v. (llaw—tywys) To lead by liand.
Llawdywysid, s. m. (llawdywys) Manufacture.
Llawd, s. m. (lly—awd) Pleasure, delight, so-
 lace. **a. Pleasant; delectable; solacing.**

*Adawd ym cyfradd l'm cyfrid
 Cyfrid a llywysid; i llywysid yd dda
 A llywysid gwyddid i gwyddid.*

*Needless may want an indulgence to find dejection, or the plea-
 sure worship of the Creator, and perfect devotion to increase.
 Mellyr ab Gwethwal.*

Llawddawg, a. (llawdd) Abounding with pleasure;
 yielding pleasure, or delight.

Llawddaw, s. f. (llaw—ddaw) A tight hand.

Llawddawg, a. (llawddaw) Right-handed.
Llawddawid, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llaw—dewin) A
 chiromancer, or palmist.

Llawddawid, s. f.—pl. t. au (llawddawid) A fe-
 male chiromancer, or palmist.

Llawddawid, s. m. (llawddawid) Chiromancy,
 palmistry.

Llawddawid, v. a. (llawddawid) To practise
 chiromancy, or palmistry.

Llawddawid, v. a. (llawddawid) To celebrate.

Llawddaw, v. a. (llawddaw) To delight; to soothe.

*A llywysid yd dda llywysid;
 A llywysid pawb, pwy llywysid.*

*There I will derive to please in thy life dignity; there I will
 to ease, chief of a kingdom. Mellyr.*

Vol. II.

Rhyddid—

*By my; am by thy m'm llawddid
 I wonder it is I live; after my chief I shall not be sought.
 Gw. Rhyddid.*

Llawedr, a. (lla—gwer) Tending to break out.
Llawedr, s. m. (llawedr) That breaks out.
Llawedrawg, a. (llawedr) Having breaks.

*hef yd llawedrawg, yn hen Gymraeg, tohiwg; ac with hyon y
 gwyddid cyflawedrawg yn gwyddid.*

*Llawedrawg implies, in old Welsh, shattered; and therefore it
 is said to call one with a shattered car one with a broken car.
 Welsh Laws.*

Llawedrawr, a. (llawedr) Shattered, in ruins.

*Llawedr ei gelli, a hebawg wyneid
 A llywysid ei ei llawedr.
 Cyn bu Eriolau llawedrawr.*

*Many a dog that scented well the prey, and abated hawk, have
 been trained on its spoor, before Eriolau became broken down.
 Llywarch Hen.*

Llawegawr, s. m. (llaw—egawr) Creeping thistle.

Llawegen, s. f.—pl. t. au (llaw) A gambler.

Llawen, a. (lla—gwen) Merry, joyful, glad, gay.
Noswaith lawen, a merry night; gwna yn llawen,
 go on cheerfully; or much good may it do
 thee. **Llawenion galonau, joyful hearts.**

Blid lawen lach.

Let the healthy be merry. Adage.

Y gwr hwnnw a arfollau llywys yn llawen.

That person received llywys joyfully. Or. ab Arthur.

Llawenid, s. m. (llawen) A gladdening.

Llawenidaw, a. (llawen) Tending to gladden.

Llawenau, v. a. (llawen) To gladden; to be glad,
 or merry; to rejoice.

Llawenchwedl, s. m.—pl. t. au (llawen—chwedl)
 A glad tidings; joyful news.

Llawenedig, a. (llawen) Being made joyful.

Llawenedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llawenedig) The
 state of being made joyful.

Llawenny, v. a. (llawen) To make glad, to cause to
 rejoice, to gladden; to rejoice, to be glad,
 merry, or cheerful.

Llawenwch, s. m. (llawen) Merriment, gladness.

Llawenychaid, a. (llawenwch) Mirth-inciting.

*He wrag! dy bechodau a fuddawyd iu, O, llywysid llawen-
 ychaid!*

*His woman! thy sins have been forgiven thee. Oh, my in-
 tending expression! Marchwyl Crystall.*

Llawenychawl, a. (llawenwch) Apt to gladden.

Llawenychiad, s. m. (llawenwch) A rejoicing.

Llawenychu, v. a. (llawenwch) To rejoice.

Llawenydd, s. m. (llawen) Gladness, joy; mirth,
 merriment; pleasure, happiness.

Nid llawenydd ond ier;

Nid anhysirid ond uffera.

*There is no happiness but in heaven; there is nothing melan-
 choly but hell. Adage.*

*Tri llawenydd heidr Ynys Pryddid: llywysid gwyddid; gwell-
 id mawr; a gorol heddawg ar ddiwedd ac allwedd.*

*The three causes of gladness of the hard of the tale of Britain:
 the increase of knowledge; improvement of morals; and the tri-
 umph of peace over devastation and anarchy. Bartholomew.*

Llawenyddedig, a. (llawenydd) Being gladdened.

**Llawenyddedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llawenydd-
 edig)** The state of being gladdened.

*Ni gwyddid Coris orwngion bethau y byd hwn; mawr bod llyd
 ei ryddid llawenyddedigaethu parhau.*

*Coris did not cover the vain things of this world; but sought to
 enjoy the liberty of the pleasures of paradise. L. G. H. H. H.*

Llawer, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (lla—gwer) A great
 many, a great number, a great quantity, a great
 deal; a diversity. **Llawer lawr, llawer byd, a**
 vast many, a vast quantity.

Llawer am lawr, un ei ddy.

Many after a claim, it is only due to one. Adage.

3 L

Llawer, a. (lla-gwer) Many, much; several; various. *Llawer tro*, many a time; *Llawer mwy*, much more; *Llawer un*, many a one.

*Llawer mab heb dad gwydy ei adaw;
Llawer bendref falh gwydy llywy goddall;
A llawer diffaith draw arallh draw!*

Many a child without a father left; many a spacious habitation marked with the path of configuration; and many a desert by devastation there be made.

G. ab yr Ynad Goch.

Llawerawg, a. (llawer) Having much or many.

Llawerodd, s.m. (llawer) The state of being much; numerosity; multitude.

Pan oeddem o fewn ergyd tua croes i'r llys, Gwaelder—a siwal; ac ar hynt y ddynt allan llawerodd o arwyddosi mewn gwychedrwsiaidau.

When we were within the shot of a cross bow to the court, Frailty called out; and upon that there came out a multitude of ladies in showy dresses.

Merchawg Cwyrddad.

Llawes, s. f.—pl. llewys (llaw) That extends out; an outskirt, a skirt, or corner; a sieve. *Llawes rhydd*, the bosom of a draw-net.

Tair llawes Gwent uwch coed: Enns, Erging, ac Ystrad Yw.

The three outskirts of Gwent above the wood: Enns, Erging, and Ystrad Yw.

*Yn; mae'r o morwyn,
Ar lawes mae'r, llys awryn.*

Waiting for a maid, on the outskirt of a field, luxuriantly green and pleasant.

D. ab Gwilym.

*Llawes haul ydyw llys Ston;
Llys rhydd a llawes rhoddion.*

A sunny corner is the hall of John; an open hall with a variety of gifts.

S. Tudor.

*—Maent arau,
Llysma'r haf, llawes yr haul.*

They are pleasant, the vegetations of summer, the offspring of the sun.

R. Ddu, ab S. Eleriudd.

Llawesan, s. f. dim. (llawes) A kind of play.

*—Eryr aer darogan;
Gwr yn gwre llawesan.*

Eagle of the predicted slaughter; a man playing the *Llawesan*.

Llywarch Llaethy.

Llawesawg, a. (llawes) Having outskirts, extremities or corners; having sleeves.

Llawesgud, a. (llaw—esgud) Nimble-handed, ready-handed.

Oni fydd cywir y cynnoga, y myn yr hawler i gan y mach fod yn awyr: ac am hynt y dywed cyfrallh, na fydd llawesgud yn ahyria, ac na chymmer ddylyed arall arnat, heb ddylyed dim iŷ.

If the original debtor shall not be punctual, the plaintiff will compel the surety to be punctual; and therefore the law says, be not ready-handed in a multitude, and do not take the obligation of another upon thee, without any thing being due to thee.

Welsh Laws.

Llaweth, s. f.—pl. t. au (llaw) A handful.

Llawf, s. f.—pl. llofau (llaw) A palm of the hand.

Llawfaeth, s. m. (llaw—maeth) A feeding by hand. *a. Brought up by hand.*

Yn llyfa fal yr oen llawfaeth.

Smooth like the hand-fed lamb.

Guto y Glynn.

Llawfaethawl, a. (llawfaeth) Hand-feeding.

Llawfaethedig, a. (llawfaeth) Nourished by hand

Llawfaethiad, s. m. (llawfaeth) A hand-feeding.

Llawfaethu, v. a. (llawfaeth) To nourish by hand, to rear by hand.

Llawfeddyg, s. m.—pl. t. on (llaw—meddyg) A chirurgeon, or surgeon.

Llawfeddygawl, a. (llawfeddyg) Chirurgical.

Llawfeddygin, a. (llawfeddyg) Chirurgical.

Llawfeddyginiaeth, s. m. (llawfeddyg) Chirurgery

Llawfeddyginiaethawl, a. (llawfeddyginiaeth) Relating to chirurgery.

Llawfeddyginiauw, v. (llawfeddyg) To do surgery.

Llawfeddygu, v. a. (llawfeddyg) To perform surgery, to act as a surgeon.

Llawfoled, s. f.—pl. t. au (llaw—moled) A handkerchief.

Llawforwyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (llaw—morwyn) A handmaid.

Llawforwyn y frenines, ei thir a galf yn rhydd; hi a ddyg i march preswyl; a hen ddilid y frenines.

The handmaid of the queen, her land she shall have free; she is enticed to her horse in ordinary; and the old garments of the queen.

Welsh Laws.

*Llawes y carwal, can a'm crym:
Llawforwynion gwery, gwirion oeddynt!*

Joyfully I could love, though they would not love me: these handmaids, they were innocent!

Cydaion.

Llawfrenin, s. m. (llaw—brenin) The play of questions and commands.

Llawfwyall, s. f.—pl. llawfwyell (llaw—bryall) A hand-hatchet, a small hatchet.

Llawfwyall, celinawg a dal.

A hand-hatchet, a penny is its value.

Welsh Laws.

Llawfyddag, a. (llaw—byddag) Close-handed.

*Gwya gwadonawdd arllawodd arllawodd iŷ iŷ,
Arf trylwyr trais iŷ iŷ;
Llawroddiad llaw-rodd gafful,
Nid llawfyddag fyddai hael.*

In slaughter strife, to blood was Gwya loyal, With active glove, a wolf of lion gripe, In scath effective; free of hand, and not With niggard-hand the generous one would act.

Cydaion, a. i. o. Gwyrdd.

Llawffer, a. (llaw—ffer) Strong-handed.

Llawffion, s. f.—pl. llawffyn (ffion) A hand-stick.

Gwr diawg llawffion y diawl.

A lory man is the devil's working-stick.

Idor.

Llawg, s. m.—pl. t. iau (lly—awg) That is eager, or that has a craying, appetite, or longing; the swallow; a gulp.

Llawgaead, a. (llaw—caead) Close-fisted, stingy.

Cybyddleth yw—wedi caffi ddyu dda bydol o ger n e modd, neu fod yn llawgaead am dda.

Cupidity is, after a person hath obtained wealth, such as loving it to excess, or to be close-fisted with it.

L. G. Boyd.

Llawgaeth, a. (llaw—caeth) Having a restrained hand.

Llawgair, s. m. (llawg—gair) An earnest word, a plighted troth, an oath. *Dywedais ei llyngair, sef gen roddi ei law ger ei dderyn, sef spoke upon his honour, that is, by putting his hand upon his breast.*

Llawgaled, a. (llaw—caled) Hard-handed, close-handed; stingy.

Llawgallawr, s. m.—pl. llawgallorau (llaw—callawr) A hand-boiler; a saucepan.

Llawgallawr, deg-ar-against a dal.

A hand-boiler, thirty pence is its value.

Welsh Laws.

Llawgar, a. (llaw—car) Friendly-handed; charitable, hospitable.

Ytutun llawgar yn rhieu.

In the manner of the liberal-handed distributer.

Llyw.

Ilir hynt a chyrcu llawgar.

A long journey and then resorting to the hospitable.

Idor.

Llawgelfydd, a. (llaw—celfydd) Of an ingenious hand.

Llawgelfyddyd, s. f.—pl. t. au (llawgelfydd) handicraft, a mechanical art.

Llawgell, s. f.—pl. t. au (llaw—cell) A pocket.

Llawgiat, s. f. (llaw—cist) A hand-chest.

Llawhir, a. (llaw—hir) Long-handed; profane.

Gwir lawhir i yw mor a thirodd gweddol.

The just and beautiful ruler of sea and lands I will praise.

G. ab M. ab Dydd.

Llawhual, s. m.—pl. t. au (llaw—hual) Manacle.

Llawhualu, v. a. (llawhual) To manacle.

Llawiad, s. m. (llaw) A handing, a handling.

Llawiau, v. a. (llaw) To hand, or to handle.

Llawiawg, a. (llaw) Handed, having hands.

Llawlaw, adv. (llaw, repeated) Hand to hand.

Ymlwydant iili dan yghyd lawlaw; ac Oswy a gafes y maes, ac a hddes Oswyn.

They two fought together hand to hand; and Oswy got the field, and he killed Oswyn. T. Prys, H. Prydain.

Llawlain, s. m.—pl. llawleiniau (llaw—llain)
A hand towel, a napkin.

Llawlif, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (llaw—llif) A hand-saw.

Llawlog, s. m. (llaw—llosg) A burn in the hand.

Llawlosgi, v. a. (llawlosg) To burn in the hand.

Llawlyw, s. m. (llaw—llyw) The plough handle.

Llawu, a. (lly—awn) Full; complete, replete.

Alwyr lawu dyg a dawn.

Learning and talent make a full purse. Adage.

Ni ddyr llestr ni bo llawu.

A vessel that is not full will not break. Adage.

Ni ddyr yr huch lawu pa wich y wag.

The full sow knows not the squeak of the empty one. Adage.

Ys Rys—Lleislawu,

Ys llaw flow cad cyrs lled llawu.

In the court of Lleislaw, in the hand of the lion of conflict there are the full horns of generous liquor.

Cynddelw, i O. Cyfeiliawg.

Llawuad, s. m. (llawu) A filling, a making full.

Llawueth, s. m. (llawu) Impletion; plenitude.

Ys llyu y mae y gwahanlaeth rhyngom ni a Christ; aef bod y Tud wedi allwys arno of anafdraul lawueth o'r Ysbyrd:

It is in this that the distinction is between us and Christ, namely, that the Father has poured upon him infinite plenitude of the Spirit. S. Trefedyn.

Llawuall, s. m. (llawn—gall) Plenipotency.

Llawualla, s. m. (llawnall) Plenipotency.

Llawualluaw, v. a. (llawnalla) To endue with full power, to render plenipotent.

Llawualluawg, a. (llawnallu) Plenipotent.

Llawualluawl, a. (llawnalla) Plenipotent.

Llawualluedd, s. m. (llawnallu) Plenipotency.

Llawuallueddawg, a. (llawnalluedd) Plenipotentary.

Llawuallueddawl, a. (llawnalluedd) Plenipotential

Llawualluogwr, s. m.—pl. llawnalluogwyr (llawnalluaw—gwr) A plenipotentiary.

llawnawd, s. m. (llawn) What is full, or complete, the whole.

llawder, s. m. (llawn) Fullness; abundance.

llawddid, s. m. (llawn) Fullness, plenitude, plenty

llawdra, s. m. (llawn) Fullness; abundance.

awddwys, a. (llawn—dwys) Full and general.

llawfryd, s. m. (llawn—bryd) Full purpose.

llawnhdda, s. m. (llawn—hdda) A full taking;

a nonplus, a dilemma.

llawnhdde, s. m. (llawn—hdde) A nonplus.

llawlleud, s. f. (llawn—llenad) A full moon.

llawnlleudawl, a. (llawnlleud) Plenilunary.

llawnloer, s. f. (llawn—loer) A full moon.

llawnloerawl, a. (llawnloer) Plenilunary.

llawnluned, s. f. (llawn—lluned) Full moon.

llawn, s. f.—pl. t. au (llawn) A smooth rising hill, a lawn.

Fy mharaedwys ar lwyu llawn.

My paradise upon a pleasant lawn. Icu. Dyf.

llawnwedd, s. m. (llawn—gwedd) A full form.

Gor a gynnall y loer yn ei llawnwedd

A gwynnau pob iira llywddol lloerdd;

O'r gantod, o'r rad, a'r rinwedd yn llawch,

Llawychedig: hawl yn ei gynnodd.

He that supports the moon in her full form, beholds every tree through her centre; by his permission, by his grace, and his promising attribute, radiant in the sun in his orbit. Llygad Gwr.

wober, s. m. (llaw—gober) Manufacture.

llawr, s. m.—pl. lloriau (lly—awr) A floor, a

round plot, or area; the ground, the earth.

Nef a llawr, heaven and earth; ar llawr, upon the ground, down; i llawr, downwards; dyro llawna i llawr, put that down; hyd llawr, along the ground; llawr ty, a house floor; llawr dyrru, a threshing floor; gwr llawr, an ignoble or base man.

Llawrfaes, s. m. (maes) A bare plat of ground.

Llawrfardd, s. m. (llawr—bardd) A poetaster.

Llawrgerdd, s. f. (llawr—cerdd) A base song.

Nis dwg feldir fy llawrgerdd oddi.

A thief will not steal my rude song hardly. Ll. P. Mach.

Llawrig, s. m. (llawr) The greater periwinkle.

Llawrodd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (llaw—rhodd) What is presented by the hand, a hand gift.

Llawroddiad, s. m.—pl. llawroddiaid (llawrodd)

A liberal-handed person.

Peunoeth, oedd penaf, gwedy pwyer cad,

Can llyari llawroddiad lled a llywyder.

Every night, most of all, after the toll of battle, had the mild open-handed one of enjoyment and plenty.

Cynddelw, l'r argl. Rhys.

Llawroddiawg, a. (llawrodd) Liberal-handed.

Llawrudd, s. m. (llaw—rhudd) A red, or bloody

hand; a murderer. a. Having a red hand.

Llawruddiad, s. m. (llawrudd) Hand-reddening

Llawruddiaeth, s. m. (llawrudd) A shedding of blood.

Llawruddiaw, v. a. (llawrudd) To redder a hand.

Llawruddiawg, a. (llawrudd) Having a red hand;

bloody-handed; having shed blood.

Llawrwedd, s. m. (llawr—gwedd) Ground scene.

Tringula mlyredd

Yd borthes llawrwedd.

Three score years I have supported an earthly scene. Talleis.

Llawrwr, s. m.—pl. llawrwyr (llawr—gwr) A

base, low or ignoble man.

Llawrwyr am eryr yn ymelriaw;

Llywelyn Lleyn llyw ardderchawl.

Low men round the eagle are seen craving; round Llywelyn the

honourable leader of Lleyn. Ein. ab Gwgawn, i Llywelyn II.

Llawrwydd, s. m. (llawr—gwydd) The laurel

wood; also called *preu y gerwin* and *diodwydd*.

Llawrwyddawg, a. (llawrwydd) Having laurels.

Llawrwydden, s. f. (llawrwydd) A laurel tree.

Llawryd, s. m. (llawr) A tendency downwards.

Llawrydedd, s. m. (llawryd) Dejectedness.

Dygawn llawrydded cywestoch a bold.

Enough of sadness the visitation of the grave. Talleis.

Llawrydded frydau,

Er Madaug ys maw!

Persistence of thoughts after Madog belongs to me! Gruchma.

Llawrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llaw—rhydd) A

hand at liberty, or unchecked; one with an

ungoverned hand, that has an unrestrained hand

Mwy yd gar llawrydd no llawgaeth.

More does he love the open-handed than the close-handed.

Cynddelw.

Llawryddawg, a. (llawrydd) Having liberal hand.

Llawu, a. (lly—aws) Alert, quick, brisk, ready.

Llaw llawu ar waith.

The alert hand at work. Adage.

Llawwaith, s. m. (llaw—gwaith) A manufacture.

Llawwst, s. m. (llaw—gwst) A gout in the hand.

Llawwstawl, a. (llawwst) Chirurgical.

Llawyniawg, a. (llaw—yniawg) Of energetic hand.

LLE, s. m. r.—pl. t. oedd. A place, space, spot,

or situation; where; stead, room: It is also a

prefix in composition: *Dyro bob peth yn ei le,*

put every thing in its place; af yno yn dy le di,

Y mee'n lled f'm an llaw.
It is broader than my hand.

L. G. Coll.

Ef a ddaw, od wyl ddawia,
Eidyn lled pa'r dyffwrthwyl.

There will come, if I pay a promise, a host broader than the
sun of earth.

- Lledach, s. f. (ach)** A mean descent or origin.
Lledachawg, a. (lledach) Of a mean descent.
Lledachub, s. m. (achub) A half saving or securing.
Lledachub, s. a. (achub) Partly to save, or keep.
Lledachubawl, a. (lledachub) Partly tending to save.
Lledachebiad, s. m. (lledachub) A partly saving.
Lledachwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (achwyn) Half complaint.
Lledachwyn, v. a. (achwyn) Partly to complain.
Lledachwyniad, s. m. (lledachwyn) A partly complaining.
Lledadnabod, s. m. (adnabod) Half cognizance.
Lledadnabod, v. a. (adnabod) Partly to know.
Lledadrawd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (adrawd) A half or imperfect recital.
Lledadrawd, v. a. (adrawd) Partly to relate.
Lledawy, a. (lled) Dilatable, or expandible.
Lledaddaw, v. a. (addaw) Partly to promise.
Lledaddewid, s. f. (lledaddaw) A half promise.
Lledaddfed, a. (addfed) Partly ripe, half ripe.
Lledaddfediad, s. m. (lledaddfed) A half ripening.
Lledaddfed, v. n. (lledaddfed) Partly to ripen.
Lledagawr, v. a. (agawr) Partly to open.
Lledagored, a. (ledagawr) Partly open, half open.
Lledagwedd, s. f. (agwedd) An imperfect manner.
Lledagweddiad, s. m. (ledagwedd) Half fashioning.
Lledagweddu, v. a. (ledagwedd) Partly to fashion.
Lledallu, v. a. (gallu) Partly to effect; to be half able.
Lledamgrain, s. m. (amgrain) A half crawling.
Lledamgriniad, s. m. (ledamgrain) A partly crawling; a partly wallowing.
Lledamgriniaw, v. a. (ledamgrain) Partly to crawl; to be partly wallowing.
Lledamghan, v. a. (amghan) Partly to suspect.
Lledamghaneth, s. m. (ledamghan) A slight suspicion.
Lledamghanous, a. (amghan) Slightly suspicious.
Lledammod, s. f.—pl. t. au (ammod) That is partly a covenant.
Lledammodi, v. (ledammod) Partly to agree.
Lledan, s. m. (lled) Breadth; also a flounder.
Lledanaf, s. m.—pl. t. au (anaf) Partly a blemish.
Lledanaf, v. a. (ledanaf) Partly to maim.
Lledander, s. m. (ledan) Latitude, or breadth.
Lledanferth, a. (anferth) Somewhat illfavoured.
Lledanfodd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (anfodd) That is partly against the will.
Lledanfoddiad, s. m. (ledanfodd) A partly displeasing.
Lledanfoddiaw, v. (ledanfodd) Partly to displease.
Lledanfon, v. a. (anfon) Partly to send, or emit.
Lledanhawdd, a. (anhawdd) Somewhat difficult.
Lledaniau, s. m. (ledan) An expanding, expansion.
Lledaniau, s. m. (anial) Somewhat woody or wild.
Lledanian, s. f. (anian) That is partly nature.
Lledannog, s. m. (annog) A half incitement.
Lledannog, v. a. (ledannog) Partly to incite.
Lledannogiad, s. m. (ledannog) A partly inciting.
Lledannog, v. a. (annog) Being half raw.

Yr add y cyfnewid hysg a llednawd a gyl much wood
raddus, wedi dyfyn pob ddydd yn lledannog.

That woodman had barrow-fully of the flesh of wild boars with
him, after having eaten some of them half raw, &c. as Arthur.

Lledan, v. a. (ledan) To expand, to make broad

Lledangen, s. f.—pl. t. ion (angen) A little necessity, a slight state of want.

- Lledaraf, a. (araf)** Somewhat slow, slowish.
Lledarafidd, a. (ledaraf) Somewhat slowish.
Lledarafu, v. n. (ledaraf) To be a little slow.
Lledarafweh, s. m. (ledaraf) A little slowness.
Lledaraws, v. n. (araws) Partly to stay; to linger.
Lledarchwaeth, s. m. (archwaeth) Imperfect taste.
Lledarchwaethiad, s. m. (ledarchwaeth) A partly or slightly tasting.
Lledarchwaethu, v. (ledarchwaeth) Partly to taste.
Lledarddelw, s. m. (arddelw) A slight claim.
Lledarddelwad, s. m. (ledarddelw) Partly claiming.
Lledarddelwi, v. a. (ledarddelw) Partly to claim.
Lledarofyn, s. m. (arofyn) A half intention.
Lledarofyn, v. a. (arofyn) Partly to intend.
Lledarw, a. (garw) Somewhat rough or harsh.
Lledarwain, s. m. (arwain) A partly leading.
Lledarwain, v. a. (arwain) Partly to lead.
Lledathraw, s. m.—pl. t. on (athraw) Half master.
Lledathrawiaeth, s. f. (athraw) Half instruction.
Lledathrawu, v. a. (athraw) To half instruct.
Lledau, s. pl. aggr. (lled) Flat-fish; flounders.
Lledawg, a. (lled) Having breadth or latitude.
Lledaw, a. (lled) Relating to breadth or latitude.
Lledbai, a. (lled—pai) Inclining, askew, awry; ready to fall, unstable, unsteady.
Lledban, s. m. (pan) Half beaten, half milled.
Lledbaniad, s. m. (ledban) Half beating of cloth.
Lledbanu, v. a. (ledban) To half beat cloth.
Lledbeiad, s. m. (ledbai) An inclining awry.
Lledbeiau, v. a. (ledbai) To give an inclination, to bend downward; to become inclined, askew, or awry.
Lledbelaw, a. (ledbai) Tending to incline.
Lledbeldid, s. m. (ledbai) Deflexure, declension.
Lledbelydd, s. m. (ledbai) A deflexure; a steepness, or shelving downwards; a slope.
Lledben, a. s. m. (pwy) One side of the head; a flat-head, a wumpall.

Eiddig yw cerbydau go ior;
Lledben—

The jostlers are, a harsh and swift chariot, a wumpall.
As ab Gwilym.

- Lledbobi, v. a. (pobi)** To half bake, partly to bake.
Lledborthi, v. a. (porthi) Partly to support.
Lledborthiad, s. m. (porthiad) Partly supporting.
Lledbrudi, v. a. (pudi) Partly to taste.
Lledbwyll, s. m.—pl. t. on (pwyll) Half reason.

Gochel lledbwyll, a lledbwyll, a lledbwyll, a lledbwyll, a lledbwyll, a lledbwyll.

Awch lledbwyll, a lledbwyll, a lledbwyll, a lledbwyll, a lledbwyll, a lledbwyll.

- Lledbwyllaw, v. a. (ledbwyll)** To half reason.
Lledbwys, s. m. (pwys) That is rather weighty.
Lledbwysaw, v. a. (ledbwys) Partly to press.
Lledbwysiad, s. m. (ledbwys) A partly pressing.
Lledchwath, s. m. (chwath) An imperfect taste.
Lledchwal, a. (chwal) Partly spreading, or parting.
Lledchwaliad, s. m. (ledchwal) A partly spreading.
Lledchwalu, v. a. (ledchwal) To half disperse.
Lledchwannawg, a. (ledchwant) Rather greedy.
Lledchwant, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwant) A slight craving.
Lledchwanta, v. a. (ledchwant) To lust slightly.
Lledchwara, v. a. (chwara) To play partly; to play between jest and earnest.
Lledchwardd, s. m. (chwardd) A half laugh or grin.
Lledchwareu, v. a. (ledchwal) To play partly.
Lledchwelau, s. (ledchwal) That is partly divided

*Tros fy agnus, llechwehau ni,
Try delyr am wr tro digrif!*

*Over my cheek, that is furrowed with stream, the tear doth
roll after a most pleasant man! D. ab Gwilym, m. G. Grog.*

Lledchwennych, s. m. (llechwant) A half wish.
Lledchwennych, v. a. (llechwant) Partly to wish
Lledchwerthin, s. m. (chwerthin) A half laugh.
Lledchwerthin, v. a. (chwerthin) To laugh partly
Lledchwerthiniaid, s. m. (llechwerthin) A laughing
partly, a half laughing; a cold grinning.
Lledchwerw, a. (chwerw) Somewhat bitter.
Lledchwibl, a. (chwibl) Somewhat sharp, sourish.
Lledchwiblad, s. m. (llechchwibl) A partly souring
Lledchwiblaw, v. a. (llechchwibl) To make sourish,
or tartish; to become somewhat sour.
Lledchwidr, a. (chwidr) Somewhat giddy, or wild
Lledchwidraw, v. a. (llechchwidr) To make a little
giddy; to become somewhat giddy.
Lledchwillaw, v. a. (chwillaw) To partly seek.
Lledchwimiad, s. m. (chwimiad) Slightly moving.
Lledchwimiaw, v. a. (chwimiaw) To move slightly.
Lledchwith, a. (chwith) Somewhat awkward.
Lledchwithrwydd, s. m. (llechchwith) Slight awk-
wardness.
Lledchwyl, s. f.—*pl. t. ion* (chwyl) A half turn.
Lled-ddal, s. m. (dâl) A half hold, a slight hold.
Lled-ddal, v. a. (dâl) To hold slightly.
Lled-ddaliad, s. m. (lledd-dal) A slightly holding.
Lled-ddall, a. (dall) Half-blind, nearly blind.
Lled-ddalliad, s. m. (lledd-dall) A half-blinding.
Lled-ddallu, v. a. (lledd-dall) To half blind.
Lled-ddannod, s. m. (dannod) A half reproach.
Lled-ddannod, v. (dannod) To reproach slightly.
Lled-ddannodiad, s. m. (lledd-dannod) A partly
reproaching.
Lled-ddeiliaw, v. n. (deiliaw) Partly to foliate:
Lled-ddenn, v. a. (denn) Partly to entice or allure
Lled-ddirnad, s. m. (dirnad) A half surmise.
Lled-ddirnad, v. a. (dirnad) To half surmise.
Lled-ddof, a. (dof) Somewhat tame, half tame.
Lled-ddofi, v. a. (lledd-ddof) Partly to tame.
Lled-ddofiad, s. m. (lledd-ddof) A half taming.
Lled-ddwys, a. (dwys) Somewhat dense, or close.
Lled-ddwysaw, v. a. (lledd-dwys) To make rather
dense.
Lled-ddwysiad, s. m. (lledd-dwys) A making
rather dense, or heavy; to become rather dense.
Lled-ddymunaw, v. a. (dymunaw) Partly to wish.
Lled-ddymunawl, a. (dymunawl) Partly desirable.
Lled-ddymuniad, s. m. (dymuniad) Half wishing.
Lled-ddynward, s. m. (dynward) Half mimic.
Lled-ddynward, v. a. (dynward) Partly to mock
Lled-ddysg, s. m. (dysg) Half instruction.
Lled-ddysgiad, s. m. (lledd-ddysg) A half learning.
Lled-ddysgu, v. a. (lledd-ddysg) To half instruct;
to learn superficially.
Lledchwyrth, a. (echwyrth) Half-stopified.
Llededrych, s. m. (edrych) A slight looking.
Llededrych, v. a. (edrych) To look slightly.
Llededrychiad, s. m. (lleddedrych) A half looking.
Lledelthaf, a. (elthaf) Nearly the utmost.
Lleden, s. f. dim. (lledau) A flat fish, a flounder.
Lleden goch, lleden frech, a plaice; lleden ddu,
a flounder; lleden genawg, a dab; lleden tafawd
yr hydd, or tafawd yr ych, a sole; lleden chwith,
a turbot.

Mal mant lleden chwith.

Like the mouth of a turbot.

Adagr.

Lledenaidd, a. (lleden) Flat as a flounder.
Lledenig, s. f. dim. (lleden) A little flounder.

Lledenw, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (enw) The antonomasia,
in rhetoric.

Lledenwad, s. m. (lledenw) A partly naming.

Lledêrw, s. m. (lled—erw) Overgrowth of the
liver, a disease in sheep.

*Y neb a wertho ddefaid bid y daenyd rhag tri hais: chât,
lledêrw, a dwir rhedd.*

*Whoever sells sheep let him warrant them against the three dis-
eases: the scab, and spreading of the liver, and the rot.*

Welsh Lam.

Lledewig, a. (ew—ig) Partly gliding or oozing.
Lledewigwat, s. f. (lledewig—gwst) The beam-
rholds, or piles.

Lledfag, s. m. (mâg) That is half nurtured.

Lledfagu, v. a. (lledfag) Partly to rear.

Lledfan, s. m. (man) That is sprawling. *a*
Sprawling, flat on the ground.

Lledfanyw, a. (banyw) Half feminine.

Lledfarn, s. f. (barn) A slight judgement.

Lledfarnu, v. a. (lledfarn) To judge slightly.

Lledfarw, a. (marw) Half dead, partly dead.

Lledfarw, v. n. (marw) To become half dead.

Lledfasw, a. (masw) Somewhat wanton.

Lledfeddal, a. (meddal) Somewhat soft, softish.

Lledfeddalu, v. a. (lleddfeddal) Partly to soften.

Lledfeddawl, a. (meddawl) Fatuous, or stupid.

Lledfeddododd, s. m. (lleddfeddawl) Stupidity.

Lledfeddoddrwydd, s. m. (lleddfeddawl) Fatuity.

Lledfeddw, a. (meddw) Half-drunk, tipsy, boozey.

Lledfeddwi, v. a. (lleddfeddw) Partly to intoxicate

Lledfegin, a. (lledfag) Partly reared, or nur-
tured; half tame, half domesticated.

Lledfeginaw, v. a. (lleddfegin) Partly to rear; to
half tame, to domesticate partly.

Lledfeginiaw, a. (lleddfegin) Half domesticated.

Lledfeginiad, s. m. (lleddfegin) A partly rearing,
or feeding in a domestic way.

Lledfegyn, s. m.—*pl. t. od* (lledfag) A beast
that is partly reared in a domestic way.

*Ni ddylly neb dau gaisness na gwrthodir lledfegyn; os y
lledfegyn, ba, neu beth a ddofir yn ystafell; nid amgys dda, na
llymawg, neu wyddwch cynhybryd yr rai byst.*

*No one ought to pay for the mischief, nor the act of a half-fer-
animal: this half tame animal is a line, or what used to part
in a house; namely, such as a fawn, or a fox, or a wild boar
similar to those.*

Welsh Lam.

Lledfeiddiad, s. m. (beiddiad) A partly daring.

Lledfeiddiaw, v. a. (beiddiaw) Partly to venture.

Lledfelys, a. (melys) Somewhat sweet, sweetish.

Lledfenawl, a. (lledfan) Procumbent, sprawling.

Lledferw, s. m. (berw) A slight boiling, parboil.

Lledferwedig, a. (lleddferw) Half-boiled.

Lledferwi, v. a. (lleddferw) To parboil, to simmer.

Lledflawd, s. m.—*pl. lledflodau* (blawd) A semi-
floret, a semiofisculus.

Lledflodenad, s. m. (blodenad) A flowering im-
perfectly, a half-blossoming.

Lledflodeuaw, v. n. (blodeuaw) To flower imper-
fectly, to half-blossom.

Lledflodenawg, a. (blodeuawg) Semiofiscalous.

Lledflodeuawl, a. (blodeuawl) Semiofiscalar.

Lledfoddi, v. a. (boddi) Partly to drown.

Lledfrith, a. (brith) Semewhat variegated.

Lledfrwyg, a. (brwyg) Somewhat top-heavy;
half-drunk, maudlin.

Lledfrwygaw, v. (lleddfrwyg) To get top-heavy.

Lledfrwysgiad, s. m. (lleddfrwyg) A making half-
drunk; a becoming somewhat top-heavy.

Lledfryd, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (bryd) Listiculous.

*Cyglu don drom ei tholo,
Fas, y theng grallu e gro;
Cral fy mryd rhag lledfryd heno!*

*Hear the wave of heavy fall and load, between the gravel and
the beach: oppressed in my mind from listlessness to-night!*

Llywarch Ho.

Lledfrydawg, a. (lledfryd) Having listlessness.
Lledfrydedd, s. m. (lledfryd) Listlessness.

Gnawd wedi llyu lledfrydedd.

After liquor depression of spirits is common.

Llywerc Hen.

Lledfrydiad, s. m. (lledfryd) A rendering listless; a becoming listless.

Lledfrydig, a. (lledfryd) Disposed to be listless.

Lledfrydu, v. a. (lledfryd) To make listless; to grow listless; to be half-minded; to be void of passion.

Lledfad, a. (mud) Somewhat dumb, half dumb.

Lledfychan, a. (bychan) Rather little, smallish.

Lledfychanu, v. a. (lledfychan) Partly to slight.

Lledfyddar, a. (byddar) Rather deaf, half deaf.

Lledfyddaru, v. a. (lledfyddar) Partly to deafen.

Lledfyfyr, a. (myfyr) Half contemplative.

Lledfyfyrw, v. (lledfyfyr) Partly to muse.

Lledfyr, a. (byr) Somewhat short, or brief.

Lledfyrw, v. a. (lledfyr) Partly to curtail.

Lledfyrw, a. (byw) Half-alive, half-animated.

Lledfel, a. (ffel) Somewhat cunning, or sly.

Lledffer, a. (ffer) Half-strong; feeble, weak.

Mi doddyst trwm for etwath—

Gwyddyl, diawl ddaos.

Yngodogon dynion lledffer.

They will not come over sea again, the Gwyddellians, sabbie devils, and the Scots, reserved men.

Meliyr.

Lledfol, a. (ffol) Somewhat silly, half foolish.

Lledffrom, a. (ffrom) Somewhat pettish or peevish

Pham y cabant hwy wir Ddaur,

Yr awstr sunaw lledffrom!

Why will they provoke the true God, the fretful liars that are without God!

Edm. Frys.

Lledffromi, v. a. (lledffrom) To act fretfully.

Lledffydd, s. f. (ffydd) Slight faith, slight reliance

Lledffyddiaw, v. (lledffydd) To have slight faith.

Lledgmad, a. (caead) Half shut, half closed.

Lledgaia, s. m. (cais) A slight attempt, or essay.

Lledgaed, a. (caled) Somewhat hard, hardish.

Lledgall, a. (call) Somewhat discreet; half witted

Lledgalledd, s. m. (lledgall) Half discretion.

Lledgam, a. (cam) Somewhat crooked or awry.

Lledgamu, v. a. (lledgam) Partly to bend.

Lledgarind, s. m. (cariad) A cold affection.

Lledgarthu, v. a. (carthu) Partly to clear out.

Lledgaru, v. a. (caru) Partly to love.

Lledgas, a. (cas) Somewhat hateful or odious.

Lledgasau, v. a. (lledgas) Partly to dislike.

Lledgau, v. a. (cau) To half shut, or close.

Lledgawd, s. m. (lled—cawd) A drinking vessel with pegs to determine each draught; stinted draught.

Lledgawdd, s. m. (cawdd) A slight indignity.

Nad ef daw ar eu llaw lledgawdd.

May there not come upon their hand any indignity.

Cynddelw.

Lledgeisiaw, v. a. (lledgaia) Partly to attempt.

Lledgeifydd, a. (celfydd) Somewhat ingenious.

Lledgeliad, s. m. (celiad) A partly concealing.

Lledgein, v. a. (cein) Partly to conceal or hide.

Lledgellwair, s. m. (cellwair) A half joke and earnest, a half banter.

Lledgellweirad, s. m. (lledgellwair) A joking partly; a partly bantering.

Lledgerngen, s. f. (cenngen) A little envy.

Lledgerdded, s. m. (cerdded) An imperfect walk.

Lledgeridd, v. a. (cerdded) To walk imperfectly.

Lledgerddediad, s. (lledgerdded) A partly walking

Lledgerydd, s. m. (cerydd) Slight chastisement.

Lledgerddiad, s. (lledgerydd) A half chastising.

Lledgeryddu, v. a. (lledgerydd) To chastise slightly.

Lledgil, s. m. (cil) A half retreat; a slight recess.

Lledgillad, s. m. (lledgil) A partly receding.

Lledgillaw, v. a. (ciliaw) Partly to recede.

Lledgiplaw, v. a. (cipiaw) Partly to snatch.

Lledglaer, a. (claer) Semipellucid, half transparent

Lledglaerder, s. m. (lledglaer) Semidiaphaneity.

Lledglaf, a. (claf) Slightly diseased, half sick.

Lledglau, a. (clau) Somewhat persevering.

Lledglauar, a. (clauar) Somewhat mild or warm.

Lledglauaredd, s. m. (lledglauar) A medium temperature.

Lledglauaru, v. a. (lledglauar) To render temperately mild, or warm.

Lledgloff, a. (cllof) Somewhat lame, half lame.

Lledgloffio, v. a. (lledgloff) Partly to lame.

Lledgloffiad, s. m. (lledgloff) A slightly laming.

Lledglol, s. f. (clol) The one side of a skull.

Lledglyw, s. m. (clwy) An indistinct hearing.

Lledglywed, v. a. (lledglyw) Partly to hear.

Lledgoch, a. (coch) Somewhat red, half red.

Lledgochi, v. a. (lledgoch) Partly to redden.

Lledgochiad, s. m. (lledgoch) A slightly reddening

Lledgodi, v. a. (codi) Partly to raise, or to rise.

Lledgodiad, s. m. (codiad) A partly raising; a partly rising or ascending.

Lledgoddawl, a. (lledgawdd) Slightly insulting.

Lledgoddi, v. a. (lledgawdd) Partly to insult.

Lledgoddidiad, s. m. (lledgawdd) A slightly insulting

Lledgoel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (coel) A slightly believing

Lledgoeliaw, v. a. (lledgoel) To believe slightly.

Lledgof, s. m. (cof) Slight remembrance.

Lledgofiad, s. m. (lledgof) A slightly remembering.

Lledgofiau, v. (lledgof) Partly to remember.

Lledgoffa, s. m. (coffa) A slight remembrance.

Lledgoffa, v. a. (coffa) To remember slightly.

Lledgoffiad, s. m. (lledgoffa) A slightly remembering.

Lledgoll, s. f. (coll) A half or incomplete loss.

Lledgollu, v. a. (lledgoll) Partly to lose.

Lledgrafiad, s. m. (crafiad) A slightly scratching.

Lledgrafu, v. a. (crafu) To scratch slightly.

Lledgraff, a. (craff) Slightly impressive, somewhat keen or sharp.

Lledgraffiad, s. m. (lledgraff) A slightly impressing; a slightly kenning, or perceiving.

Lledgraffu, v. a. (lledgraff) To make a slight impression; partly to ken.

Lledgras, a. (cras) Somewhat crisp, or dried.

Lledgrasu, v. a. (lledgras) Partly to crisp.

Lledgrefydd, s. f. (crefydd) Cold devotion.

Lledgrin, a. (crin) Somewhat brittle, or dry.

Lledgrinaw, v. a. (lledgrin) Partly to dry, or wither.

Lledgriniad, s. m. (lledgrin) A half withering.

Lledgroes, a. (croes) Somewhat transverse.

Lledgroesi, v. a. (lledgroes) Partly to cross.

Lledgroesiad, s. m. (lledgroes) A partly thwarting

Lledgronawl, a. (cronawi) Partly aggregating.

Lledgroni, v. a. (croni) Partly to collect.

Lledgroniad, s. m. (croniad) A partly collecting.

Lledgryno, a. (cryno) Somewhat compact.

Ar y dinod mewn hanesgerdd, bydded yr iaith yn fer a lledgryno.

As to what is of little note in historical poetry, let the language be brief and rather compact.

Berddas.

Lledgrynodd, s. m. (lledgryno) A making rather compact or tidy.

Lledgryndi, v. a. (lledgryno) To make somewhat compact; to become partly tidy.

Lledgudd, a. (cudd) Rather hidden, or obscure.

Lledguddiad, s. m. (lledgudd) A half obscuring.

Lledguddiaw, v. a. (lledgudd) Partly to hide.

Lledglu, *a. (cuil)* Somewhat narrow or strait.
 Lledgula, *v. a. (lledgal)* To make rather narrow.
 Lledguliad, *s. m. (lledgul)* A rendering rather narrow, a becoming rather slender.
 Lledgwla, *a. (cwla)* Somewhat debilitated.
 Lledgwydd, *s. m. (cwydd)* A half tumble.
 Lledgwyddaw, *v. (lledgwydd)* Partly to tumble.
 Lledgwyddiad, *s. m. (lledgwydd)* A partly tumbling.
 Lledgwynaw, *v. a. (cwynaw)* To complain a little.
 Lledgyfa, *a. (cyfa)* Being half whole, or perfect.
 Lledgyfan, *a. (cyfan)* Half whole, or perfect.
 Lledgyfaniad, *s. m. (lledgyfan)* A making nearly whole, or entire.
 Lledgyfann, *v. a. (lledgyfan)* To make nearly whole, to render almost entire.
 Lledgyfiawn, *a. (cyfiawn)* Half righteous.
 Lledgyfiawnaad, *s. m. (lledgyfiawn)* A half justifying, a becoming half righteous.
 Lledgyfiawnnâ, *v. (lledgyfiawn)* To half justify.
 Lledgylich, *s. m. —pl. t. an (cylch)* A semicircle.
 Lledgylichawl, *a. (lledgylich)* Half-circling.
 Lledgylichu, *s. m. (lledgylich)* A half-circling.
 Lledgylichu, *v. a. (lledgylich)* To half encompass.
 Lledgyllmod, *s. m. (cymmod)* Half-reconciliation.
 Lledgyllmodawl, *a. (lledgyllmod)* Half-reconciling, or agreement.
 Lledgyllmodi, *v. a. (lledgyllmod)* To half reconcile; to become partly reconciled.
 Lledgynhes, *a. (cynhes)* Somewhat warm.
 Lledgynnal, *v. a. (cynnal)* Partly to support.
 Lledgynnaliad, *s. m. (lledgynnal)* A partly supporting; a slight supportation.
 Lledgynnil, *a. (cynnil)* Rather exact, or saving.
 Lledgynnilaw, *v. a. (lledgynnil)* To act rather with exactness; to become rather saving.
 Lledgynt, *s. m. (llad—cynt)* A report.

Gwedydd; gwedaw lledgynt.

Gwedydd; listen to a witness. *Cyfeirir Merddin.*

Tenes avel, few lledgynt.

Thin the gale, thick the rimour. *Llywarch Hen.*

Eddylid Merwydd, mawr a lledgynt yn

Nad ynt i'w foga cynt

Llas ffyrdd, gwyfartant

A chyd lledgynt lledgynt!

The clan of Merwydd gone, now had the tale
 That they are not alive to trust they were;
 Still brothers have been slain, avenging men;
 And though thus slain, they often too had slain.

Cynulleid, m. t. O. Gwynedd.

Lledgyrch, *s. m. (cyrch)* A little approach.
 Lledgyrchawl, *a. (lledgyrch)* Partly approaching.
 Lledgyrchiad, *s. m. (lledgyrch)* A partly approaching.
 Lledgyrchu, *v. a. (lledgyrch)* Partly to approach.
 Lledgyson, *a. (cyson)* Somewhat consonant.
 Lledgysondeb, *s. m. (cyson)* Slight consonance.
 Lledgysoni, *v. a. (cyson)* Partly to harmonize.
 Lledgysswl, *s. m. (cyswllt)* A half junction.
 Lledgysswlliad, *s. m. (cyswllt)* A partly joining.
 Lledgyssyllu, *v. a. (cyswllt)* To conjoin partly.
 Lledgywraint, *a. (cywraint)* Rather ingenious.
 Lledhoew, *a. (hoew)* Somewhat brisk, or alert.
 Lledhoewi, *v. (lledhoew)* To be a little brisk.
 Lledholi, *v. a. (holi)* To examine slightly.
 Lledholiad, *s. m. (holiad)* A slightly examining.
 Lledhoni, *v. a. (honi)* Partly to assert, or affirm.
 Lledhoniad, *s. m. (honiad)* A slightly asserting.
 Lledhuddaw, *v. a. (huddaw)* Partly to cover over.
 Lledhuddiad, *s. m. (huddiad)* A partly covering.
 Lledhunaw, *v. a. (hunaw)* To sleep partly.
 Lledhurt, *a. (hurt)* Half mad, half frantic.

Lledhurtiaid, *s. m. (lledhurt)* A half distracting.
 Lledhurtiaid, *v. a. (lledhurt)* To make half mad; to become somewhat distracted.
 Lledhynt, *s. f. —pl. t. ian (hynt)* Intent, purpose.
 Llediad, *s. m. (lled)* A making broad, dilatation.
 Llediaeth, *s. m. (lled)* Dilatation, expansion.
 Llediaith, *s. f. —pl. lledieithoedd (iaith)* A half language; an unknown speech.
 Lledieithawg, *a. (llediaith)* Having a corrupt speech; being of unknown speech.
 Lledir, *a. (ir)* Somewhat fresh, half raw.
 Lledirdeb, *s. m. (lledir)* The state of being partly fresh, green, or raw.
 Lledlaith, *a. (laith)* Somewhat moist, dampish.
 Lledlas, *a. (glâs)* Somewhat blue, bluish.
 Lledlasu, *v. n. (lledlas)* To become bluish.
 Lledled, *a. (lled, repeated)* Widely spreading.

Lledled cynt.

Benia eiddo cynt.

Benia.

Benia eiddo cynt; Benia eiddo cynt is the chief of the word; ending eiddo cynt is the chief of the word.

Lledlef, *s. m. (llef)* An imperfect utterance.
 Lledlefawg, *a. (lledlef)* Of imperfect utterance.
 Lledleithder, *s. m. (lledlaith)* Degree of dampness.
 Lledleithaw, *v. a. (lledlaith)* To make rather damp; to become somewhat damp.
 Lledlenwad, *s. m. (lledlenwad)* A partly filling.
 Lledlenwi, *v. a. (lledlenwi)* To fill in a degree.
 Lledlesg, *a. (lesg)* Somewhat feeble.
 Lledlesgiad, *s. m. (lledlesg)* A slightly enfeebling.
 Lledlesgu, *v. a. (lledlesg)* To enfeeble slightly; to become somewhat feeble, or debilitated.
 Lledlisa, *a. (lisa)* Somewhat flabby or slippery.
 Lledlithraw, *v. a. (lithraw)* Partly to slip.
 Lledlithriad, *s. m. (lithriad)* A partly slipping.
 Lledlithrig, *a. (lithrig)* Somewhat slippery.
 Lledloew, *a. (gloew)* Partly clear, and polished.
 Lledloewder, *s. m. (lledloew)* Imperfect clearness.
 Lledloewi, *v. a. (lledloew)* To make somewhat clear; to become rather clear, or polished.
 Lledlong, *s. m. (long)* A half-burnt state.
 Lledloegi, *v. a. (lledloeg)* To burn slightly.
 Lledloegiad, *s. m. (lledloeg)* A slightly burning.
 Lledlodd, *s. m. (llood)* A slight obstruction.
 Lledloddiaid, *s. m. (lledlodd)* A slightly hindering.
 Lledloddaw, *v. a. (lledlodd)* To obstruct slightly.
 Lledlun, *s. m. —pl. t. ian (llun)* A semiform.
 Semiform, half formed.

Lledlunaw, *v. a. (lledlun)* To half form.

Lledlw, *s. m. —pl. lledlyon (llw)* A vain oath.

Ein lledlyon.

A'n lledlyon.

A'n lledlyon.

Then God, forgive our vain oaths, and our angry words, and our speech.

Lledlw, *a. (llw)* Half bare, somewhat bare.
 Lledlwyd, *a. (llwyd)* Somewhat grey, greyish.
 Lledlwydd, *s. m. (lledlwyd)* To grow greyish.
 Lledlwyddiad, *s. m. (lledlwyd)* A slight greyness.
 Lledlwyddaw, *v. a. (lledlwyd)* Partly to grow greyish.
 Lledlwydr, *a. (llwydr)* Nearly entire; nearly all.
 Lledlymder, *s. m. (lledlwydr)* Half bareness.
 Lledlyw, *v. a. (lledlwydr)* To make half bare.
 Lledlywaw, *a. (lledlyw)* Half adhering.
 Lledlywriad, *s. m. (lledlyw)* A slightly adhering.
 Lledlyw, *v. a. (lledlyw)* To adhere slightly.
 Lledlyth, *a. (lyth)* Somewhat emerald.
 Lledlythiad, *s. m. (lledlyth)* A slightly growing.
 feeble; a slightly emerald.
 Lledlythu, *v. (lledlyth)* To be rather feeble.

Llednached, *s. m.* (nached) A partly refusing.
Llednachedawl, *a.* (nachedawl) Partly refusing.
Llednacau, *v. a.* (nacedu) Partly to refuse.
Llednais, *a.* (nais) Elegant, neat, nice.

Ede a dderchafu o hedmair o lechyd.

He related the delicate case into health. D. Dda. Ps. 140.

Llednoislaw, *v. a.* (llednais) To render elegant.
Lledneisrwydd, *s. m.* (llednais) Elegance.
Llednerthiad, *s. m.* (nerthiad) A slightly strengthening or supporting.
Llednerthu, *v. a.* (nerthu) Partly to strengthen.
Llednoeth, *a.* (noeth) Half-naked, somewhat bare

*Cwm berched cyfoeth,
 A wlad llednoeth,
 Odi chuddia!*

Was to the possessor of wealth, who sees the half-naked, if he does not cover him!

Llednoethedd, *s. m.* (llednoeth) Half-nakedness.
Llednoethi, *s. a.* (llednoeth) To make half-naked.
Llednoethiad, *s. m.* (noethiad) A partly swimming.
Llednoethaw, *v. a.* (noethaw) Partly to swim.
Llednyddawl, *a.* (nyddawl) Slightly twisting.
Llednyddiad, *s. m.* (nyddiad) A slightly twisting.
Llednyddu, *v. a.* (nyddu) To twist slightly.
Lledochr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ochr) A half lateral position; a slanting; slight bias.
Lledochri, *v. a.* (lledochr) To edge a little sideways; to be somewhat biased.
Lledochriad, *s. m.* (lledochr) An edging a little sideways; a being slightly biased.
Lledoddef, *v. a.* (goddef) Partly to endure.
Lledoddefawl, *a.* (lledoddef) Somewhat patient.
Lledoddefiad, *s. m.* (lledoddef) A slightly enduring.
Lledoer, *a.* (oer) Half cold, rather lukewarm.
Lledoerdd, *s. m.* (lledoer) A half coldness.
Lledoeri, *v. a.* (lledoer) To render somewhat cold; to become nearly cold.

Lledofal, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (gofal) Slight precaution.
Lledofaledd, *s. m.* (lledofal) Slight precaution.
Lledofaliad, *s. m.* (lledofal) A slightly caring.
Lledofalu, *v. a.* (lledofal) To have a little care.
Lledofer, *a.* (ofer) Rather futile, or useless.
Lledofera, *v. a.* (lledofer) Partly to trifle.
Lledoferedd, *s. m.* (lledofer) Half triflingness.
Lledofid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gofid) Slight anguish.
Lledofidiaw, *v. a.* (lledofid) To cause a little anguish, or affliction; to be slightly afflicted.
Lledofu, *s. m.* (ofu) A little fear or dread.
Lledofuwag, *a.* (lledofu) Rather fearful.
Lledofu, *v. a.* (lledofu) Partly to fear or dread.
Lledofus, *a.* (lledofu) Somewhat timid.
Lledol, *s. m.* (ol) A rearward, a hind part, a rear.
Lledolen, *a.* (goleu) Half-lighted, half-illumined.
Lledolennad, *a. m.* (lledolen) A half illumining.
Lledolennaw, *v. a.* (lledolen) To light partly.
Lledolennu, *v. a.* (lledolennu) To place in the rearward.
Lledolrhain, *s. m.* (olrhain) A slight tracing.
Lledolrhainu, *v. a.* (olrhain) Partly to trace.
Lledolrhainiad, *s. m.* (lledolrhain) A slightly tracing.
Lledollwng, *v. a.* (gollwng) Partly to drop.
Lledollwngiad, *s. m.* (lledollwng) A partly dropping.
Lledommedd, *s. m.* (gommedd) Slight refusal.
Lledommedd, *v. a.* (gommedd) To refuse slightly.
Lledommeddiad, *s. m.* (lledommedd) A slightly refusing, or rejecting an offer.

Lledorchudd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gorchudd) A slight cover.
Lledorchuddiad, *s. m.* (lledorchudd) A slightly covering.
Lledorchuddiaw, *v. a.* (lledorchudd) Partly to cover.
Lledorfod, *v. a.* (goffod) Partly to overcome.

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Lledormes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (gormes) Slight trespass.
Lledormesawl, *a.* (lledormes) Slightly trespassing.
Lledormesiad, *s. m.* (lledormes) A slightly trespassing, or molesting.
Lledormesu, *v. a.* (lledormes) To trespass slightly.
Lledorphen, *v. a.* (gorphen) To half finish.
Lledorphwyll, *s. m.* (gorphwyll) Slight disorder of mind.
Lledorphwyllaw, *v. a.* (lledorphwyll) To become slightly disordered in mind, to be half mad.
Lledorphwylliad, *s. m.* (lledorphwyll) A becoming half mad, a becoming half distracted.
Lledorphwys, *s. m.* (gorphwys) A slight respite.
Lledorphwysaw, *v.* (lledorphwys) To rest partly.
Lledorphwysiad, *s. m.* (lledorphwys) A slightly resting.
Lledorthrech, *s. m.* (gorthrech) Slight oppression.
Lledorthrechriad, *s. m.* (lledorthrech) A slightly oppressing, or tyrannizing.
Lledorthrechru, *v.* (lledorthrech) Partly to oppress.
Lledorthrwm, *a.* (gorthrwm) Slightly oppressive.
Lledorthrymder, *s. m.* (lledorthrwm) Slight oppression or severity.
Lledorthrymiad, *s. m.* (lledorthrwm) A slightly oppressing, a partly tyrannizing.
Lledorthrymu, *v. a.* (lledorthrwm) Partly to oppress.
Lledorwedd, *s. m.* (gorwedd) Discumbency.
Lledorwedd, *v. a.* (gorwedd) Partly to lie down.
Lledorweddiad, *s. m.* (lledorwedd) A half lying down, a partly reclining; discumbency.
Lledr, *s. m.* (lled) Leather. *Côd ledr*, leather bag.
Lledrad, *s. m.* (lled—rhad) Stealth, or theft.

*Caledig fy hun yn hir ofwy lle,
 Yn lledrad fore, gan safary.*

Secretly myself long visiting a spot, by stealth in the morning, with grief. Cynddelw, i Efa f. Medawg.

Lledradfod, *a.* (lledrad) Apt to be thievish.
Lledradawl, *a.* (lledrad) Stealing, thieving.
Lledradfod, *a.* (lledr) Like leather; leathery.
Lledran, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (rhan) A half part.

Heb awydd o ager mewn rhan, neu ledran, ni ffeir i ddin gysgu a mulluawd amwedd.

Without a character essential in part, or half part, nothing can have a primary and peculiar character. Bardas.

Lledranawg, *a.* (lledran) Partly participating.
Lledraniad, *s. m.* (lledran) A partly sharing.
Lledrano, *v. a.* (lledran) To divide or share partly.
Lledrata, *v. a.* (lledrad) To steal, or to thieve.
Lledrawg, *s. f.* (lledr) A small enclosure, a close.
Lledred, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (lled) Latitude, broadness.
Lledriad, *s. m.* (lledr) A doing with leather.
Lledrin, *a. m.* (lledr) Of leather, leathern.

*Adlewyrch add yst yr nghobyst lledrin;
 Arall addwyn cyweithas brenin.*

Splendid is the steed in a leathern rein; again more splendid the refuse of a king. Taliesin.

Lledrith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rith) A half or imperfect appearance; an illusion, a disguise; a phantom; a juggle, or deception.

Lledrith blaidd gwenith a gad.

The semblance of wicatan flour was found.

D. ad Gwilym, i'r eira.

*Mae'n tueru, man y thringf,
 Mai lledrith y' Maledrith wyf.*

He asserts, where I said, that I am a phantom upon Maledrith. Guto y Glyn.

Lledrithiad, *s. m.* (lledrith) A partly appearing, an appearing illuively, or in disguise.
Lledrithiant, *s. m.* (lledrith) Imperfect appearance; illusion; disguise.
Lledrithiaw, *v. a.* (lledrith) To half-appear; to appear illuively; to appear in disguise.

2 M

Llawer, a. (lla-gwer) Many, much; several; various. *Llawer tro*, many a time; *llawer mwy*, much more; *llawer un*, many a one.

*Llawer mab heb dad gwyet ei adaw;
Llawer hendref fath gwyet llywyb gofialla;
A llawer diffaith drwy safonau draw!*

Many a child without a father left; many a spacious habitation marked with the path of conflagration; and many a desert by devastation there be made. *G. ab yr Ynad Coch.*

Llawerawg, a. (llawer) Having much or many. **Llawerredd, s. m. (llawer)** The state of being much; numerosity; multitude.

*Pan oeddem o fewn ergyd tua eroes i'r llya, Gwelder—a alw-
al; ac ar hyn y doynt allan lawerodd o ariwyddol mewn gwych-
drwsiafau.*

When we were within the shot of a cross bow to the court. Frailty culled out; and upon that there came out a multitude of ladies in showy dresses. *Marchawg Cwyrddred.*

Llawes, s. f.—pl. llewys (llaw) That extends out; an outskirt, a skirt, or corner; a sleeve. *Llawes rhoed*, the bosom of a draw-net.

*Tair llawes Gwent uwch coed: Euse,
Erging, ac Ystrad Yw.*

The three outskirts of Gwent above the wood: Euse, Erging, and Ystrad Yw. *Trioedd.*

*Yn y maroe & morwyn,
Ar lawes mae, tria mwyn.*

Waiting for a maid, on the outskirt of a field, luxuriantly green and pleasant. *D. ab Gwilym.*

*Llawes haul ydys llys Sion;
Llys rhydd a llawes rheddiol.*

A sunny corner is the hall of John; an open hall with a variety of gifts. *R. Tudor.*

*—Maent straul,
Llyma'r haf, llawes yr haul.*

They are pleasant, the vegetation of summer, the offspring of the sun. *R. Ddu, ab S. Bleddydd.*

Llawesau, s. f. dim. (llawes) A kind of play.

*—Eryr aer darogan;
Gwr yn gwre llawesau.*

Eagle of the predicted slaughter; a man playing the *Llawesau*. *Llywarch Llary.*

Llawesawg, a. (llawes) Having outskirts, extremities or corners; having sleeves.

Llawesgud, a. (llaw—egud) Nimble-handed, ready-handed.

*Owl fydd cywir y cynnagon, y myn yr hawler i gan y mach fod
yn eidd: ac am llyw y drow cyfraith, na fydd llawesgud yn
nyrris, ac na chymmer ddyllyed arall arnat, heb ddyllyed dim iti.*

If the original debtor shall not be punctual, the plaintiff will compel the surety to be punctual; and therefore the law says, be not ready-handed in a multitude, and do not take the obligation of another upon thee, without any thing being due to thee. *Welsh Laws.*

Llaweth, s. f.—pl. t. au (llaw) A handful.

Llawf, s. f.—pl. llofau (llaw) A palm of the hand.

Llawfaeth, s. m. (llaw—maeth) A feeding by hand. **a. Brought up by hand.**

Yn llyfa fal yr oen llawfaeth.

Smooth like the hand-fed lamb.

Guto y Glyn.

Llawfaethawl, a. (llawfaeth) Hand-feeding.

Llawfaethedig, a. (llawfaeth) Nourished by hand

Llawfaethiad, s. m. (llawfaeth) A hand-feeding.

Llawfaethu, v. a. (llawfaeth) To nourish by hand, to rear by hand.

Llawfeddyg, s. m.—pl. t. on (llaw—meddyg) A surgeon, or surgeon.

Llawfeddygawl, a. (llawfeddyg) Chirurgical.

Llawfeddygyn, a. (llawfeddyg) Chirurgical.

Llawfeddyginiaeth, s. m. (llawfeddyg) Chirurgery

Llawfeddyginiaethawl, a. (llawfeddyginiaeth) Relating to chirurgery.

Llawfeddyginiauw, v. (llawfeddyg) To do surgery.

Llawfeddygu, v. a. (llawfeddyg) To perform surgery, to act as a surgeon.

Llawfoled, s. f.—pl. t. au (llaw—moled) A handkerchief.

Llawforwyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (llaw—morwyn) A handmaid.

*Llawforwyn y frenines, ei thir a gulf yn rhydd; hi a ddyll o
march preswyl; a hen ddillad y frenines.*

The handmaid of the queen, her land she shall have free; she is entitled to her horse in ordinary; and the old garments of the queen. *Welsh Laws.*

*Llawes y carwal, can m'm cerynt;
Llawforwynion gwary, gwirion oeddynt!*

Jorfully I could love, though they would not love me: these handmaids, they were innocent! *Cyrdde.*

Llawfrenin, s. m. (llaw—brenin) The play of questions and commands.

Llawfwyall, s. f.—pl. llawfwyell (llaw—bwyall) A hand-hatchet, a small hatchet.

Llawfwyall, ceniawg a dal.

A hand-hatchet, a penny is its value. *Welsh Laws.*

Llawfyddag, a. (llaw—byddag) Close-handed.

*Gwya gwadauodd arddwdd berdddall ddaid iev,
Arf trylew trais allael;
Llawroddiad llaw-rodd gaffael,
Nid llawfyddag fyddai hael.*

In slaughter strife, to blood was Gwya inured,
With active glove, a wolf of lion gripe,
In scath effective; free of hand, and not
With siggurd-hand the generous one would act. *Cyrdde, m. l. G. Gwynedd.*

Llawffer, a. (llaw—ffer) Strong-handed.

Llawffion, s. f.—pl. llawffyn (ffon) A hand-stick.

Gwr diawg llawffion y claw.

A lazy man is the devil's working-stick. *Idor.*

Llawg, s. m.—pl. t. lau (lly—awg) That is eager, or that has a craving, appetite, or longing; the swallow; a gulp.

Llawgmaed, a. (llaw—caead) Close-fisted, stingy.

*Cybyddiaeth yw—weddi caffi ddyu dda hydwl ei gan y s
modd, non fod yn llawgmaed am dano.*

Capidity is, after a person hath obtained worldly wealth he loving it to excess, or to be close-fisted with it. *L. G. B. B. B.*

Llawgaeth, a. (llaw—caeth) Having a restrained hand.

Llawgair, s. m. (llawg—gair) An earnest word, a plighted troth, an oath. *Dywedai ei ri llyw-
air, sef gan roddi ei law ger ei dderyn, he
spoke upon his honour, that is, by putting his
hand upon his breast.*

Llawgaled, a. (llaw—caled) Hard-handed, close-handed; stingy.

**Llawgallawr, s. m.—pl. llawgallorau (llaw—call-
awr)** A hand-boiler; a saucepan.

Llawgallawr, deg-ar-against a dal.

A hand-boiler, thirty pence is its value. *Welsh Laws.*

Llawgar, a. (llaw—car) Friendly-handed; charitable, hospitable.

Ystam llawgar yn rhaw.

In the manner of the liberal-handed distributing. *Idor.*
Hir hant a chyrchu llawgar.

A long journey and then resorting to the hospitable. *Idor.*

Llawgelfydd, a. (llaw—celfydd) Of an ingenious hand.

Llawgelfyddyd, s. f.—pl. t. an (llawgelfydd) A handicraft, a mechanical art.

Llawgell, s. f.—pl. t. au (llaw—cell) A pocket.

Llawgist, s. f. (llaw—gist) A hand-chest.

Llawhir, a. (llaw—hir) Long-handed; profane.

Gwr llawhir iwy mor a threidd groddiol.

The just and bountiful ruler of sea and lands I will handle. *G. ab M. ab Dyfnal.*

Llawhual, s. m.—pl. t. au (llaw—hual) Manacle.

Llawhualn, v. a. (llawhual) To manacle.

Llawiad, s. m. (llaw) A handing, a handling.

Llawiaw, v. a. (llaw) To hand, or to handle.

Llawiawg, a. (llaw) Handed, having hands.

Llawlaw, adv. (llaw, repeated) Hand to hand.

Ymladdyst iŵ dda ynglyd llawlaw; ac Osway a gafu y maes, ac a haddu Osway.

They two fought together hand to hand; and Osway got the field, and he killed Osway. T. Prys, H. Prydalen.

Llawlain, s. m.—*pl.* llawlleiniau (llaw—llain)

A hand towel, a napkin.

Llawlif, s. f.—*pl.* t. oedd (llaw—llif) A hand-saw.

Llawlosg, s. m. (llaw—llosg) A burn in the hand.

Llawlosgi, v. a. (llawlosg) To burn in the hand.

Llawlyw, s. m. (llaw—llyw) The plough handle.

Llaw, a. (lly—awn) Full; complete, replete.

Alwar llawn dyg a dawn.

Learning and talent make a full purse. Adage.

Ni thyrr llawr ni be llawn.

A vessel that is not full will not break. Adage.

Ni dyrr yr huch lawn pa wich y wag.

The full sow knows not the squeak of the empty one. Adage.

Yn Rys—Lleislaw,

Yn llaw llaw cyrra lliad llawn.

In the court of Lleislaw, in the hand of the lion of conflict there are the full horns of generous liquor.

Cynddelw, i O. Cyfeiliawg.

Llawead, s. m. (llawn) A filling, a making full.

Llaweath, s. m. (llawn) Impletion; plenitude.

Yn llyw y maes y gwaniaeth rhwymol ni a Christ; sef bod y Tud wedi alywys arno of awelddrawi llaweath of y Ysbryd.

It is in this that the distinction is between us and Christ, namely, that the Father has poured upon him infinite plenitude of the Spirit.

S. Trefedyn.

Llawall, s. m. (llawn—gall) Plenipotency.

Llawalla, s. m. (llawnall) Plenipotency.

Llawallaw, v. a. (llawnallu) To endue with full power, to render plenipotent.

Llawallawg, a. (llawnallu) Plenipotent.

Llawallawwl, a. (llawnallu) Plenipotent.

Llawalluedd, s. m. (llawnallu) Plenipotency.

Llawallueddawg, a. (llawnalluedd) Plenipotentiary.

Llawallueddawl, a. (llawnalluedd) Plenipotential

Llawallnogwr, s. m.—*pl.* llawnallnogwyr (llawnallawg—gwr) A plenipotentiary.

Llawawd, s. m. (llawn) What is full, or complete, the whole.

Llawnder, s. m. (llawn) Fullness; abundance.

Llawndid, s. m. (llawn) Fullness, plenitude, plenty

Llawndra, s. m. (llawn) Fullness; abundance.

Llaweddws, a. (llawn—dwys) Full and general.

Llawfryd, s. m. (llawn—bryd) Full purpose.

Llawhwa, s. m. (llawn—hwa) A full taking;

a nonplus, a dilemma.

Llawhwa, s. m. (llawn—hwa) A nonplus.

Llawlleuad, s. f. (llawn—lleuad) A full moon.

Llawlleuadawl, a. (llawnlleuad) Plenilunary.

Llawlloer, s. f. (llawn—lloer) A full moon.

Llawlloerawl, a. (llawnlloer) Plenilunary.

Llawlluned, s. f. (llawn—lluned) Full moon.

Llawlat, s. f.—*pl.* t. au (llawn) A smooth rising hill, a lawn.

Fy mharadwys ar lwyw llawn.

My paradise upon a pleasant lawn. I. w. Dyl.

Llawwedd, s. m. (llawn—gwedd) A full form.

Gwr a gynall y llawr yn ei llawwedd

A person who sits in his full form,

O'r gwnad, o'r rad, a'i riwedd yn llawch,

Llawweddau hant yn ei gynwedd.

He that supports the moon in her full form, beholds every turn through her centre; by his permission, by his grace, and his protecting attribute, radiant to the sun in his orb. Llygad Gwr.

Llawber, s. m. (llaw—gober) Manufacture.

Llawr, s. m.—*pl.* lloriau (lly—awr) A floor, a ground plot, or area; the ground, the earth.

Nef a llawr, heaven and earth; ar llawr, upon the ground, down; i llawr, downwards; dyro llawr i llawr, put that down; hyd llawr, along the ground; llawr ty, a house floor; llawr dyrnau, a threshing floor; gwr llawr, an ignoble or base man.

Llawrfaes, s. m. (maes) A bare plat of ground.

Llawrfardd, s. m. (llawr—bardd) A poetaster.

Llawrgerdd, s. f. (llawr—cerdd) A base song.

Ni dwg lleidr fy llawrgerdd oddi.

A thief will not steal my rude song hardly. Ll. P. Moch.

Llawrig, s. m. (llawr) The greater periwinkle.

Llawrodd, s. f.—*pl.* t. ion (llaw—rhodd) What is presented by the hand, a hand gift.

Llawroddiad, s. m.—*pl.* llawroddiaid (llawrodd) A liberal-handed person.

Peunoeth, oedd pensaf, gwedy pwyer cad,

Can llary llawroddiad lliad a llawrder.

Every night, most of all, after the toil of battle, had the mild open-handed one of enjoyment and plenty.

Cynddelw, i'r argl. Rhys.

Llawroddiawg, a. (llawrodd) Liberal-handed.

Llawrudd, s. m. (llaw—rhudd) A red, or bloody hand; a murderer. a. Having a red hand.

Llawruddiad, s. m. (llawrudd) Hand-reddening

Llawruddiaeth, s. m. (llawrudd) A shedding of blood.

Llawruddiaw, v. a. (llawrudd) To redder a hand.

Llawruddiawg, a. (llawrudd) Having a red hand; bloody-handed; having shed blood.

Llawrwedd, s. m. (llawr—gwedd) Ground scene.

Trigain mlynedd

Yd borthu llawrwedd.

Three score years I have supported an earthly scene.

Talliesin.

Llawrwr, s. m.—*pl.* llawrwyr (llawr—gwr) A base, low or ignoble man.

Llawrwr an eidd yn ymleirawl;

Llywelyn llyw ardderchawl.

Low men round the eagle are seen craving; round Llywelyn the honourable leader of Llywys. Ein. ab Gwgwan, i Llywelyn II.

Llawrwydd, s. m. (llawr—gwydd) The laurel wood; also called *pren y gerwin* and *diodrwydd*.

Llawrwyddawg, a. (llawrwydd) Having laurels.

Llawrwydden, s. f. (llawrwydd) A laurel tree.

Llawryd, s. m. (llawr) A tendency downwards.

Llawrydedd, s. m. (llawryd) Dejectedness.

Dygawn llawrydedd cywest-ach a baid.

Enough of sadness the visitation of the grave. Talliesin.

Llawrydedd frydau,

Er Maiawg yn mas!

Peniveness of thoughts after Madog belongs to me!

Grachmad.

Llawrydd, s. m.—*pl.* t. ion (llaw—rhydd) A hand at liberty, or unchecked; one with an ungoverned hand, that has an unrestrained hand

Mwy yd gar llawrydd na llawgaeth.

More does he love the open-handed than the close-handed.

Cynddelw.

Llawryddawg, a. (llawrydd) Having liberal hand.

Llaws, a. (lly—aws) Alert, quick, brisk, ready.

Llaw llaws ar waith.

The alert hand at work.

Adage.

Llawwaith, s. m. (llaw—gwaith) A manufacture.

Llawwst, s. m. (llaw—gwst) A gout in the hand.

Llawwstawl, a. (llawwst) Chirurgical.

Llawyniawg, a. (llaw—yniawg) Of energetic hand.

LLE, s. m.—*pl.* t. oedd. A place, space, spot, or situation; where; stead, room: It is also a prefix in composition: *Dyro bob peth yn ei le,*

put every thing in its place; af yno yn dy le di,

Y mae'n lled f'm an llaw.
It is broader than my hand.

L. G. Coll.

Ef a ddaw, od wyf ddiwla,
Eiddon lled pa'r dyneff wip.

There will come, if I see a prospect, a better broader than the
tan of wheat.

Lledodion, (darp.)

- Lledach, s. f. (ach)** A mean descent or origin.
Lledachawg, a. (lledach) Of a mean descent.
Lledachub, s. m. (achub) A half saving or securing.
Lledachub, s. a. (achub) Partly to save, or keep.
Lledachubawl, a. (lledachub) Partly tending to save.
Lledachubiad, s. m. (lledachub) A partly saving.
Lledachwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (achwyn) Half complaint.
Lledachwyn, v. a. (achwyn) Partly to complain.
Lledachwyniad, s. m. (lledachwyn) A partly complaining.
Lledadnabod, s. m. (adnabod) Half cognizance.
Lledadnabod, v. a. (adnabod) Partly to know.
Lledadrawd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (adrawd) A half or imperfect recital.
Lledadrawd, v. a. (adrawd) Partly to relate.
Lledadwy, a. (lled) Dilatable, or expansible.
Lledaddaw, v. a. (addaw) Partly to promise.
Lledaddewid, s. f. (lledaddaw) A half promise.
Lledaddfed, a. (addfed) Partly ripe, half ripe.
Lledaddfodiad, s. m. (lledaddfed) A half ripening.
Lledaddfeda, v. m. (lledaddfed) Partly to ripen.
Lledagwr, v. a. (agwr) Partly to open.
Lledagored, a. (lledagwr) Partly open, half open.
Lledagwedd, s. f. (agwedd) An imperfect manner.
Lledagweddliad, s. m. (lledagwedd) Half fashioning.
Lledagweddli, v. a. (lledagwedd) Partly to fashion.
Lledallu, v. a. (gallu) Partly to effect; to be half able.
Lledamgrain, s. m. (amgrain) A half crawling.
Lledamgreiniad, s. m. (lledamgrain) A partly crawling; a partly wallowing.
Lledamgrainiaw, v. a. (lledamgrain) Partly to crawl; to be partly wallowing.
Lledammbau, v. a. (ammbau) Partly to suspect.
Lledammbaeth, s. m. (lledammbau) A slight suspicion.
Lledammbheus, a. (ammbhan) Slightly suspicious.
Lledammod, s. f.—pl. t. un (ammod) That is partly a covenant.
Lledammodi, v. (lledammod) Partly to agree.
Lledaw, s. m. (lled) Breadth; also a flounder.
Lledana, s. m.—pl. t. au (anaf) Partly a blemish.
Lledanaf, v. a. (lledanaf) Partly to maim.
Lledander, s. m. (lledan) Latitude, or breadth.
Lledanferth, a. (anferth) Somewhat illfavoured.
Lledanfodd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (anfodd) That is partly against the will.
Lledanfoddliad, s. m. (lledanfodd) A partly displeasing.
Lledanfoddliaw, v. (lledanfodd) Partly to displease.
Lledanfon, v. a. (anfon) Partly to send, or emit.
Lledanhawdd, a. (anhawdd) Somewhat difficult.
Lledanial, s. m. (lledan) An expanding, expansion.
Lledanial, a. (anial) Somewhat woolly or wild.
Lledanian, s. f. (anial) That is partly nature.
Lledannog, s. m. (annog) A half incitement.
Lledannogi, v. a. (lledannog) Partly to incite.
Lledannogiad, s. m. (lledannog) A partly inciting.
Lledannrwd, a. (annrwd) Being half raw.

Ys eidd 37 anghedd hwy a hwyddiau a cy mae coed
rwydd, wedi byst peth eiddat yn lledannrwd.

That monster had barrow-falls of the flesh of wild boars with
him, after having eaten some of them half raw. Or, as Arthur.

Lledan, v. a. (lledan) To expand, to make broad

Lledangen, s. f.—pl. t. ion (angen) A little necessity, a slight state of want.

Lledaraf, a. (araf) Somewhat slow, slowish.

Lledarafidd, a. (lledaraf) Somewhat slowish.

Lledarafu, v. n. (lledaraf) To be a little slow.

Lledarafwel, s. m. (lledaraf) A little slowness.

Lledaraws, v. n. (araws) Partly to stay; to linger.

Lledarchwaeth, s. m. (archwaeth) Imperfect taste.

Lledarchwaethiad, s. m. (lledarchwaeth) A partly or slightly tasting.

Lledarchwaethu, v. (lledarchwaeth) Partly to taste.

Lledarddelw, s. m. (arddelw) A slight claim.

Lledarddelwad, s. m. (lledarddelw) Partly claiming.

Lledarddelwi, v. a. (lledarddelw) Partly to claim.

Lledarofyn, s. m. (arofyn) A half intention.

Lledarofyn, v. a. (arofyn) Partly to intend.

Lledarw, a. (garw) Somewhat rough or harsh.

Lledarwain, s. m. (arwain) A partly leading.

Lledarwain, v. a. (arwain) Partly to lead.

Lledathraw, s. m.—pl. t. on (athraw) Half master.

Lledathrawiaeth, s. f. (athraw) Half instruction.

Lledathrawu, v. a. (athraw) To half instruct.

Lledau, s. pl. aggr. (lled) Flat-fish; flounders.

Lledawg, a. (lled) Having breadth or latitude.

Lledawl, a. (lled) Relating to breadth or latitude.

Lledbai, a. (lled—pai) Inclining, askew, awry; ready to fall, unstable, unsteady.

Lledban, s. m. (pan) Half beaten, half milled.

Lledbaniad, s. m. (lledban) Half beating of cloth.

Lledbauu, v. a. (lledban) To half beat cloth.

Lledbeiad, s. m. (lledbai) An inclining awry.

Lledbeiau, v. a. (lledbai) To give an inclination, to bend downward; to become inclined, askew, or awry.

Lledbeiau, a. (lledbai) Tending to incline.

Lledbedd, a. m. (lledbai) Deflexure, declension.

Lledbeirydd, s. m. (lledbai) A deflexure; a steepness, or shelving downwards; a slope.

Lledben, a. m. (pen) One side of the head; a flat-head, a unsquall.

Eiddig gwr sgrug go aur;
Lledben—

The jealous one, a harsh and surly chap, a nonsquall.
As ab Gwynn.

Lledboli, v. a. (pobi) To half bake, partly to bake.

Lledborthi, v. a. (porthi) Partly to support.

Lledborthiad, s. m. (porthiad) Partly supporting.

Lledbrofi, v. a. (profi) Partly to taste.

Lledbwyll, s. m.—pl. t. on (pwyll) Half reason.

Gochol lledlath, a lledtyb, a lledbwyll, a lledrwy, hwyddi
modur, a lledtyb, a lledbwyll.

Avoid impure language, and irrelevant fancy, and slight reasoning, and incongruity, with respect to thought, and sense, and invention.
Beddau.

Lledbwyllaw, v. a. (lledbwyll) To half reason.

Lledbwyys, s. m. (pwyys) That is rather weighty.

Lledbwyysaw, v. a. (lledbwyys) Partly to press.

Lledbwyysiad, s. m. (lledbwyys) A partly pressing.

Lledchwaeth, s. m. (chwaeth) An imperfect taste.

Lledchwal, a. (chwal) Partly spreading, or parting.

Lledchwalad, s. m. (lledchwal) A partly spreading.

Lledchwalu, v. a. (lledchwal) To half disperse.

Lledchwannawg, a. (lledchwant) Rather greedy.

Lledchwant, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwant) A slight craving.

Lledchwanta, v. a. (lledchwant) To lust slightly.

Lledchwara, v. a. (chwara) To play partly; to

play between jest and earnest.

Lledchwardd, s. m. (chwardd) A half laugh, or grin.

Lledchwareu, v. a. (lledchwara) To play partly.

Lledchweilan, s. (lledchwal) That is partly divided

Llawer gorwydd blaer yn llawwr llorwedd,
Llawmug yn llawwr.

Many a grey steed in the stable of Llawwr, prancing in January.
Cynulleid.

Llwmidd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llamid) One that bounds, leaps, or springs; the porpoise.
Llwmawg, s. f. (llam) Apt to bound or leap.
Llwmador, sup. (llam) To be trodden, to be treading.

Pob llwyfr henniter arno.

Every coward will be trodden upon.

Llefred.

Llwmwt, s. m. (llwm—gwst) Sharp perception.

Llwmug, s. f. (llwm) Sea lavender.

Llwmysten, s. f.—pl. t. od (llwmwt) A sparrowhawk; otherwise called *llymysten, gwatches, gwipia, cudyll, and pilan.*

Llen, s. m. (llwm) Literature, or scholarship.

Gwell'y gwyr llen no hennit.

The learned knows better than old age.

Adage.

Gwell no llen prwyll cynheid.

Better than learning is natural talent.

Adage.

Llen, s. f.—pl. t. i (lly—en) A veil; a curtain, or hangings. **Llen yr ymyngar,** the caul, or omentum.

Llenawg, a. (llwm) Having a veil, veiled.

Llenawg, a. (llwm) Literate, having scholarship.

Oed Crist 900, y laron Owain ab Hywel Dda, gŵr Llan Iltid yn Ngwynedd, achawo cael ynddi llosgiog pendefig o Saxon.

The year of Christ 900, Owain son of Hywel the Good, destroy-
er of the choir of Saint Iltid in Gwynedd, on account of finding
it is learned men, of the Saxon nobility. *Corad. Llangerfen.*

Llenawi, a. (llwm) Tending to veil, veiling.

Llenawr, s. m.—pl. llenorion (llwm) A scholar.

Cys hwn llenawr.

Before I was a scholar.

Tallies.

Llencyn, s. m. dim. (llanc) A stripling, a lad.

Llengel, s. f. (llwm—cel) A veil hiding; a veil.

Llywys drit eagar!

Llengel dawl do

A gold grained agro!

Altogether and the separation I a silent covering veil hides the
passive cheek. *Or. ab M. o. Dafydd.*

Llengudd, s. f. (llwm—cudd) A veil covering.

Llenguddiaw, v. a. (llengudd) To cover with a veil.

Lleniad, s. m. (llwm) A veiling, a covering over.

Lleniedig, a. (lleniad) Veiled, having a veil.

Lleniodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lleniad) A veiler.

Lleng, s. f. dim. (llwm) A small veil, a veil.

Llenlath, s. f. (llwm—lath) A curtain-rod.

Llenllan, s. m. (llwm—llan) Sheet-cloth, sheeting.

Efflentus a gwlŷ yr ysgafn fydd i gŵr y freinaw yn wastad.

He sheds the judge of the palace shall have from the queen al-
ways. *Welsh Laws.*

Llenoriaeth, s. m. (llwmawr) Literature.

Llenn, v. a. (llwm) To veil, or to envelop.

Dweth mai odiaeth mwyn,

Is dyllant ar dywys,

A dall yn glawddu sy'n llennu pob llwyn.

The supremely charming May is come, fresh vegetation on the
bush, and the verdantly springing hares are selling every grove
D. Williams.

Llewad, s. m. (llaww) A filling, a replenishing.

Llewedig, a. (llaww) Filled, or replenished.

Llewedigaeth, s. m. (llawwedig) The act of filling.

Llewyl, v. a. (llaww) To fill, to replenish; to be-

come full; to flow in; to flow, as the tide.

Ni llesid allu eidd ag addewidion da.

Self will not be filled except with fair promises. *Adage.*

Gwell o lawer o Wrgant Parŷ Turch dloedd ei fchedd ygyd
a hangeidd a haddod ei gaddid yn Ngher Llyon ar Wyg.

After Gwynedd Parŷ Turch had filled the days of his life with
tranquillity and peace, he was buried in Caer Llyon upon Uke.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Llenwiail, s. pl. aggr. (llwm—gwail) Curtain rods

Llenwialen, s. f. (llwmwial) A curtain rod.

Llenwr, s. m.—pl. llenwyr (llwm—gwr) A learned
man; a clergyman.

Lleng, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (lly—eng) A legion.

Tair lleng a ddethant llant latri,

Tair praf prif llynges wy bron brod.

Three legions came by the vessels of the food, three ample and
chief of fleets hasty to assault him. *Gwalchmai.*

Llengawl, a. (lleng) Of a legion, legionary.

Llengig, s. f. (llwm—cig) The midriff, the dia-

phragma. **Toriad llengig,** a rupture.

Lleoldeb, s. m. (llawl) Locality, being local.

Lleolder, s. m. (llawl) Locality, being local.

Lleolrwydd, s. m. (llawl) Locality, localness.

Lleoriaeth, s. m. (llawr) Literature, scholarship.

Llepiad, s. m. (lleb) A lapping, or licking.

Llepiaw, v. a. (lleb) To lap, or to lick.

Llepiaw, v. a. (lleb) To lap, or to lick up.

Pob un a lepio a'i dafwad, tal y llepio ci.

Every one that shall lap with his tongue, as a dog lapp.

Judges 7. 5.

Llepiawl, a. (lleb) Lambative; lapping, licking.

Llepiwr, s. m.—pl. llepwyr (lleb—gwr) Lapper.

Ller, s. m. (lly—er) That is stretched or drawn

out; that is sharp, or crisp; the smooth rye

brome; the grass. **Mac clefyd y ller arnaf,** I am

oppressed with languor, or I am tired. *Sil.*

Bodd Gwrgi gwyhydd, a Gwynodydd ier;

A bodd llawr lly oed,

Yn ngwathaf Gwanes, gwyr yaid.

The grave of Gwrgi the hero, and the sharp Gwynodydd; and
the grave of llawr the affliction of armies, are on the summit of
Gwanes, this is truth. *Eng. B. Mynydd.*

Llerch, s. f.—pl. t. ian (llyr) A frisk; a fit of

loitering, or lurking.

Llercian, s. m. (llerc) A frisking backwards and

forwards; a loitering; a lurking.

Llercian, v. a. (llerc) To loiter about; to lark.

Llercianawl, a. (llercian) Loitering; lurking.

Llercianw, v. a. (llerc) To loiter about; to lark.

Llercior, s. m.—pl. llercior (llerc—gwr) One

who frisks about; a saunterer; one who lin-

gers about; a lurker.

Llercyn, s. m. dim. (llerc) A loiterer; a lurker.

Llercyna, v. a. (llercyn) To frisk about; to loiter.

Llercynawl, a. (llercyn) Loitering; lurking.

Llercynw, s. m.—pl. llercynwyr (llercyn—gwr)

A loiterer, a saunterer; a lurker.

Lleren, s. f. dim. (llyr) A cockle, or darnel.

Gwenith tyner heb lleren,

Gwyn had tywyssion hen.

Dedicate wheat without one darnel, the fair seed of ancient
princes. *Sin. Fychan.*

Llerf, a. (llyr) Crisp; subtle; sharp, acerb.

Llerpyn, s. m.—pl. t. an (llarp) A shred, a rag.

Llerpyn, v. a. (llerpyn) To tear to rags.

Llerpyniad, s. m. (llerpyn) A tearing to rags.

Llerpynw, v. a. (llerpyn) To rent into shreds.

Llerth, s. m. (llyr) Extreme fineness or subtlety;

an extreme agitation, or frenzy. **a. Frantic.**

Sef yw llerth cynyddiawg.

A being frantic is being mad.

Ll. Meddyg.

Llerthawl, a. (llert) Tending to a frenzy.

Llerthiad, s. m. (llert) A turning frantic.

Llerthrydd, s. m. (llert) A frantic state.

Llerthu, v. a. (llert) To turn frantic or mad.

Llerthus, a. (llert) Tending to be frantic.

Llerthusaw, r. s. (llertus) To turn frantic.

Lleru, v. a. (llyr) To make crisp or sharp; to be

nice; to become subtle.

Llerw, s. m. (lher) That is nice, soft, delicate, or smooth. *Malwen yn gadel ei llerw ar ei hol, a small leaving her track behind her.*
Llerw, a. (lher) Soft, smooth, delicate; squeamish, easily disgusted.

*By game—
 Caeleig lherw ddielwin.*

The life, a nice present, in no wise harsh. D. ab Gwilym.

Dwl llerw dan dofyll lwydd.

A delicate growth beneath the green-wood glades. D. ab Gwilym.

Llerwchwimp, a. (lher—chwimp) Of soft turn, of smooth gait.

Llerwddyn, s. c.—pl. f. ion (lherw—dyn) A nice or delicate person; a gentle person.

Llerwddyn dan fastell odden.

A delicate fair one under a subtle hardened mantle. D. ab Gwilym.

Llerwfalch, a. (balch) Nicely-proud. *Llerwfalch farchwng, a punctiliously-proud knight.*

Lles, s. m. (lly—es) Benefit, advantage, good, profit; interest; service; use.

Lles ddiwrch yn ddidmawr, lles cywirdeb yn dragywyddant.

The gain of integrity is evanescent, the gain of probity is eternal. Adey.

Ein a gudo ei les er ailen Pw gwynydawg.

Others to be who foregoes his own advantage for the sake of advantage to his neighbour. Adey.

Llesawl, a. (lles) Beneficial, advantageous.

Llesg, a. (lly—esg) Feeble, faint, lax, sluggish, slothful. *Cenad llesg, a feeble messenger.*

Llesgadd, s. m. (llesg) A weakening; a becoming weak, or debilitated.

Llesgadd, a. (llesg) Somewhat weak, or faint.

Llesgar, a. (llesg) Feeble, or debilitated.

Llesgarwch, s. m. (llesgar) Feebleness, debility.

Llesgan, v. a. (llesg) To become feeble, faint, or sluggish; to debilitate.

Llesgdrwm, a. (llesg—drwm) Feebly heavy.

Llesgdrymedd, a. (llesgdrwm) Feeble heaviness.

Llesgedd, s. m. (llesg) Feebleness, laxity, debility; sluggishness; slothfulness; listlessness.

Sef yw llesgedd peth a gollir o wall.

Sluggishness consists in losing a thing from neglect. Welsh Laws.

Llesgedd, oetgas y pethau burw yd capulaww gwan-actha lherw yn yr amser y dyho, tori godduned, anochidaw am dagraedd, uddas ar eall de bydwyl, neu ddyntia, a'r cyfolydd-ighe wellfaredodd byn.

Slothfulness, the branches of that sin are, the neglecting the services of God in the proper time, the breaking a vow, sparing of mercy, sorrowing for the loss of worldly good, or friends, and similar acts to those. L. G. Herges.

Llesgeddain, a. (llesgedd) Having a weariness.

Llesgen, s. f. (llesg) A sluggish, or slothful fit.

Llesgenaid, a. (llesgen) Of a sluggish or inactive disposition.

Llesgeneiddrwydd, s. m. (llesgenaid) Sluggishness; slothfulness.

Llesgiad, s. m. (llesg) A weakening, a debilitating.

Llesgrydd, s. m. (llesg) Feebleness, or debility.

Llesgu, v. a. (llesg) To weaken, to debilitate; to become weak, feeble, or debilitated.

Gwedd lherw o amser, a dechreu o Lyr lherw o hennat, y ddau rhyddweddig ddoe'n a gyfodyt yu agwrthwnech lido, ac a orwyntant yu holl deyrnas.

After a length of time, and when lherw had begun to grow feeble with age, the two before-mentioned sons in law rose up in opposition to him, and they subdued the whole kingdom. Gr. ab Arthwr.

Llesgyn, s. m. (llesg) A weakling, a feeble one.

Llesiad, s. m. (lles) A benefiting, a doing good.

Llesiannawl, a. (llesiann) Advantageous.

Llesiannu, v. a. (llesiant) To make beneficial.

Llesiant, s. m.—pl. llesiannan (lles) Benefaction.

Llesin, a. (lles) Utile; beneficial.

Llesineb, s. m. (llesin) Utility; benefit.

Llesinebawl, a. (llesineb) Beneficial.

Llesmar, s. f.—pl. llesmeiriau (lles—mar) Sworn.

Llesmeiriad, s. m. (llesmar) A swooning, a fainting.

Llesmeiriaw, v. a. (llesmar) To swoon, to faint.

Llesmeiriawl, a. (llesmar) Swooning, fainting.

Llest, s. m. (lly—est) That keeps from separating.

Llestair, s. m.—pl. llesteiriau (lest) An obstruction, let, or hindrance.

Ni bydd llesteiriau y ffordd ac gwrthdaro oheria.

The way will not be the more obstructed for bearing nap. Adey.

Llesteiriad, s. m. (llesteir) A retarding, an obstructing, or hindering; a retardment.

Llesteiriaw, v. a. (llesteir) To obstruct, to hinder.

Llesteiriawl, a. (llesteir) Having obstruction.

Llesteiriawl, a. (llesteir) Obstructing, retarding.

Llesteiriwr, s. m.—pl. llesteirwyr (llesteir—gwr) An obstructer, a hinderer.

Llestr, s. m.—pl. llestri (lestr) A vessel. *Llestr emengw, a butter pot; llestr pridd, an earthen vessel; llestr fan llyst, a vessel under sail; busoch yn bwrio y llestr, a cow dropping the matrix.*

Llestr a erylli wirawd y penbeddogydd yn y lly, dim ei ddi oheria nwynt leri ei syndeb; ac oheria yu llyst, rhyg gubal gwa ar ei ddor.

A vessel shall receive the liquor of the head before it be full, so he ought only to squench his thirst; the reason of that is, he should leave his birds in want. Welsh Laws.

Llestraid, s. m.—pl. llestreidiau (lestr) A vessel full; a measure containing two bushels and a half, used in Glamorgan.

Llestriad, s. m. (lestr) A putting in a vessel.

Llestru, v. a. (lestr) To put into a vessel.

Llestrwr, s. m.—pl. llestrwyr (lestr—gwr) One who puts into a vessel.

Llestrya, s. m. dim. (lestr) A small vessel.

Llesu, v. a. (lles) To benefit, to advantage.

Lleswyr, s. m. (lleswyr) Aerial freshness.

Lleswyr, v. a. (lleswyr) To gather freshness, to take the air; to follow a scent.

Llethad, a. (lled—pai) Oblique, bending, slant.

Llethaid, s. m. (lethai) A turning oblique.

Llethawr, v. a. (lethai) To render oblique; to become oblique, or awry.

Llethelrwydd, s. m. (lethai) Obliqueness, wryness.

Lletrawg, s. f.—pl. lletrugan (lestr) A salt.

Llestenniad, s. m. (lestenn) A partly spreading.

Llestennu, v. a. (lestenn) To spread partly.

Llettaliad, s. m. (taliad) A partly paying.

Llettalu, v. a. (talu) Partly to pay, or reward.

Llettanawl, a. (tastawl) Partly spreading.

Llettanniad, s. m. (tanniad) A partly spreading.

Llettannu, v. a. (tannu) Partly to spread.

Llettardd, s. m. (tardd) A slight breaking out.

Llettarddawl, a. (lettardd) Slightly eruptive.

Llettarddiad, s. m. (lettardd) Slight eruption.

Llettarddu, v. n. (lettardd) To break out slightly, to appear through slightly, to erupt slightly.

Llettawel, a. (tawel) Somewhat calm.

Llettawels, v. n. (lettawel) To calm a little.

Llettebyg, a. (tebyg) Somewhat similar, or like.

Llettebygiad, s. m. (lettebyg) A partly likening.

Llettebyg, v. a. (lettebyg) Partly to liken.

Llettebyg, v. a. (lettebyg) Partly to guess, to be somewhat like.

Llettoddi, v. a. (toddi) To half dissolve.

Llettoddiad, s. m. (toddiad) A partly dissolving.

Llettrem, s. f. (trem) A half look, or glance.

Llettremiad, s. m. (lettrem) A slightly looking.

Lletremawr, v. a. (Lletrem) To look slightly.
Lletremawl, a. (Lletrem) Slightly looking.
Lletremawr, s. m.—pl. Llettramawyr (Lletrem—gwr) One who slightly glances at.
Llettriog, s. f.—pl. t. au (driag) A ladder.
Llettro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tro) A half turn.
Llettrôd, s. m. (Lletro) A partly turning.
Lletroi, v. a. (Lletro) To turn round a little.
Llettraw, a. (traw) Somewhat heavy; a little sad.
Llettrynn, v. a. (Llettrwm) To make a little heavy; to become rather heavy.
Llettwyll, s. m. (twyll) A slight deceit or fraud.
Llettwyllaw, v. (Llettwyll) To deceive slightly.
Llettwynnaw, v. a. (Llettwymyn) To warm slightly; to render lukewarm.
Llettwymyn, a. (twymyn) Somewhat lukewarm.
Llettyb, s. m. (tyb) A slight fancy or opinion.
Llettybiad, s. m. (Llettyb) A partly fancying.
Llettybiaw, v. a. (Llettyb) To half suspect.
Llettyniad, s. m. (tyniad) A partly pulling.
Llettynu, v. a. (tynn) Partly to draw or pull.
Llettywyll, a. (tywyll) Somewhat dark, darkish.
Llettywylln, v. a. (Llettywyll) To darken a little; to become rather dark.
Llettrawd, s. m. (lled—trawd) A traverse. *a.*
Traversing.

*Llettydd Llettrawd dy foliant;
 Llettya a Llettrawd a't caat.*

*Over Llettydd widely spreading thy praise;
 Llettya and Llettrawd beg to—Ll. F. Moch, i Llywodra H.*

Llettrawl, a. (Llettrawd) Wandering abroad.
Llettrodi, v. a. (Llettrawd) To wander abroad.
Lletty, s. m.—pl. t. au (lled—ty) A lodging.

Y person a wertho ei dy, yn mhia whid y cullf lletty?

The person who sells his house, in what country will he obtain a lodging? Adage.

Y person, ei lletty yw y ty mwyaf yn y dref, a chymhoroddid.
The head of the family, his lodging is the largest house in the town, and the most central. Welsh Laws.

Llettya, v. a. (Lletty) To lodge, to take lodging.

*Gwyr y cadno yn ddigawn da
 Pa le mae'r gwyddau yn llettya.*

The fox knows well enough where the geese do lodge. Adage.

Llettyad, s. m. (Lletty) A lodging, a quartering.
Llettyaeth, s. m. (Lletty) The practice of lodging.
Llettyawg, a. (Lletty) Having a lodging.
Llettyawl, a. (Lletty) Relating to lodging.
Llettyedig, s. m. (Llettyad) Lodged or quartered.
Llettya, v. a. (Llettya) To lodge; to quarter.
Llettya, v. a. (Llettya) To lodge, to take lodging.
Llettygar, a. (Llettyu) Apt to lodge; hospitable.
Llettygarwch, s. m. (Llettygar) Hospitality.
Llettywr, s. m.—pl. Llettywyr (Lletty—gwr) A man-lodger, a lodger.
Llettywraig, s. f.—pl. Llettywraigedd (Lletty—gwr) A woman lodger.
Llettywriaeth, s. m. (Llettywr) The practice of lodging.
Lletwad, s. f. (lledwad) A ladle, or large spoon.
Llety, s. m.—pl. t. au (lle—ty) House room.
Lletya, v. a. (Llety) To lodge, to take lodging.
Lletyad, s. m. (Llety) A lodging, a quartering.
Lletyaeth, s. m. (Llety) The practice of lodging.
Lletyawl, a. (Llety) Relating to lodging.
Lletyedig, a. (Llety) Lodged, or quartered.
Lletynt, s. m.—pl. t. ian (lled—hynt) Intent.
Lletyn, v. a. (Llety) To lodge, to take a lodger.
Llettygar, a. (Lletyn) Apt to lodge; hospitable.
Llettygarwch, s. m. (Llettygar) Hospitality.
Llettyr, s. m.—pl. Llettywyr (Lletty—gwr) Lodger.
Llettywraig, s. f. (Lletty—gwr) A woman lodger.

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Llettywriaeth, s. (Llettywr) The practice of lodging.
Llettydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (Lletty) A lodger.
Lletth, a. (f. o' llyth) Flabby; drooping, feeble.
Lletthadwy, a. (lletth) That may be flattened; that may be overlaid.
Lletthawl, a. (Lletth) Flattening; overlaying.
Lletthbegwn, s. m. (Lletth—pegwn) A flattened pole.
Lletthbegynawl, a. (Lletthbegwn) Having a flattened pole; oblate.
Lletthodig, a. (Lletth) Flattened; overlaid.
Lletthgrwn, a. (Lletth—grwn) Spheroidal, oblate.
Lletthiad, s. m. (Lletth) A flattening, an overlaying.
Lletthr, s. f.—pl. Lletthrod (Lletth) A slope, a declivity, a steep; a cliff, or steep side of a hill.
Lletthr grudd, the fall of the cheek bone.

"Fian y bodd yn lletthr y bryn?"

Llawer nis gwyr ei rhyng:
Bodd Cael mab Cynfelyn.

*"Whose is the grave in the declivity of the hill?" many who know not do ask: It is the grave of Cael, son of Cynfelyn.
 Englishman Beddau Llwyrr.*

Lletthrawd, s. m. (Lletthr) That slopes; a heap.
Lletthrawg, a. (Lletthr) Having a declivity.
Lletthrawl, a. (Lletthr) Declivous, penail.
Lletthredig, a. (Lletthr) Being made declivous.
Lletthredd, s. m. (Lletthr) A sloping state.
Lletthriad, s. m. (Lletthr) A making declivous; a sloping, or sloping down.
Lletthrid, s. f.—pl. t. ion (lletthr) A gleam, a flash of lightning, coruscation.
Lletthridaw, v. a. (Lletthrid) To render gleaming.
Lletthridawg, a. (Lletthrid) Gleaming, coruscant.
Lletthridfawr, a. (Lletthrid) Greatly gleaming.
Ysgwydau'r Lletthridfawr Lletthrid, shields of brightly gleaming polish.
Lletthridiad, s. m. (Lletthrid) A gleaming, coruscation.
Lletthridiannawl, a. (Lletthridiant) Productive of coruscation.
Lletthridiannu, v. a. (Lletthridiant) To render coruscant, to produce coruscation.
Lletthridiant, s. m. (Lletthrid) A coruscation.
Lletthru, v. a. (Lletthr) To slope down steeply.
Lletthru, v. a. (Lletth) To press flat; to overlay.
Lletthwr, s. m.—pl. Lletthwyr (Lletth—gwr) One who presses down; an overlayer.
Llen, v. a. (lla) To explain, to read, to lecture.

Fy ngharddau, fy llyfrau ller.

My songs, my books will be read. Tellerin.

"Chwi a llerch y ddeddf, ac nis odesthych," medd Elen wrth yr Iddewon. "Ni all lleru na ni dderbyn," eb hwynt.

"You do read the law, and you do not understand it," said Helen to the Jews. "We do read it, and we do understand it," they replied. Ll. G. Herbert.

Llen, v. a. (lle) To place, to set, or to lay.
Llena, v. a. (llau) To louse, or to hunt for lice.
Llenad, s. f.—pl. t. au (llen) The moon. *Cynydd y llenad, the increase of the moon; cil y llenad, the wane of the moon. See Lloer.*

Nid gwronawg ond yr haul; nid oer ood y llenad.

Nothing is so hot as the sun; nothing is so cold as the moon.

Tri pheth a newidiant yn fynyach; y llenad, y gwynn, a meddwl gwraig.

Three things often change; the moon, the wind, and a woman's mind. Adage.

Llenadawl, a. (llenad) Belonging to the moon.
Llenadglaf, a. (llenad—claf) Moon-sick, lunatic.
Llenadiad, s. m. (llenad) A lunation, or an eclipsitic revolution of the moon.
Llenadlys, s. m. (llenad—lys) The lunaria.
Llenau, s. f. dim. (llau) A single louse, a louse.
Llenawg, a. (llau) Abounding with lice, lousy.
Llenid, s. m. (llen) Splendour, or brightness.
Llenen, s. f. (llau) A single louse, a louse.

2 N

Lleuer, s. m.—pl. t. au (lleu—er) Light; splendour. *Lleuer y llygad*, the light of the eye; *lleuer dar*, a little bird of the size of a wren, with short legs.

*Astrus fu'r lleueir—
Lle rheod i ddwyn lleuer haul!*

Vexatious was the window, where it was placed to conduct the light of the sun! *D. ab Gwilym.*

Llenerad, s. m. (lleuer) A shedding of light.
Llenerawd, s. m. (lleuer) A shedding a light.
Lleuerawg, a. (lleuer) Luminous; glittering.
Llenerawl, a. (lleuer) Illuminating; shining.
Lleuerog, s. f.—pl. t. ion (lleuer) A luminary.
Lleueru, v. n. (lleuer) To shine, to shed light.
Lleuerwch, s. m. (lleuer) A luminous state.
Lleuerwg, s. m. (lleuer) A luminous state.
Lleuerydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lleuer) One that sheds light, one that illumines; a luminary.
Lleufer, s. m.—pl. t. an (lleu—mer) Splendour.

*Llyswawd, amawdyr mor a lleufer,
i ddylif cynall cynebycer.*

The governor and the sovereign of the sea and of light, to the conflicting torrent he is compared. *Ein. ab Gwgawn.*

*Eitwath yr eathym yn negawg,
O lleufer llyw cammawn, lawd dywysawg.*

A second time I have gone a messenger, from the splendour of the chief of conflict, the righteous prince.

Melior, m. Gr. ab Cynan.

*Talm dylwyd i'r antan a orng Gorfyniaw; ac o'r lleufer hon yd
arh, ac yn Nghaer Llundain y claddwid.*

The debt of nature was paid by Gorfynia; and he passed from this state of light, and in the City of London he was buried. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Lleuferaad, s. m. (lleufer) An enlightening.
Lleuferawl, a. (lleufer) Illuminative.
Lleuferad, s. m. (lleufer) An illuminating.
Lleuferau, v. a. (lleufer) To enlighten, to illumine.
Lleuferawd, s. m. (lleufer) An illumination.
Lleuferawg, a. (lleufer) Luminous, splendid.
Lleuferawl, a. (lleufer) Illuminating; shining.
Lleuferiad, s. m. (lleufer) An illumination.
Lleuferogrwydd, s. m. (lleufer) Lightsomeness.
Lleuferu, v. n. (lleufer) To illumine; to shine.

*Peunydd cyrch elfydd haul a hwyli;
Yn uchel odduchon loer lleufer.*

Daily around the elements the sun revolves; high above us the moon reflects a light. *Iomas Mynyu.*

Lleuferydd, s. m. (lleufer) An illuminator.
Llenlys, s. m. (llau—lys) The staves-acre; also called *llewyg y llau*.
Llenogrwydd, s. (llenawg) Lousiness, lousy state.
Llenrwydd, s. m. (lleu) Brightness, resplendency.
Llew, s. m.—pl. t. od (lly—ew) That swallows, that takes in, or devours; a lion. *Y llew gwyn gwyllt*, the wild orach; *Y llew gwyn dof*, the garden orach; also called *llewyn* and *llygwyn*.

Glew a fydd llew hyl yn llywy.

The lion will be brave until he is grey. *Adage.*

*I Llywarch y bu lewod;
A gwae wyr byw Lloegr eu bod.*

To Llywarch there were lions; and woe to the men of England that they were. *L. G. Colli.*

Llews, v. a. (llew) To swallow, to devour, to take food, to eat.

Llewid bwyd ni be bethlawg.

She that is not pregnant let her swallow victuals. *Adage.*

*Llewals wirawd
Gwin a bragawd.*

I swallowed of beverage wine and bragges. *Totiesin.*

*Eryr Eli han ei lef;
Lleuall gwyr lly;
Crau calon Cynddylan wyn;*

The eagle of Eli loqd his scream; he had devoured fresh beverage; the heart's blood of fair Cynddylan! *Llywarch Hen.*

Llewad, s. m. (llew) A swallowing, a devouring.
Llewadwy, a. (llewad) That may be devoured.

Llewaidd, a. (llew) Like a lion, leonine.

Lleawad, s. m. (llew) The act of devouring.

Llewawl, a. (llew) Swallowing, or devouring.

Llewedig, a. (llewad) Being devoured.

Llewen, s. m. (llew) A point that takes in, or to which any thing verges; a focus.

Llewenydd, s. m. (llewen) A verging point; the occident. *Llewenydd haul*, sun set. *Sil.*

Llewes, s. f.—pl. t. od (llew) A lioness, a she lion.

Llew, v. a. (llew) To swallow, to take in.

Llewig, a. (llew) Having the nature of a lion.

Llewin, a. (llew) Tending down, or into; occident.

Llewinaw, v. a. (llewin) To verge; to go westward.

Llewinawl, a. (llewin) Occidentous, occident.

Llewiniad, s. m. (llewin) A verging, a falling to the extreme point; a westing.

Llewych, s. m.—pl. t. au (lla—gwyh) Light, brightness, splendour; hue, colour; aspect, appearance. *Mac dy llewych yn wio*, thy look is excellent.

*Ef gonaeth haul hwyllawr llewych;
Ef gwnaeth loer, a llewych arddu;
Ef gwnaeth tral a llaw; a llwyr feda byd,
A byddodd wledychu.*

He made the sun to light a mighty round; he made the moon, and the sable-hued aspect; he made the ebb and flood; the universe he owns, and governs worlds. *Ellder Sars.*

Llewychad, s. m. (llewych) A reflecting a light.
Llewychawd, a. (llewychad) Capable of reflecting light, of a glittering quality.

Llewychator, ger. (llewychad) In illuminating.

Llewychawd, s. m. (llewych) Reflection of light.

Llewychawl, a. (llewych) Tending to reflect light.

Llewychedig, a. (llewych) Shining, or glittering.

Llewychedigawd, s. m. (llewychedig) A shining.

Llewychedigawl, a. (llewychedig) Illuminative.

Llewychfawr, a. (llewych) Resplendent; glorious.

Llewychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llewych) A shining, a glittering.

Llewychiannawl, a. (llewychiant) Illuminative.

Llewychiannu, v. a. (llewychiant) To illuminate.

Llewychiant, s. m. (llewych) Illumination.

Llewychitor, sup. (llewych) To be illuminated.

Llewycholdeb, s. m. (llewychawl) Lightsomeness.

Llewycholder, s. m. (llewychawl) Lightsomeness.

Llewycholi, v. a. (llewychawl) To make luminous.

Llewychu, v. a. (llewych) To give light, to illumine; to shine; to glitter.

*Am a rygarad, oes ni'n carwy—
Neud llawer ym llw llyf amwyr tŷn
Ban llewych ei bron ger ei breichwyr.*

For the object that I love to excess, since she will not leave me, doth she not greatly consume me, who is of the hue of the inner border of the wave, when her breast glitters by her breastlet. *Cynddylan, i Rfa f. Rhodrig.*

Llewychus, a. (llewych) Lightsome, luminous.

Llewychusaw, v. a. (llewychus) To make lightsome; to become lightsome.

Llewyyd, s. m. (llew) A point to which any thing verges; a radiating point.

Llewyyddawl, a. (llewyydd) Verging to a focus.

Llewyyddiad, s. m. (llewyydd) A radiating to a focus.

Llewyyddu, v. a. (llewyydd) To verge to a focus; to tend westward.

Llewyyg, s. f.—pl. t. on (llew) A swoon, a trance, or fainting fit. *Llewyyg y blaidd*, hops; *llewyyg yr iar*, henbane, also called *ffon y bugel*, *crys y brenin*, *ffa y moch*, *parfyg*, and *bela*.

Llewyygawl, a. (llewyyg) Swooning, or fainting.

Llewyygiad, s. m. (llewyyg) A swooning, a fainting.

Llewyr, v. n. (Llewyr) To swoon or to faint.

Bydd—dyddion yn llewyr gan oib, a dygwyl am y pethan sydd yn dawed ar y ddinar.

There shall be men dying with fear, and looking for the things that are coming upon the earth. Luke 21. 26.

Llewyr, a. (Llewyr) Tending to swoon or faint.
Llewyr, s. m.—pl. t. an (Llew) A point to which any thing verges; a radiating point; a meteor; also the herb orch.

*Arf cryr gwy'r llewyr llewyn
Aer gwynid—*

The weapon of the eagle of men is the splendour of the gleam of the darting of slaughter. Ll. P. Meck, i Llynlyn 11.

Llewyr, s. m. (Llewyr) A verging to a focus; a reflection of rays.

Llewyr, a. (Llewyr) Verging to a focus.

Llewyr, s. m. (Llewyr) A radiating to a focus.

Llewyr, v. a. (Llewyr) To verge to a focus; to tend westward.

Llewyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (Llewyr) A verging point; the occident.

Llewyr, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (lla—gwy'r) Radiance.

Llewyr, v. n. (Llewyr) To radiate, to sparkle.

Llewyr, a. (Llewyr) Radiant; sparkling.

Llewyr, s. m.—pl. t. an (Llewyr) Reflection of light, a shining; complexion, aspect. *Wyt yn bariu dy lewyrch, thy look is very well.*

Llewyr, s. m. (Llewyr) A reflecting a light.

Llewyr, a. (Llewyr) Reflecting light.

Llewyr, a. (Llewyr) Illumed.

Llewyr, s. m. (Llewyr) A reflecting a light.

Llewyr, a. (Llewyr) Illuminative.

Llewyr, v. a. (Llewyr) To cause a light, to illuminate.

Llewyr, s. m. (Llewyr) An illumination.

Llewyr, v. a. (Llewyr) To reflect, to shine.

Llewyr, a. (Llewyr) Lightsome, luminous.

Llewyr, v. a. (Llewyr) To make lightsome; to become lightsome.

Llewyr, s. m. (Llewyr) Radiantness; a glitter.

Llewyr, s. m. (Llewyr) Radiation; a sparkling.

Llewyr, a. (Llewyr) Apt to radiate.

Llewyr, v. a. (Llewyr) To cast a splendour.

Llewyr, s. m. (Llewyr) Radiation, a sparkling.

Llewyr, s. m.—pl. t. an (Llewyr) A fiery exhalation, or meteor, an ignis fatuus; also called *tan llwynog*.

Rhys Meigen—

Enwyr, drym llwynog, drwm llwynog.

Rhys Meigen, gully, lousy-backed, having the aspect of a will with a misapp. D. ab Gwilym.

Llewyr, a. (Llewyr) Like a meteor.

Llewyr, a. (Llewyr) Having meteors.

Llewyr, a. (Llewyr) Meteorous, having the quality of a meteor; producing meteors.

Llewyr, v. a. (Llewyr) To produce meteors.

Llewyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lla) A reader, a lecturer.

Llewyr, a. (Llewyr) Belonging to reading.

Llewyr, s. m. (Llewyr) A reading, a lecturing.

Llewyr, s. m. (Llewyr) Literature, scholarship.

Llewyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lle) That is local, or stationary; a layman.

Llewyr, a. (Llewyr) Laical, laic, or lay.

Llewyr, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (lla) A long slip, or stripe; a stripe or tongue of land.

Llewyr, s. m. (Llewyr—llys) The scurvy-grass; also called *llirlys*.

LLI, s. m. r.—pl. t. on. A flux, a flood, a stream.

Lliad, s. m. (lli) A fluxing, a flowing; a streaming.

Lliad, s. m.—pl. lliedniau (lli) A web; linen-cloth, linen; a towel, or napkin. *Lliad cri*, unbleached cloth; *llian bras*, coarse cloth; *llian main*, fine linen; *llian brith*, check cloth; *llian heryl*, sail

cloth; *llian burdd*, or *llian bwyd*, table cloth, *llian amdo*, a shroud cloth.

Lliant, s. m. (lli) A fluxion, a flux; a torrent; flood, or stream; also the sea beach.

*Gwylain yn gware ar wely lliant,
Lleithron eu plawr, plectiau eiddia.*

The sea-mews playing on a bed of flood, glittering their plunage, in love united groups. Gwaichmai.

*Rhwng Myryw a'r mor, mawr o droan
A fydd ar eu lly wyll dydd gohau;
Collant a'r llygdd, a'r enedlau;
Ni weiant am lliant, nac eu llongan.*

Between Myryw and the sea, great the events, which shall come upon them by the clear light of day; they shall fall in their eyes, and in their souls; they shall behold nor the flood, nor their ships. Gw. Brycheiniawg.

Lliant, a. (lli) Fluent, fluid, or flowing.

*Cyfarfu ysgwrn a g seprant aer,
Llan mawr, llosged caer ger mor lliant.*

The exalted one met with the scattered runaways from slaughter, the leader was slain, a town was burnt near the flowing sea. O. Cyffellawg.

Llias, s. m. (lli—as) A state of proceeding from, or flowing from, a parted state, a dispute.

*—O lias
Dewr egin dywrydd yn ddas.*

From the parting off the vigorous seed it rose up a stack. Ll. P. Meck.

Lliasawg, a. (llias) Being in a state of proceeding from; being separated, or put away.

Lliasaw, a. (llias) Tending to separate from.

Lliasiad, s. m. (llias) A causing to proceed or flow from; putting away; privation.

Lliaso, v. a. (llias) To proceed from; to part off, to separate; to become separated.

*Lloegr al am aur mal melyn,
Er llias Daw, ni lias dyn.*

The goal of England for fine yellow gold, though God put him away, yet man slew him not. Cynddelw, m. O. ab Madawg.

Lliaswr, s. m. (llias—gwr) One who separates.

Lliaw, v. a. (lli) To cause to flow, or proceed from. *Dos i liaw yr wyg*, go to part the lambs away. *N. Wales.*

Lliaws, s. f.—pl. lliawydd (lli—aws) A multitude, a great many; a great quantity.

Agaw yw'r lliaws i'r lliall.

Near is the one multitude to the other. H. Daf.

Lliaws, a. (lli—aws) Many, frequent, much.

*Cefall lliaws awr aur a phall
Gan frowau riau er eu holl.*

I obtained many a time gold and velvet, from frail chiefs, for loving them. Meilyr.

*Annyhwallt ei llys o liaws eirchield
Pan aroent emys.*

Insatiable his court of the multitude of suitors, when they ask for steeds. Cynddelw, i li. ab Owain.

Llib, s. m. (lly—ib) A flaccid, soft or limber state.

Llibin, a. (lib) Flaccid, soft; limber, pliant.

Llibinaidd, a. (libin) Somewhat flaccid or lank.

Llibiniad, s. m. (libin) A turning flabby or lank.

Llibiniaw, v. a. (libin) To make flabby and lank; to become flabby, or loose; to drag loosely.

Llibinrwydd, s. m. (libin) Flabbiness, lankness.

Llibinwr, s. m.—pl. llibinwyr (libin—gwr) A lank slender man; a fribble.

Llibyn, s. m. dim. (lib) A lank one; a fribble.

Llid, s. m. (lly—id) A violent effusion or gush; what is pugent; wrath, indignation; anger.

Llid ac ysfyrdwydd dau enw i'r un draw.

Wrath and foolishness are two names for the same devil. Adage.

Ys drwg mitawro heil llawr.

It is bad playing if there be shewing of anger. Adage.

Gwedi gweled o Arthur ei lury, a'i darian, a'i arfau yn cuchi cau ei waed, enayau o llo, a gwyfyr lliwedd, a orug.

When Arthur beheld his cornet, and his shield, and his weapons rendering with him blood, he kindled with anger, and heroic lodi, nation. Gr. ab Arthur.

Llîdfrawd, *s. f.*—*pl.* **Llîdfrodau** (lîd—brawd) An angry judgement, an angry sentence.
Llîdi, *s. m.* (lîd) That is sharp or pointed.
Llîdiad, *s. m.* (lîd) A raising indignation; a becoming angry.
Llîdiannawl, *a.* (lîdiant) Of an irritating nature.
Llîdiannu, *v. a.* (lîdiant) To render irritating; to become irritating.
Llîdiant, *s. m.* (lîd) The state of being angry.

*Llîdiaw fu gread
 (lîdiant rhyddiant ri)
 Beiddiaw ei henwi
 Pan ei henwail.*

She was affected with wrath, (anger a power at command) that I should dare to name her, when I called her.

Gr. ab D. ab Tudyr.

Llîdiaw, *v. a.* (lîd) To raise anger, to inflame, to be angry, to be enraged; to be inflamed.
Llîdiawg, *a.* (lîd) Wrathful, enraged, inclined to anger, angry; inflamed.
Llîdiawl, *a.* (lîd) Tending to anger, wrathful.
Llîdiogi, *v. a.* (lîdiawg) To become angry, to become enraged; to become inflamed.
Llîdiogrwydd, *s. m.* (lîdiawg) Wrathfulness.
Llîdiwr, *s. m.* (lîd—gwr) An angry one.
Llîdus, *a.* (lîd) Inclined to anger, wrathful.
Llîeingig, *s. f.* (lîain—cig) The midriff.
Llîeinïad, *s. m.* (lîian) A putting on of linen.
Llîeinïawg, *a.* (lîian) Having linen, wearing linen.
Llîeinrwd, *s. m.* (lîian—rhwd) Lint; also called *nadd lîian*.
Llîeinwe, *s. f.* (lîian—gwe) A piece of linen.
Llîeinwerthwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* **Llîeinwerthwyr** (lîian—gwerthwr) A linen draper.
Llîeinwisg, *s. f.* (lîian—gwisg) A linen garment.
Llîeinwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* **Llîeinwyr** (lîian—gwr) A dealer in linen, a linen draper.
Llîeinnydd, *s. m.*—*pl.* *l. ion* (lîian) A linen draper.
Llîf, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (lîi) A flood, a deluge.

Llîf yn afon lîian fydd.

A flood in the river shows that fair weather will come.

Adage.

*Deiwlis fy ngherdd yn nghyfarw cyranf
 O de lîaw a lîf, a lîf dyllus.*

I have chosen my course in the foremost rank of tumult, by the side of the tide, and the flood, and the noise of the shore.

Bledyddyn Ferdd.

Llîf, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t. lau* (lîy—lîf) A saw. **Llîf uallaw**, a hand saw; **Llîf drawo**, a cross-cut saw; **Llîf Air**, a whip saw.
Llîfad, *s. m.* (lîif) A fluxion, a flowing, a streaming.
Llîfaid, *a.* (lîif) Ground, sharpened, whetted.
Cleddyfawr Llîfaid, sharpened swords.
Llîfaw, *v. a.* (lîif) To cause to flow, or run out; to flow; to overflow, to deluge.
Llîfaw, *v. a.* (lîif) To grind; to whet; to file.
Llîfawg, *a.* (lîif) Having fluidity; streaming.
Llîfawl, *a.* (lîif) Fluent, flowing, fluid; streaming.
Llîfbysg, *s. pl. aggr.* (lîif—pysg) The sawfish.
Llîfddwfr, *s. m.*—*pl.* **Llîfddyfroedd** (lîif—dwfr) A stream of water, a torrent.
Llîfed, *s. m.* (lîif) That is edged by grinding.

Hu Edwydd lîfed lîaf.

The offspring of Edwydd with the blade of sharpness.

Iolo Goch.

Llîfedig, *a.* (lîfed) Being sharpened by grinding.
Llîfedigaeth, *s. m.* (lîfedig) The act of grinding.

*Gwethwys awch—
 Nis gorog gof ei guriau;
 Nis gwnneth lîfedigaeth lîaw.*

A poisonous edge, which was not moistened by a smith; it has not been made by the art of grinding by hand.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r Coried.

Llîfeidrwydd, *s. m.* (lîfed) Edge by grinding.
Llîfeiriad, *s. m.* (lîifer) Defluxion, an overflowing

Llîfeiriain, *a.* (lîifer) Flowing in a torrent.
Llîfeiriant, *s. m.* (lîifer) A torrent, an inundation.
Llîfeiriaw, *v. a.* (lîifer) To flow; to overflow.
Gwlad yn lîfeiriaw o leath a mel, a country flowing with milk and honey.
Llîfeiriawl, *a.* (lîifer) Flowing, or streaming.
Llîfer, *s. m.* (lîi—mar) A flux, flow, or confluence.
Llîfiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t. au* (lîif) A sawing, a cutting with a saw.
Llîfiannad, *s. m.* (lîifiant) A flowing; a defluxion.
Llîfiannaidd, *a.* (lîifiant) Defluxious, fluid.
Llîfiannawl, *a.* (lîifiant) Apt to flow, defluxion.
Llîfianneddrrwydd, *s. m.* (lîifiannaidd) The state of flowing away; consumptiveness.
Llîfiannu, *v. a.* (lîifiant) To wear away, to grind.

Arwen mewn lîfiannu.

The genius of a grinding stone.

Adage.

Llîfiannus, *a.* (lîifiant) Having a flowing tendency; defluxious; consumptive.
Lîifiant, *s. m.* (lîif) Defluxion; a wearing away.

Lîifiant o' l chrysoth a ddech ian.

An overflow of her wealth has come to this.

H. ab Ithel.

Llîfaw, *v. a.* (lîif) To saw; to file.
Llîfiedig, *a.* (lîifiad) Being sawed; being filed.
Llîfion, *s. pl. aggr.* (lîif) Saw-dust; filings.
Llîfwyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* **Llîfwyr** (lîifiaw—gwr) Sawyer.
Llîfiys, *s. m.* (lîif—lîys) Saw-wort; also called *gwnt y psgodys*.

Llîfwell, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t. au* (lîif—gwell) An issue.
Llîfwydd, *s. pl. aggr.* (lîif—gwydd) Boards, planks.
Llîfwyddden, *s. f.* (lîifwydd) Sawed plank, a board.
Llîg, *s. m.* (lîy—ig) That shoots or glides through.
Llîil, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t. od* (lîy—lîil) Epithet for a goat.
Llîllen, *s. f.* (lîill) A young goat; a goat.

*Fam i rhodw y pwywyr hen
 Wrth holl allie'n werts lîill.*

H. ab Ithel.

Why were the five old men put, with all that could be done, at the value of a goat?

Llîm, *s. m.* (lîi) That is smooth and gliding.
Llîmp, *a.* (lîim) Sleek, smooth, glossy, polished.

*Tegell aur, teg yw lîmp,
 Ailchredid ddy.*

The double skin, fair it is and soft, the even-like fair me.

Adage.

Llîmpr, *s. m.* (lîimp) That is smooth and soft.
Llîmpræth, *s. m.* (lîimpr) Spoon-meat. *Sil.*
Llîmpraw, *v. a.* (lîimpr) To sap spoon-meat.

Llîmpraw fal hwch yn lîmpraw hufu.

To sap like a sow snuffing cream.

Adage.

Llîmprin, *s. m.* (lîimpr) Spoon-meat.
Lîin, *s. m.* (lîy—in) Fine thread or fibre; a line; the grain of wood; flax. *Lîin y forwyn*, or *lîin y llyffant*, common toad-flax; *lîin y tyllwng* tog, paring flax.

Mîl y lîin ar y mewn.

Like the line on the stone.

Adage.

Argwyddi lîin o lîin yst.

They are tokens from line to line.

L. G. Coll.

Llîinaidd, *a.* (lîin) Like thread; fibrous; flaxen.
Llîinar, *a.* (lîin—ar) Of a smooth, even, or free nature; genial, soothing, mild.

*I mae i chwi gar, Rhodw lîin,
 Iach coed tal, o'ch cyd tyllwng.*

To you there is a friend, of a mild tribe, tall healthy tree, of the same family with you.

H. ab Ithel, i'r Llîmp.

Llîinariad, *s. m.* (lîinar) A making smooth, or free; a rendering genial; a softening.

Llîinaru, *v. a.* (lîinar) To render smooth, or free; to soften, to assuage, to mitigate.

Llîindag, *s. m.* (lîin—tag) A strangle, a throat-dodder; also called, *dindro* and *linglwm*.

Llindagwal, s. m. (Lindag) A strangling, a throttling.
Llindaga, v. a. (Lindag) To strangle, to throttle.
Llindagwr, s. m.—pl. llindagwyr (llindag—gwr)
 A strangler, a throttler.

Llindro, s. m. (lin—tro) The plant called dodder.
Llindya, s. pl. aggr. (lin—tys) Caterpillar; also called *pryf y deil*, *pryf cadachawg*, *pryf y gwinydd*. *Llindys yr yd*, *pryf y gwelli*, the locust.

Llinell, s. f.—pl. t. an (lin) A line; a streak.
Llinellawg, s. a. (linell) Abounding with lines.
Llinellawr, s. a. (linell) Lineal, linear, lined.
Llinelliedig, s. a. (linell) Being lined, or ruled.
Llinellid, s. m. (linell) A making lines, a lining.
Llinetha, v. a. (linell) To draw lines, to line.
Llinen, s. f. (lin) A stick, or piece of wood split with the grain.

Llinhad, s. pl. aggr. (lin—had) Linseed, flaxseed.
Llinhad y dwfr, *linos y dwfr*, *byrd yr hwyaid*, and *cyflwm*, duckweed.

Llinhwng, s. pl. aggr. (lin—hwyng) Water starwort.
Llinis, s. a. (lin) Consisting of flax, flaxen.

Llinon, s. f. (lin—on) The grain of ash; the grain of wood; a straight line, or rule; a shaft.
Ffen llinon, a staff of split ash.

Llinwysydd i'r brach, *a'r llinos calid*;
llinodol; *gostaged* frith *gostogion*.

Joy to the arm, and the hard ashens shaft; let him kill; let him slay the meeting tables.
T. Penllan, i apr. 1807.

Llinos, s. f.—pl. t. od (lin) A linnet, otherwise called *asteryn y Nin*; also an epithet for a fine woman. *Llinos felen*, *meinyng*, and *penwrtin*, the yellow-hammer; *linos wocrid*, *y gogid*, the greenfinch; *linos bengoch*, red-headed linnet; *linos fynydd*, mountain linnet:—*Llinos y dwfr*, the duckweed.

Llinosodd, s. a. (linos) Like a linnet; as a linnet.
Llinoven, s. f. dim. (linos) A little linnet.

Llinwyr, s. m.—pl. llinwyr (lin—gwr) A flax-dresser.

Llinwyydd, s. m. aggr. (lin—gwydd) Hair-weed, or crow-dick; also called *linwring*.

Llinyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (lin) A line; a string.
Llinyn rhyddodol, equatorial line; *linyn grawwr*, *linyn pygata*, a fishing line; *linyn cychwio*, cobbling thread.

Wel y seith o'r llinyn.

Like the arrow from the string.

Adage.

Atal meth, nid ddyr hyn
A el newidh o llinyn.

To stop an arrow is no feasible matter, when once it is gone from the string.
T. Alod.

Llinynawg, s. a. (linyn) Having strings; stringy.

Llinynid, s. m. (linyn) A stringing, a cording.

Llinynaw, v. a. (linyn) To draw lines, to line.

Llinynogi, v. a. (linynawg) To become stringy.

Llinyngrwydd, s. m. (linynawg) Stringiness.

Llinynu, v. a. (linyn) To tie with a string.

Llinynwr, s. m. (linyn—gwr) A stringer.

Llinynyn, s. m. dim. (linyn) A small string.

Llinys, s. m. (lin) A line of descent, a lineage.

Tri awydd hysu Ys Prydain: llinys Joseph o Arimathea, a llinys Canadon. Waring, a llinys Brythonic Brycheiniog.

Three holy lineages of the Isle of Britain: the lineage of Joseph of Arimathea, the lineage of Canadon Waring, and the lineage of Brythonic Brycheiniog.
Triedd.

Llin, s. m.—pl. t. od (lly—ing) A skin or coating; the fish called hag.

Llyn, s. pl. aggr. (lly) A multitudinous flux; an aggregate of floods. *Llyn llyn*, the lake of streams, an inexhaustible collection of waters, popularly supposed to be in the earth, and the source of the sea, rivers, and springs. *Triedd*

Llyn llyn, the irruption of the lake of streams, a traditional allusion of the bards, to some ancient catastrophe, by a deluge. *Llyn llyn*, a small pool at Chepstow, which ebbs and flows contrary to the tides.

Un o dair cysgwr ddechrau Ys Prydain, llyned Llyn llyn, a myned llyned hyd wyneb yr holl diroedd, o'i ffordd yr holl ddynion, manya Dwyfan a Dwyfach, a ddangygon twm long fawl, ac o honant hwy ydi adeiliedd Ys Prydain.

One of the three awful events, the breaking out of the floods of streams, and all the heads becoming inundated, so that all the people were drowned, except Dwyfan and Dwyfach, who escaped in a bare ship, and from whom the tale of Britain was repeated.
Triedd.

Lly'r gwia, mai lleer ar gynnydd,
Llyn byth fal llyn llyn bydd.

The store for wine, like a moon upon the increase, ever full like the lake of multitudinous streams it will be.
Id. Penllan.

'Eingi ar grychwn rhag llyn llyn.

The Angles on their departure before the floods of Llanthys.
Triedd.

Lliosadwy, s. a. (llias) Multipliable, that may be augmented in number.

Lliosator, ger. (llias) In multiplying.

Lliosawg, s. a. (llias) Multitudinous, manifold.
Cwm yn lliosawg, to sing in full harmony.

Ehert Cadwallon ar Daf,
Yr lliosawg y gwelid;
Cyfrinu ffrang saf.

The camp of Cadwallon upon Taf, multitudinous it seems to me; the quota of a powerful chief.
Llanarth Hen.

Lliosbaladr, s. a. (paladr) Of many blades, or of a multitude of spires.

Lliosbaladrawg, s. a. (liosbaladr) Consisting of many blades, or spires.

Lliosbaladru, v. a. (liosbaladr) To shoot out, or grow, in many blades.

Lliosbarth, s. a. (parth) Consisting of many parts.

Lliosbarthiad, s. m. (liosbarth) A dividing into many parts.

Lliosbarthu, v. a. (liosbarth) To render multipartite, or of many parts.

Lliosben, s. a. (pen) Consisting of many heads.

Lliosbenn, s. a. (liosben) To make of many heads.

Lliosbig, s. a. (pig) Consisting of many points.

Lliosbigawg, s. a. (liosbig) Having many points.

Lliosbleth, s. a. (pleth) Of many plaits, or wreaths.

Lliosblethiad, s. m. (liosbleth) A making of many plaits, wreaths, or doubles.

Lliosblethia, v. a. (liosbleth) To make of many wreaths or plaits.

Lliosblyg, s. a. (plyg) Of many folds, or doubles.

Lliosblygiad, s. m. (liosblyg) A making of many folds or doubles.

Lliosblygu, v. a. (liosblyg) To make many folds.

Lliosbraidd, s. a. (braidd) Having many herds.

Lliosbrawf, s. a. (prawf) Having many proofs.

Llioschwyl, s. a. (chwyl) Multivagant, multivagous.

Lliosdaith, s. a. (daith) Multivious, multivagous.

Lliosdrem, s. a. (drem) Of many sights, multocular.

Lliosdrood, s. m. (trood) A multipede. *a. Having many feet, many-footed.*

Lliosddarn, s. a. (darn) Consisting of many pieces.

Lliosddig, s. a. (llias) Multiplied, or increased.

Lliosedd, s. m. (llias) Multiplicity; multitude.

Lliosenn, s. a. (enn) Multinomial, multinomial.

Lliosged, s. a. (ced) Of many gifts, many gifted.

Lliosgeg, s. a. (ceg) Having many mouths.

Lliosgell, s. a. (cell) Consisting of many cells.

Lliosgib, s. a. (cib) Multicausal, having many seed reasons.

Lliosgill, s. a. (hill) Multiparous, yielding many.

Lliosgilliad, s. m. (liosgill) A producing many.

Lliosgylt, s. a. (hyt) Multivious, multivagous.

Llasi, v. a. (liaws) To multiply, to increase.

Llaw lusa a'i lloso.

May the hand of Jesus increase her. D. ab Gwilym.

Llasiad, s. m. (liaws) A multiplying, an increasing; an increment.

Llasiator, sup. (liaws) To be multiplying.

Llasiad, a. (liad) Of many gifts, many-gifted.

Llasiw, a. (liw) Having many colours.

Llasiun, a. (liun) Multiform, of many forms.

Llasiunedd, s. m. (lloelun) Multiformity.

Llasiuniad, s. m. (lloelun) A making multiform.

Llasiuniaw, v. a. (lloelun) To make multiform.

Llasiocr, a. (ochr) Multilateral; many-sided.

Llasiogadwy, a. (lloesawg) Multiplicable.

Llasiogai, s. m.—pl. lloesogelon (lloesawg) A multiplying, or multiplier.

Llasiogawl, a. (lloesawg) Tending to multiply.

Llasiogedig, a. (lloesawg) Being multiplied.

Llasiogedd, s. m. (lloesawg) A multiplicity.

Llasiogi, v. a. (lloesawg) To multiply, to increase.

Llasiogiad, s. m. (lloesawg) A multiplying.

Llasiogwydd, s. m. (lloesawg) A multitude.

Llasiogwr, s. m. (lloesawg—gwr) A multiplier.

Llasiogydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lloesawg) One who augments, or multiplies.

Llasiodd, a. (gradd) Of many degrees, or kinds.

Llasiaran, a. (rhan) Multipartite, of many parts.

Llasiaranawg, a. (lloesran) Having many parts.

Llasiaranawl, a. (lloesran) Of many parts.

Llasiariad, s. m. (lloesran) A making of many parts or shares.

Llasiaranu, v. a. (lloesran) To make of many parts or shares.

Llasiored, a. (rhed) Of many courses or ways.

Llasiorth, a. (rith) Of many appearances.

Llasioryw, a. (rhyw) Of many sorts or kinds.

Llasiociniad, s. f. (ceiniad) A diphthong.

Llasi sill, a. (sill) Polysyllabic, of many syllables.

Llasi sillawg, a. (lloesill) Of many syllables.

Llasiwr, a. (liaws—gwr) Having many husbands

Llasiwraig, a. (gwraig) Having many wives.

Llasiwreica, v. a. (gwraig) To marry many wives.

Llasiwreigedda, v. (gwraig) To have many wives.

Mae Iuddewon a chenedloedd wedi dodi on tryd ar y ddyrparier o lioswreigedda yn dda chydrefn.

The Jews and Gentiles have given themselves up to the bad custom of having many wives very frequently. Ier. Oswin.

Llipa, a. (lib) Flaccid, flagging, flapping.

Llipiad, s. m. (lipa) A turning, flaccid, or limp.

Llipaidd, a. (lib) Of a flaccid or flabby quality.

Lliban, s. c. (lib) One that is limp, or glib.

Llipaniad, s. m. (lipan) A rendering smooth.

Llipanu, v. a. (lipan) To make glib, or smooth.

Llipau, v. n. (lipa) To grow flabby, to flag, to droop, to hang down, to grow lank.

Llipr, s. m. (lib) That is limp, glib, or soft.

Llipryn, s. m.—pl. t. od (lipr) Any thing flabby, flagging, hanging, or drooping; a fribble.

Lliprynaidd, a. (lipryn) Of flabby tendency.

Llipryneiddiad, s. m. (liprynaidd) A turning flabby, a becoming of a drooping quality.

Llipryneiddiaw, v. n. (liprynaidd) To become flabby, or drooping.

Llipryneiddrwydd, s. m. (liprynaidd) A flabby state.

Llipryniad, s. m. (lipryn) A turning flaccid.

Lliprynrwydd, s. m. (lipryn) Flabbiness.

Lliprynu, v. a. (lipryn) To render flabby, or limp; to become flabby, to droop.

Llith, a. m.—pl. t. ian (lly—ith) What attracts,

what serves to draw to, or allure; a lesson, a lecture; a lure; a bait; meal soaked in water, or mash.

Llith Owrnau llith brith braid fryd ei ffran, Afarw, Aedd iab Clyn.

The slaughtering of Owrnau was the lure of ravens, whose frenzied ranks hasten the prey, like Afarw, and Aedd one of Clyn. Cynddelw, m. O. ab Madog.

Tynge troy llith noben.

Spreading through the enticement of easy ones. Welsh Lamen.

Cardd ddichwith bob llith o'rllan.

A song free from blench every lesson of the lure.

M. ab Gron. Gathin.

Llithiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (lith) An alluring, or enticing; allection, allurement; persuasion, a lecturing; a baiting, or alluring with food.

Llithiaeth, s. m. (lith) Allection; lectureship.

Llithianawl, a. (lithiant) Allusive; attractive.

Llithianu, v. a. (lithiant) To make an enticement, to make attraction; to make alluring.

Llithiant, s. m. (lith) Allection, enticement.

Llithiaw, v. a. (lith) To draw to, to attract; to entice, or to allure; to lecture; to bait, to allure with food.

Tesle Madawg, mwr Pryddia, Yn llythiawg, yn llithiaw brith.

The family of Madog, the bulwark of Britain, fully bartered alluring the ravens. Cynddelw, i. F. ab Merddad.

Llithiawd, s. m. (lith) Allection, allurement.

Llithiawg, a. (lith) Attractive, allusive, full of allurements; being enticed, or allured; baited, or having a bait.

Llithiawl, a. (lith) Allusive, attractive.

Llithiedig, a. (lithiad) Being allured, enticed, or attracted; persuaded; lectured.

Llithiogi, v. a. (lithiawg) To render alluring.

Llithiogrydd, s. m. (lithiawg) Alluringness.

Llithiwr, s. m.—pl. lithiwr (lith—gwr) One who allures, or attracts; a baiter, or one who allures with food.

Llithle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (lith—lle) A lure.

Llithlyfr, s. m.—pl. t. au (lith—llyfr) A legend book; a missal.

Llithlyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (lith—lyn) A lure pond.

Llithr, s. m. (lith) A glide; a slip; a lapse.

Llithraw, v. n. (lithr) To glide along, to slip.

Pan yd oedd Llyr yn llithraw parh a bennat, modynllaw a oes pa wedd yd adawai ei gyfoeth o'i ferched gwedi ei.

When Llyr was gliding onward towards old age, he began to think in what manner he should leave his dominion to his daughters after him. Gr. ab Idris.

A waelo byn ni llithra byth: he glib y ddolliu goron.

He that shall do this shall never slip; he shall obtain the never-fading crown. Edm. Pryd.

Llithrawl, a. (lithr) Gliding; slipping, sliding.

Llithred, s. f.—pl. t. au (lithr) A glide; a slip.

Llithredawr, s. m. (lithred) That is full of glides

Ataf, yn sti mall am iud Llithredawr llyr, llon cawad, A dwfn ryd; berwyd bryd brad!

Wealth, like a bowl round the cheering beverage, then gliding snaky, the refreshing shower, and the deep ford; it stirs the mind to treachery. Llywarch Hen.

Llithrediad, s. m. (lithred) A gliding, a slipping.

Llithredig, a. (lithred) Being strayed, or eluded.

Llithredigaeth, s. m. (lithredig) Act of slipping.

Llithredigrwydd, s. m. (lithredig) Slipperiness.

Llithredydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lithred) One who slips, or slides.

Llithrfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (lithr—ma) A slide.

Llithriad, s. m. (lithr) A gliding; a slipping.

Llithriannawl, a. (lithriant) Lubricous.

Llithriannu, v. a. (lithriant) To lubricate.

Lithriant, s. m. (lithr) Lubricity; slippancy.
Lithricad, s. m. (lithrig) Lubrification.
Lithricaw, v. a. (lithrig) To lubricate, to make slippery; to become slippery.
Lithrig, a. (lithr) Sliding, gliding; slippery.

Annoeth lithrig ei ddafed.

Unwise the one with slippery tongue.

Adage.

Lithrigaw, v. a. (lithrig) To lubricate, to lubricate, to make slippery.

Lithrigawl, a. (lithrig) Lubricous, tending to make slippery, tending to become slippery.

Lithrigder, s. m. (lithrig) Lubricity; slippancy.

Lithrigdra, s. m. (lithrig) Lubriciousness.

Lithrigedd, s. m. (lithrig) Slipperiness.

Lithrigfa, s. f. (lithrig) A slippery place.

Lithrigiad, s. m. (lithrig) Lubrification.

Lithrigrydd, s. m. (lithrig) Slipperiness.

Lithrith, s. f.—pl. t. au (lithr—lith) A sliding rule.

Lithrwr, s. m.—pl. lithrwr (lithr—gwr) One who slips, or slides.

Lithrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lithr) One who slips.

Lithwalch, s. m.—pl. lithwelch (lith—gwalch) A bird of the lure.

Lithwr, s. m.—pl. lithrwr (lith—gwr) Lecturer.

Lliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (lli) That glides through, that pervades; a stain, a hue, a colour; a figure, form, or manner.

Goleu freuddwyd a welir liw dydd.

It is a manifest dream that is seen by day light.

Adage.

Nid gorthaw a wnaif wrth a garwyf,

Coldwyr llyu, liw the am rwyf.

I will not be silent with the one I love, the secluded fair one, of the Arc of the wave round the oar.

Cyddfedeir.

Tri lliw ydd yn ymddrawdd, i wahann iawn ymddrawdd, ac i ceguaw dros gamymddrawdd.

There are three forms in discourse, for distinguishing just expression, and for excusing a faulty expression.

Edrynn Defoded Aur.

Lliwad, s. m. (lliw) That gives a colour; that exposes; an evidence, a witness.

Dylis yr hawber ddwyn y liwad rhag bron yr ysgued, cymeryd cerdd, a gwyb i bdd, 'ai ti y sy liwad?

The prosecutor ought to bring the evidence before the judge, take a reflect, and ask him, 'art thou an evidence?'

Welsh Laws.

Lliwadwy, a (lliwad) Colourable, that may be coloured.

Lliwaw, v. a. (lliw) To give a hue, or colour; to stain; to stigmatize; to give evidence.

Mae gwyf a'i gwelw, ac a'i liwa llygad yn llygad, yn y wedd y hawer cyfrith oes.

I have one who saw it, and that will make it apparent eye to eye, in the manner, which the law shall judge best.

Welsh Laws.

Lliwdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (lliw—ty) A dying house.

Lliwed, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (lliw) That pervades; that covers the surface; a multitude, a nation.

Ac o roddiaw rwyf lliwydd

Rodri rad gymryd—

And from a Redrian leader of hosts Rodri obtains the blessing.

Gwalchmai.

Boed of—

Cau llyng eargtion, cais lliwed.

Let him be with a host of angels, a splendid host.

Li. P. Mech.

Lliwedawr, s. m. (lliwed) Multitudes, throngs.

Cyn noc argraffu o' woad i lawr,

Gwerch mael yn aghybedd gan lliwedawr,

Hysaid Hir erwygtr tra fo cerddawr.

Before his blood was sprinkled upon the ground, the price of mael to the hall amongst the multitudes, Hysaid Hir will be celebrated, as long as there shall be a minstrel.

Aneurin.

Lliwedig, a. (lliwed) Being coloured, or dyed.

Lliwedigath, s. m. (lliwedig) A colouring.

Lliwedd, s. m. (lliw) The state of being coloured.
Lliwen, s. f.—pl. t. od (lliw) An epithet for a goat.
Lliwgar, a. (lliw) Having a good colour.
Lliwgarwch, s. m. (lliwgar) Goodness of colour.
Lliwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (lliw) A colouring.

O'i mynodid—

Gwellt ar lawer palar lliwad.

For her departure, there will be seen upon many the colour of mourning.

D. ab Gwilym, m. Angered.

Lliwiannawl, a. (lliwiant) Staining; stigmatizing.
Lliwiannu, v. a. (lliwiant) To make a stain, to give a colour; to stigmatize.

Lliwiant, s. m. (lliw) A stain; a reproach.

Lliwiau, v. a. (lliw) To colour, to give a tint, or hue, to dye; to blush. *Lliwiau lledrad*, to describe a thing stolen.

Y lliwydd a'm gwna't liwien;

Lliwyd Duw a'n wr lliwyd hen!

The colourist would make me glad; may God colour me a grey old man!

I. Ddu, i'r Gwn Coch.

Lliwiau, a. (lliw) Having a colour, coloured.

Lliwiau, a. (lliw) Tending to colour, or stain.

Lliwied, v. a. (lliw) To stain, to cast a slur, to reproach, to upbraid, to twit.

Nu lliwis i neb ei dygodd;

Heb fai nid neb a wnaed.

Stigmatize no one with his destiny; without a fault no one was born.

Llywarch Hen.

Lliwiedig, a. (lliwied) Being coloured or stained.

Lliwio, s. f. (lliw) A stainer. *Y lliwio, las, woad.*

Lliwio, v. a. (lliwio) To make to abound with colour; to become coloured, or full of colour.

Lliwion, s. pl. aggr. (lliw) A collection of hues.

Lliwionen, s. f. dim. (llwion) A delicately tinted surface; a film.

Ni bu i coed heb wia wren;

Ni bu llyu heb lliwionen.

Nothing below the wood was without a white robe; there was not a grove without a finely tinted veil.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r ctra.

Lliwiwr, s. m.—pl. lliwiwr (lliw—gwr) A colourist, one who colours; a dyer.

Lliwlas, a. (lliw—glas) Of a blue colour.

Lliwlasu, v. a. (lliwlas) To make of a blue tint.

Felly—i lyfaun

Fy'm lliwlasu,

A'm lliwas,

Em lliwydd!

Thus to dye to make me pale, and to discard me, the jewel of the multitudes!

Ior. ab y Cyriog.

Lliwlys, s. m. (lliw—llys) Woad: *lliwio, las.*

Lliwus, a. (lliw) Coloured; of good complexion.

Lliwusaw, v. a. (lliwus) To make well coloured.

Lliwusrwydd, s. m. (lliwus) Goodness of colour.

Lliwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lliw) A colourer, a dyer.

Lliwyddiaeth, s. m. (lliwydd) The art of dying.

LLO, s. m. r.—pl. t. i. That is thrown out, or ejected, an ejected mass; a calf. *Llo lliwed,*

a moon calf, or false conception: *Llo meddaf,*

llew meddi, I talk of chalk, you talk of cheese.

Colloq.

Dangaws y llo, ac na ddangaws y llieth.

Shew the calf, and do not shew the milk.

Adage.

Llob, s. m.—pl. t. au (llo) An unwieldy lump; a dull fellow, a blockhead.

Llobiad, s. m. (llob) An acting impertinently.

Llobiau, v. a. (llob) To tease; to be impertinent.

Lloc, s. f.—pl. t. iau (lly—oc) A mound; a goal, or mark; a dam, a confined place, a fold.

Baich y lloc rhag y lliwiant.

Towering is the dam against the flood.

Cyddfedeir.

Breiddawg loc lloudir cyfandd

Meisod wen; nid mwy'r a'i medd.

Privileged the fold of the common clear land of fair Melvod; it is not possessed by boars.

Cyddfedeir.

On bwyd yn addol,
Yn arwys y llod,
Y llod a achef,
Achaf writh.

If I should be in my dwelling, waiting for the milk, the field will secure a proximity to it.

Lloclad, s. m. (lloc) A making a mound, or dam; a confining, or pent up; a filding.

Llociaw, v. a. (lloc) To make a mound, to dam; to pent up; to fold.

Llociawg, a. (lloc) Having a mound, or dam; having a fold.

Llocledig, a. (lloc) Being mounded, or dammed.

Llociwr, s. m.—pl. llociwrwr (lloc—gwr) One who makes a mound; one who folds.

Lloches, s. f.—pl. t. au (llawch) A covert, a place of safety, a hiding place, a refuge.

Llochesawg, a. (lloches) Having a covert or refuge.

Llochl, v. a. (llawch) To encourage; to protect; to make much of, to fondle.

Fe a phwyd mab a'i llawch.
Ac nid edwyn mab a'i car.

A child known who fondles him, and he does not know who loves him.

Bardd Llywelyn hadd, hys ysbaid,
Anwar fy llochlwrwr yn llochlwr.

The bard of the generous Llywelyn, since I am called, my gleaming wrath is not still if I am not protected.

Llochlind, s. m.—pl. llochlind (llawch) One that encourages, a protector, one who makes much of; a fondler.

Ond dlaw i mewn o'r modd gorau eil,
Gwirand o bas, dy bas fyddes,
Ar llaw Feroddig llochlind cerddes.

If there does not come in of the best of all the mood, a beverage from the goblet, thy head shall answer; let it come to the hand of Feroddig the encourager of songs.

Llochlitor, ger. (llochlind) In encouraging.

Llochlitor, sup. (llawch) To be encouraging.

Llochle, s. m.—pl. t. eodd (llawch—lle) A place of refuge.

Llochwes, s. f.—pl. t. au (llawch—gwes) A covert.

Llochwyl, s. m. (llawch—gwyd) A secret covert.

Llochwylaw, v. a. (llochwyl) To seek a covert; to take refuge; to skulk, or lurk about.

Llochwylgi, s. m. (llochwyl—ci) A lurking dog.

Llochwylld, s. m. (llawch—gwydd) A protecting presence.

Llochwyla, v. a. (llochwyl) To lie in a covert, to seek a covert; to lurk, or to hide one's self.

Llod, s. m.—pl. t. au (lly—od) That is inert.

Llodedd, s. m. (llawd) A state of growing, or shooting out; a state of craving, or want.

Llodes, s. f.—pl. t. i (llawd) A girl, a damsel.

Llodl, v. a. (llawd) To reach out, to crave.

Llodlad, s. m. (llawd) An extending out; a craving, brimming.

Llodig, a. (llawd) Having a craving; brimming.

Brack lodig, a. brimming sow.

Llodigaw, v. a. (lodig) To be in a brimming, or craving state.

Llodiglad, s. m. (lodig) A being brimming.

Llodigrwydd, s. m. (lodig) A brimming state.

Llodineb, s. m. (llawd) Lewdness, lechery.

Llodinebus, a. (llodineb) Tending to be lewd.

Llodraw, v. a. (llawdr) To cover the breech; to bedaggle.

Llodrawg, a. (llawdr) Having trowsers, breeched.

Llodrenawg, a. (llawdr) Having trowsers.

Llodri, v. a. (llawdr) To put on trowsers.

Llodriad, s. m. (llawdr) A putting on trowsers.

Llodrwr, s. m.—pl. lodrwrwr (llawdr—gwr) One who breeches; a breeches-maker.

Llodrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llawdr) A breecher.

Llodrym, s. m. dda (llawdr) A little breeches.

Llodw, a. (llawd) Spiriting, or squinting.

Llodwedd, s. f.—pl. t. i (llawd—gwedd) A niter.

Un a bryn, or an half niter.
Dda a wylt yr dyfodwr.

One does buy, though there should be no form, an image of glass for two miles.

Llodwy, s. m. (llodw) A spirt, or a squirt.

Hervog llyd, nwyd acedwr
Haint glas llyd, llyd acedwr.

A dusky rustic ship, having the nature of a spirt with the gentleness of the blue spirit and the course of a squinting ship.

Lloddawd, s. m. (llawdd) The act of soothing, solace.

Lloddawg, a. (llawdd) Abounding with comfort.

Lloddedig, a. (llawdd) Solaced, comforted.

Lloddi, v. a. (llawdd) To solace, to comfort, to soothe; to amuse, to please, to delight.

Cydwallawn, cyd nol goll.
Nid oedd a llawr y lloddi.

Cydwallawn, before he was lost, it was not with solace than it would great joy.

Lloddiad, s. m. (llawdd) A solacing, a soothing.

Lloddiannawl, a. (loddiad) Of a solacing nature.

Lloddianna, v. a. (loddiad) To render solacing.

Lloddiant, s. m. (llawdd) Solace, comfort, cheer.

Lloddiwr, s. m.—pl. loddiwrwr (llawdd—gwr) A solacer, a soother.

Lloedd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lly—eodd) Abundance.

Lloeddawg, a. (loedd) Abundant; rich.

Lloeddi, v. a. (loedd) To make abundant.

Lloeddiant, s. m. (loedd) Abundance, plenty.

Lloeg, a. (llo—eg) Having a tendency to open.

Lloegr, s. f. (lloeg) That opens or breaks out;

that part of ancient Britain, which was inhabited by the Belgians, properly speaking; also England, south of the Humber, exclusive of Wales, Cornwall, and Devon; but now it is the popular name for England in general.

Lloegradd, a. (lloegr) After the way of Lloegr.

Lloegrwr, s. m.—pl. lloegrwrwr (lloegr—gwr) A man of Lloegr, a Lloegrman.

Lloegrwys, a. pl. egr. (lloegr—gwys) The ancient inhabitants of Lloegr; the Lloegrmen: The English, or the inhabitants of modern Lloegr, are always called Saxon, and never Lloegrwys after the name of the country.

Lloer, s. f.—pl. t. au (lly—oer) The moon. *Llun Lloer, llun llunad, llun llunad*, the full moon; *hanner lloer*, half moon; *tair lloer*, three moons, or three months; *lloer gŵnais*, the shining moon; *fy lloer wen*, my fair Cynthia; *un a rhy lloerion arno*, one troubled with some mad fit.

Y llunad, pan fo llunad.
Al llyt y llunad na lloer hant.

The moon, when it is the least, will it run the least, than the moon of summer!

Lloeraidd, a. (lloer) Of the nature of the moon.

Lloeran, s. f. (lloer) A lunette; a round spot.

Lloerawg, a. (lloer) Having the moon's influence.

Lloerawl, a. (lloer) Lunar, belonging to the moon.

Lloeren, s. f. (lloer—cen) A moon-calf; a dolt; the green and yellow wood-pecker. *Lloeren ddyn*, a simpleton of a man.

Lloeren, s. f. dim.—pl. t. au (lloer) A lunette; a round spot; or circular space.

Lloerenawg, a. (lloeren) Having round spots.

Lloerenn, v. a. (lloeren) To form round spots; to become covered with round spots.

Lloergan, s. m. (lloer—can) Moonshine, moonlight.

Fy fynaw a ddwyg
Och arglwydd
Pan yr cawd can.
Pan yr can lloergan!

What fountain breaks out above the covert of darkness when
the stars to witness, when it is the moonlight night? *Tellur.*

Lloergant, s. m. (lloer—cant) The orb of the moon

*Cyd archwyl ym llyw y lloergant yn rhodd,
Et a'm rhydd yu geugant.*

Though I should ask of my chief the *lunar* orb as a gift, he will
certainly give it me. *Ll. P. Mech. i Llywelyn II.*

Lloergynydd, s. m. (lloer—cynnydd) The
moon's increase.

Lloeriad, s. m. (lloer) A lunation, a complete re-
volution of the moon.

Lloerig, s. (lloer) Lunatic, influenced by the
moon; crack-brained.

Lloerigaw, v. m. (lloerig) To become lunatic.

Lloerigiad, s. m. (lloerig) A becoming lunatic.

Lloerigen, s. f. dim. (lloerig) A female lunatic.

Lloerigrwydd, s. m. (lloerig) Lunacy, the state of
being influenced by the moon.

Lloerigyn, s. m. dim. (lloerig) A male lunatic.

Lloerni, s. m. (lloer) The influence of the moon.

Lloes, s. f.—pl. t. au (lloes) That is ejected, or
ejected; a sigh, a groan; anguish, pang.

Lloesawg, a. (lloes) Having a throwing out;
having sighs; having pangs.

Lloesedd, s. m. (lloes) A state of throwing out;
a state of groaning; languishment.

Lloesi, v. a. (lloes) To eject, to throw out, to
exhaust; pour out, to utter groans. *Dos i loesi
y dwfr hwn, go and empty this water out.*

Lloesiad, s. m. (lloes) A throwing out, emptying,
or exhausting; exhaustion; a suffering anguish.

Llof, s. m.—pl. t. au (llo) A polypus; a kind of
excrescence, or disorder, in the cleft of the
hoofs of cattle.

Llofan, s. m. (llof) That branches or shoots out.

Llofel, s. m. (llawf) A coax with the hand.

Llofelriad, s. m. (llofel) A stroking, a coaxing.

Llofela, v. a. (lofel) To coax with the hand.

Llofelwch gi chwerr.

You must stroke a sorry dog. *Adagr.*

Llofen, s. f.—pl. t. au (llof) A burbot, a sort of
fish; it is also called *Llofrann*.

Llofennan, s. (lofen) A fish called a burbot.

Llofi, v. a. (llawf) To handle; to reach with the
hand; to bestow.

Rodri mawr! rhwyng llawr ryan llofen!

Great Rodri! the ground binds him who extended bounty to
me! *Ll. P. Mech.*

Llofiad, s. m. (llawf) A handling; a reaching
with the hand; a bestowing.

Llofion, s. pl. aggr. (llawf) Things picked out by
hands.

Llofen, s. f.—pl. t. au (llawf—llen) The grasp.

Llofiad—

rhodd hwn o'i llofen law.

The ruddy ash would kill from his grasping hand.

Cynddelw, m. i. ab Cedi for.

Gwyddid rhod, llythrid llythreid-ruid llofenawr

O llofen mab Gwylodd.

Great was pledged, the ruddy slithering blades were glided from
the grasp of the son of Gwylodd. *Ll. P. Mech.*

Llofennan, s. f. dim. (llofen) A weasel.

Llofrea, s. f.—pl. t. au (llawf—rhea) The branch-
ing out of the ribs from the breast; the region
under the arm.

A'i lyfrau yn ei llofrea.

With his books under his arm.

Gw. Tew.

Llofrudd, a. (llawf—rhudd) Red-handed; bloody-
handed. *s. m.—pl. t. ion.* One who imbrues
his hand in blood, a slayer; a murderer.

Dryddedd llofrudd fawr schiold Eplwain

Don broed-lawr, bryng llofrudd!

Un llofrudd Prydain, prysurwn ei gerdd;

Pryderus y cauan!

A mournful thing for hands the death covering of Eplwain, the
full and many helmet, the overwhelming slaughterer! The one
slaughterer of Britain, we will sadly muse his song; penively we
will sing! *Cynddelw, m. i. ab M. ab Idon.*

Llofruddiad, s. m. (llofrudd) An imbruing the
hand in blood; a slaying; a murdering.

Llofruddiaeth, s. m. (llofrudd) Homicide; murder

Llofruddiadd, a. (llofrudd) Homicidal, murderous

Llofruddiaw, v. a. (llofrudd) To reddens the hand,
to imbrue the hand in blood; to murder.

Llofruddiawg, a. (llofrudd) Homicidal, murderous

Llofruddiedig, a. (llofruddiad) Being slaughtered

**Llofruddiwr, s. m.—pl. llofruddiwywr (llofrudd—
gwr)** One who reddens his hand; a murderer.

Llofrydd, a. (llawf—rhydd) Of unrestrained hand.
s. m.—pl. t. ion. One of unrestrained hand; a
criminal; a felon.

Llofryddiad, s. m. (llofrydd) A committing a
crime; a committing felony.

Llofryddiaeth, s. m. (llofrydd) A felonious act.

Llofryddiaw, v. a. (llofrydd) To commit felony.

Llofryddiawg, a. (llofrydd) Guilty of felony.

Llofryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (llawf) A wisp; a lock,
or braid of hair.

Daw a llofod dy lofryn.

God make thy braid to s'oot out.

ll. ab Gwilym, i waillt merch.

Llofynawg, a. (lofyn) Having a wisp; having
locks of hair.

Lloff, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llo) That is strewed.

Llofia, s. m. (loff) A gleaning, or leaving.

Llofia, v. a. (loff) To glean, to pick up leavings.

Llofiad, s. m. (loff) A gleaning, a picking up
leavings.

Lloffwr, s. m.—pl. lloffwyr (loff—gwr) A gleaner.

Lloffwraig, s. f. (loff—gwraig) A woman gleaner.

Llofydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (loff) A gleaner, leaser.

Llofyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (loff) Bundle of gleanings

Llog, s. m.—pl. t. au (lly—og) That is attached
to, an augment; a compact; benefit, service,
interest; hire. *Maen llog*, the stone of cove-
nant, or the altar of a bardic circle; also called,
maen cynghrair, maen gorsedd, and maen aberth;

—Llog arian, interest of money; *llog o dir*,
twenty yards of land, or nearly four acres.

Rhag myned un llog o'r ty.

Let there should one loan go out of the house. *Adagr.*

Llwm ych llog.

Bare is the ox of hire.

Adagr.

Llogail, s. m.—pl. llogeilian (llog—ail) The
wattled work of the round houses among the
ancients, which was also called *cant* and *pared*;
a crib, a pen; a fence, wattled with rods to
keep the corn floor, in a barn; a wattled par-
tition. *Llogail y bargod*, the eaves beam, or
the beam that receives the rafters.

Llogawd, s. f.—pl. llogodau (llog) A space parted
off, or a partition; a closet, a private room;
a buttery; a pantry; a cupboard; a drawer.
Llogawd eglrys, a chancel of a church.

Mon—

Llogawd gw'n, Hygad Gwynedd.

Anglesey, the repository for wine, the eye of North Wales.

J. Mon Hen.

Llogawl, a. (llog) Relating to a compact; relating
to hiring; relating to interest.

Llogedig, a. (llog) Being covenanted; hired;
borrowed, or lent at interest.

Llogeilwydd, s. m. aggr. (llogail—gwydd) The timberwork, or beams that support the eaves of a building.

Llogell, s. f.—pl. t. au (llog) An attached receptacle, a depository, or place for holding any thing; a closet; a drawer; a partition in a cabinet; a pocket.

*Llygad y wlad, a llogell;
Llygad y berffordd-wind bell.*

The eye of the country, and its depository; the eye of the extensive central country.

Llogellaid, s. f.—pl. llogelleidian (llogell) The contents of an attached receptacle; a pocket-full
Llogellawg, a. (llogell) Having a partitioned receptacle, closet, or drawer; having partitions; having pockets.

Llogellin, v. a. (llogell) To closet; to pocket.

Llogi, v. a. (llog) To make a compact; to hire, to borrow, or lend, at interest.

Llogiad, s. m. (llog) A making a compact; a hiring; a borrowing, or lending, at interest.

Llogwyr, s. m.—pl. llogwyr (llog—gwr) A covenant; a hirer; a borrower, or lender.

Llogwrn, s. m.—pl. llogyrnod (llog—gwrn) A pigmy; a listless body.

*Dawed a wnarth—
Llogwrn lledaferth, serth call,
O begor, yn rithu begail.*

There came a squat pigmy, rather of unsightly form, a chap tottering on his base, in a shepherd's guise. D. ab Gwilym.

Llogwydd, s. m. aggr. (llog—gwydd) A chancel.

Llogyrnaidd, a. (llogwyr) Of a squat pigmy form.

Llòl, s. f. (llo) Foolish idle talk, tattle, or prattle.

*Llòl oer o fol twi'r fall;
Llòl sar wrth low-ia arall.*

A chilling peal from the belly of the hulkily singer, of old nick; a soor peal another clear voice rejoins.

Or. Hiraethog, i gath.

Lloliad, s. m. (llòl) A babbling, a prattling.

Llolian, v. a. (llòl) To babble, to tattle, to prate.

Lloliaw, v. a. (llòl) To babble, to talk nonsense.

Lloliwr, s. m.—pl. llioliwyr (llòl—gwr) A babbler.

Llolyd, s. m. dim. (llòl) A foolish babbler.

Llòm, a. (f. of llwm) Bare, naked, or exposed.

Llomen, s. f. dim. (llòm) A naked female.

Llomi, v. a. (llòm) To make bare, or naked.

Llôn, a. (lly—on) Expressive of inward satisfaction and pleasure; tranquil; inwardly glad; wistfully pleased; cheerful. *Llygad llôn*, an eye expressive of inward pleasure: *Llôned dy olygon!* how expressive of pleasure thy eyes!

*Neud llôn dda lle troed;
Llafer yw man adar mai!*

How wistfully pleasing the nightingale where she roves; vocal the small feathered choir of May! D. ab Gwilym.

Llonaid, s. m. (llawn) The full of any thing, fullness.

Ni ring mewn llestr ond ei lonaid.

A vessel will contain no more than its fill. Adege.

Llônaid, a. (llôn) Of a cheerful tendency.

Llônawl, a. (llôn) Tending to solace, comfortable

Llônec, s. f. (lly—onc) That draws, or sucks in; a gulp, or swallow.

Llonec, a. (lly—onc) Tending to draw, or suck in; of a soft nature; mild.

Llôndeb, s. m. (llôn) Inward pleasure, or joy.

Llônder, s. m. (llôn) Inward joy, cheerfulness.

Llônndra, s. m. (llôn) Cheerfulness, ease of mind, placid cheerfulness.

Llônedig, a. (llôn) Solaced, comforted, cheered.

Llônedigawl, a. (llônedig) Of a cheering tendency

Llônedd, s. m. (llôn) Cheerfulness; softness.

Llôneldiad, s. m. (llônaid) A rendering of a pleasing, or cheerful tendency.

Llôneldiaw, v. a. (llônaid) To render of a pleasing tendency, to become cheerful.

Llôneldrwydd, s. m. (llônaid) Cheerfulness, gladness.

Llôni, v. a. (llôn) To give inward pleasure; to cheer, to make cheerful; to be wistfully pleased, to feel satisfaction; to be cheerful.

*Fy ageylalon o'r a llôni,
A chas wedd, o'm bachawo i.*

My enemies are feeling a secret pleasure, with a hateful countenance, upon my account. W. Middleton.

Llônïad, s. m. (llôn) A giving secret pleasure; a making cheerful; a becoming cheerful.

Llônïannawl, a. (llôniant) Of a cheerful tendency

Llônïannu, v. a. (llôniant) To turn to an inward satisfaction; to become a secret pleasure.

Llôniant, s. m. (llôn) Comfort, solace, heartfelt pleasure; refreshment.

Llônïar, a. (llôn) Of a soothing tendency.

Llônïarawl, a. (llônïar) Tranquillizing; assuasive.

Llônïariad, s. m. (llônïar) A tranquillizing, a so-

lacing, a soothing; a mitigating, or assuaging.

Llônïaru, v. a. (llônïar) To tranquillize, to solace, to soothe; to assuage, to mitigate.

Llônwr, s. m. (llawn) That is made past full.

Llônwaith, s. m. (llawn—gwaith) Full work.

Llônweithus, a. (llônwaith) Full of work, busy.

Llônwl, v. a. (llawn) To render past full.

Llônwch, s. m. (llon) Satisfaction, or pleasure.

Llônychawl, a. (llonwch) Of a cheering tendency.

Llônychdawd, s. m. (llonwch) Placid cheerfulness.

Llônychiad, s. m. (llonwch) A yielding inward joy.

Llônychu, v. a. (llonwch) To make cheerful; to become cheerful.

Llonydd, a. (llawn) At ease, at rest, tranquil, calm.

*O bob ymyrraen y bydd
Derys llawn drwy fyw'r llonydd.*

Of every dispute there will be a complete end by living quietly. Ed. Harri.

Llonyddawg, a. (llonydd) Having a quiet nature.

Llonyddawl, a. (llonydd) Of a quieting tendency.

Llonyddedig, a. (llonydd) Being eased, or quieted.

Llonyddedigawl, a. (llonyddedig) Tending to quietude; tranquillizing, sedative.

Llonyddiad, s. m. (llonydd) A causing to be at ease, a tranquillizing, a calming, a quieting; a becoming quiet.

Llonyddrwydd, s. m. (llonydd) A state of quietness

Llonyddu, v. a. (llonydd) To tranquillize, to appease, to calm, to quiet; to become quiet.

Llonyddus, a. (llonydd) Of a quiet disposition.

Llonyddusaw, v. a. (llonyddus) To render of a quiet nature; to become of a quiet disposition.

Llonyddwch, s. (llonydd) Tranquillity, quietness.

A fyw llonyddwch gofynod gead ei dardd.

He that would wish for quietness let him get permission of his tongue. Adege.

Llonyddwr, s. m.—pl. llonyddwyr (llonydd—gwr) One who makes quiet, or still; a tranquilliser.

Llong, s. f.—pl. t. au (f. of llwng) A ship.

*Un o dri madrysnydd Ynys Prydain: Corthawr bardd Cei
Hir Llynwyr, a wneuth loag hwy! a llyw gyntaf i gaeol
Cymru.*

*One of the three good inventors of the tale of Britain: Corthawr
the bard of Cei of the Long Lake, who first made a ship with sail
and rudder, for the nation of the Cymru. Prydd.*

Caeid parh ddwff i'w loag.

Let every one seek water for his ship. Adege.

Llong, a. (f. of llwng) Opening a passage; yawning, swallowing.

*Pawb a ddaw fy ddolwr hwy;
Pob fychia drudus a drwg!*

Every one will come to the smothering earth; men low and miserable will perish!
D. Benfras.

Llongaid, s. f.—pl. llongeidiau (llong) A ship—full.

Llongan, s. f. dim. (llong) A small ship, a vessel.

Llongawg, a. (llong) Abounding with ships.

Llongawl, a. (llong) Pertaining to a ship, naval.

*Myrdd gwyddig a garal Gwythlach oedd y forwyn ar fynesi
Bran; ac wrth hyn y doethodd ef i'w erlid ef; ac y ddanodd
ymidd a waelod o llongawl fwydr.*

The woman most beloved by Gwythlach was the damsel, whom
Bran had taken away; and therefore he came to pursue him; and
without delay they fought a novel battle.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Llongborth, s. f.—pl. t. au (llong—porth) A harbour for ships.

Llongdor, s. m. (llong—tor) A shipwreck.

Llongdori, v. n. (llongdor) To shipwreck.

Llongdoriad, s. m. (llongdor) A shipwrecking.

Llongdrylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llong—drylliad) A shipwrecking.

Llongdrylliaw, v. n. (dryllaw) To shipwreck.

Llonges, s. f. dim. (llong) A small ship, a vessel.

Llonggoll, s. f. (llong—coll) A loss of ship.

Llonggoll, v. n. (llonggoll) To lose a ship.

Llonggollhad, s. m. (llonggoll) A losing a ship.

Llongi, v. a. (llong) To ship; to go on board a ship.

With longt o hasam, i'n hwytheynt a phethau angenrheidiawl.

As we were going on board the ship, they loaded us with necessary things.
W. Sallawry, Act 21.

Llongiad, s. m. (llong) A shipping: a going on board a ship.

Llongiadaeth, s. m. (llongiad) Navigation.

Llongiadawl, a. (llongiad) Navigating, naval.

Llongiadau, v. a. (llongiad) To navigate.

Llongiadwy, a. (llongiad) That may be navigated.

Llongie, s. f. dim. (llong) A small ship, a vessel.

Llongiwyth, s. m.—pl. t. i (llong—llwyth) A ship's cargo, a ship's load.

Llongsær, s. m.—pl. llongseiri (llong—saer) A shipwright, a ship carpenter.

Llongsaeriaeth, s. m. (llongsær) A ship-building.

Llongseirnieth, s. m. (llongsær) Naval architecture, or ship-building.

Llongwr, s. m.—pl. llongwyr (llong—gwr) A shipman; a sailor, a mariner.

Llongwriad, a. m. (llongwr) A working a ship.

Llongwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llongwr) Navigation, sailing; seamanship.

Hir llongwriaeth i fawdd.

Long sailing to him that is to be drowned.
Adage.

Llongwriaw, v. a. (llongwr) To work a ship.

Llongwriawl, a. (llongwr) Belonging to a seaman

Llongwystl, s. m.—pl. t. on (llong—gwystl) Bot-tomry.

Llongwystlad, s. m. (llongwystl) A charging bot-tomry upon a ship.

Llongwystlaw, v. a. (llongwystl) To charge bot-tomry upon a ship.

Llop, s. f.—pl. t. au (llo) A buskin; a boot.

Llopan, s. f.—pl. t. au (llo) A sort of high shoe, a sock.

Llopanau mawr am ei draed.

Great buskins on his feet.
H. Pwyll—Mabinogion.

Llind hwn llopanau sy dda rhag y cig drwg.

The soles of old shoes are good against proud flesh.
Ll. Meddyg.

Llopawg, a. (llopan) Having buskins.

Llopardwm, a. (llopan—trwm) Heavy-footed.

Llopaniad, s. m. (llopan) A wearing buskins.

Llopanu, v. a. (llopan) To wear buskins.

Llopanwr, s. m.—pl. llopanwyr (llopan—gwr) A buskin maker.

Llopnydd, s.—pl. t. ion (llopan) Buskin maker.

Llopawg, a. (llopan) Having buskins; buskined.

Llor, s. m. (lly—or) That stretches out; a bulb.

Lloraid, s. m.—pl. lloraidiau (llawr) A floor—full.

Llorf, s. f.—pl. llorfau (llor) A pillar, post, or prop; a shank; the shin-bone. *Llorf eneidiau.*

*Goronwy—
Ced lorf corf cymhruais.*

Cain Cŷfawnaf.

Goronwy the pillar of magnificence to the body of society, splendid and most just.
Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Llorf, a. (f. of llwrf) Yielding, falling headlong, timid; a gelding.

Llorfawg, a. (llorf) Having a pillar, or shank.

Llorfiant, s. m.—pl. llorfidannau (llorf—tant) A string of the octave next to the post, in a harp; a base string.

Llorfedig, a. (llorf) Being propped, shanked.

Llorfiad, s. m. (llorf) A furnishing with a shank.

Lloriad, s. m. (llawr) A flooring, a laying a floor.

Lloriaw, v. a. (llawr) To floor, to lay a floor; to fall to the floor, to sink down.

Lloriawg, a. (llawr) Having a floor, floored; on the floor, grovelling. *Dyn lloriaug*, a low designing fellow.

*Dechrenaf, gwneuf gywydd
l' gwaif lloriaug, wingawg wydd.*

I will begin, I will combine a song to thee, thou grovelling
knave, thou wriggling goose.
Huw Ednyfed.

Llorledig, a. (llawr) Being floored, laid as a floor.

Llorion, s. pl. aggr. (llawr) Sweepings; bottoms.

Llorien, s. f.—pl. t. i (llawr—llen) A floor-cloth.

Llorp, s. f.—pl. t. au (llor) A shank, or leg.

Llorp car, the side beam of a drag.

Llorpau gwrach ar ddufach du.

The shanks of a hag on a black crutch.
L. ab Gwilym.

Llorpawg, a. (llorp) Having a shank, shanked.

Llorpiad, s. m. (llorp) A furnishing with shanks.

Llorpyn, s. m. dim. (llorp) A small shank, or leg.

Llorwydd, s. pl. (llawr—gwydd) Laurel-wood.

Llorwydden, s. f. dim. (llorwydd) A laurel tree.

Llos, s. m. (lly—os) That has a tendency to do or take away; that tends to consume.

Llosg, s. m. (llo) A burning, a heat, an inflammation. *Llosg eira, malaith, melerth, and pen-ddiged gosi*, the chilblains.

Llosgaberth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llosg—aberth) Burnt sacrifice.

Llosgaberthiad, s. m. (llosgaberth) An offering burnt sacrifice, a burning sacrifice.

Llosgaberthu, v. a. (llosgaberth) To offer burnt sacrifice, to burn sacrifice.

Llosgaberthwr, s. m.—pl. llosgaberthwyr (llosg—aberth—gwr) One who offers burnt sacrifice.

Llosgach, s. m. (llosg) Unnatural lust; incest.

Llosgadwy, a. (llosg) That may be burnt or ignited, combustible.

Llosgawg, a. (llosg) Abounding with combustion.

Llosgawl, a. (llosg) Of a burning quality.

Llosged, s. m. (llosg) That is burnt, or calcined.

Llosgedig, a. (llosged) Being burnt, scorched.

Llosgedigrwydd, s. m. (llosgedig) A burnt state.

Llosgedd, s. m. (llosg) A state of combustion.

Llosgen, s. f.—pl. t. au (llosg) That inflames; a blister, in pharmacy.

Llosgfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (llosg) A burnt place.

Llosgfaen, s. m. (llosg—maen) Brimstone, sulphur

Llosgfal, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (llosg—bal) A volcano.

Llosgfalus, a. (llosgfal) Relating to a volcano.

Llosgfeiniu, s. (llosgfaen) Brimstony, sulphurous.
Llosgi, v. a. (llosg) To burn; to be burning.

Gwell y llysg dau etwyn nog un.
 Two brands will burn better than one.

Adage.

Llywth byd llosgetawr,
 Cyn ny faynt marawr.

All that be in the world will be burning, though they may not be ashes.
Talliesin, crymes dyddauad.

Llosgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llosg) A burning; combustion, adustion.

Llosgni, s. m. (llosg) A burnt state, a burn.

Llosgrach, s. pl. (llosg—crach) Scabs of the itch.

Llosgwr, s. m.—pl. llosgwyr (llosg—gwr) Burner.

Llosgwrn, s. m.—pl. llosgyrnau (llosg—cwrn) Tail.

Canyddaiith ei ei llosgwrn.

A dog's companion is his tail.

Adage.

Blingo y gath byd ei llosgwrn.

To say a cat as far as her tail.

Adage.

Llosgwydr, s. m.—pl. t. au (llosg—gwydr) A burning-glass.

Llosgwydryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (llosg—gwydr) A burning-glass.

Llosgwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llosg—gwynt) A singeing blast.

Llosgyrnawg, a. (llosgwrn) Having a tail.

Llost, s. f.—pl. t. au (lly—ost) What projects out, a dart, a javelin, a lance; a sting, a tail; the genitals.

Llostawd, s. m. (llost) The state of projecting from, the being as a tail or sting.

Llostawdl, s. f.—pl. llostodlau (llost—awdl) A kind of metre ending with a verse of different rhyme from what proceeds it. It is also called *Llostodyn*.

Llostawg, a. (llost) Having a tail, or trail; also an epithet for a fox.

Llostchwydd, s. m. (llost—chwydd) A priapism.

Llosten, s. f.—pl. t. i (llost) A tail; the genitals.

Llostfawr, s. m. (llost—mawr) A priapus.

Llostgyfod, s. m. (llost—cyfod) The satyriasis.

Llostdiad, s. m.—pl. llostdiad (llost) A forming a tail, a growing into a tail.

Llostdiaw, v. a. (llost) To form a tail; to tail.

Llostdydan, s. m. (llost—llydan) The beaver.

Tripheth y dyly y brenin eu gwerth, py dal bynag y lladder:
 Llostdiaw, a bala, a charlwan; canys eu cywyn y gwmlr amawr-
 wyan i ddilid y brenin:—Gwerth llostdiaw chwegaunt yw.

Three animals for which the king claims their value, in whatever regions they may be killed: the beaver, and the martin, and the ermine; for of their skins are made edgings for the garments of the king:—the value of a beaver is six-score pence.
Welsh Laws.

Llostodyn, s. m.—pl. t. an (llostawd) One of the fifteen secondary canons of metres, the principle of which consists in having two or more verses rhyming together, with another of different rhyme following them. It is also called, *llostawdl, awdl llosgyrnawg, colofn fraith, and hpynt*.

Llostrudd, s. m. (llost—rhudd) A priapism.

Llostruddyn, s. m. (llostrudd) The red tail; the name of a bird.

Llostrwm, a. (llost—trwm) Heavy-tailed. It is also an epithet for a debilitated person.

LLU, s. m. r.—pl. t. oedd. That is all in motion; that darkens: that is gloomy; a throng; a multitude, an army, a host. *Llu o adar*, a flock of birds; *y llu du*, the black host, a name given to some of the northern rovers, who anciently infested the coast of Britain.

Gwell Duw yn gar no llu y ddair.

It is better to have God for a friend than the host of the earth.
Adage.

Lluad, s. m. (llu) A being all in motion, a thronging together, a flocking.

Lluadawl, a. (lluad) Tending to throng together.

Lluadu, v. a. (lluad) To throng, to flock together.

Lluadwn, s. m. (lluad) The state of being all in motion; a press forward; a throng.

Nid oedd neb a grynhoelywn

A few tale; pan y treiddiawn,

Nid oedd llyr mor llyr mor llusdwa hyn,

Handid cynt y cwyaun.

There was nobody that I could compare with the lion of violence; when I might make my way through, there was not a mild one so mild, with such a course of commotion, or then it might be I should have sooner complained.

Cynyddir, m. E. ab M. ab Iddon.

Lluan, s. f. (llu) That glitters or reflects light.

Lluannawl, a. (luant) Tending to reflect light.

Lluannu, v. a. (luant) To reflect light.

Lluant, s. m. (llu) A body that reflects light.

Lluarth, s. f.—pl. t. au (llu—garth) A camp.

Bid las lluarth.

Let the camp be green.

Llywarch Hen.

Lluarthiad, s. m. (luarth) A forming a camp.

Lluarthu, v. a. (luarth) To form a camp.

Lluaw, v. a. (llu) To throng, to flock together.

Lluawd, s. m. (llu) The act of thronging together

Lluawg, a. (llu) Thronged; multitudinous.

Lluawl, a. (llu) Thronging, or flocking.

Lluaws, s. f. (llu—aws) A throng, a multitude.

Lluch, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llu) A dart, or sudden throw, a glance; a flash.

Lluch, a. (llu) Darting, flizzing, glancing, flashing; of ardent motion.

Lluchar fy ngledddyf, lluch ei anwyd ya ngwad;

Llewychedig aur ar fy ysgwyd.

Gleaming my sword, ardent of temper in conflict; glittering the gold on my shield.

Gwalcham.

—Uchel-fab Owain,

Echrys par lluchar lluch sylwgrain gawr

Lluoedd gawr mawr madiam.

The exalted son of Owain, terribly he bids the gleaming vision of the combined rising about of the hosts of the great luminous dispensing good.

Cynyddir, i. E. ab Owain.

Lluchdor, s. m. (lluch—tor) A glittering surface.

Lluchddawn, a. (lluch—dawn) Bounty-scattering

Lary Elnawn lluchddawn, llochedd feirddion

Fab Cyson, cldd lonydd.

The mild and bounty-scattering Elnawn, bards were cherished by the son of Cyson, of smiling fame.

Cynyddir, m. Iwan O. Gwynedd.

Lluched, s. f.—pl. t. au (lluch) A gleam; lightning. *Ceryg y lluched*, thunder stones; also called *ceryg y cythraul*, and *ceryg y gythraulies*

Myned a ceryg y mab—a chloddyf eurdwrn ar ei glun, a rheu-
 lufu aur iddo, a chroes cerwydr arno, a llw lluched nwl ynddi.

The youth departed, with a gold-tipped sword upon his thigh, which had the first part of its blade of gold, and a gold-clashed-crom upon it, and which glittered with the lightning of him yw.

H. Cuthbert—Mabangram.

Lluchedawg, a. (lluched) Full of lightning.

Lluchedawl, a. (lluched) Gleaming like lightning.

Llucheden, s. f.—pl. t. an (lluched) A flash of lightning; a fit of fever.

Lluchedenawl, a. (llucheden) Like lightning; gleaming, coruscant, glittering, brilliant.

Rendigwch Ddau, eich llyw, y lluchedawg,

Twy lluch, lleifer, wybr, ac wybrenau.

Praise ye God, your Lord, ye lightnings, darkness, heat, air, and firmaments.

D. Ddu Hrododwg.

Lluchedeniad, s. m. (llucheden) The flashing of lightning; a gleaming, coruscation.

Lluchedennu, v. (llucheden) To produce flashes.

Lluchediad, s. m. (lluched) A gleaming.

Lluchedig, a. (lluched) Being made to dart.

Lluchedu, v. a. (lluched) To gleam, to lighten.

Llachodyn, *s. m. dim.* (lluched) A gleam, or flash
Llachfa, *fs. f.—pl.* lluchfeydd (lluch) A drift.
Lluchfeydd o eira, drifts of snow.
Llachfar, *s. m.* (lluch—bar) Raging wrath.

Anwar fy lluchfar oml'm huchir.
 My burning ire is not still if I am not depressed.
Cynddelw.

Llachfryd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lluch—bryd) Ardent passion; a fiery disposition.
Llachfrya, *s. m.* (lluch—brya) Ardent haste.
Lluchiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lluch) A throwing, flinging, or casting; a pelting; a drifting.

Godw! lle lluchiad gerya.
 The tumult of a host in the dealing of violence.
Cynddelw.
Detholais fy rhwyf yn rhydd rad waegar,
Ys lluchar yn lluchied.

I have chosen my leader freely scattering bounty, a gleaming darting one.
Cynddelw, i Wenwynwyn.

Lluchiau, *s. a.* (lluch) To throw, to fling, or cast about; to pelt; to drift. *Lluchiau ceryg*, to throw stones.

Lluchiau, *a.* (lluch) Throwing, flinging; darting.
Lluchiedig, *a.* (lluchiad) Being thrown, or flung.
Lluchwr, *s. m.—pl.* lluchwyr (lluch—gwr) A thrower, a flinger; a darter.

Lluchladd, *v. a.* (lluch—ladd) Hastily to cut off.
Ffiam llucham; lluchladd mawrwn.
 A flaming flame hastily to cut off the invader.
Cynddelw.

Lluchlam, *a.* (lluch—llam) A darting stride.
Lluchlwyd, *a.* (lluch—lwyd) Sprinkled with grey.
Gorwydd penlluchlwyd, a steed with a head sprinkled with grey.

Lluchochr, *s. m.* (lluch—ochr) The coral.
Lluchryfig, *s.* (lluch—rhyfyg) Ardent boldness.

Owain—
Cymrath gar lluchar, lluchryfig Arthur.
 Owain the social friend, of Arthur's ardent courage.
Sifyll Bryf-furth.

Lluchwaew, *s. m.* (lluch—gwaew) A missive dart, a javelin.

Ymofael a orwr Yaboddaden Bencwr yn an o'r tri lluchwaew gwanrywig, oedd ach o law, a'i odif ar eu hol.
Yaboddaden the Giant-leader laid hold of one of the three poisoned javelins, which were at his hand, and he cast it after him.
H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Lluchwres, *s. m.* (lluch—gwres) Ardent heat; violent passion.

Llew Nachar Lluchwres.
 A Son of gleaming violence.
Ll. P. Moel.

Lluchynt, *s. m.* (lluch—hynt) A violent onset.

Nycha hen famwydd, drwyn-bant,
Ys dwyys lluchynt i'm hymidd,
Ys gorchwys, ac yn llawn lld.

Behold an old mother-geese, with a distorted snout, taking a run, to pursue me, furiously, and full of anger.
D. ab Gwilym.

Llad, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (llu—ud) What is essential; pure ore; wealth.

Trengid iad,
Ni threngid moled.

Let wealth perish, fame will not perish.
Adage.

Llad, *a.* (llu—ud) Close, compact, essential.

Crynew yn huf yn y byd rhag Arfarnod.
 Complaining most incessantly against Arfarnod.
H. Math. ab Mathonwy.

Du Gaepryn werrhryn, o Werthryniawn dud,
Oedd gorod caged iad Lladin, gylfawr.
 Lovable was the shame-opposing Gaepryn, of Gwerthryniawn land, who was ready in the accurate song of compact Latin.
Gw. Dda o Arfon.

Lladw, *s. m.* (llad) Ashes, or the remains of any thing burnt. *Lladw gwrmen*, kelp; *gwrached lladw*, wood-lice.

Ugumal gwr lladw, a gwmgadd gwddw
Cyn nol aegw.

He would make men in ashes, and widowed wives before his death.
Taliesin.

Lladwad, *s. m.* (lladw) A reducing to ashes.
Lladwaw, *v. a.* (lladw) To reduce to ashes.

A chas llaw lladwaw Llanhuddalin.
 And with his hand reducing to ashes Llanhuddalin.
Ein. ab Gwynn.

Lladwawg, *a.* (lladw) Abounding with ashes.

Cyfoethawg, lladwawg, nid colledig,
Cadr-lye yw elwawn dawns diunig.

Wealthy and having remains unperishable, the mighty leader he is of just disposition and not selfish.
Meir. ab Iorwerth.

Lladwawl, *a.* (lladw) Tending to reduce to ashes.

Lladwlyd, *a.* (lladw) Of the nature of ashes.

Lladwlys, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (lladw—lys) Fleawort.

Lludd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (lly—udd) An obstacle, hinderance, obstruction, or let. *Heb ludd, heb wahardd*, without let, without forbiddance.

Lluddadwy, *a.* (lludd) Capable of obstruction.

Lludded, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (lludd) What is an obstruction; what oppresses; fatigue.

Trosu o dynged a dyngid i Lywarch
Ar y nos y ganed
Hir gni! heb negor lludded.

A miserable destiny was fated for Llywarch on the night that he was born: a long affliction without a riddance of his burthen.
Llywarch Hen.

Lluddediad, *s. m.* (lludded) Defatigation, a tiring

Lluddedig, *a.* (lludded) Oppressed, fatigued.

Lluddedigaeth, *s. m.* (lluddedig) Defatigation.

Hai how! A oes yma le i lluddedig farch fewr lluddedigaeth oddiwrthol!

Heigh ho! Is there a place here for a tired horse to cast his burthen from him?
Arach Gagen.

Lluddedigaw, *v. a.* (lluddedig) To fatigue, to tire

Lluddedigawl, *a.* (lluddedig) Fatiguing, tiring.

Lluddedigrwydd, *s. m.* (lluddedig) Weariness.

Lluddedu, *v. a.* (lludded) To cause fatigue; to be fatigued, tired, or wearied. *Ci yn lluddedu*, a dog putting out his tongue, or panting for breath.

Lluddedus, *a.* (lludded) Of a fatiguing tendency.

Lluddfryd, *s. m.* (lludd—bryd) An obstructing mind. *a.* Of an opposing mind.

Dedhion llygion lluddfryd oedd eahawdd.

Wise are the lay people, with a mind keeping off a life of pain.
Ein. Wen.

Lluddiad, *s. m.* (ludd) An obstructing, or hindering; obstruction; prevention, hinderance.

Lluddiannawl, *a.* (luddiant) Preventional.

Lluddiannu, *v. a.* (luddiant) To form an obstacle

Lluddiant, *s. m.* (ludd) Obstruction, prevention.

Lluddias, *v. a.* (ludd) To obstruct, to hinder.

A luddo ddyn a'i low-ddar,
I luddias boedi, a leddir.

He that kills a man with his shining steel, to obstruct the course of life, will be killed.
D. ab Gwilym.

Lluddiaw, *v. a.* (ludd) To obstruct, to hinder.

Ni ludd nanweirdeb ffawd.

Incontinence will not obstruct prosperity.
Adage.
Y budd a ludd y lludded.

The profit prevents the fatigue.
Adage.

Lluddlawd, *s. m.* (ludd) Obstruction, prevention

Lluddiawl, *a.* (ludd) Intercipient, obstructive.

Lluddiedig, *a.* (ludd) Obstructed, or hindered.

Lluddiwr, *s. m.—pl.* lluddiwyrr (ludd—gwr) A hinderer, obstructer, or preventer.

Lluedd, *s. m.* (llu) Warfare, the being in arms.

Lluedda, *v. a.* (luedd) To wage war.

Ys llaw lldoedd, berchen llaw dda,
Ys lladd, ac yn lluedda.

A lion was he, possessed of anerring hand, killing and waging war.
Hywel Chlan.

Llueddawg, a. (lluedd) Having a host, bellicose.
Llueddial, s. m. (lluedd) A waging war.
Llueddiaw, v. a. (lluedd) To wage war, to war.

*Gwedi gwybod o Dwrus bryu, llueddiaw a orag am ben cyf-
 oeth Lladus.*

*When Turcus was acquainted with that, what he did was to lead
 an army against the dominion of Ladus. Gr. ab Arthur.*

Llueddwr, s. m.—pl. llueddwyr (lluedd—gwr)
 One who assembles, or arrays an army.
Lluiddiad, s. m.—pl. llueiddiaid (lluedd) One
 who is in warfare.

Lluiddiad Dwr's llueiddiaid tan!

May God prosper thy terrifying ones. Llywelyn Mord.

Lluest, s. m.—pl. t. au (llu—est) An encampment

*Lluest Cadwallawn ar Dawy;
 Lluiddiad tan! yn adwy;
 Clodrydd, celydydd cywry.*

*The camp of Cadwallon on Tawy; he had the head of slaughter
 in the breach; spreading was his fan, eagerly seeking the con-
 quest. Llywarch Hw.*

Lluestai, s. c.—pl. lluesteion (luest) One who is
 in camp, a campaigner.

Lluestawg, a. (luest) Abounding with camps.

Lluestfa, s. f.—pl. lluestfeydd (luest—ma) A
 place of encampment.

Lluestiad, s. m. (luest) An encamping, a tenting.

Lluestu, v. a. (luest) To encamp, to pitch tents.

*Pei byw llyr Lluetawn,
 Ni luestai Wynedd yn mherffodd Edeyrnawn.*

*If the mild one of Lluetawn were alive, Venetia would not en-
 camp in the midst of Edeyrnaw. Cynddelio, i F. ab Maredudd.*

Lluestwr, s. m.—pl. lluestwyr (luest—gwr) One
 who encamps, a pitcher of tents.

Lluestydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (luest) Pitcher of tents.

Lluetyn, s. m. dim. (luest) A small encampment

Llug, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llu) That breaks, or be-
 gins to open; a gleam, an indistinct light; a
 focus, or source of light; a breaking out in
 blotches, the plague. *Llug y dydd*, the day
 spring.

Llug, a. (llu) Tending to break out, or to open;
 tending to shoot out, tending to gleam; dawn-
 ing; partly seeming. *ado.* Partly, in part,
 half. *Llugoer*, half cold, or lukewarm; *llug
 feddwr*, half drunk.

*Dadluch llyr tarw caddug prydawr,
 Gwyr Prydais rwy gorwg,
 O fro Echbenn uchel-grug
 Hyd Wynfrys Llundain, lle ciod lug.*

*The doing homage to the prince, the stolen bull of awful front,
 the men of Britain will be compelled to, from the region of Ech-
 benn, of lofty peaks, to the White Hill of London, a place of
 splendid fame. Ll. F. Mech, i D. ab Owain.*

Llugad, s. m. (llug) A breaking out, opening, or
 dawning; a shooting out, a gleaming.

Lluga, s. c.—pl. llugeion (llug) That breaks out,
 that shoots out, that dawns.

Llugin, a. (llug) Teeming with light.

Lluginat, s. m. (llug) Plenitude of light; splendour

Llugin, s. c. (llug) What glitters, or glares.

Lluguawli, a. (llugan) Tending to glaze.

Lluguenedd, s. m. (llugan) Glitteringness.

Lluginiad, s. m. (llugan) A causing to glitter; a
 polishing; a glittering.

Lluginat, s. m. (llugan) A reflection of light.

Lluguau, v. a. (llugan) To cause to reflect light;
 to cause to glitter; to polish; to glitter, to
 sparkle. *Lluguau arfau*, to polish arms.

Lluguawr, s. m.—pl. lluganwyr (llugan—gwr) A
 polisher, a furbisher.

Llugas, s. f. (llug) A dawning of light.

Lludwym, s. m. (llug—twym) Lukewarmness.

Lludwymnaw, v. (lludwym) To make lukewarm
Lludwymyn, a. (lludwym) Lukewarm.

*Oe cariad y'r gorwyntu pama'
 Gwae lludwymion y wind yma!*

*If love is the chief commandment, woe to the lukewarm souls of
 this country. Elio Wye.*

Llugeiniad, s. m. (llugain) A glittering.

Llugeiniaw, v. a. (llugain) To glitter; to polish.

Llugenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llugan) A polisher, a
 furbisher, or one who makes bright.

Llugfryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (llug—bryd) A luke-
 warm disposition. *a.* Of a lukewarm mind.

Llugfrydded, s. m. (llugfryd) Lukewarmness of
 mind; inertness of disposition.

Lluginad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llug) A breaking out, a
 shooting out; a gleaming; a dawning.

Lluginawli, a. (llugiant) Glittering, glazing.

Lluginannu, v. a. (llugiant) To cause to glitter.

Lluginannu, a. (llugiant) Tending to glitter.

Lluginant, s. m. (llug) A glittering, a glare.

Lluginaw, a. (llug—llawu) Full of light, splendid

*Tywyn's falc ar galch ger,
 Yn lluginaw, yn oer-glaer.*

*Shine proudly on the white wall, splendidly, and clearly bright
 D. ab Gwilym, i'r hant.*

Lluginlender, s. m. (lluginaw) Fulness of light.

Lluginodded, s. m. (lluginaw) Fulness of light.

Lluginys, s. m. (llug—llys) Campion.

Lluginorn, s. m.—pl. lluginyn (llu—corn) The horn
 of host; the horn of battle, the clarion of war.

Lluginyn, s. m. dim. (llug) A beam of light; a gleam

Lluginynor, s. m. (llu—cynor) The van of an army.

*Corn lluginyn Llwylys;
 Corn gwyd, Gwydyr ai can.*

*Llwylys's horn of the front of battle; the horn of might
 Gwydyr blows it. Cynddelio.*

Llum, s. m. (lly—um) That shoots up, or ends in
 a point.

Llumman, s. m.—pl. t. au (llum—ban) A banner.

*Meibion Israel a werylliant bob us wrth ei lannau ei lly-
 ard. The children of Israel encamped every one by his own stand
 Numbers, x. i.*

Llumman brain garllaw min bryn.

*The rallying point of crows by the edge of the hill.
 D. ab Gwilym, i'r llugawr.*

Llummasawg, a. (llumman) Having a banner.

Llummanbren, s. m. (llumman—pren) The staff
 of a banner, or of a standard.

Llummaniad, s. m. (llumman) Rearing a standard

Llummanig, s. f. dim. (llumman) A bannerol.

Llummanu, v. a. (llumman) To rear a standard.

**Llummanwr, s. m.—pl. llummanwyr (llumman-
 gwr)** A standard-bearer.

Llummannydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llumman) A stand-
 ard-bearer.

Llumon, s. m.—pl. t. au (llum) A chimney.

*Fy newid ar fy meibion,
 Fan gyrchal lawb ei llyon,
 Pyllyd wya, pwyll tan tray llumon.*

*My choice of all my sons, when each should attack his son, is
 fair Pylly, whose course is like the fire through a chimney.
 Llywarch Hw.*

Llun, s. m.—pl. t. iau (llu—un) A form, shape,
 figure, effigy, image, or picture; the *moon*.
Llun y llong, the constellation called the great
 bear. *Pa oet sydd arnat ti?* how is it with you?
Nid oes arnaf sawr o lun. I am in no great
 plight, or I am but so so. *Nid oes arnat ti lun
 yn y byd*, thou hast not the least method in the
 world. *Deu-lun o feirch*, two heads of horn.

Nae ar llyth bân ei lun.

The coward is afraid of his shadow. Idyll.

Llandain, s. f. (llun—tain) The form or bend of the *Tain*. *Caer Llandain*, or more properly, perhaps, *Llyndain*, the spread of the river *Tain*, the Welsh name for London. It was so called on account of its being situated on a large expanse of the river Thames, or *Tain*, beginning about Battersea, and including all the present low grounds, on both sides, to Erith; by which place the water ran in a narrow channel, made by its own force through a chain of hills, lying in a transverse direction to the stream: and, it would seem that a memorial of such an event is preserved in the name of the place; for *Erith*, implies a bursting through, or a ruption, and from which *Erith*, the present name differs scarcely nothing in sound. *Caer Ludd*, or the city of Ludd, is another name for London; but not often made use of, except in the works of the poets.

Llanedig, a. (llan) Being formed, or shaped.

Yn gywir yn llwyr yn llanedig.

In sense completely formed.

Gwalchmai.

Llanid, s. m.—pl. t. au (llun) A forming.

Llanidfaeth, s. m. (llanid) The art of forming.

Llanidawl, a. (llanid) Formative.

Llanidu, v. a. (llanid) To form, to fashion.

Llanidw, a. (llanid) Figurative, formable.

Llanideth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llan) A formation, a form, or figure; imagination; design; providence; regulation, rule, authority.

Dyn yn bonaf—

A wasath o'r holl lanidethoedd.

Man he made the chief of all beings of form. *Dr. B. Cent.*

Tryn lanideth Dwy, of a ddwyddedd o eidd i dylodi.

Through the providence of God, he fell from wealth into poverty. *Ll. G. Herget.*

Llanidethad, s. m. (llanideth) A giving a formation, or construction; a putting in a form.

Llanidethawl, a. (llanideth) Of a forming tendency, contributory to form, order or design.

Llanidethedig, a. (llanideth) Being made formative; being made to contribute to order.

Llanidethedd, s. m. (llanideth) A state of form, order, or design.

Llanidethiad, s. m. (llanideth) A giving a formation, a contributing to order, or regulation.

Llanidethu, v. a. (llanideth) To put into form.

Oned llanidethu y byddinoedd o bob parth, y Saxon, herwydd eu ddawd, yn ieu cyrchu a wneynt, ac ar hyd y dydd yn wrawi gwrthynnu y Prydainiad.

After the putting in order of the armies on every side, the Saxons, according to their usual mode, bravely made an attack, and during the whole day manfully opposed the Britons. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Llanidethus, a. (llanideth) Of a forming tendency having an aptitude to form, or order.

Llanidethwr, s. m.—pl. llanidethwyr (llanideth—gwr) One who puts in form, a regulator.

Llanididd, a. (llun) Of a shape, well-formed, of a good shape, or figure.

Llanidannawl, a. (llaniant) Modifying.

Llanidannu, v. a. (llaniant) To modify; to model.

Llaniant, s. m. (llun) Formation; modulation.

Llanidw, v. a. (llun) To form, to figure, to picture, to fashion, to cut out, or into form; to make the shape of a thing.

Llanidw wawd yn tyfu yn mynd, Llanideth dibwyd bryd o bryd.

I will compose an eulogy that shall be spreading in the world, the serious design of the mind inspired by the muse. *G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Pob modd a lenidodd Dwy lwyd; Pob glau i lan a lenidwyd.

Effry modd o belys was formed by the adorable God; every fair one for a fair was formed. G. ab T. ab Ll. Pychan.

Llunlawd, s. m. (llun) The act of forming.

Llunlawdr, s. m.—pl. llunlodron (llunlawd) One that forms, a constructor.

Llunlawi, a. (llun) Formative; forming.

Lluniedig, a. (llunlad) Formed, figured, fashioned

Llunledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (lluniedig) Formation, construction.

Lluniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lluniad) A former, a framer, or fashioner; one who puts in form, or order, a delineator, a portrayer.

Lluniedyddawl, a. (lluniedydd) Plastic, forming.

Lluniodraeth, s. m. (llunlawdr) Organization.

Lluniodru, v. a. (llunlawdr) To organize.

Llunlwr, s. m.—pl. llunlwyrr (llun—gwr) A former, framer, or fashioner; a delineator.

Gwas a ymryson a'i lenlwr! Ymrysoned priddell i phlithlawn y ddalwr.

Woe to him who contends with his maker! Let the potsherd contend with the potsherd of the earth. *Isaiah 45. 9.*

Lluosawg, a. (lluaws) Multitudinous; abundant.

Lluosgar, a. (lluaws) Philanthropic; humane.

Gwr gorddigr, na's byw llyw lluosgar; Gwr bolch ei darian deir-far y'nglyniat.

A fearful sight, because the chief having the multitude in not alive; a hero with a battered shield of ardent wrath in the conflict. *Bledydd Fardd, m. D. ab Grahedd.*

Draig unbyn, serwyn, arwar, Drudd llaw eidd, lluosgar.

Supreme of princes, panting for conflict, patient, bold with an active hand, and humane. *Frydydd Bychen, i M. ab Owain.*

Lluosydd, s. pl. aggr. (lluaws) Multitudes; hosts.

Y beddan yn llirfydd, Yn llwyr y gwyr lluosydd; Bedd Gwrien gwydd y'ngwawd, a Llwyddaw Fab Llwydd.

The graves on the Long Mountain, the multitudes perfectly know: the grave of Gwrien, the hero in song, and Llwyddaw son of Llwydd. *Beg. Beddan Llwyrr.*

Creded pawb y pair lluosydd Lluoswyr ei ddawn i ddedwydd.

Let all believe that the multitudes will cause abundance of good to the prudent. *Cyneddus.*

Llur, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lly—ur) That is stretched, or extended; a pale livid hue; a gloom.

Llur, a. (lly—ur) Being on the stretch, or extended; of a black and blue colour, livid.

Llurgun, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llur—cun) A carcase.

Llurguniad, s. m. (llurgun) A mangling.

Llurguniaw, v. a. (llurgun) To mangle, to tear.

Llurguniawl, a. (llurgun) Making as a carcase; mangling, or tearing.

Llurguniwr, s. m.—pl. llurgunwyr (llurgun—gwr) One who tears to pieces, a mangler.

Lluriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llur) A making livid.

Lluriaw, v. a. (llur) To make pale, or livid.

Llurs, s. f.—pl. t. od (llur) The razor-bill, a sea bird, also called *aderyn du*, and *gwalc y penweig*.

Llursen, s. f.—pl. od (llurs) The razor-bill.

Lluryg, s. f.—pl. t. au (llur) A lorica, a coat of mail

Llurygaw, v. a. (lluryg) To put on a lorica.

Llurygawg, a. (lluryg) Wearing a coat of mail.

O Anfaeth a moddfeith ydd setynt I gynben llurygogion: nis gwn fath ledgynt.

From the enjoyment of vice and merriment they went to the conflict of those clad in armour: I know of no slaughter so sudden. *Ancuria.*

Llus, s. pl. aggr. (lly—us) Bilberries, bleaberries; *llus y brain*, *llus duon y mynydd*, or *crisgillys*, crane-berry.

Cetis un ammod cofus; Cynall wen oedd can set lws.

I obtained one memorable promise; sparing of smiles was she with the eyebrow of bilberry hue. *Bede Brynallty.*

Llusa, v. a. (llus) To gather bilberries.
Llusen, s. f. dim. (llus) A single bilberry.
Llwg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llu—ywg) A draught, drag, or pull; also the thing dragged.
Llwgadwy, a. (llwg) That may be dragged.
Llwgangor, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwg—angor) A hedge, or hedger, an anchor so called.
Llwgaw, v. a. (llwg) To drag, to draw after, to pull, or to hale.

Un pechawd a lwg gant ar ei ol.
 One sin *drags* a hundred after it. *Adage.*

Gair drwg anmwl
 A lwg ddwrg yn ei ol.

An inveterately bad word will draw mischief after it. *Adage.*

Llwgawl, a. (llwg) Dragging, trailing; pulling.
Llwgrem, s. f. (llwg—trem) A lingering look.
Llwgredmyr, s. m. (llwgredm) A lingering look.

A madden 'ya
 Ein llwgredmyr.
 A'n llwgredmyrmodd.

And forgive to us our *lingering* look, and our drowsiness.
Gr. Gryg.

Llwsen, s. f. (llws) One that creeps heavily.
Llwsenaid, a. (llwsen) Of a drawling nature.
Llwsenawl, a. (llwsen) Creeping, dragging.
Llwseniad, s. m. (llwsen) A creeping heavily.
Llwsennu, v. a. (llwsen) To creep along heavily.
Llwsgeth, s. f. (llws) A creeping, a dragging.
Llwsgethain, a. (llwsgeth) Of a creeping nature.
Llwsgethan, s. c. (llwsgeth) A slow creeping one.
Llwsriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llws) A dragging.
Llwsriedig, a. (llwsriad) Being dragged, or pulled.
Llwsgr, s. m.—pl. llwsgrwr (llws—grwr) One who drags, or draws after; a dragger.

Llusi, s. pl. aggr. (llus) Bilberries, huckleberries.
Llwsydd, s. pl. (llus—gwydd) Bilberry trees.
Llwsyddden, s. f. (llwsydd) A bilberry tree.
Llwsch, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llu) Any particles flying about, motes, flying dust; spray. *Llwsch o eira*, a flake of snow.

Nid gwyn ewyn llyn, na llwsch—
 Wrth bryd gwyn fy mjd.

Nor white the foam of the lake, nor drifted snow, compared with the countenance of the source of my bliss. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Llwschiad, s. m. (llwsch) A dusting, a raising of dust, a blowing about of dust; a drifting of snow.
Llwschiaw, v. s. (llwsch) To blow about as dust, to drift as snow; to dust, to raise dust.
Llwschiawg, a. (llwsch) Abounding with dust, abounding with drifts.
Llwschiawl, a. (llwsch) Flying as dust: drifting.
Llwschion, s. pl. aggr. (llwsch) Flying particles.
Llwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (llu) An assembled army, battle array; warfare.

Os atebwy Dofydd,
 Trwy iaith ac effydd,
 Rhithwch, rieddwg wydd,
 Gantaw yn llwydd.

If the Creator should answer, through speech and element, show yourselves ye sovereign words, with him in battle array.
Taliesin, ead godden.

Ni larell Wynedd—
 Heb wyr lladd gan llyw cammaw,
 Llith berlon llwyddion llawn.

Venedictia would not encamp without men slain by the leader of combat, the lure of valour the pampered legions.
Cyneddio, I. F. ab Iaredudd.

Llwydda, v. a. (llwydd) To raise an army; to wage war; to go to warfare.
Llwyddaw, s. m. (llwydd) An armament.

Tair annoeth llwyddaw y geirw—y tair cyforddwy.

The three unwise armaments are the three expeditions called.
Triodd.

Llwyddawg, a. (llwydd) Having an army; engaged in warfare; bellicose, belligerent.

Clae ac Avena, ynyddau yn y mor Groeg, lle y trigram y Pryd-
 enialid, a arthynat o'r ynae hon, ygan Yr Llyddawg o Lychlyn,
 yn emser Gaidal Ydyr.

Clae and Avena, islands in the Grecian sea, where the Britons
 dwell, who went out of this isle, with Yr of numerous hosts, from
 L. chlyn, in the time of Gaidal Ydyr.

Llwyddawl, a. (llwydd) Belonging to warfare.
Llwyddiad, s. m. (llwydd) An assembling an army.
Llwyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwydd) A state of warfare; hostility.

Llwyddiannawl, a. (llwyddiant) Belligerent.
Llwyddiannu, v. a. (llwyddiant) To engage in warfare; to assemble troops.

Llwyddiant, s. m. (llwydd) Warfare; hostility.
Llwyddig, a. (llwydd) Disposed to warfare.

Llwyddogawl, a. (llwyddawg) Armipotent.

Llwyddogi, v. a. (llwyddawg) To be armipotent.

Llwyddogrwydd, s. m. (llwyddawg) Armipotence.

Llwyddrwydd, s. m. (llwydd) A state of warfare.

Llwyddu, v. a. (llwydd) To assemble in arms, to wage war, to act in hostility.

Llwyddus, a. (llwydd) Bellicerous; bellicose.

Llwyddwr, s. m.—pl. llwyddwyr (llwydd—gwr) One who assembles an army, or wages war.

Llwyddwriaeth, s. m. (llwyddwr) The state of one waging war.

Llwy, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llu—ys) That is parted off; an exception.

Ni ddwydd y gyfraith nad is llwy dan ddebydd.

The law does not say that a rejection will not go under fruits
 tion. *Welsh Laws.*

LlW, s. m. r.—pl. llyon, llwon, or llyan. That has aptitude of motion; that is moved; that may be sent or brought forward; an exclamation; an oath.

Nid twag llw gortrech.

A compulsory oath is no swearing. *Adage.*

Coella'r dyn, cels air da,
 Gweli d'ango, gwili d'ango
 Llwon ofer, bylder byd;
 Llwon dffra, llawn dydd;
 Ond am luf, nid am d'ofn.
 Can awyddog, ddylagor d'ofn;
 Y llw hwn, gwelw y gwr,
 Euan hardd, ni wabardir.

Believe, thou man, conceal a dark expression, and see thy in-
 advertency, beware to swear vain oaths, with continual balder-
 or presumptuous oaths, must swel; but with respect to oath,
 which is not often required, before a justice, an inebriate man;
 the oath (let us see the truth from pure lips) will not be broken.
Idemore's Laws.

Llwb, s. m. (llw—wb) That tends to bulge out.
Llwch, s. m. aggr.—pl. llychion (llw) Dust, or powder.

Llwch, s. m.—pl. llychau (lly—wch) An inlet of water; an inlet of water; also any lake, or large collection of water. It is synonymous with *Llyn*, except that the latter is a familiar word, and has a more general sense, being applied to large expanses of water, to small pools, and to pools in rivers. *Adar y llwch gwyn*, the birds of the white lake, a mythological epithet for vultures. *Llwch Tawe*, *Llwch Sarnedd*, *Llwch Cyhirych*, *Amllwch*, lakes so called in Wales; *Tal-y-llychau*, and *Llan Lluch*, places so called, situated near lakes.

Llwd, s. m. (llw) That is made to proceed, that is cast, or ejected.

Llwdn, s. m.—pl. llydnod (llwd) That is generated, or brought forth, the young of an animal, a young beast; a beast. It is applied also to the young of several particular animals, answering to the Latin *Pullus*. *Casg ei llwdn*, a mare with her foal; *Llwdn hyd*, a

Llwyar, s. f.—pl. llwyerau (llwy) A shovel, a spoon. *Llwyerau olwyn*, the spoons of a water wheel.

Llwyarnaid, s. f. (llwyar) A shovel-fall.

Llwyarn, s. f.—pl. llwyerni (llwyar) A spatdle; also a trowel.

Llwyarnaid, s. f.—pl. llwyarneidiau (llwyarn) As much as stands on a spatdle, or trowel.

Llwyarnaid, s. m. (llwyarn) A spatdling; a trowelling; the using a trowel.

Llwyarnu, v. 2. (llwyarn) To use a spatdle, or to use a trowel.

Llwyarnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llwyarn) One who uses a spatdle, or trowel.

Llwyaru, v. a. (llwyar) To shovel; to spoon.

Llwyaw, v. a. (llwy) To spoon, to use a spoon.

Llwyawg, a. (llwy) Having a spoon, spooned.

Llwyb, s. m. (llwy—yb) That tends forward.

Llwybr, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwyb) A track, or path. *Llwybr troed*, a foot-path; *cerdded llwybrau cemion*, to loiter up and down:—*Llwybr Caer Gwddion*, or *Llwybr y mab afracdawn*, popular epithets for the galaxy.

Eldd rhyw ei lwybr.

Let kind go its path.

Llwyddedd ei fudd i farddon, llwybr anaf,

Anaf prydiddion;

Llwyr ym traidd tremid gwlodan,

Treuligadw hoed hoedllyr gyfeillion!

His bounty prospered to the bard, of the course of song, the poet tuned the lay; I am all oppressed by severe cares, harbouring consuming regret for short-lived companions!

Cynuddwr, m. E. ab M. ab Iddon.

Llwybraidd, a. (llwybr) Tending to be passable.

Llwybraw, v. a. (llwybr) To go a course.

Llwybr uchensald ym rhaid yd re;
Llwybrant, o'm awystru, uch no'r awystru;
Neur aiwedd dyfredd yn eu dyfrile.

Many a sigh I have been fated to utter; they take their course, from my passion, above the firmament; they proceed as the waters in their course.

Lt. F. Moch.

Llwybrawd, s. m. (llwybr) Peregrination.

Car llwybrawd anallys.

A road friend is not to be relied upon.

Catwg.

Llwybrawg, a. (llwybr) Having a path.

Llwybrawi, a. (llwybr) Belonging to a path.

Llwybrawr, s. m. (llwybr) That forms a path.

Llwybrdir, s. m. (llwybr—dir) Travelled ground.

Llwybredd, s. m. (llwybr) The state of being passable, passableness.

Llwybreiddiad, s. m. (llwybraidd) A making passable; a conducting onward, or expediting.

Llwybreiddiaeth, s. m. (llwybraidd) The act of sending onward, a directing onward.

Llwybreiddiaeth ac athrawiaeth ar farddoniaeth.

Direction and instruction for poetry.

Bardde.

Llwybreiddiaw, v. a. (llwybraidd) To render of an easy passage, to make passable; to expedite, to forward; to direct in the way.

Llwybreiddiawl, a. (llwybraidd) Tending to expedite; directory, expediting.

Llwybreiddiwr, s. m.—pl. llwybreiddwyr (llwybraidd—gwr) One who puts in the way, or directs.

Llwybriad, s. m. (llwybr) A making out a path.

Llwybrwr, s. m.—pl. llwybrwyr (llwybr—gwr)

One who goes a path; a wayfaring man.

Llwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llwy—yd) That is diffusive, or universal; an universal hne; a grey colour; a hoary tint. *Llwyd y cwn, morddan-adi gwyn*, white horehound; *llwyd y ffordd*, common cudweed; *llwyd boneddig*, sea cotton-

weed; *llwyd gr ethin*, wood sage; *llwyd y din*, or *gwyn y merched*, wild tansy; *llwyd y dywedd*, the bird called a sanderling.

Llwyd ac ynydd ni ddigysymydd.

The hoary one and the giddy will not agree.

Adage.

Llwyd, a. (llwy—yd) Universally diffused; hoary; grey; pale, wan. *Gwallt llwyd*, grey hair; *casg llwyd*, a grey mare; *pryf llwyd*, a badger; *paper llwyd*, brown paper; *bara llwyd*, mouldy bread; *gwedd llwyd*, a pale complexion; *gwibed llwydion*, horse flies; *brawd llwyd*, a grey friar.

Llwyd pob hen.

Every old one is hoary.

Adage.

Llwydaidd, a. (llwyd) Somewhat grey, or hoary; of a brownish hue; somewhat pale.

Llwydaw, v. a. (llwyd) To make hoary, grey, brown, or pale; to become hoary, or grey; to become brown, to grow pale, to grow mouldy.

Llwydawg, a. (llwyd) Having a grey hue.

Llwyd-ddu, s. m. (llwyd—du) A greyish black, a raven grey. *a.* Of a greyish black.

Llwyd-dduaw, v. a. (llwyd-ddu) To make of a grey black colour.

Llwyd-ddnedd, s. m. (llwyd-ddu) A greyish blackness.

Llwydedd, s. m. (llwyd) Hoariness, greyness, paleness; mouldiness.

Llwydgoch, s. m. (llwyd—coch) A russet colour, a greyish red. *a.* Of a russet colour.

Llwydgochedd, s. m. (llwydgoch) A redness with a cast of grey, or brown.

Llwydgochi, v. a. (llwydgoch) To make of a russet colour, to become of a russet, or a greyish red.

Llwydgochni, s. m. (llwydgoch) A greyish redness.

Llwydiad, s. m. (llwyd) A making grey, brown, or pale, a becoming hoary, grey, or brown.

Llwydias, s. m. (llwyd—glas) A greyish blue; the horned poppy.

Llwydiasedd, s. m. (llwydias) A greyish blueness.

Llwydiasu, v. a. (llwydias) To make of a greyish blue, to become of a greyish blue.

Llwydiesni, s. m. (llwydias) A greyish blueness.

Llwydlos, a. (llwyd—llw) Of a faded grey hue.

Llwydlys, s. m. (llwyd—llw) Mugwort.

Llwydni, s. m. (llwyd) Hoariness, greyness, paleness; mouldiness, mould.

Llwydrew, s. m. (llwyd—rheu) A hoarfrost.

Llwydrewawg, a. (llwydrew) Covered with hoar.

Llwydrewi, v. a. (llwydrew) To cast a hoarfrost.

Llwydrewiad, s. m. (llwydrew) A casting a hoar.

Llwydrewlyd, a. (llwydrew) Tending to be rimy.

Llwydwyn, s. m. (llwyd—gwyn) A greyish white.

a. Of a greyish white, drab-coloured.

Llwydwyndd, s. (llwydwyn) A grey-whiteness.

Llwydwyn, v. a. (llwydwyn) To render of a greyish white, to become of a greyish white.

Llwydyn, s. m. dim. (llwyd) That is of a hoary hue. *Llwydyn y ffordd*, the cudweed.

Llwydd, s. m. (llwyd—ydd) Success, prosperity.

Eia hanmorth sy'n ei phorthal;

A'n llwydd yw ei halwydd hi.

Our want of support is what supports her; and our good fortune is her misfortune.

Grw. Dwy.

Llwyddadwy, a. (llwydd) That may be prospered.

Llwyddaw, v. a. (llwydd) To cause success, or prosperity, to prosper, to be fortunate.

Ni fydd Daw ni llwydd.

What is not pleasing to God will not prosper.

Adage.

*Llwyddi of gwydd, a' had.
Llwyddi gwir, a thir yn ei threfid;
Llwyddi gwledd, a medd, a mowdd mad!*

*Her soil has been prospered, her corn, and her seed; the law,
and the land have been made to prosper in her community; the
bequest, and the mead, and splendid wealth have been made to
prosper.* *Llywelyn Fardd, i Dwyfn.*

- Llwyddawd, s. m. (llwydd)** A prospering.
Llwyddawg, a. (llwydd) Having prosperity.
Llwyddawl, a. (llwydd) Prosperous, prospering.
Llwyddedig, a. (llwydd) Being made prosperous
Llwyddedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwyddedig) The
act of prospering; the becoming prosperous.
Llwyddedigaw, v. a. (llwyddedig) To render prosper-
ous; to cause to be lucky.
Llwyddedigawl, a. (llwyddedig) Of a prospering
or fortunate tendency.
Llwyddfawr, a. (llwydd—mawr) Of great luck.
Llwyddgar, a. (llwydd) Prosperous, successful.
Llwyddgarwch, s. m. (llwyddgar) Prosperousness
Llwyddged, s. f.—pl. t. ion (llwydd—ced) A pro-
spering treasure.
Llwyddiad, s. m. (llwydd) A prospering.
Llwyddiannad, s. m. (llwyddiant) A prospering.
Llwyddiantaeth, s. m. (llwyddiant) The state or
act of prospering.
Llwyddiannaidd, a. (llwyddiant) Of a prospering
tendency, apt to be lucky.
Llwyddiannawg, a. (llwyddiant) Prosperous.
Llwyddiannawl, a. (llwyddiant) Prospering.
Llwyddiannedd, s. m. (llwyddiant) Prosperousness.
Llwyddiannurwydd, s. m. (llwyddiant) Prosper-
ousness.
Llwyddianna, v. a. (llwyddiant) To render pro-
sperous, or fortunate; to prosper, to succeed.

*Ac oit a wael gwella 'n wir;
A'aw ddy'n a llwyddunir.*

*And all that he does will certainly improve; the man of no ac-
count will be made to prosper.* *W. Middleton.*

- Llwyddianna, a. (llwyddiant)** Prosperous, suc-
cessful, fortunate, lucky.
Llwyddiannusaid, a. (llwyddiannus) Tending to
be prosperous; somewhat fortunate.
Llwyddiannusaw, v. a. (llwyddiannus) To render
prosperous, or successful.
Llwyddiannusaid, s. m. (llwyddiannus) A render-
ing prosperous; a becoming prosperous.
Llwyddiannusrwydd, s. m. (llwyddiannus) A
tendency to prosperity; prosperousness.
Llwyddiant, s. m.—pl. llwyddiannau (llwydd)
Prosperity, success, good fortune.

*Gwynfda bydd gaeafod bai;
Llwyddiant diddrg a' h llddai.*

*She is enchanted at finding a fault; the prosperity of the inno-
cent would kill her.* *Cro. Owein.*

- Llwyddiator, ger. (llwyddiad)** In prospering.
Llwyddineb, s. m. (llwydd) Prosperity, success.
Llwydditor, asp. (llwydd) To be prospering.
Llwyddus, a. (llwydd) Prospering, fortunate.
Llwyddwr, s. m.—pl. llwyddwyr (llwydd—gwr)
One who gives prosperity; one who prospers.
Llwyddiad, s. m. (llwydd) A taking a spoonful.
Llwyddiaw, v. a. (llwydd) To take a spoonful.
Llwyf, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (llwy) A form, a frame;
a platform; a loft; the elm.

Pan h llwyf yn ei blodau, blwyddyn y sakth fferythlondob.

*When the elm is in its blossom, then is the year of the seven
sorts of fruitfulness.* *Adge.*

*Llwyf, ar ei faranodd,
Nid oeddi troedfodd;
Ef loddai a pherdd,
A'r effai a diwedd.*

*The elm, with his routine, did not go aside one foot; he would
split with the centre and the forks, and the rear.* *Tetelin.*

- Llwyfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (llwyf)** A frame, a plat-
form, a loft; an elm tree. **Llwyfan melin,** the
platform or loft of a mill; **llwyfan men,** the
frame or body of a cart.
Llwyfanen, s. f. dim. (llwyfan) An elm tree.
Llwyfaw, v. a. (llwyf) To make a platform.

*Llwyelyn, of lloesges dy fro;
Llas dy wyr tra llyr tra llwyfo.*

*Llwyelyn, thy country has been consumed with fire; thy men
have been slain beyond the tide whilst it forms a strand.* *Lt. F. Moch.*

- Llwyfawg, a. (llwyf)** Abounding with elms.
Llwyfen, s. f.—pl. t. au (llwyf) An elm tree.
Llwyfenin, a. (llwyfen) Made of elm, of elm.
Llwyfin, a. (llwyf) Of elm, belonging to the elm.
Llwyg, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwy—yg) That is turning
round, a turn off, a turning aside; the restive-
ness of a horse; a mite in cheese.
Llwygaw, v. a. (llwyg) To move, or turn round;
to become restive; to be in a maze.

*Gwnaeth Dewi roddi ar hyut
l lygaid fal na lwyrynt.*

*Dewi straightway did cause his eyes to be so that they should
not turn round.* *I. ab R. ab I. Llwyd.*

*Lloegern fcast yn llwygaw;
Llygad glas mawr cawad gwlaw.*

*Thou hast been a lamp going round; or the blue eye of the rain
stone.* *Gr. Gyg, s'r lloer.*

*O ddystaw llwygaw, a' h lygad eilwaith
Di a well bob afiad.*

From silently revolving, with his eye again he sees every iniquity *W. Middleton, Ps. 11.*

- Llwygawl, a. (llwyg)** Turning round; restive.
Llygedig, a. (llwyg) Being turned; being in a
maze; being grown restive.

*Cresti ddigrif oedd, myn y crali!
Gwasn dyn gysnair—
A llyddu fy ngweld hoddw,
Llygad glas llygedig llw.*

*It was a pleasant business, by the man! to kiss the nymph of
harmonious speech: and to lighten my visage to-day, with my
blue eye of a changed colour.* *D. ab Gwilym.*

- Llwygedd, s. m. (llwyg)** A state of turning round;
the state of being in a maze; restiveness.
Llwygiad, s. m. (llwyg) A turning round; a being
in a maze; a growing restive.
Llwygiannawl, a. (llwygiant) Of a turning or
changeable tendency; mazy.
Llwygiannu, v. a. (llwygiant) To render mazy.
Llwygiant, s. m. (llwyg) A turning round.
Llwyglys, s. m. (llwyg—llys) Elecampane.
Llwylys, s. m. (llwy—llys) The scurvy-grass.
Llwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (llw—yn) That is of sponta-
neous motion; that is quick; that is sudden,
or abrupt; a quick turn; a quirk; an encom-
passing; the loin; a grove, a wood, a bush;
Llwyn y tewlaeth, great mullein; **llwyn y gyl-
agwy,** yellow stone crop; **byddariys,** houseleek:
—**Gwraig llwyn a fferth,** a woman of the bush
and brake, a harlot; **mab llwyn a fferth,** a bas-
tard: **Llwyn cardotcion,** **llwyn rheidusion,** beg-
gar's bush.

Goren llwyn an a'm cysgole.

The best bush is the one that will shelter me. *Adge.*

- Llwynalld, a. (llwyn)** Of a quick tendency; like
a grove.

*El gweir fyth, deg lawr fan,
Yn llwynalld gan herlannu.*

*It will be ever seen, that fair spot of mine, seeming like a grove
with orchards.* *D. ab Gwilym, i Forgwenig.*

- Llwynaw, v. a. (llwyn)** To endure with apt mo-
tion; to quicken; to become a grove.
Llwynawg, a. (llwyn) Having a grove; of the
grove. **s. m.—pl. Llwynogod.** One of the

llybup; a fox. Tan llywawg, llybia fabuna.

Ni ebleirgan y llywawg oad di giron.

There was beheld from the fox only his skin. *llybup.*

Eisau llyw ydd a llywawg i'r orsedd.

In the absence of the lion the fox will ascend the throne. *llybup.*

Llwynawl, a. (llwyn) That is of a quick nature; belonging to a grove.

Llwynhill, s. m. (llwyn—hill) The three ribbed plantain, also called *ysgelyn-llys, penau y gwyr, dail llwyn y neidr, astyllenlys, ystlynes, llydan y ffordd, llyriad, and cwllyriad.*

Llwynhidydd, s. m. (llwyn—hid) Ribwort plantain.

Llwyniad, s. m. (llwyn) A rendering, or becoming of quick turn; a becoming sudden, or abrupt; a producing a grove.

Llwynin, a. (llwyn) Of a quick motion; of a sudden nature; tending to turn round, or to encompass; of the grove. *Llail llwynin, the gloom of the grove.*

Llwynogaid, a. (llwynawg) Like a fox, vulpine.

Y llyw egraw llywogaid.

Cal yn ei llyw, calon blaidd.

The feeble clerical like a fox, that in his parish seems so slim with the heart of a wolf. *llyw Dwn.*

Llwynoges, s. f.—pl. t. au (llwynawg) Fox bitch.

Llwynogwydd, s. f. (llwynawg—gwydd) A ber-gander.

Llwynogyn, s. m. dim. (llwynawg) A young fox.

Llwyprad, s. m. (llwybr) A making out a path; a taking a course; a direction, or course.

'Atroroddyr argleddrad—

Diachris carduus cerdd Bored;

Diechris llyr llywys llyprad.

Thou protector of the men of Argored, naked the song of Morad and banished; void of harm, towards the general assembly is the course. *Cynulleid, i O. Cyfelliawg.*

Llwypraw, v. a. (llwybr) To peregrinate.

Llwyprawd, s. m. (llwybr) A forming a path; a peregrination, a going a course; a giving a course or direction.

Per awen, parhau byd fraed,
Er llyc llyw llyw llyw llyw llyw llyw.

Sweet muse, permanent till the day of doom, for the benefit of the country, of the leader of the path of blivies. *Cynulleid, i O. Cyfelliawg.*

Llwyrr, a. (llw—yr) Comprehending or including all; utter, universal, quite, clean, complete. *Yn llwyrr, utterly, wholly altogether, or completely; Llwyrr a chawl, wholly and altogether* It is used as a prefix in composition.

Gnawd llwyrr dai gwedy llwyrr dwg.

There is a custom of complete satisfaction after complete swearing. *llyw Dwn.*

Llwyrr, adv. (llw—yr) By, in following.

Llwyrrad, s. m. (llwyrr) A rendering, or becoming universal, a being complete or whole.

Llwyrrall, s. m. (gallu) All power, omnipotence.

Llwyrraw, v. a. (llwyrr) To render universal.

Llwyrrawd, s. m. (llwyrr) A rendering entire.

Llwyrrbryn, s. m. (pryn) A complete purchase; a complete redemption.

Llwyrrbryniad, s. m. (llwyrrbryn) A fully buying off; a completely redeeming.

Llwyrrbrynu, v. a. (llwyrrbryn) To buy off fully.

Llwyrrdeb, a. m. (llwyrr) Totality, completeness, universality, or entireness.

Llwyrrder, s. m. (llwyrr) Completeness, entireness

Llwyrrdranc, s. m. (tranc) Complete mortality.

Llwyrrdrenu, v. (llwyrrdranc) To perish quite.

Llwyrrdda, a. (da) Altogether good.

Llwyrrddarfod, v. n. (darfod) To finish fully.

Llwyrrddawn, s. m.—pl. llwyrrddonau (dawn) A perfect gift, or endowment.

Llwyrrddifa, v. n. (difa) To annihilate entirely.

Llwyrrddoniad, s. m. (llwyrrddawn) A completely gifting; a fully endowing.

Llwyrrddoniaw, v. a. (llwyrrddawn) To gift fully.

Llwyrrddrag, a. (drag) Completely bad, or evil.

Llwyrrddull, s. m. (dull) A complete manner.

Llwyrrredd, s. m. (llwyrr) The state of being total-ly, entirely, or wholly; totality, universality.

Llwyrrtanwl, a. (manwl) Perfectly exact.

Llwyrrfarw, v. n. (marw) To die completely.

Llwyrrgael, v. n. (cael) To obtain completely.

Llwyrrglod, s. f. (clod) Universal fame.

Llwyrrgof, s. m. (cof) A perfect memory.

Llwyrrgoll, s. f. (coll) A total loss, or privation.

Llwyrrgollu, v. n. (llwyrrgoll) To lose entirely.

Llwyrrgred, s. f. (cred) A complete belief.

Llwyrrgreidd, s. m. (llwyrrgred) Implicit belief.

Llwyrrgredn, v. (llwyrrgred) To believe fully.

Llwyrrgyrch, s. m. (gyrch) A complete meeting.

Llwyrrgyrchu, v. a. (llwyrrgyrch) To meet fully.

Llwyrriad, s. m. (llwyrr) A rendering, or becoming universal, a being complete.

Llwyrrles, s. m. (lles) Universal benefit.

Llwyrrlog, s. m. (llog) A complete burning.

Llwyrrlogiad, s. m. (llwyrrlog) A burning fully.

Llwyrrlogu, v. a. (llwyrrlog) To burn fully.

Llwyrrnoeth, a. (noeth) Perfectly naked.

Llwyrrnoethu, v. a. (llwyrrnoeth) To make quite bare, or naked.

Llwyrrnoethiad, s. m. (llwyrrnoeth) A fully denud-
ing, a making quite naked.

Llwyrroddef, v. n. (goddef) Wholly to suffer.

Llwyrroddef, s. m. (goddef) A full sufferance.

Llwyrroddefiad, s. m. (llwyrroddef) A wholly suf-
fering, or permitting.

Llwyrrollwng, v. a. (gollwng) To loosen fully.

Llwyrrollwng, s. m. (gollwng) Complete liberation

Llwyrrommedd, v. (gommedd) Wholly to refuse.

Llwyrrommedd, s. m. (gommedd) A full refusal.

Llwyrrommeddiad, s. m. (llwyrrommedd) A wholly
refusing, or denying.

Llwyrrunaw, v. a. (unaw) To agree entirely.

Llwyrrundeb, s. m. (undeb) Perfect unanimity.

Llwyrrwad, s. m. (gwad) A complete denial.

Llwyrrwadiad, s. m. (llwyrrwad) A fully denying.

Llwyrrwadu, v. a. (llwyrrwad) To deny fully.

Llwyrrwael, a. (gwael) Completely low, or base.

Llwyrrwaeledd, s. m. (llwyrrwael) Perfect misery.

Llwyrrwaith, s. m. (gwaith) Complete work.

Llwyrrwaith, adv. (gwaith) Completely, fully.

Rhwyg goddallu pan llwyrrwaith llog.

Like the progress of a conflagration when it entirely consumes.

llyw Dwn.

Llwyrrwall, s. m. (gwail) A complete defect.

Llwyrrwalliad, s. m. (llwyrrwall) A wholly failing.

Llwyrrwallu, v. a. (llwyrrwall) To fail wholly.

Llwyrrwan, a. (gwan) Completely feeble.

Llwyrrwander, s. m. (llwyrrwan) Perfect weakness.

Llwyrrwarth, s. m. (gwarth) Complete disgrace.

Llwyrrwarthu, v. a. (llwyrrwarth) To shame or to
disgrace completely.

Llwyrrwedd, s. f. (gwedd) A full appearance.

Llwyrrwerth, s. m. (gwarth) A full value.

Llwyrrwerthu, v. (llwyrrwerth) To sell entirely.

Llwyrrwir, s. m. (gwir) The complete truth.

Llwyrrwriaw, v. a. (llwyrrwir) Wholly to certify.

Llwyrrwriw, a. (gwriw) Completely excellent.

Llwyrrwys, s. f.—pl. t. ian (llwyrr—gwys) A gene-

reconciliation; a general invitation; a general assembly or convention of the nation.

*Amhell hir, yn mhob llywydd,
Vyw'r hys a dd'weto Rhys.*

*A word now and then of weight, in every assembly, is that which
Rhegs may utter.* *R. R. Phil.*

Llywyrwysaw, v. q. (llywyrwys) To cite generally.

Llywyrwysawl, a. (llywyrwys) Conventional.

Llywyrwysiad, s. m. (llywyrwys) A citing generally,

a giving a general summons.

Llywyrwysaw, v. q. (llywyrwys) To cite generally.

Llywyrmarbed, v. n. (ymarbed) To refrain en-

tirely, to keep one's self wholly.

Llywyrmarbed, s. m. (ymarbed) A wholly abstain-

ing; to keep one's self quite aloof.

Llywrymatal, v. (ymatal) To abstain wholly.

Llywrymatal, s. m. (ymatal) A wholly abstaining

Llywrymgadw, v. n. (ymgadw) Fully to keep

one's self, wholly to refrain.

Llywrymgadw, s. m. (ymgadw) A wholly keeping

one's self, a wholly abstaining.

Llywrymgolli, v. n. (ymgolli) To lose one's self

entirely; to lose mutually all.

Llywrymgolliad, s. m. (ymgolliad) A wholly losing

one's self; a mutually losing all.

Llywrymgrediad, s. m. (ymgrediad) A wholly re-

lying mutually.

Llywrymgredw, v. n. (ymgredw) To have perfect

reliance mutually.

Llywrymgroes, v. n. (ymgroes) Wholly to be-

ware, to be quite careful of, avoiding.

Llywrymguddiaw, v. n. (ymguddiaw) To hide

one's self entirely.

Llywrymnoethi, v. n. (ymnoethi) To make one's

self quite naked; to become quite naked.

Llywrymollwng, v. n. (ymollwng) To disengage

one's self entirely.

Llywrymrann, v. n. (ymrann) To separate one's

self totally; mutually to part fully.

Llywrymrithiad, s. m. (ymrithiad) A completely

showing one's self; an appearing fully.

Llywrymrithiaw, v. n. (ymrithiaw) To make one's

self fully apparent.

Llywrymroddi, v. n. (ymroddi) To resign one's

self entirely; to become quite resigned.

Llywrymroddiad, s. m. (ymroddiad) Complete

self resignation; a giving up one's self entirely.

Llywrymunaw, v. n. (ymunaw) Perfectly to join

one's self; to become quite conformable.

Llywrymwad, s. m. (ymwad) Complete self denial

Llywrymrada, v. n. (llywrymradw) To deny one's

self completely.

Mrya, s. (llywys) That is cleared, that is cleaned;

that is purified; clean, pure, holy.

—Ei dreyddaw

—Ei dreyddaw

—Ei dreyddaw

Llywysidd, a. (llywys) Of a clean nature; of a

hallowed or sanctified nature.

Llywysaw, v. a. (llywys) To make clear, or clean;

to purify; to hallow, to sanctify.

Llywyswg, a. (llywys) Of a clear or clean nature;

cleanly; hallowed.

—Ei dreyddaw

—Ei dreyddaw

—Ei dreyddaw

Llywydd, s. m. (llywys) A state of clearness, purity

Llywysiad, s. m. (llywys) A making clear, clean, or

pure; a hallowing, or sanctifying.

Llywys, s. m. —pl. t. an (llywys) That is sustained,

or borne; the inhabitancy of a region, a tribe,

or nation; a burthen, or load. *Llywys llong,*

a ship load; *llywys men,* a cart load; —*Eymyr*

degin llywys Cymru, the five royal tribes of

Wales; *pymtheg llywys Gwynedd,* the fifteen

tribes of Gwynedd.

Llywys Maen Codi: neu,

Llywys Maen Bryn Gedy.

The load of the slope of Cedy.

—Dydd hwyd yn achyrru—

Llywys byd yn gwallt.

—On the day of doom—frantically the inhabitancy of the world

will be destroyed. *—Tellydd.*

Llywysadwy, a. (llywys) That may be loaded.

Llywysaw, v. a. (llywys) To burthen, to load.

Llywysawg, a. (llywys) Having a burthen, loaded.

Llywysawl, s. (llywys) Burthening, loading.

Llywysedig, a. (llywys) Loaded, or burthened.

Llywysid, s. m. —pl. t. an (llywys) A burthen

burthen.

Llywysiad, s. m. (llywys) A burthening, a loading.

Llywyswr, s. m. —pl. llywyswr (llywys—gwr) A

burthener, a loader.

Llywysydd, s. m. —pl. t. an (llywys) A burthener.

Llywys, s. m. —pl. llywyswr (llywys—gwr) Spooner.

Llywys, s. m. —pl. t. an (llywys) That has aptitude to proceed; that

extends out; that is multitudinous, various, or

manifest; that is manifest. It is used as a

prepositive; and in numerous instances it suf-

fers an elision of the *g* when followed by another

vowel.

Llyad, s. m. (lly) A stretching out; a sticking; a

lick; a slap, or blow.

Llyarth, s. f. —pl. t. an (llyarth) A gentle rising hill,

a smooth slope.

Llyar, s. (lly—ar) Of a soft or mild quality.

Llyaru, v. a. (llyar) To massage, to soften.

Llyaw, v. a. (lly) To stretch out; to tick.

Llyawi, a. (lly) Stretching out; lambative.

Llych, s. m. (lly) That is extended, or flat; a ly-

ing flat, a powering, a squat; a sudden falling;

a place to squat in; a hiding-place.

Gwawr hawl mawl mllant gwyth, llych llawch naant,

Gwawr gied ffrwyd mllant ffrwyd ffrwyd.

A January that enjoys the prize of a hundred thousand, the

refuge that receives millions, the security of growing prosperity,

of a half hundred thousand, the first of Cedy, the first of Cedy.

Llychadwy, a. (llych) That may be made dust.

Llychawg, a. (llych) Apt to fall flat, or to squat.

Llychawl, a. (llych) Lying flat, squatting.

Gwawr hawl mawl mllant gwyth, llych llawch naant,

Gwawr gied ffrwyd mllant ffrwyd ffrwyd.

He formed man out of base material, to the confusion of the de-

vil, and for his affliction, that so early and early thing so humble

as that, should be possessing the glory, out of which he had fallen.

—Llychadwy.

Llychedig, s. (llych) Being extended flat.

Llychedd, s. m. (llych) The state of being dust.

Llycheg, s. m. (llych—eg) Powdery, pulverulent.

Llychid, s. m. —pl. t. an (llych) A dusting, a pul-

verization, a powdering.

Llychiannaw, s. (llychiant) Pulverulent.

Llychiannus, v. a. (llychiant) To pulverize.

Llychiannus, s. (llychiant) Pulverulent.

Llychiannus, v. a. (llychiant) To render

pulverulent; to become pulverulent.

Llychiant, s. m. (llych) Pulverulence.

Llychian, v. a. (llych) To dust, to reduce to dust.

Llychawg, s. (llych) A dusting, with dust.

Llychawl, a. (llych) Lying to produce dust.

Llychledig, a. (llychlad) Being dusted, or powdered; being reduced to dust.

Llychlineb, s. m. (llwch) Dustiness, a dusty state.

Llychlyd, a. (llwch) Full of dust, dusty, powdery.

Llychlydaw, v. a. (llychlyd) To render dusty; to become dusty.

Llychlydiad, s. m. (llychlyd) A making dusty, a growing dusty.

Llychlydrwydd, s. m. (llychlyd) Dustiness, a dusty state.

Llychlyn, s. m. (llwch—llyn) A gulf; the Baltic sea, also called *Lledlyn*, whence the nations bordering thereon, or the Scandinavians, were called *Llychlynigion*. *Llychlyn y dwfr*, brooklime, also called *y grynlys fenyw, y glaiariys*.

Beth os daw belblaw, hebom
l'r Traeth Coch llynas droch drom—
Llychlyn a'u bwyell awchlyn!

What if there should come by, on the outside of us, to the Red Wharf, a destructive heavy fleet of the men of Lochlin, with their keen-edged axes! *G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Llychu, v. a. (llych) To squat, to fall flat, to cover.

Floes yn derwyn—
Floes yn llychwyn,
Mewn llyn llychwyn.

He fled nimbly, he fled as a roebuck, in a grove he cover'd.
Taliesin.

Llychw, a. (llwch) Tending to become mouldy.

Llychwin, a. (llychw) Covered with mould; blotted, spotted. *Lliar llychwin*, a mouldy colour.

A'r hall ischaw rhy llychwin—
Ar frya arfan a roccom :
Arfan of dad fu raw dom.

And all the pedigrees were too much covered with mould; in a hurry arms we gave: the arms of his father were a much shovell.
S. Tudyr.

Llychwiad, s. m. (llychwin) A rendering, or becoming of a mouldy appearance.

Llychwinaw, v. a. (llychwin) To make mouldy; to defile; to make of a brown, or dusky hue; to become mouldy, or covered with mould; to become of a dusky hue.

Llychwinawg, a. (llychwin) Of a mouldy state.

Llychwinawi, a. (llychwin) Tending to be mouldy.

Llychwinedig, a. (llychwin) Become mouldy.

Llychwr, s. m. (llych—wr) That spreads along, declines, or flattens; that is overspread, or flat, the twilight.

O lychwr l lychwr bethin.
From twilight to twilight a craving mouth. *Aneurin.*

Llychwyr, s. m.—pl. t. on (llwch—gwyr) The fall or decline of light; the twilight.

Llychydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llwch) A duster.

Llychyn, s. m. dim. (llwch) A particle of dust.

Llyd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (lly—yd) Breadth, extent,

Tros yr aeginfed,
O Alon drefned,
Llyd waelaw Dyfed
Ydd ehta.

Over the twentieth, from the region of Alon, the breadth of the low land of Dyfed he will fly. *D. Benfras, i Llywelyn II.*

Llydal, s. m. (llyd) That widens, or dilates.

Llydaidd, a. (llyd) Somewhat broad, or wide.

Llydan, a. (lly—tan) Broad, wide, spacious. *Llydan y ffordd*, the broad, or five ribbed plantain.

Llydander, s. m. (llydan) Broadness, breadth.

Llydandra, s. m. (llydan) Latitude, breadth.

Llydandrem, s. f. (llydantrem) Broad-visaged.

Llydandroed, s. m. (llydan—troed) A broad foot. a. Broad-footed.

Llydanddall, s. pl. (llydan—dall) Broad leaves. a. Broad-leaved.

Llydanedd, s. m. (llydan) Latitude; broadness.

Llydanad, s. m. (llydan) A making broad, dilatation, dispensation, expansion.

Llydann, v. a. (llydan) To expand, or to dilate.

Llydaw, s. f. (llyd—aw) That extends along the water; the name of the province of Brittany, or Armorica, in France.

Cadfan—
Fan ddech o Llydaw, a'r llyd baddod.

Cadfan—when he arrived from Llydaw, in spreading the faith. *Llyweddyn Ffordd.*

Llydawg, a. (llyd) Having breadth or extent.

Llydawl, a. (llyd) Relating to breadth; tending to widen, or to expand.

Llydiad, s. m. (llyd) A widening, or expanding.

Llydnaidd, a. (llwdn) Animal-like, brutish.

Llydnawg, a. (llwdn) Having a young animal.

Llydnawl, a. (llwdn) Producing a young animal.

Llydneg, s. f. dim. (llwdn) A little female animal.

Llydnad, s. m. (llwdn) A casting the young.

Llydnig, s. f. dim. (llwdn) A young female animal.

Llydnu, v. a. (llwdn) To bring forth young; to cast a foal, to foal.

A wyddost ti yr amser i eidd gwylltion y creigiau llydan?

Doat thou know the season for the wild goats of the rocks to bring forth the young? *Jos 20. 1.*

Llydynn, s. m. dim. (llwdn) A little male animal.

Llyds, v. a. (llyd) To make broad, to widen.

Llydw, s. m. (llyd) That is contracted.

Llydw ygor, ysgwyd byddina,
Llidi ysgwn agwra ys goras
El gryn ryl a'n eidd cya barna.

Contracted the mention of the shield of armor, the anger that is raised had been better to be depressed, is order to take what will come before the spear.

Gyddellu, ddoluch yr Argl. Rhys.

Calfaf cor mawr-naf mawr-berth, achos hys
Handid lled fy mached;
Calfant fydd o ferdidion eu lles
O foli Rodri ryddes.

I shall obtain the circle of my great chief of mighty power, a plain of abundance let my row-yard be spread out; a myriad of birds shall find their benefit from praising Rodri, impatient of restraint. *L. F. Mack.*

Llyna arhwydd dda ddion ei gwythlen,
O lyw allorau eylli aeron—
Llydwag, gwaredawg, llydw gweryddion.

Behold a goodly gift possessed of miracles divine, of living allens of the fruits of apple-trees, spreading out, of nature mild, the law of youth. *G. ab M. ab Dafydd, i'r Corg.*

Llydwad, s. m. (llydw) A contracting out; a straitening.

Llydwaidd, a. (llydw) Apt to be contracted.

Llydwaw, v. a. (llydw) To contract, to straiten.

Llydwand, s. m. (llydw) The act of contracting.

Llydwawg, a. (llydw) Having profusion.

Ner fur, glewder glyw,
Nerthawg, llydwawg lyw.

A potent lord, a chief of bravery, a leader powerful and cunning. *G. ab M. ab Dafydd, i D. ab Gwynedd.*

Llydwawl, a. (llydw) Tending to contract.

Llydwedd, s. m. (llydw) A contracted state.

Llydd, s. m. (lly—ydd) That is spread, diffused, expanded, or poured out.

Llyddad, s. m. (llydd) A diffusing, or pouring out.

Llyddaidd, a. (llydd) Somewhat spreading.

Llyddain, a. (llydd) Of a diffusive tendency.

Llyddaw, v. a. (llydd) To spread, to diffuse, to expand, to pour out.

Llyddiad, s. m. (llydd) A diffusing, a pouring out.

Llyddiant, s. m. (llydd) A diffusion, a pouring out.

Llyddn, v. a. (llydd) To spread, diffuse or pour.

Llyddus, a. (llydd) Diffusive, apt to pour out.

Llyddusaw, v. a. (llyddus) To render diffusive.

Llydduswydd, s. m. (llyddus) Diffusiveness.

Llyer, s. m. (lly—er) That is sharp or crisp.

Llyerw, s. (llyer) Subtle, fine, nice, delicate.

Llywelya llyerw freicin,
Llyar ddolawd, llyw gwyrddawd gwyrddia.

Llywelya a king of delicate conduct, of manners mild, the ruler of the green tusk of gloves. *Rhys. Rhys.*

Llyest, s. m.—pl. t. odd (lly—est) A polypus.
Llyf, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lly) A stretching out; a lick with the tongue, a lap.

Llyfady, a. (llyf) That may be licked.
Llyfal, s. m. (mal) That tends to an uniformity.
Llyfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (llyf) A string, a rope.
Llyfanawg, a. (llyfan) Full of strings; stringy.
s. f. The hairweed, or crowsilk; also called *llinwydd*.

Llyfandafawd, s. m. (llyfan—tafawd) A disorder in cattle, wherein the stomach is inflated; also called *llyfamast*, *clirg y llyfant*, and *gwaith y prysf*.

Llyfaen, s. f. dim. (llyfan) A small cord.
Llyfaniad, s. m. (llyfan) A binding, a cording.
Llyfant, s. m. (llyfan) A binding, or stricture.
Clirg y llyfant, the hide-bound disease.
Llyfantws, s. m. (llyfant) The burst-cow, a small scarlet-coloured fly.

Llyfans, v. a. (llyfan) To bind, or to whip round.
Llyfawst, s. m. (llyfan—gwst) The hide-bound disease in cattle.

Llyfas, s. m. (mas) A venture, or an attempt.
Llyfasawl, a. (llyfas) Venturesome, daring.
Llyfasedd, s. m. (llyfas) Venturesomeness.
Llyfasiad, s. m. (llyfas) A venturing, a daring.
Llyfasu, v. a. (llyfas) To dare, or to attempt.

*Olona, parchellan, odd ruid aynod
 Rhag cryddion Mordal, pei llyfasedd,
 Rhag dyfod erid aruan, a'n gweled;
 Ac or diangwyl, al chwyawent ein lladdod;
 A mi dyddogonall rhag ion nawfod.*

Listen, little pig, it were necessary to go, for fear of the hounds of Mordal, if it could be ventured, lest a pursuit should come upon us, and that we should be seen; and if we escape, I should not complain of our fatigue; And I shall predict standing before the sixth wave. *Myrdin.*

Llyfasus, a. (llyfas) Venturing, adventurous.
Llyfasusaw, v. a. (llyfasu) To render daring, venturesome, or presuming; to become daring.
Llyfaswr, s. m.—pl. llyfaswyr (llyfas—gwr) One who dares, or attempts; an adventurer.
Llyfawl, a. (llyf) Stretching out in a stripe; licking; lambative.

Llyfeb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (llwf) The act of swearing, or affirming, juration.

Llyfedig, a. (llyf) Being licked, or lapped.
Llyfelawg, a. (llyfal) Having a conformity.
Llyfeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llyfal) A contriving, a reducing to a conformity, a levelling.
Llyfela, v. a. (llyfal) To devise, to invent, to contrive; to guess; to render of a mean uniformity; to reduce to a level. *Llyfela tir*, to make land all alike, or level.

Neu'n dyfalgordd y dyllid cyfiawu gyfelyba, nodwedd, llyfela, cyfiawu, ac amaru pob peth, herwydd haelod ac amwedd.

In a descriptive place, it is necessary with exactness to compare, to allude, to make uniform, to place, and to time every thing, according to circumstance and nature. *Burdas.*

Llyfelus, a. (llyfal) Being made uniform.
Llyfelusaw, v. a. (llyfelus) To make uniform.
Llyfelusiad, s. m. (llyfelus) A making level.
Llyfelusrwydd, s. m. (llyfelus) Uniformness.
Llyfelwr, s. m.—pl. llyfelwyr (llyfal—gwr) One who contrives; a leveller.
Llyfelydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llyfal) One who makes uniforms: one who levels.
Llyfen, s. f.—pl. t. au (llyfen) The loin.
Llyfenawg, a. (llyfen) Belonging to the loins.
Llyfenawl, a. (llyfen) Belonging to the loins.
Llyfenwy, s. m. (llyfan) Saxifrage.
Llyferth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (merth) That is stretched out; an exhausted state; weariness.

Llyferthaid, a. (llyferth) Somewhat exhausted.
Llyferthawg, a. (llyferth) Having weariness.
Llyferthawl, a. (llyferth) Wearisome tiring.
Llyferthedd, s. m. (llyferth) Wearisomeness.
Llyferthiad, s. m. (llyferth) A fatiguing, wearying, or tiring; a becoming wearied.
Llyferthiant, s. m. (llyferth) Defatigation.
Llyferthin, a. (llyferth) Being exhausted, tired.

*Drehyferdydd truch & thrin;
 Enaid a fo llyferthia.*

The forward will be failing in with squabbles; let him that is worn down escape. *Liebed.*

Llyferthineb, s. m. (llyferthin) Wearisomeness.
Llyferthrwydd, s. m. (llyferth) Tiredness.
Llyferthu, v. a. (llyferth) To bring down with fatigue; to be fatigued, or wearied; to loll out the tongue, as a dog, in panting for breath.
Llyferthus, a. (llyferth) Wearisome, tiresome.
Llyferthusaw, v. a. (llyferthus) To render weary, some, or fatiguing; to become tiresome.
Llyferthusrwydd, s. m. (llyferthus) Weariness.
Llyferthwr, s. m.—pl. llyferthwyr (llyferth—gwr) One who wearies, or exhausts with fatigue.
Llyferthydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llyferth) A wearier.
Llyfseig, a. (llyfas) Being grown adventurous.

*Trysnydd byd bod tan Saeon,
 Wedi trawst gryn ar y goron;
 Trydwydd rhyfied llwfr llyfseigion.*

It is a lamentable state to be under the Saxons, after they should have formerly taken the crown by violence: It is a third wonder to see the dastardly daring ones. *D. Benfras.*

Llyfi, s. m. (llyf) That is slimy; snivel.
Llyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llyf) A licking.
Llyfiadd, a. (llyfi) Snivelly, or snivelling.
Llyfiaw, v. a. (llyfi) To produce snivel.
Llyfiawl, a. (llyfi) Snivelling; slovenly.
Llyfieiddiad, s. m. (llyfiadd) A rendering snivelly.
Llyfieiddiaw, v. a. (llyfiadd) To render snivelly, to produce snivel; to become snivelly.
Llyfieiddrwydd, s. m. (llyfiadd) Snivelliness.
Llyfn, a. (llyfn) Smooth, even, level; sleek.

Ni bydd neb llyfn heb ol mawr.

There is nothing smooth without its blemish. *Adage.*

Llyfnâd, s. m. (llyfn) A smoothing, a making sleek, glossy, or slippery.
Llyfnâawl, a. (llyfn) Tending to make smooth.
Llyfnâu, v. a. (llyfn) To make smooth, or sleek, to smooth; to plane; to polish.
Llyfnâwr, s. m.—pl. llyfnâwyr (llyfnâ—gwr) One who makes smooth, or sleek.
Llyfnder, s. m. (llyfn) Smoothness, sleekness.
Llyfnadra, s. m. (llyfn) Smoothness; sleekness.
Llyfnedig, a. (llyfn) Being made smooth.
Llyfnedigaeth, s. m. (llyfnedig) A smoothing.
Llyfnedd, s. m. (llyfn) Smoothness, sleekness.
Llyfnedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llyfnâu) A smoothen.
Llyfniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llyfn) A making smooth, even, or level; a harrowing.
Llyfniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llyfniad) One who makes smooth, even, or of level surface; a harrower.
Llyfnu, v. a. (llyfn) To make smooth, or level; to harrow.
Llyfnwr, s. m.—pl. llyfnwyr (llyfn—gwr) One who makes smooth; a harrower.
Llyfnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llyfn) One who makes smooth, or of even surface, a harrower.
Llyfr, s. m.—pl. llyfrau (llwf) A book.

Gorau col, col llyfr.

The best record is the record of book. *Adage.*

Llygad-dyniad, s. m. (llygad-dyn) A bewitching.
Llygad-dynu, v. a. (llygad-dyn) To fascinate.

Pwy e'ch llygad-dynodd chi.

Who has bewitched you.

Gael. 2. 1.

Llygad-ddu, a. (llygad-du) Of black eye.
Llygaden, s. f. dim. (llygad) A glance of light.
Llygadfrith, a. (llygad-frith) Wall-eyed.
Llygadgall, a. (llygad-call) Having the eye turned outward, a squinting outwardly.
Llygadgam, a. (llygad-cam) Of a winking eye.
Llygadgamiad, s. m. (llygadgam) A winking.
Llygadgamu, v. a. (llygadgam) To wink the eye.
Llygadglaf, a. (llygad-claf) Having a sore eye.
Llygadgoch, a. (llygad-coch) Red-eyed.
Llygadgochi, s. m. (llygadgoch) Blear-eyedness.
Llygadgoll, a. (llygad-coll) Having lost an eye.
Llygadgraff, a. (llygad-craff) Keen-eyed.
Llygadgraffedd, s. (llygadgraff) Sharp-sightedness.
Llygadlath, a. (llygad-lath) Having a wet eye.
Llygadlas, a. (llygad-glas) Having a blue eye.
Llygadlon, a. (llygad-lon) Having a merry eye.
Llygadloni, v. n. (llygadlon) To be merry-eyed.
Llygadlwyd, a. (llygad-lwyd) Grey-eyed.
Llygadyll, a. (llygad-lyll) Keen-eyed: the celandine; also called *llygallys*, and *llyn y llygad*.
Llygadyll, s. m. (llygad-lyll) Celandine.
Llygadronc, a. (llygad-rhonc) Of a hollow eye.
Llygadronci, u. (llygadronc) Hollow-eyed.
Llygadroth, a. (llygad-rhoth) Wide-eyed.
Llygadrudd, a. (llygad-rhudd) Having a red eye.
Llygadrwth, a. (llygad-rhwth) Wide-eyed.
Llygadydd, a. (llygad-rhydd) Of unrestrained eye; felonious.

Llygadydd, cytas am ladd, neu loeg, neu feddus.

Felonious, that is guilty of murder, or arson, or theft.

Welsh Law.

Llygadyddiad, s. m. (llygadydd) A leaving the eye at liberty; a committing felony.
Llygadyddiaeth, s. m. (llygadydd) The act of giving liberty to the eye; a felonious act.
Llygadyddiad, s. m. (llygadydd) A staring.
Llygadyddiaeth, s. m. (llygadydd) To stare, to gaze.

Osod ddaeth ym hollt y dyddiad, a hysgus yn llygadyddiaeth y dyddiad y dyddiad.

Al, was i me and mine! how shall they escape, and they constantly peering upon what is blinding them more and more.

Elia Wyn, M. Crag.

Llygadyddiaeth, a. (llygadyddiaeth) Staring, gazing.

Elia a ddaeth, ydy mewn rhedder oddi allan i dyddiad y dyddiad llygadyddiaeth y dyddiad y dyddiad, a dyddiad y dyddiad, a dyddiad y dyddiad.

He came, not in outward pomp to draw the eyes of the staring multitude after him: The Son of Man came, not to be ministered unto, but to minister unto others.

Jer. Quia.

Llygadyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. llygadyddiaeths (llygadyddiaeth—gwyr) A starrer, a gazer.
Llygadyddiaeth, s. m. dim. (llygadyddiaeth) A starrer.
Llygadyddiaeth, s. f. (llygadyddiaeth) The roving or turning about of the eye. **a. Having a roving eye.**

Llygadyddiaeth, v. a. (llygadyddiaeth) To turn the eye about; to roll the eye.

Llygadyddiaeth, a. (llygadyddiaeth) Of a moist eye.
Llygadyddiaeth, a. (llygadyddiaeth) Squint-eyed.
Llygadyddiaeth, s. m. (llygadyddiaeth) Squint-eyedness.
Llygadyddiaeth, s. pl. aggr. (llygadyddiaeth) Cranberries; also called *llyged cirtan*, *llygeirin*, and *ceirioes y waen*.

Llygaw, s. m. (llygaw) Splendour, light, shining.

Llygaw, v. a. (llygaw) To cast a splendour.

Llygaw, a. (llygaw) Tending to break out, or to brighten; having bright or livid spots; scurvy.

Vol. II.

Llyged, s. f. (llygaw) That breaks out in spots; that is full of puddles; a bog. **Llyged aaron**, bogberries.

Llygedig, a. (llygaw) Being made bright, or livid.

Llygedyn, s. m. dim. (llygaw) A glance of light.

Llygedyn haul, the partial appearance of the sun in cloudy weather.

Llygeidd-ddu, a. (llygaw-du) Having black eyes.

Llygeiddlawg, a. (llygaw-lawg) Having eyes; full of eyes.

Llygeiddyn, s. m. dim. (llygaw) A glance of light.

Llygeirin, s. pl. aggr. (llygaw-cirin) Bogberries.

Llygliw, s. m. (llygaw-lliw) A draky hue, a mouse colour. **a. Of a mouse colour.**

Llygod, s. pl. aggr. (llygaw) Mice. **Llygod bach**, mice; **llygod freirin**, rats.

Llygoden, s. f. dim. (llygod) The mouse species; a mouse. **Llygoden freinig**, **Llygoden frengig**, a rat; **Llygoden y dafn**, the water rat; **Llygoden goch**, the field mouse; **Llygoden y derw**, **lleian**, or **penllyn**, the blue titmouse.

Dadlen mawr mynach, ac eglir ar lygoden.

Great and frequent disputes, and lo, a mouse brought forth.

Idge.

Llygorn, s. m.—pl. llygorn (llygaw-orn) A lamp, a lantern. **Dau llygorn nef**, **haul a llenad**, the two lamps of heaven, the sun and moon.

Dolir ydd ym, yd ddaeth ym.

Am llygorn, am llygorn, am llygorn!

How we are, void of contention, mused lamps, round horns, and round delicacies!

Cydael.

Llygota, s. a. (llygaw) To catch mice, to mouse.

Llygotat, s. c.—pl. llygotat (llygota) A mouster.

Llygotwr, s. m.—pl. llygotwyr (llygota-gwr) A mouse-catcher, a mouster.

Llygotwraig, s. f.—pl. llygotwraig (llygota-gwraig) A mouse-catcher, a mouster.

Llygrad, s. m. (llygaw) A corrupting; a spoiling.

Llygradwy, a. (llygrad) Corruptible; damageable.

Llygrair, s. m.—pl. llygreiriau (llygrad-gair) A corrupt word, a barbarism.

Llygrawd, s. m. (llygaw) A dissolution of parts; corruption; spoliation; adulteration.

Llygrawg, a. (llygaw) A heading with corruption.

Llygrawl, a. (llygaw) Corruptive, corrupting.

Llygrawr, s. m. (llygaw) That causes corruption.

Llygredig, a. (llygrad) Corrupted, depraved.

Llygredigaeth, s. m.—pl. l. an (llygredig) A dissolution of parts; corruption.

Llygredigaethu, v. a. (llygredigaeth) To turn to corruption, to cause corruption.

Llygredigaw, v. a. (llygredig) To render corrupted.

Llygredigawl, a. (llygredig) Dissolvent, corruptive, of a corrupting tendency.

Llygredigwydd, s. m. (llygredig) Corruptedness.

Llygredid, s. m. (llygaw) Corruptedness; depravity.

Llygrid, s. m. (llygaw) A dissolving of parts; a corrupting; corruption, depravation; adulteration; castigation.

Nid eglir—

I'w gwrdd mae llygaw gwrdd;

Ac an llygrid a hwyd.

Yr dyddioedd hwyd y byd.

The grain will not shoot out unless it once becomes corrupted; and of similar corruption with seed corn are the proud men of the world.

F. Aldred.

Llygrith, s. f.—pl. llygrithoedd (llygrad-lith)

Corrupt speech, a barbarism.

Llygrodd, s. m. (llygrawl) Corruptibility.

Llygrodder, s. m. (llygrawl) Corruptedness.

Llygroirwydd, s. m. (llygrawl) Corruptibleness.

Llygru, v. a. (llygaw) To corrupt, to pollute, to mar, to spoil; to gild, to fret.

2 Q

A lygrwy Ddaw a lygrwy ddyn.

He that has profaned God has profaned man.

Adage.

Tair cenedl a lygruont a fu ganddynt ar ddyg o furdonleth beirid Ynys Prydain, drwy gymyg oferbwyll, ac o byny al collaunt : y Gwyddelod, Cymry Lydaw, ac yr Eibwy.

Three nations corrupted what they had been taught of the *cardinal* of the birds of the Isle of Britain, by the mixture of idle notions, and therefore they lost it: the Gwyddelod Irish, the Cymry of Lydaw, and the Germans.

Bards.

Lygrwr, s. m.—*pl.* llygrwyr (llwgr—gwr) A corrupter, a polluter, a spoiler.

Lygu, v. a. (llwg) To make bright, to clear; to break out; to appear in spots.

Lygwyn, s. m. (llwg—gwyn) The orache: *lygwyn dreulyd*, stinking goose-foot.

Lym, s. m.—*pl.* f. lon (lly—ym) What is sharp, keen, or quick. *Lym y llygad, y ddilrydd felen*, celandine.

Lym, a. (lly—ym) Penetrating, subtle, quick, keen, sharp, rigorous, severe, rigid. It is used as a prefix in composition.

Gwasg dy llyry llym llywid llongas.

When winter overpreads sharp the steering of ships.

Adage.

Hardd blodau eithio, eithr yn mhith drail llymion y tyfant.

Beautiful the blossoms of furze, but they grow amongst sharp prickles.

Adage.

Llyma, v. imper. (lly—ma) Lo here, behold.

Ammodau a thrid ddarwngw Caswallawn, a gorogwya Ynys Prydain wrth dy gyngor di. Llyma llyny gweddy rygwneithur: Llyma Caswallawn yn ddarostyngedig: Llyma Ynys Prydain, o'm cynorthwy i gwedy i gorogwya.

I covenanted with thee to subdue Caswallawn, and to bring the Isle of Britain subject to thy control. Behold that fully accomplished: Behold the Isle of Britain, through my assistance, subjugated.

Gr. ad Arthwr.

Llymâd, s. m. (llym) A rendering keen, sharp, or pungent; a becoming sharp; a making, or becoming bare.

Llymâwl, a. (llym) Tending to sharpen; tending to make bare.

Llymaid, s. m.—*pl.* llymeidian (llym) That is taken up sharply; as much liquid as is taken at one supping; a sup.

Llymaidd, a. (llwm) Somewhat bare, or naked.

Llymain, a. (llym) Of a keen quality.

Llyman, s. c.—*pl.* f. od (llym) One that is sharp, or severe; one that is stark, or quite. *Llyman noeth*, a stark naked one.

Llyman, v. imper. (lly—man) Lo here, behold.

Llymant, s. m. (llyman) The act of prying.

Llymanta, v. a. (llymant) To pry about; to perform magic tricks and charms for bringing spirits to an interview; to practise any branch of the occult science.

Llymarch, s. f.—*pl.* llymeirch (llym—arch) Oyster

Llymast, s. f. (llym—gast) A naked bitch.

Llymâr, v. a. (llym) To make penetrating, keen, or severe; to sharpen, to whet; to quicken.

Llymarchen, s. f. dim. (llymarch) An oyster.

Llymawg, a. (llwm) Being bare, or naked.

Llymawl, a. (llwm) Tending to make bare.

Llymbren, s. m.—*pl.* f. an (llwm—pren) Bare wood. *Llymbrenau odyn*, kiln spars.

Llymbwyll, s. m. (llym—pwyll) Acute sense.

Llymder, s. m. (llym) Keeness, sharpness, severity, acuteness.

Llymder, s. m. (llwm) Bareness, nakedness.

Llymdost, a. (llym—tost) Acrimonious.

Llymdostedd, s. m. (llymdost) Acrimony; severity

Llymdostrwydd, s. m. (llymdost) Acrimoniousness

Llymdra, s. m. (llym) Sharpness, or keenness.

Llymdra, s. m. (llwm) Bareness, nakedness.

Llymdoeth, a. (llym—doeth) Keenly-wise.

Llymdreiniog, s. (llym—drain) Prickly bog-rush

Llymddyn, a. (llym—dyn) A sharper, a sharp one

Llymedig, a. (llym) Being made sharp, or keen.

Llymedr, s. m. (llym) That tends to sharpen.

Llymedras, s. f. (llymedr) A whetstone; a hone.

Llymedd, s. m. (llym) Keeness, sharpness.

Llymeddfwyd, s. m. (llymaid—bwyd) Spoon-meat; the sow-thistle.

Llymeidiad, s. m. (llymaid) A supping, or sipping.

Llymeidiaw, v. a. (llymaid) To sip, to sup.

Llymeidiawl, a. (llymaid) That may be supped.

Llymeidyndyn, s. m. dim. (llymaid) A single sup.

Llymeiddiad, s. m. (llymaidd) A rendering, or becoming somewhat bare.

Llymeiddiaw, v. a. (llymaidd) To render somewhat bare; to become rather bare.

Llymeital, s. c.—*pl.* llymeiteion (llymaid) One that sips often; a bibber, a tippler.

Llymeitia, v. a. (llymaid) To be sipping often.

Llymeitian, v. a. (llymaid) To sip often.

Llymeitiaw, v. a. (llymaid) To take sips.

Llymeitiwr, s. m.—*pl.* llymeitwyr (llymaid—gwr) One who sips continually; a tippler.

Llymes, s. f. (llwm) One that is bare, or naked.

Llymeag, s. c. (llwm) That is not covered. *a.* Having no cover; unsaddled.

Llymeat, s. c. (llwm) That has nothing on. *a.* Having nothing on. *Ceffyl llymeat*, a horse without a saddle.

Llymfrwyn, s. pl. aggr. (llym—brwyn) Great sharp sea-rush.

Llymgi, s. m.—*pl.* llymgwn (llwm—ci) A naked dog, a poor dog; a sorry fellow.

Llymgiaidd, a. (llymgi) Like a sorry dog.

Llymgoes, s. f.—*pl.* f. an (llwm—coes) A bare leg. *a.* Bare legged.

Llymgoesawg, a. (llymgoes) Having bare legs.

Llymban, s. f. (llym—hna) A fainting fit.

Llymbunaw, v. a. (llymbun) To faint away.

Llymbunig, a. (llymbun) Tending to faint.

Llymhurt, a. (llym—hurt) Stark mad, distracted.

Llymburtiad, s. m. (llymburt) A distracting, a driving stark mad, a becoming distracted.

Llymburtiaw, v. a. (llymburt) To render stark mad, to distract, to stupify; to become distracted, or stupified.

Llymburtiaw, a. (llymburt) Distracting.

Llymliad, s. m. (llwm) A making bare, or naked.

Llymliaw, v. a. (llwm) To make bare; to become bare; to become destitute.

Llymlin, a. (llym) Of a sharp or keen quality.

Llyminawd, s. m. (llymin) The act of making keen, sharp, or intense.

Llyminawg, a. (llymin) Very keen, sharp, or intense. *Bwyta yn llyminawg*, to eat with a keen appetite; *gwne fo yn llyminawg*, do it with spirit.

Cleddyf lluch llŵawg tidaw rhyddyd; ac yn llaw llyminawg ydd oedwld.

A brightly gleaming sword to him was brought; and in a right hand it was left.

Tolhu.

Llymlais, s. m.—*pl.* llymleisiau (llym—lais) A shrill or sharp voice.

Llymleisiad, s. m. (llymlais) The uttering a shrill or sharp voice.

Llymleisiaw, v. (llymlais) To utter a shrill voice.

Llymleisiawg, a. (llymlais) Having a shrill voice.

Llymnoeth, a. (llym—noeth) Stark naked.

Llymongl, s. f.—*pl.* f. an (llym—ongi) Acute angle

Llymonglaidd, a. (llymongl) Of an acute angular form.

Llymonglawg, a. (llymongl) Having acute angles

Llymongll, v. a. (llymongl) To form an acute angle.
Llymongliad, s. m. (llymongl) A forming an acute angle.

Llymr, s. m. (llym) That is of a harsh, raw, or crude quality.

Llymri, s. m. (llymr) A sharp, or quick quality.

Llymriad, s. m.—*pl.* llymriald (llymri) Sand-fish, or sand-eel.

Llymriaden, s. f. dim. (llymriad) A sand-eel.

Llymrietia, v. a. (llymriad) To catch sand-eels.

Llymrien, s. f. (llymri) A sand-fish, a sand-eel.

Llymriod, s. pl. (llymri) Sand-fish, sand-eels.

Llymrig, a. (llymr) Crude, raw, or harsh.

Llymrigedd, s. m. (llymrig) Crudity, rawness.

Llymrigrwydd, s. m. (llymrig) Crudeness.

Llymrwd, s. m. (llymr—nwd) Washbrew.

Llymrwydd, s. m. (llym) Sharpness, or keenness.

Llymry, s. m. (llymr) Washbrew, suings, or flummery; a kind of food made of oatmeal steeped in water until it has turned sour, which is then strained and boiled, to a proper thickness, to be eaten with milk, or other liquid.

Llymraib, s. f.—*pl.* llymraibian (llym—sain) An acute accent, an acute tone.

Llymraibian, s. m. (llymraib) A sounding acutely

Llymraibaw, v. a. (llymraib) To sound acutely.

Llymri, s. m. (llym) A sharp sickle motion. *a.* Of a sharp sickle motion; random; clumsy.

*Lle bo'r gwafr fers fach,
 Llymri fyddaf yn llamach.*

Where there is the lowest and smallest stile, I shall be clumsy in hobbling over.

Llymu, v. a. (llym) To make keen, sharp, or quick; to render subtle, or pungent; to become sharp, quick, or subtle.

Llymun, s. m. (llym) One that is sharp. *Noeth llymun, a stark naked one.*

Llymus, s. m. (llym) Of a keen, sharp, quick, or subtle quality.

*Y benn, pan ddolir i'r mas, a gwelir eu gelysion yn arhwy,
 a'r gwelysyr yn dyrru o'fann.*

In the morning, when they come into the field, and see their quennies in arms, and the spurs sharply pointed, they shall tremble. *Demegion.*

Llymasaw, v. a. (llymus) To render of a sharp, or quick quality; to become sharp, or pungent

Llymasrwydd, s. m. (llymus) Keenness, sharpness, or subtleness of quality.

Llymwas, s. m. (llym—gwas) A sharper.

Llymwydd, s. pl. aggr. (llwm—gwydd) Kiln spars, or kiln ribs; also called *prenau odyg*, and *prenau duon*.

Llymwydd, s. pl. aggr. (llwm—gwydd) Sharp wood, or spars; wooden spears.

Llymwydden, s. f. (llymwydd) A pointed spar of wood; a wooden spear.

Llymwst, s. m. (llym) A quick or violent drive.

Llymyn, s. m. dim. (llym) One that is sharp, keen, quick, or subtle.

Llymysten, s. f.—*pl.* t. od (llymwst) A sparrowhawk; otherwise called *gwalehas*, *gwepia*, *cud-gil*, *cudgil cock*, *ciryll*, *ciryll y gwynn*, *pilan*, and *llemysden*.

*Y llymysten, fruthwon frig,
 A llywyl adain lllibiedig.*

The sparrow-hawk, of white variegated crest, with the load of a wing well trained to the lore. *T. Fry.*

Llymystr, s. m. (llymwst) That is of sharp, or subtle nature.

Llymystry, s. m. (llymystr) A tough strip of any thing; a grim lank figure.

Llyn, s. m.—*pl.* t. oedd (lly) That proceeds, that is in motion, or that flows; liquor, juice, or humour; a lake, pool, or pond. *Llyn afala*, the juice of apples, or cyder; *llyn y llygad*, the humour of the eye; *llyn y busil*, bile; *llyn y cymalen*, the mucilage of the joints.

Dyho llyn i ddoeth of fydd ddoethach.

Give liquor to the wise and he will be wiser. *Adagr.*

Gorsu un llyn gwia; gorsu un diawd dwfr.

The best of any one liquor is wine; the best of any one drink is water. *Codw Ddoeth.*

Llyn, s. m. (lly—yn) A proceeding, or going on, a passing from. *Yn llyn*, thus.

Gwedi rhannu Cymru yn llyn.

After dividing Wales thus.

B. Tyrysgeion Dyfor.

Llyn, a. (lly—yn) Proceeding, or going on.

Haint llyn, a. contagious distemper, or pestilence. *Yn llyn*, in such a manner, in this manner; *dywedyd yn llyn*, to speak thus; *ei osawd allan yn llyn*, to set it forth in this manner. *Sil.*

Llyna, v. a. (llyn) To tinkle, to boose, to guzzle.

Llyna, v. imper. (llyn) Lo there, behold there, there; behold.

Llynaidd, a. (llyn) Of the quality of liquid.

Llynan, s. f. (llwn) A part, or particle; a proceed

Llynawl, a. (llyn) Belonging to liquid; humoral.

Llynawr, a. (llyn) Generating liquid; generat-

ing humours; abounding with humour.

Llyncawl, a. (llwnc) Tending to swallow.

Llyncfawr, a. (llwnc) Of a great swallow.

Llynciad, s. m. (llwnc) A swallowing, a devouring

Llynclyn, s. m.—*pl.* t. oedd (llwnc—llyn) Vortex

Llynclynaw, a. (llynclyn) Abounding with vortices, or whirlpools.

Llyncoes, s. m. (llyn—coes) The spavin.

Llynca, v. a. (llwnc) To swallow; to devour.

Llyncwr, s. m.—*pl.* llyncwyr (llwnc—gwr) A swallower; a devourer.

Llynddall, s. pl. aggr. (llyn—dall) Pondweed; also called *llynwlydd*.

Llynedig, a. (llyn) Being formed into a liquid; generated as an humour; filled with liquor.

Llynedigaeth, s. m. (llynedig) The formation of liquid; a generation of humour; a filling with liquor.

Llynedd, s. m. (llyn) A state or period that has proceeded; a complete course, or period; the preceding year. *Er y llynedd*, since the last year.

Llyneiddiad, s. m. (llynaidd) A rendering of a liquid quality; a becoming like liquid.

Llyneiddiaw, v. a. (llynaidd) To render like liquid; to liquify; to become as a liquid.

Llyneiddrwydd, s. m. (llynaidd) A liquid quality.

Llyngranc, s. m.—*pl.* t. od (llyn—crane) A wen.

Llyniad, s. m. (llyn) A producing a liquid; a producing humour; a giving liquor; a forming a pool; stagnation of any fluid.

Llyniaw, v. a. (llyn) To produce a fluid, or humour; to form a pool, or body of water; to dam; to stagnate as water.

Llyniaw, a. (llyn) Abounding with fluid; full of humours; abounding with pools.

Llymeirch, s. m. (llyn—march) The glanders; it is otherwise called *Llyn y meirch*. See *Ysgyfaint*.

Llynoraw, a. (llynawr) Full of humours.

Bydd ar ddyn ac ar anifail yn gorawyd llynoraw.

It shall be upon man, and upon beast a boil breaking forth with matter. *Meddus 9. 2.*

Llynori, v. a. (Hynawr) To imposterminate.
Llynoriad, s. m. (Hynawr) An impostermination.
Llynoriys, s. m. (Hynor—lys) Common chickweed.
Llynoryn, s. m. dim. (Hynawr) A pustule, a pimple; a blister.
Llynw, v. a. (Hyn) To proceed; to spread as a contagion, or to infect.
Llynw, s. m. (Hyn) A collection of liquid.
Llynwlydd, s. m. (Hyn—gwydd) Pondweed.
Llynwlyddyn corniawg, s. m. Horned pondweed.
Llynwyn, s. m. dim. (Hynw) A little pool, a puddle, a plash. *Llynwyn yr afon.*

Ni butra llynwyn.

A stagnant pool will not become dirty.

Adage.

Pery et glod—

Tra fo yr eglwys yn llawn llynwyn.

His fame shall last whilst the ocean is a full body of water.
L. G. Cuch.

Llynwynawg, a. (Hynwyn) Full of pools.
Llynwyniad, s. m. (Hynwyn) A forming pools.
Llynwynu, v. a. (Hynwyn) To form pools or plashes, to become plashy.
Llynwys, s. m. (Hyn) A falling or settling of humours; a plague.
Llynwawl, a. (Hwng) Swallowing; ingulfing.
Llynwedig, a. (Hwng) Swallowed; ingulfed.
Llyngea, s. f.—pl. t. au (Hlong) A fleet, a navy.

A chwedl ian cyhardd a ddigwyddi yn mhob lle, hwl y mae yn gyflawn o llyngea Caswallawn yn erlid Iwl Cesar.

Public reports were spread in every place, that the sea was covered with the fleet of Caswallawn pursuing Julius Cesar.

Gr. ab Arthwr.

Llyngeawg, a. (Hyngea) Having a fleet. *s. m.—pl. llyngeaegion.* That has a fleet; an admiral.

Tri llyngeawg Ynys Prydain: Gernat mab Erbin, Gwenwynwyn mab Naf, a March mab Meirchion.

The three possessing a navy of the Isle of Britain: Gernat the son of Erbin, Gwenwynwyn the son of Naf, and March the son of Meirchion.

Triodd.

Torodd gormes yn llyngeawg.

The invasion was destroyed being collected in a fleet.

Metfr.

Llyngeawwl, a. (Hyngea) Relating to a fleet.
Llyngeawwr, s. m.—pl. llyngeawwyr (Hyngea) The head of a fleet, an admiral.

Nid fydd, am hwl fo llyngeawwr i fo.

He will not be on account that he shall not be an admiral.

Telheria.

Llyngeau, v. a. (Hyngea) To form a fleet.

Pan glyba Cadwaladr dduraf i'r Saxona orwngyn y dyddma, yno i llyngeau Cadwaladr i ddawed i'w gwrthwynebu.

When Cadwaladr heard of the Saxons having subdued the kingdom, then Cadwaladr collected a navy to come to oppose them.

Elia Gruffudd.

Llyngeawr, s. m.—pl. llyngeawyr (Hyngea—gwr) A navigator.

Llyngeawriaeth, s. m. (Hyngeawr) The state or condition of a navigator.

Hir llyngeawriaeth i fawdd.

Long navigation to him that shall be drowned.

Adage.

Llyngeydd, s. m.—pl. s. ion (Hyngea) Admiral.
Llyngeyddawwl, a. (Hyngeydd) Belonging to an admiral.

Llyngefawr, a. (Hwng—mawr) Of a great swallow; voracious; yawning.

Llyngefawr daluawr dertyn a garaf;

A gorsel i chwalu;

Nid odder! yn oer dydder!

Nid oes dim ddiwedd i dydd!

The swallowing earth has the remains of her I love; whom I loved to follow; is she not gone to a cold mansion! the life of man, alas, is nothing!

D. Brufwr.

Llynghiad, s. m. (Hwng) A swallowing; a gulping.
Llyngea, v. a. (Hwng) To swallow; to devour.

A few small grasses among,
 Yn uwaf y llawr a'i llyng.

He that cherishes the consuming dread of dissolution, in one hour the ground realises him up.

D. Brufwr.

Llyngyr, s. pl. aggr. (Hwng) Maw-worms, belly-worms. *Llyngyr y ddaiar, earth-worms.*

Llyngyrawg, a. (Hyngyr) Having worms.

Llyngyren, s. f. (Hyngyr) A maw-worm.

Llyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (Hly—yr) That upon which any thing proceeds, or flows; a course; a water course, an udder; a channel, margin, or shore; the sea-side.

Gwelais ar forwyn—

Llyw golau thauw tawfwr gwonyg

Llaw ebyr, ar llyr, lle m'af mawr-af.

I beheld on a maiden the bright hue of the spreading children of the breakers of the waves of the flood of the culture of rivers, on the stream, where it tumbles not long.

Cynaddeu.

Oedd o'r—

Megys twrfeyr yn llyr llawn.

His rage was like the tumult of the mouths of rivers with a full margin.

Cynaddeu.

Culan hyddfref, tymo dydd yn edwl,

Gynwrt yn ebyr, llyr yn bwrwl.

The beginning of September, the period of the falling-off of day, there is tumult in the mouths of rivers filling up the shore.

L. P. Moch.

Rhathr a ddug fy llyr; aceth tra llyr et glud;

Et gludod he mybr.

An assail any chief did make; his fleet went beyond the shore.

Gwynn Brydd.

Llyre, a. (Hlyr) Gliding or streaming round.

Un llogawd ynydd berwydd hwl,

Lleuddad a Chathion yni chodwl;

Hylawr wedydd, wryddi llawr,

Hylawr, hylawdd, mawr a mynogi.

One cloister there is beyond the brine, Lleuddad and Cathion it protecting; a streamy girl region whose multitudes are heres; it is traversable, accessible, and genial with hospitality.

Llywelyn Fordd, i Buth.

Llyren, s. f. (Hlyr) That which lies on the stream; water plantain.

Llyriad, s. m.—pl. Llyriaid (Hlyr) That stretches out, that extends; that creeps; the plantain: also *erllyriad*; *llyriaid hymion*, *llyriaid y llyn*, the greater water plantain; *llyriaid y dwf*, water plantain; *llyriaid y môr*, sea plantain; *llyriaid llywdion*, hoary plantain.

Llyriys, s. m. (Hlyr—lys) Marsh samphire.

Llyry, s. f.—pl. t. on (Hlyr) That glides, stretches out, or extends; that proceeds, or flows; a stream, or current; also a tortoise.

Uch gwedd gwyt, gwlw hylt gwylt;

Uch gwedd llyr gwedd-law gweddol gwlw.

Above the howling of the wind, fair the course of this sea-moss; over the crimson winding of the tide blood, the current were met to stream.

Cynaddeu, s. D. Gwynedd.

Aml yn eil mawr am hwl,

Llythdawr llyr llon cawd,

A dwfn ryd berwyd bryd brad.

Wraith is like the bowl that holds the churning beverage, it glides away like the stream, and the refreshing shower, or dew like the deep ford: it aims the mind to treachery.

Llywelyn Fordd.

Mai tof noudd a ddi;

Mai lliad llyr i gwlad.

Like covering a hall with leaves; like killing a tortoise with rebs.

Ylward.

Et yn fawr yn llawr, yn llyryon angwedd

Yn angwedd i reddion.

He greatly on the plain, or on the rising stream, ascending his boundaries.

L. P. Moch, i R. ab Owen.

A llyr tra llyr, a llawr tra llawr,

Aer fawr fawrllaw.

A stream after stream, and a fall after fall, of the death-dealer conflict.

S. Bryf-fawr.

Daeth delw'r fawr llyr llyryon, prif oethl,

Prif addid llyr llyryon.

The living image of my Lord passed the stream, the support of operation, amply raised in the language of prophetic sign.

G. ab M. ab Dafydd, i'r gwy.

Llyryad, s. m.—pl. Llyryaid (Hlyry) What stretches out, glides, or creeps along.

Llyrlydd, a. (llyr) Having a tendency to stretch out or to glide along; gliding, or creeping.

*Llyrlydd feet tread not touched o' new sin;
Llyrlyddan ellyddan a-gledd.*

*With a subtle art of far-extended power I will subvert from the
also principles; the prospering part of the seed-archangel song I
will sing.* *L. F. Koch.*

Llyryw, v. a. (llyr) To go on the stream.

*Llyryw, tremynod tra mor dylan,
Rhag fath anoddi amle llyn.*

*Let him launch into the stream; let him take a view beyond
the bounding sea, to avoid the irremediable dissolution of the frail
touch.* *L. F. Koch, L. Gwynn II.*

Llys, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (lly—ys) That separates; that parts off; that serves to discriminate; a court of justice, a court; a hall, a palace. *Llys y brenin*, the king's court; *llys breny*, *llys freyr*, a court baren; *llys cyrnwl*, the court of a comot; *llys benader*, *llys benyddiawl*, the principal or high court; *llys ddwygynall*, an extraordinary court; *llys all goffa*, a court of adjournment:—*Gw'r llys*, a courtier.

Bondid mawr yw y peth lleiaf o'r byd yn llys doethnach.

*A noble pedigree is the smallest thing in the world in the court
of wisdom.* *Adage.*

*Gwell car yn llys
Nag oer yn llys.*

"A friend at court is better than money in purse." *Adage.*

*Tutwch llys y cyd yn Wymara; and eugen, llys Aberffraw,
a llys Eifwri, a llys Maelwra.*

*Three high courts are there in Wales; that is to say, the court
of Aberffraw, and the court of Dinawr, and the court of Maelwra.* *Welsh Laws.*

Llymdwy, a. (llysiad) That may be put aside; exceptionable.

Llymi, s. c.—pl. llyseion (llys) One who separates, or puts aside; one who objects.

Llysiadd, a. (llys) Court-like, courtly, courteous.

*Gwr dig di deitrym; llyw llysiaddiaf;
Gwr dyg di aler; car cywtra!*

*A man who gracefully ranged; a chief most courtly; a man
who is secretly moved; a man faithful friend!* *Alfred's Poem, m. Llywelyn H.*

Fy fydd llyw llysiadd llysiadd llysiadd!

Who shall be the courteous and one of the hospitable court! *Cyrddeu.*

Llysiadd, a. (llys) Of a nature not to be touched.

Llew llysiadd, llysiadd ei darlun.

The form of courts, his boundary is sacred. *Cyrddeu.*

Llysu, s. pl. aggr. (llys) Herbs, or plants.

Llyswg, s. (llys) Having courts, or palaces.

Llyr llyswg llyswg.

The humane and gentle one possessed of palaces. *Gwethmud.*

Llyswi, a. (llys) Belonging to a court.

Llysbant, s. pl. aggr. (llys—plant) Step-children

Llysbentyn, s. m. dim. (llysbant) A step-child.

Llyschwaer, s. f.—pl. llyschweirydd (llys—chwaer)

A step-sister, a sister-in-law.

Llystad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llys—stad) A father-in-

law; also called *lad gwyn*. [*in Dind. Nod!*]

Llysty, s. m.—pl. t. au (llys—ty) A court-house.

Llystedig, a. (llysiad) Being put off, or separated;

objected, or demurred against.

Llysedd, s. m. (llys) The state of being put off,

separated, or rejected.

Llysiadd, s. m. (llysiadd) A rendering courtly.

Llysiaddiaw, s. a. (llysiadd) To become courtly.

Llysw, s. m.—pl. t. an (llys—enw) A court

name, or additional name of honour, a cognomen, or surname; a nickname.

Llyswad, s. m. (llysw) A giving a cognomen, cognomination; a nicknaming.

Llyswi, s. a. (llysw) To give a surname; to nickname.

Llyswi gadarn yn gall tynni ei enw.

Constantly give epithets to the mighty for fear of him. *Adage.*

Llysenau, v. a. (llysau) To collect plants, or herbs.

Llysenad, s. m. (llysau) A producing of plants.

Llysenaw, v. a. (llysau) To produce plants.

Llysenawg, a. (llysau) Abounding with plants.

Llysenawi, a. (llysau) Producing plants.

Llysenedd, s. m. (llysau) Herbaceousness.

Llysenwr, s. m.—pl. llysenwyr (llysau—gwr) A collector of plants; a botanist.

Llysenwraig, s. f.—pl. llyseuwreigedd (llysau—gwraig) A female botanist.

Nid llyseuwraig oed gaff.

There is no such a botanist as a goat. *Adage.*

Llysenwydd, s. pl. aggr. (llysau—gwydd) Shrubs.

Llysenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llysau) A herbalist.

Llysenyn, s. m. dim. (llysau) A single plant.

Llysfab, s. m.—pl. llysefiblon (llys—mab) A son-in-law.

Llysfam, s. f.—pl. t. au (llys—mam) A mother-in-law.

Ni werau ei fam, cwrdd ei fyd.

He that shall not love his mother, let him love his mother-in-law. *Adage.*

Ni wael gyngor ei fam, gwael gyngor ei llyfam.

He that will not follow his mother's advice, let him follow the advice of his mother-in-law. *Adage.*

Llyserch, s. f.—pl. t. ed (llys—merch) A daughter-in-law.

Llysfrawd, s. m.—pl. llysfrodwr (llys—brawd) A brother-in-law.

Llysfwyd, s. m. (llys—bwyd) A toasting of food.

Cyflwynwch e mynach llysfwyd.

A pain of the stomach and frequent toasting of food.

H. Cadwaladr—Mabingion.

Llysg, s. m.—pl. t. on (llys—ysg) A rod, a wand, a stick. *Tafu llysgon ato*, to throw sticks at him.

*Rhy hawdd ym llysgwdd o'r llysg,
Rhod ymlw rhod ymlwsg.*

*Too easily she barnt me with her sticks, the striding wheel of
dragging noise.* *llysg Llysg.*

*llysg—
O gyll oedd, nid o'm gwll i.*

Sticks of hazel there were, but not from my pocket. *D. de Gulligan.*

Llysgbren, s. m.—pl. t. un (llysg—bren) A billet.

Llysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llys) A putting off, a setting aside, a separating, or excepting; a rejection; an exception.

Llysiannaw, a. (llysiant) Inducing a rejection.

Llysiannu, v. a. (llysiant) To cause a separation, rejection, refusal, or objection.

Llysiant, s. m. (llys) A separation from; a rejection, a refusal, an exception.

Llysiar, s. pl. aggr. (llys) Herbs, plants. *Llysiar rychon*, *llysiar marchnad*, *llysiar slopan*, dry plants, spices:—

Llysiar yr afu, livergreen.

Llysiar yr ala, ribwort plantain.

Llysiar fy anwydd, common arvens.

Llysiar yr archall, bastard pimpernel.

Llysiar y bara, coriander.

Llysiar y blaidd, wallflower.

Llysiar y bronau, pilewort.

Llysiar Cadogan, great wild valerian.

Llysiar y clefyd melyn, celadine.

Llysiar y cgludd, peony.

Llysiar y cribyn, fuller's teal.

Llysiar y cryman, scarlet pimpernel.

Llysiau y cwelwm, tuberous-rooted comfrey.
Llysiau y cwn, pasture lousewort.
Llysiau y cwsg, white poppy.
Llysiau y cyfog, asarabacca.
Llysiau y cyrff, southernwood.
Llysiau y cywer, cheese rennet.
Llysiau y defaid, sea plantain.
Llysiau y din, biting arsemart.
Llysiau y dom, pale-flowered pericaria.
Llysiau y dryw, agrimony.
Llysiau Dwyfaeg, betony.
Llysiau y dyfrglwyf, asparagus.
Llysiau y ddannodd, masterwort.
Llysiau y ddidol, sowbread.
Llysiau y ddraig, dragons.
Llysiau y dduwg, scaly spleenwort.
Llysiau efa, buck's horn plantain.
Llysiau yr echryshaint, rue.
Llysiau yr eiddigedd, globe amaranth.
Llysiau yr eryr, woodroof.
Llysiau yr esgyrn, ground ivy.
Llysiau yr euciner, whitlow grass.
Llysiau y fagwyr, yellow stonecrop.
Llysiau y fam, motherwort.
Llysiau y fammaeth, sea spurge.
Llysiau y forwyn, meadow sweet.
Llysiau y fuddai, agrimony.
Llysiau y galon, motherwort.
Llysiau y geiniog, marsh pennywort.
Llysiau y gerwyn, ground ivy.
Llysiau y giau, butcher's broom.
Llysiau y gingroen, common ragwort.
Llysiau y groes, mugweed.
Llysiau y gwael, pennyroyal.
Llysiau y gwaelin, yarrow.
Llysiau y gwaew, houseleeks.
Llysiau y gwaleh, hawk's beard.
Llysiau y gwynyn, baulm.
Llysiau y gwewyr, dill.
Llysiau y gorda, mercury goose-foot.
Llysiau y gwrid, alkanet.
Llysiau groyddelig, parsnips.
Llysiau y gwyt, windflower.
Llysiau y gymaest, goutweed.
Llysiau y gynddaredd, common cudweed.
Llysiau yr hebog, hawkweed.
Llysiau yr hedydd, lark's spur.
Llysiau yr hidd, cleavers.
Llysiau yr hudael, vervain.
Llysiau yr hychgryg, stinking iris.
Llysiau y llaw, stavesacre.
Llysiau y llaw, wild wallflower.
Llysiau y lliw, woad.
Llysiau y lludw, fleawort.
Llysiau y llwy, scurvy-grass.
Llysiau llwyd, mugwort.
Llysiau y llwynog, stinking cranebill.
Llysiau y llygaid, celandine.
Llysiau llywelyn, speedwell.
Llysiau Mair, common bugle.
Llysiau y mel, honeywort.
Llysiau melyn, dyer's greenweed.
Llysiau y meddyglyn, wild carrot.
Llysiau y meudwy, mercury goose-foot.
Llysiau y millwr, purple grass-poly.
Llysiau y moch, common nightshade.
Llysiau y nur, pellitory of the wall.
Llysiau y muroedd, stonecrop.
Llysiau y myheryn, heart medick.
Llysiau y neidr, bistort, or snakeweed.
Llysiau yr oen, lamb's lettuce.

Llysiau y paswr, fuller's teasel.
Llysiau y pared, pellitory of the wall.
Llysiau paris, oneberry.
Llysiau pen tai, houseleek.
Llysiau perffegdd, tuttan, park leaves.
Llysiau y poer, bladder catchfly.
Llysiau Talieisia, orpine, or livelong.
Llysiau y tarw, bull weed.
Llysiau y tenewyn, sea starwort.
Llysiau tormoen, saxifrage.
Llysiau y tryfal, shepherd's purse.
Llysiau y twrch, black-berried briony.
Llysiau ungronyn, oneberry.
Llysiau y wenol, celandine.
Llysiau yr ychain, wild campion.
Llysiau yr ysgysiat, common lungwort.
Llysiau yr ysgyarnog, frog satyrion.

Llysiawg, a. (llws) Being separated or rejected.
Llysiawl, a. (llws) Tending to separate or reject.
Llysiedig, a. (llysiad) Being put off, or rejected.
Llysienu, v. a. (llysiad) To put off for plants.
Llysienuad, s. m. (llysiad) A producing of plants; a botanizing; a sampling.
Llysienuidd, a. (llysiad) Herbaceous, like plants.
Llysienuawg, a. (llysiad) Herbaceous, full of plants.
Llysienuawl, a. (llysiad) Producing plants, herbaceous; belonging to plants.
Llysiueudd, s. m. (llysiad) Herbaceousness.
Llysiueufag, s. f. (llysiad—mag) Nursery of plants.

Da yw bendith bardd—
 Ar orddiws gwr, a'r ardd ddwng.
 Ar llys obang-naf, a'r llysiueufag.

The blessing of a bard is good to the musician where he sits, and the garden that is not empty, and the spacious white hall, and the plantation.

John Grah.

Llysienuyd, a. (llysiad) Of the quality of plants.
Llysienuylfr, s. m.—pl. t. au (llysiad—lyfr) A herbal; a book of plants.
Llysienuwr, s. m.—pl. llysienuwyr (llysiad—gwr) One who collects plants; a botanist.
Llysienuwriaeth, s. m. (llysienuwr) Herbalism.
Llysiueydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llysiad) A botanist.
Llysienuyn, s. m. dim. (llysiad) A single plant.
Llysin, a. (llys) Belonging to a court.
Llyslud, a. (llws) Of a slimy quality.
Llysludaw, v. n. (llysiad) To become slimy.
Llysludrwydd, s. m. (llyslud) Sliminess.
Llyslun, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llws—llyn) Mucilage.
Llyslunaid, a. (llyslun) Mucilaginous.
Llysnaf, s. m. (llws—naf) A running of snivel.
Llysnafaid, a. (llysnaf) Running like snivel.
Llysnafawl, a. (llysnaf) Snivelly, snotty.
Llysnafedd, s. m. (llysnaf) A mucus, or viscus matter; snivel, or snout.
Llysnafeddawg, a. (llysnafedd) Mucilaginous.
Llysnafiad, s. m. (llysnaf) A running of snivel.
Llysnafu, v. n. (llysnaf) To snivel.
Llysolli, v. a. (llysiawl) To render courtly.
Llysolrwydd, s. m. (llysiawl) Courtliness.
Llyst, s. m. (llest) A vessel for holding liquor.
Llystyn, s. m. (llwat) A recess, or lodgement.

A'r llys fraith yn arllwng i'r;
 A'r llystyn yn arllwng i'r.

And the gay court above all empty; and the lodger a better house.

John Grah.

Llysu, v. a. (llws) To separate from, to part off; to loath, to reject, to refuse, to disallow. **Llystyn**, to reject witnesses.

Gwr oedd fald llysiad, llysiad ei har;
 Gwr oedd redd ei llys o lly gwyar.

A man that was a courtly wolf, his wrath was deprecating; a man whose blade was red with the stream of gore.

Cynddelw, m. Moryd.

Llymag, s. f. (llysa) Great burnet; also called *llysgrawd*, and *llysgrylls*.

Llymar, s. m.—pl. t. on (llyw) That proceeds from.

Llyw, s. m. (llyws) Slime, glutinous matter.

Llyswen, s. f.—pl. t. od (llysw) An eel. *Llyswen bendell*, a conger eel.

Llyswen mewn dwra yw arllan.

Like an eel in hand is money.

Adagr.

*Llyswen oedd mewn llywyn oedch,
Llyswen sarff, llyswen sech.*

The form of a snake I saw in a scolding brake, nicknamed a serpent, but a dry eel it was.

Rhys Llywyd.

Llyswen, v. a. (llyswen) To snuggle, to catch eels.

Llyswenig, s. f. dim. (llyswen) A small eel.

Llyswennu, v. a. (llyswen) To produce eels.

Llyswod, s. pl. aggr. (llysw) Eels; so called for their slimy nature.

Llysyn, s. m. dim. (llysa) A small court.

Llyswrawd, s. m. (llysa) Great burnet; also called *llysgrylls*.

Llytred, s. m. aggr. (llwtr) Filths, or garbage.

Llytroda, v. a. (llytrod) To collect filth.

Llytrodaidd, a. (llytrod) Of the nature of garbage

Llytrodawg, a. (llytrod) Abounding with filth.

Llytrodawl, a. (llytrod) Breeding filth, or dirt.

Llytrodedd, s. m. (llytrod) Filthiness; garbage.

Llytrodi, v. a. (llytrod) To make filth, or dirt.

Llytrodiad, s. m. (llytrod) A breeding filth, or dirt

Llytrodrwydd, s. m. (llytrod) Filthiness, nastiness

Llyth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lly) That tends to spread out, or to flatten; that is flaccid, soft, tender, or feeble.

*A chadw wynab arwydd,
A chydin llyth llyth ai bydd.*

And preserving the countenance of the humorist, with the low one he never will be.

Syp. Cyfrilieng.

Llyth, a. (lly) Flaccid, soft, tender; feeble, weak, frail, low, or base.

*Ni sgatg webllyth
Ar syth Cyddyddian;
Ni sgatg ddrwydd llyth;
Ni sgatg ei fan fab llyth.*

No brood would tread on the nest of Cyddyddian; he never would slash a foot; his mother reared no feeble son.

Llygorch Hen.

*Darffyddant hwy; parhdi di llyth;
Trellant fai llyth drwsidau.*

They shall end; thou shalt endure for ever; they shall wear away like flint garments.

Edm. Pry.

Llythaidd, a. (llyth) Somewhat flat, flaccid, tender, or feeble; of a frail, or low nature.

Llythawl, a. (llyth) Of a flat, flaccid, tender, or feeble quality.

Llythi, s. pl. aggr. (llwth) Flounders, or flat fish.

Ischaf pygog mor yw llythi.

The whitestmost sea fishes are flounders.

Ll. Meddy.

Llythiad, s. m. (llyth) A rendering flat, flaccid, soft, tender, or feeble.

Llythiant, s. m. (llyth) Flaccidity, debility.

Llythien, s. f. dim. (llythi) A single flounder.

Llythrydd, s. m. (llyth) Flaccidness; debility.

Llyth, v. a. (llyth) To render flat, flaccid, soft, or feeble; to enervate; to become flaccid.

Llythas, a. (llyth) Of a flaccid tendency.

Llythasw, v. a. (llythus) To render of a flaccid or tender quality.

Llythaswydd, s. m. (llythus) Flaccidness, debility

Llythwr, s. m.—pl. llythwyr (llyth—gwr) A feeble, weak, or debilitated person; a man that is imbecile.

Ni sgatg llythwyr by llythid yw cordd:

Ar yd ei cordd ei orddid;

Ar yd ei yd ei gylid wrid;

I'w deuddid, o'w deuddid gauld.

Base men will not consider the polish of my staff; send them the staff from thee; and if thou dost not send, I will send a blank into thy cheeks for thy pert and shameful incoherency.

Ll. P. Moch, i G. ab C. ab Owain.

Llythyn, s. m. dim. (llyth) A weakling.

Llythyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (llyth—yr) A cut or engraved character; a letter of the alphabet, a type; a letter, epistle, or written message; an instrument in writing. *Llythyr cymyn*, a testament; *llythyr esgar*, a bill of divorce; *llythyr ymrwym*, a bond.

Tri gwelyddion gwybodaeth: can, arwydd, a llythyr.

The three agents of knowledge: song, hieroglyphic, and letter.

Bardas.

Llythyrad, s. m. (llythyr) A lettering.

Llythyradd, a. (llythyr) Being like a letter.

Llythyrwag, a. (llythyr) Literary, of letters.

*Ef a ddwyed Crist i hun,
Gynt wrth y dya llythyrwag,
Pan ofnol kido ef
Y ffordd f'r wal ardderchwag—
"Gwerth sydd gwyf."*

It was said by Christ himself, formerly to a literary person, when he asked of him the way to the exalted heaven, "tell what thou hast."

H. T. Pyle.

Llythyrawl, a. (llythyr) Literal, literate, literary.

Abadau Tello, a Theolydwag, ac Ismael, a Degeman a ddwyant fod yw llythyrawl arddolion.

The abbots of Tello, and Tonlydog, and Ismael, and Degeman ought to be persons of literary degree.

Welsh Laws.

Ac yr Alfrid hwas a fagedid gwa Lew Bab, a gwr llythyrawl oedd.

And that Alfrid had been brought up by Pope Leo, and he was a man of letters.

Brut y Saeson.

Llythyrdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (llythyr—ty) A post house, a post office.

Llythyrddysg, s. m. (llythyr—dysg) Grammar learning.

Llythyredig, a. (llythyr) Being lettered.

Llythyredigaeth, s. m. (llythyredig) A lettering.

Llythyreg, s. f. (llythyr) Grammar science.

Llythyregai, s. c. (llythyreg) A grammarist.

Llythyregawl, a. (llythyreg) Grammatical.

Llythyregydd, s. m. (llythyreg) A grammarian.

Llythyren, s. f.—pl. t. au (llythyr) A letter of the alphabet, a type, or character. *Llythyren Sul*, a Sunday letter.

Llythyrenawg, a. (llythyren) Literate, lettered.

Llythyrenawl, a. (llythyren) Literal; elementary

Llythyrenawr, s. m.—pl. llythyrenorion (llythyren) One who cuts letters.

Llythyreniad, s. m. (llythyren) A lettering.

Llythyrenu, v. a. (llythyren) To letter; to spell.

Llythyrenwr, s. m.—pl. llythyrenwyr (llythyren—gwr) A letterer; a speller.

Llythyrenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llythyren) A letterer; a letter founder.

Llythyrfa, s. f. (llythyr—ma) A letter-case.

Llythyrgloer, s. f. (llythyr—cloer) A letter-case.

Llythyrgod, s. f.—pl. t. au (llythyr—cod) A letter-bag.

Llythyriad, s. m. (llythyr) A lettering; a spelling

Llythyrannawl, a. (llythyriant) Literary.

Llythyrannu, v. a. (llythyriant) To follow the science of grammar; to follow literature.

Llythyriant, s. m. (llythyr) Literature.

Llythryn, v. a. (llythyr) To letter; to scribe; to spell.

Peri i ddoddegwyr rhydd cyfreithlawi edrych y borfa, a llythyrn eu henwau.

To command twelve free and lawful men to view the pasture, and to write their names.

Stat. of Rhuddlan.

Llythyrwr, s. m.—pl. llythyrwyr (llythyr—gwr) A letter-man; a letter-writer.

Llythyrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llythyr) A letterer ; a scribe ; a letter-writer.

Llythyryddiaeth, s. m. (llythyrydd) Grammar learning, philology.

Llythryr, s. m. dlm. (llythyr) A bitet.

Llyu, v. a. (lly) To lick with the tongue.

Llyw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (lly—yw) That guides, directs, or steers ; the rudder, or the helm of a ship ; the tail of a bird ; the train of a gown ; a guide, leader, or ruler ; that sustains, or carries on ; sustenance, provision.

Dde llywen ebyn o llyw.

To catch an eel by the tail.

Adage.

*Du i heb merch, o'r ymherch,
Dwy llyw o'i gura dan lly goch.*

It is need for every woman, if regard the decency to be preserved to carry the tail of her gown in an honest place.

L. Mon.

*Pen a borthol ar fy nhe ;
Pen Urien llyr llyw o'i he ;
Ac ar o'i fren was am eidd.*

A head I bear by my side ; the head of Urien the mild leader of his host ; and on his white bosom the white raven stands !

Llywarch H. m.

Llywadar, s. m. (llyw) One who rules, or governs ; a governor, a director.

Be Alexander llyd llywadar.

Alexander has been the ruler of the world.

LL. F. Mech.

Llywadur, s. f.—pl. t. au (llywadar) A governess

Llywadwy, s. m. (llyw) That may be guided.

Llywaeth, s. m. (llyw) Guidance ; a bringing on.

Lloed llywaeth, a reared animal ; Oen llywaeth, a lamb brought by hand.

Llywawd, s. m. (llyw) Guidance, governance.

Llywawdr, s. m.—pl. llywawdwy (llywawd—gwr) A guider, or director ; a governor.

Llywawdr, s. m.—pl. llywodron (llywawd) A governor, or director.

Llywawdydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llywawd) A guider.

Llywed, s. a. (llyw) To guide, to lead, to direct.

*Gwne gwall a wedyd gwallod,
All eiddwng llywawg yn llywed.*

A violent youth that rejects the milky food, like the heron of Walling guides on.

Tallies.

Llywedawg, a. (llywed) Having a guidance.

Llyweddiad, s. m. (llywed) A guiding ; a steering.

Llywedn, v. a. (llywed) To direct ; to steer.

Llyweddydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llywed) A guider, director ; a pilot.

Llyweddydes, s. f. (llyweddydd) A governess.

Llyweddydiaeth, s. m. (llyweddydd) The act or occupation of a guide ; pilotage ; directorship ; government, dominion.

*Cyfrw saint yn llyweddyddeth
Cyfoethan fy mben ale rhydweth tafod.*

The number of saints in the direction of the power of my Lord, the tongue cannot express.

Eldir Sain.

Llywel, s. m. (lly—gwel) The extreme boundary of vision ; the horizon. A wodi di rydweth gu y llywel? Seest thou something in the horizon?

Llywelaidd, a. (llywel) Horizontal, belonging to the boundary of vision.

Llywell, s. m. (llywel) The limit of vision.

Llywellad, s. m. (llywel) A forming a horizon.

Llywellg, a. (llywel) Influenced by the horizon.

Llywellin, a. (llywel) Belonging to the horizon.

Llywela, v. a. (llywel) To form a horizon.

Llywen, s. m. (lly—gwen) The extreme of the light ; the west.

Llywenydd, s. m. (llywen) The western horizon.

Gwedy myned yr haol i llywenydd.

After the going of the sun into the western sky.

W. Saltberry.

Llyweth, s. f.—pl. t. au (llyw) A muscle.

Llywethaw, s. f. dlm. (llyweth) A muscle ; post valerian.

Wth Ewagyr—

Llew m. llyweth llywethaw.

The month of December, here is the last, still is the month March.

Llywethawg, a. (llyweth) Muscular, brawny.

Llywethawl, a. (llyweth) Muscular, muscular.

Llywethogrwydd, s. m. (llywethawg) Brawniness.

Llywethu, v. n. (llyweth) To grow muscular.

Llywiad, s. m. (llyw) A guiding, a steering.

Llywiadaeth, s. m. (llywiad) Guidance, direction.

Llywiadawl, a. (llywiad) Directive, directing.

Llywiadu, v. a. (llywiad) To direct, to manage.

Llywiadur, s. m.—pl. t. au (llywiad) That direct, or governs ; a governor. Also the name of a part of a plough, otherwise called Llyn.

Llywiaduraeth, s. m. (llywiadur) Directorship.

Llywiadures, s. f.—pl. t. au (llywiadur) Governance.

Llywiaeth, s. m. (llyw) Guidance, management.

*Eiddw'r llyn, o'r en llywiadur
Bannu, a'i wlio a wledu.*

The putting in is hand, for the sake of Bannu's management was what he did, and he moved it.

B. Bannu, F. llyd dlm.

Llywiannawl, a. (llywiant) Directive, guiding.

Llywiannu, v. a. (llywiant) To manage.

Llywiannus, a. (llywiant) Tending to direct.

Llywiant, s. m. (llyw) Guidance, governance.

Llywior, ger. (llywiad) Being governing.

Llywiaw, v. a. (llyw) To guide, direct, or steer ; to rule, to govern.

Gwedy bod Eldir yn llywiaw y dyddiau llyw llyw, for nawn o ddawmwl yd oedd yn llyw yn llyw y Cawdy, a sef arfa ag Ardal of fraud, yr hwn a ddilidwyl o'i frestion.

After Eldir had been governing the kingdom for two years, in a certain day by chance he was hunting in the forest of Cawdy, and he was met by Ardal his brother, who had been expelled from the kingly office.

Gr. o' dlm.

*Môr wrotyd mawr crys
A llyw gwyllt yn llywiaw gwr.*

The eagle as powerfully as a wild lion dash manage to sub-tide.

L. G. Calk.

Llywiawd, s. m. (llyw) A directing ; governance.

Llywiawdr, s. m.—pl. llywiawdwy (llywiaw—gwr) One who directs ; a director, a governor.

Llywiawdraeth, s. m. (llywiawdr) Directorship.

Llywiawdydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llywiawdr) One who directs, or rules, a manager.

Llywiawdr, s. m.—pl. llywiadron (llywiawdr) A guider, director, or manager.

Wth llywiawdr mawr Sain.

There is no governor but God.

Alp.

Llywiawg, a. (llyw) Having guidance, guiding.

*Llyw fan, fy hun neth o'i helydd ;
Llywiawg llyw cawg, llyw ddy llywedd.*

The splendid fair one, my sleep in gress shows her departure in with the guiding golden hand, of the loss of the moon of the last night.

Gr. o' dlm.

Llywiawl, a. (llyw) Guiding, or directing.

Llywiad, v. a. (llyw) To guide, to lead ; to steer.

Llywiedig, a. (llywiad) Being directed, or steered.

Llywiedigaeth, s. m. (llywiedig) Governance.

Llywiedigawl, a. (llywiedig) Directive, guiding.

Llywiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llywiad) Directing.

Llywiedyddawl, a. (llywiedydd) Directorial.

Llywiedyddles, s. f.—pl. t. au (llywiedydd) A female that guides, or directs ; a governess.

Llywiedyddiaeth, s. m. (llywiedydd) Directorship.

Llywiodraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llywiodr) Governance, or directorship.

Llywiodraethawl, a. (llywiodraeth) Governance.

Llywiodraethiad, s. m. (llywiodraeth) A duty the office of government.

Llywiodraethu, v. a. (llywiodraeth) To govern.

Llywodres, s. f.—pl. t. au (llywiawdr) A governorship.
Llywodri, s. m. (llywiawdr) The act of a director.
Llywodru, v. a. (llywiawdr) To act as a director, or manager.
Llywiodu, v. (llywiawdr) To act a directing part.
Llywiodwr, s. m.—pl. llywiodwyr (llywiawd—gwr) A director, or manager.
Llywiodwraeth, s. m. (llywiodwr) Directorship.
Llywiodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llywiawd) One who guides, or directs.
Llywiodyddawl, a. (llywiodydd) Belonging to a guide; directive.
Llywiodyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (llywiodydd) A female guide, a conductress.
Llywiodyddiaeth, s. m. (llywiodydd) The office of a conductor or director.
Llywlion, s. pl. aggr. (llyw) Flying particles.
Llywitor, sup. (llyw) To be guiding, or directing.
Llywiwr, s. m.—pl. llywiwyr (llywiaw—gwr) A guide; a steerer, a steersman.
Llywodraeth, s. f. (llywawdr) Government.
Llywodraethal, s. (llywodraeth) That governs.
Llywodraethaidd, a. (llywodraeth) Of a governing or directing nature.
Llywodraethawl, a. (llywodraeth) Governing.
Llywodraethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llywodraeth) A governing, or conducting.
Llywodraethu, v. a. (llywodraeth) To govern.
Llywodraethus, a. (llywodraeth) Governing.
Llywodraethwr, s. m.—pl. llywodraethwyr (llywodraeth—gwr) A governor.
Llywodraethwraig, s. f.—pl. llywodraethwreigedd (llywodraeth—gwraig) A governorship.
Llywodraethydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llywodraeth) A governor, one who rules, or conducts.
Llywodrawg, a. (llywawdr) Having government.
Llywodrawl, a. (llywawdr) Tending to govern.
Llywodres, s. f. (llywawdr) A government.
Llywodri, s. m. (llywawdr) Governance.
Llywodru, v. a. (llywawdr) To act as governor.
Llywoda, v. a. (llywawd) To conduct or carry on.
Llywodwr, s. m.—pl. llywodwyr (llywawd—gwr) One who directs, or conducts; a manager.
Llywodwraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llywodwr) Governorship, the office of a governor.
Llywodwraig, s. f.—pl. llywodwreigedd (llywawd—gwraig) A governing woman.
Llywodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llywawd) Governor.
Llywodyddawl, a. (llywodydd) Belonging to a director, or manager.
Llywodyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (llywodydd) A governorment, a directress.

Llywodyddiaeth, s. (llywodydd) Governorship.
Llywy, s. f.—pl. t. on (llyw) That is superior; a paragon. **a.** Of passing beauty.

Carn bun weddidd, lunsidd llyw.

Loving the modest nymph, the shapely paragon.

Ll. P. Moch.

*Mai elry unllw, llw llywy
Wynch bun; ai a wn pay.*

*Like the uncoloured snow of superior hue, is the countenance
of a nymph; I know who.*

D. ab Gwilym.

*Ac er hodd llywy llw elry ar goed,
I'm in her robe's caer cyforiaid ward.*

*And to please the passing fair one, of the hue of the snow on
the trees, when there was the assault of a fort, I waited in blood.*

Gwalchmai.

Llywy, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lly—gwy) Reflection of light, a shining; complexion, hue, or colour.
Llywyhadwy, a. (llywy) Capable of shining.
Llywyhawl, a. (llywy) Reflecting light.
Llywychedig, a. (llywy) Reflected as light, shining; glittering.
Llywychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llywy) A shining.
Llywychn, v. n. (llywy) To cast a light.
Llywyd, s. m. (llyw) Guidance, management.
Llywydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llyw) A president. ✓
Llywyddaid, a. (llywydd) Like a president.
Llywyddawl, a. (llywydd) Belonging to a president.
Llywyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (llywydd) A female president; a female guide or director.
Llywyddiad, s. m. (llywydd) A presiding.
Llywyddiaeth, s. m. (llywyddiad) Presidency.
Llywyddiadawl, a. (llywyddiad) Belonging to the act of presiding.
Llywyddiadu, v. a. (llywyddiad) To act as a president, to fill a presidency.
Llywyddiaeth, s. m. (llywydd) The act, or office of a governor; presidency.
Llywyddiaethawl, a. (llywyddiaeth) Belonging to a presidency.
Llywyddiaethu, v. a. (llywyddiaeth) To fill the office of a president.
Llywyddu, v. a. (llywydd) To act as a president.
Llywyn, s. m. (lly—gw yn) The extreme of light; the western horizon, the west.
Llywynawl, a. (llywyn) Occidental, occiduous.
Llywynydd, s. m. (llywyn) The occident, the western horizon, the west. *Sil.*
Llyŷn, a. (lly—yn) Poisonous, baleful.
Llyys, s. m. (lly—ys) That parts off, leaves, or rejects, a rejection; what is put off; what runs from. A mncilage, or slime. *Llyys mawren*, the track of a snail. *Llyys y barth*, the scrapings of an earthen floor, mixed with spittle, used to cure the ringworm.

M.

MA, s. f. r.—pl. t. oedd. What is identified as being produced, existing, or filling a space; what has space, what yields space; a place, space, or spot; a where; a state. It is used very generally as an affix, in the composition of words, changing the initial to its secondary power, as *Cam/sa*, a stepping-place, or stile; *Rhod/sa*, a running place, and running state, or a course, and the like.

VOL. II.

*Goruchel llduw golchrif yn mhob ma;
Goruchel ei enw yn Ebreu.*

*The most high God will be adored in every place; the Most High
is his name in Hebrew.*

Taliesin.

Mab, s. m.—pl. meibion (ma—ab) A male; a male child, a boy; a son. *Mab a merch*, a male and daughter; *mab mawr*, a foster son; *mab llwyn a pherth*, an epithet for a bastard; *mab ail*, the son of an alien, in progress of naturalization by maternity; *mab uchelwr*, a gentleman, or

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freeholder; *mab anawr*, and *mab drud*, epithets for a son who seeks to annul a father's will; *mab yn nghyfraith*, or *llysfab*, a son-in-law; *mab bedydd*, a godson; *mab cyd be mad*, a boy whilst he is innocent, an epithet for a minor under fourteen years of age:—*Meibion y wledd*, the sons of festivity.

Moch dyg nawf mab hwyad.

Quick is the swimming instruction of the duck's young. Adage.

Du yw cof mab.

The memory of a child is good.

Adage.

Mabaidd, a. (mab) Like a boy, boyish, childish.

Nid un bryn mebya mabaidd a hysail.

Not the same the bargain of a boyish youth and an elder.
D. ab Gwilym.

Maban, s. m. dim.—pl. t. od (mab) A babe, baby.

Hwiban i faban, arad i wr.

A whistle for a child, a plough for a man. *Adage.*

Mabanaidd, a. (maban) Babyish, childish.
Mabandawd, s. m. (maban) Babyship, infancy.
Mabaneidd-dra, s. m. (mabanaidd) Childishness.
Mabaneiddiad, s. m. (mabanaidd) A making like a baby; a becoming babyish, or childish.
Mabaneiddiaw, v. a. (mabanaidd) To render childish; to become like a baby.
Mabaneiddiawl, a. (mabanaidd) Of a childish tendency or disposition.
Mabaneiddrwydd, s. m. (mabanaidd) Childishness.
Mabaniad, s. m. (maban) A rendering as a child.
Mabanoed, s. m. (maban—oed) Childhood.
Mabanu, v. a. (maban) To make as a baby; to become a baby.
Mabawl, a. (mab) Like a child; filial, like a son.
Mabdawd, s. m. (mab) Childhood, babyship.
Mabddall, a. (mab—dall) Blind from the birth.
Mabddysg, s. m. (mab—dysg) What is learnt in childhood; rudiments for children.

Ni chryu llaw ar faddysg.

The hand will not shake during infantile instruction. *Adage.*

Mabddysg it dreslawn trath.

It is a childhood instruction for them to spend a rovenue.
Ll. F. Moch.

Mabnaidd, lunlaidd, lawm gwelddiddrwydd,

Mabddysg oedd iddi roddi yn rhwydd.

Juvenile, shapely, and full of modesty, it was her first rudiment freely to bestow. *M. ab Urwin.*

Mabgainc, s. f.—pl. mabgeinciau (mab—cainc) A shoot or sucker of a tree.

Mabgar, a. (mab—car) Loving children.

Nid mabgar ond diffal.

No one is fond of children but the unbrutal. *Adage.*

Mabgarwch, s. m. (mabgar) Love of children.
Mabgath, s. c.—pl. t. od (mab—cath) A kitling.
Mabgoll, s. f. (mab—coll) The avens. Mabgoll bendigaid, common avens.
Mabgorn, s. m.—pl. mebgryn (mab—corn) The core in the horn of a beast.
Mabgynnwys, s. m. (mab—cynnwys) The choice or taking of one for a son; an adoption.
Mabgynnwysaw, v. a. (mabgynnwys) To adopt a son, to take as one's child.
Mabgynnwysiad, s. m. (mabgynnwys) The taking as a son, the adoption of a son.
Mabiaeth, s. m. (mab) Childhood; filiality.
Mabiaethiad, s. m. (mabiaeth) The having the state of childhood; a filiation.
Mabiaethn, v. a. (mabiaeth) To treat as a child.
Mabialth, s. f. (mab—ialth) A prattling, or fond

words used to children; the fondling speech of nurses to children; fond flattering words.

Y frofraith hoew fabiaith haf.

The thrush of sprightly prattling in summer. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Mabin, a. (mab) Juvenile, youthful, boyish.

Mabinaidd, a. (mabin) Of a juvenile tendency.

Mab ni mad aned Mabinaidd dynged.

It were not good that a child should be born who is of youthful fate. *Tabletm.*

Mabinawg, a. (mabin) Having youth; juvenile.

Mabineiddiad, s. m. (mabinaidd) A rendering, or becoming of a youthful disposition.

Mabineiddiad, v. a. (mabinaidd) To make childish; to become childish.

Mabineiddiawl, a. (mabinaidd) Of a childish tendency.

Mabineiddrwydd, s. m. (mabinaidd) Childishness.

Mabinogai, s. (mabinawg) Instructor of youth.

Mabinogi, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mabinawg) Juvenality; juvenile instruction; the amusement of youth: the title of some ancient tales. Mabnogi Iesu Grist, The infancy of Jesus Christ, the title of one of the spurious gospels.

Mablan, s. f. (mab—llan) A burying place.

Llywelyn Ithar, lloch furan gyfodd, Ni grydd o'i fablan!

The violent Llywelyn, of animated countenance in the first, will not rise out of his tomb! *Cynwdd, m. t. O. Gwynedd.*

Mabliw, s. m.—pl. t. lan (mab—liw) A reflected hue or colour.

Mablygad, s. m.—pl. mablygaid (mab—llygad) The pupil of the eye.

Mabmaeth, s. m. (mab—maeth) A foster son.

Mabood, s. m. (mab—oed) Childhood, infancy.

Mabolath, s. m. (mabawl) Childhood, infancy.

Mabolaid, a. (mabawl) Having the disposition of a child; of a filial disposition.

Mabolgamp, s. f.—pl. t. aa (mabawl—camp) A juvenile game; a youthful feat.

Deg mabolgamp y sydd: hely a mellt, hely pyg, hely aderyn, barddoniaeth, canu telyn, darlun Cymareg, canu cywdd cas dant, canu cywdd pedwar ac ardd, tyne ardd, herodur.

There are ten juvenile games: courting with a bowman, singing, fowling, poetry, playing the harp, reading Welsh, singing in a voice with music, singing in a voice of four parts with accompaniment, blowing of arms, and a going on embassy. *W. d. L.*

Maboli, v. n. (mabawl) To become as a child.

Mabollaeth, s. m. (mabawl) Childhood, infancy.

Mabolrwydd, s. m. (mabawl) A state of childhood.

Mabon, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (mab) A fine youth; a young hero.

Pa fynych gymhwyl! Fabon, Mabon caredig yn nghyweithas; Goruchel awen ar wellig! Iau, Mabonodd Brythnoeu pau ddeolau! f'w barddon.

How often soever thou shalt have communion with a youthful hero, the hero is amiable in society; supremely high the voice of fame along the shore current when the youths of Britain come to their privilege. *Gwynedd.*

Mabsant, s. m.—pl. t. au (mab—sant) A patron saint, or tutelary saint of a church.

Mabsanta, v. a. (mabsant) To canonize.

Mabsantaeth, s. m. (mabsant) A canonization.

Mabryddiaeth, s. m. (mab—rhyddiaeth) Payment on admission of a son to his father's estate.

Mabwraig, s. f. (mab—gwraig) A virago.

Mabwys, s. m. (mab—gwys) The taking of one for a son, an adoption of a child.

Mabwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (mabwys) The adopting a child; an affiliation.

Mabwysiadawl, a. (mabwysiad) Relating to the adoption of a child, adoptive.

Mabwysiaidd, a. (mabwys) Relating to the adoption of a child.

Mabwyslaw, v. a. (mabwys) To adopt as a son.
Mabwyslawi, a. (mabwys) Relating to the adoption of a child.

Mabwysiedig, a. (mabwysiad) Adopted as a son.
Macai, s. c.—pl. maceiod (mag) That breeds, or that is generated; a maggot, or grub; a caterpillar.

Maceiad, s. m.—pl. maceiaid (macai) A maggot of any kind; a grub; a caterpillar.

Maceiod, s. pl. aggr. (macai) Maggots, or grubs.
Macrell, s. m.—pl. mecryll (magr) A mackerel.

Mac'n a' gawell facrellaid.

There he to his basket mackerels. D. ab Edmwnd.

Macrellyn, s. m. dim. (macrell) A small mackerel.

Macwy, s. m.—pl. t. aid (mag) A youth; a page.

Myrad a wai i'r mae a dau facwy gyd ag ef.

He went into the field with two youths along with him.

H. O. ab Owain—Mabington.

*Cae diffrith Trindawd tri macwy o das,
 Trindawd glia glia ofny—
 Creadu lldo.*

As the Trinity protected three youths from fire, three angel-visited children fair, let us trust to him. Cynddelw.

Mach, s. m.—pl. meichlau (ma—ach) A bail, a surety. *Mach ar gyfraith, mach gorfodaug*, bail to appear in court; *mach cynnagn, mach tair*, a surety for debt; *mach diebrydig*, a surety that proves nagatory.

Dau fach y cydd: mach diebrydig, a mach cynnagn. Mach cynnagn yw yr hwn a el yn fach dros dda a llo sefyll wrth gyfraith; mach diebrydig yw yr hwn a elio tuthaw of feddiath gyda yr hawir.

There are two sorts of surety; a frustrative surety, and a surety of credit. A surety of credit is he who shall go as surety for a person that can not abide by law; a frustrative surety is he who cannot fulfil his suretyship to the prosecutor. Welsh Laws.

Machdaiith, s. f.—pl. machdeithiau (mach—taiith) A course of security; a dam, or embankment.

*Pool amandigaid y fachdeith;
 A' golyngodd, gwyd y gwaith;
 Hyman fawr mor ddifaid!*

Accursed be the embankment; that opened it, evil the act! what a devastating server of a spring! Cwm C. Gwaelod.

Machiad, s. m. (mach) A making sure; a securing
Machlud, s. m. (mach—lud) A setting, or going down. *Machlud haul*, sun-set.

Machludaw, v. a. (machlud) To set, or to become obscured, as the sun.

Machludawl, a. (machlud) Setting as the sun.

Machludiad, s. m. (machlud) An occultation.

Machludiath, s. m. (machlud) The state of being covered over, or in occultation.

Machludiant, s. m. (machlud) An occultation.

Machraith, s. f.—pl. machreithiau (mach—rhaith) The law of suretyship.

Machydr, a. (mach) That is a pledge, or surety.

*Tu ai wneuth Mab Daw, da yw mydr, heb gam
 Ar ddiam fawr fuchydr.*

There has not been made imperfect by the Son of God, fair the surety, without wrong, upon a faultless mother a surety. Anon. 1300.

Mad, s. m.—pl. t. ioedd (ma—ad) What proceeds, advances, or goes forward; a term for the reptile class of animals; what is good, or beneficial; a good, a benefit; a good turn. *Heb rad na mad*, without grace or goodness. *Y fad felen*, a creature of a yellow colour and very beautiful, which is often mentioned by the poets; and some have supposed it to be the basilisk. It is frequently used in the same sense with *Y fall felen*, or the yellow plague; and it is said to have killed *Maegwyn Gwynedd*, king of the Britons.

A wneid mad mad a ddily.

He that doth good to him good is due.

Adagr.

Metall gll gwired.

The most beneficial expedient is truth.

Adoge.

*Y fad felen oedd bennaf
 Yn deg, heb un arwydd da.*

The yellow serpent was principally fair, without one good token.

R. Udu.

*O'r hardd heb gef fad felen,
 Mardoch a gwynach yw gwan.*

If beautiful without disguise the yellow serpent, more beautiful and fairer is my love.

T. Frys.

Mad, a. (ma—ad) Proceeding, or advancing; progressive; good, beneficial.

Nid mad un albu Gymmro.

No one is good who has not been a Welshman.

Adagr.

*Dyrran ran i'rh wan, wynfyd wrthdych hawl,
 O'rh wiad fad feldriawl, er mawl mwyach.*

Give a portion to thy supplicant, of the expected claim of happiness, thy good and comprehensive kingdom, for constant praise.

Carnodyn.

Madaidd, a. (mad) Of a progressive tendency; of a beneficial tendency; goodly.

Madalch, s. m. (mad—alch) The agaric.

Madalchaid, a. (madalch) Like agaric; of a tough, or leathery quality.

Madarch, s. m. aggr. (mad—arch) The toadstool.

Madarchaid, a. (madarch) Like the toadstool.

Madarchen, s. f. dim. (madarch) Porous toadstool

Madarchu, v. a. (madarch) To generate toadstool

Madawg, a. (mad) Tending forward; having benefit, or advantage; goodly. *s. m.—pl. madogod*. An epithet for a fox, equivalent to the word *reynard*. It is also a very common name of men.

*Llydd dy glog, fy lletal glan,
 Madawg was bywiau gwan.*

Brown is thy cloak, my neat messenger of love, reynard, thou swift and lively chape.

I. ab Rhyr ab Moru.

Madawl, a. (mad) Tending to advance; benefitting

Mad-ddall, s. f.—pl. t. od (dall) The blind worm.

Madedd, s. m. (mad) Bounteousness; goodness.

Maden, s. f. dim. (mad) A little she fox, a vixen.

Madfall, s. f.—pl. t. od (mad—mall) A newt.

Madfanawg, s. m. (mad—banawg) Eminently beneficial.

Tri madfanogion byd: berdd, feryllt, ac ammath.

The three beneficent ones of the world: a bard, a metathurgist; and a husbandman.

Tiocoau.

Madfelen, s. f. (mad—melen) The knapweed; also called *pengaled*.

Madgall, s. f.—pl. t. od (mad—call) The lizard; also called *Genau goeg*.

Madgyrfynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (corf) One who puts together well, a good inventor.

Madgyrfafan, s. f. (mad—cyfafan) A violent deed, or outrage, committed with a good intention; also violence that is productive of good; or the deed of a Scævola.

Madiad, s. m. (mad) An advancing onward; a being productive; a benefiting; a being good.

Madiain, a. (mad) Productive of good, apt to do good, beneficent, bounteous. *Creadwr madiain*, a bounteous Creator.

*Arwyrain madiain modur, aar anaw,
 Oronwy fab Tudur.*

*Arfod air par Peredur,
 Arf yn llyng, ser diring dur.*

Celebrate the beneficent leader, thou golden muse, Oronwy the son of Tudur, with a word meet for the occasion of the lore of Peredur, the weapon in the difficulty, the vehement toil of steel.

G. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Echryr par llachar, llech gyfyrain gaur

Lloedd gwanr mawr madiain;

Gwrd oeddyr, grym feryllt frain;

Glyw llyniaw lewenydd cyngrain.

Terrible the gleaming spear, spreading the shout of acclamation of the hosts of the splendid coat grant and bounteous; the dread of a tyrant, of increasing energy and glorious; a general directing the joy of the united band.

Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.

Madlywydd, s. m. (mad—llywydd) Patriot prince.

Namyn Daw nid madlywydd.

There is no good governor but God.

Adug.

Madolaeth, s. m. (madawl) A benefitting state.

Madoreillid, s. f. (goreillid) A praiseworthy molestation. *v. a.* To disturb worthily.

Madoreilitiwr, s. m.—*pl.* madoreilitiwy (madoreillid—gwr) One who worthily disturbs.

Un o dri madoreilitiwyrylys Prydain: Prydain ab Aedd Mawr yn goreillid y dirallu ormes; sef oedd hono anrhaith a difrawd a faged yu yuys Prydain.

One of the three praiseworthy appears of the Isle of Britain: Prydain the son of Aedd the great disturbing the tyrannical grievance: that was anarchy and desolation generated in the Isle of Britain.

Triodd.

Madr, a. (mad) That is become pus.

Madraidd, a. (madr) Tending to dissolve; tending to fester.

Madrawg, a. (madr) Having a tendency to dissolve, of a watery nature; full of pus.

Madrawl, a. (madr) Tending to dissolve.

Madredd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (madr) Matter that is dissolved; what is generated by putrefaction, pus, or purulent matter; also a quitter.

Madreddawg, a. (madredd) Abounding with pus, or matter; putrescent; sanious. *Wy madreddawg*, an addle egg.

Madreddawl, a. (madredd) Putrefactive.

Madreddiad, s. m. (madredd) A putrifying.

Madreddu, v. n. (madredd) To generate pus or matter; to fester; to putrify, to rot.

Madriad, s. m. (madr) A turning to a dissolved state; a producing matter; a festering.

Madroedd, s. pl. aggr. (madr) Dissolved bodies; putrid bodies; a charnel-house. *Mal y fadr-oedd*, like a charnel-house.

Madrogi, v. n. (madrawg) To become full of matter or pus.

Madron, s. pl. aggr. (madr) Humours; watery matter.

Madronawd, s. m. (madron) A watery humour; swimming of the head; dizziness, giddiness, stupefaction; astonishment.

Madronedd, s. m. (madron) A dissolved state.

Madroni, v. a. (madron) To form a watery humour; to make dizzy, or giddy; to stupefy; to become dizzy.

Madroniad, s. m. (madron) A generating humours; a forming water in the head; a causing a swimming in the head.

Madru, v. n. (madr) To dissolve; to become matter or pus; to putrify, to rot; to generate matter, to fester.

Madrudd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (madr) Marrow.

*Rhag Gersaint gwelais a dralludd—
Ac ar ran cyranu madrudd.*

Before Gersaint I saw combustion, and a chieftain's brow, covered with marrow.

Llywarch Hen.

Madruddaidd, a. (madrudd) Like marrow.

Madruddaw, v. n. (madrudd) To form marrow.

Madruddawg, a. (madrudd) Having marrow.

Madruddawl, a. (madrudd) Of the nature of marrow.

Madruddiad, s. m. (madrudd) A marrowing.

Madruddyn, s. m. *dim.* (madrudd) A marrow, or a separate body of marrow. *Madruddyn ycefn*, the spinal marrow.

Madrwy, s. f.—*pl. t. od* (mad—rhw) A newt.

Ydd oeddwn mewn cors halog-front yn mysg amwyg, medrwy-od, llyfain, nadredd, gwiberod, a phryfed gwenwyllig.

I was in a filthy and corrupt bog amongst grubs, newts, frogs, snakes, vipers, and venomous insects.

Marchant Crwydred.

Madryn, s. m. *dim.* (madr) An epithet for a fox. *Madryn dwsu*, a fox's tail.

Madu, v. a. (mad) To cause to proceed; to send; to suffer to go off; to render productive, or beneficial; to become beneficial.

Madus, a. (mad) Beneficent; beneficial, good.

Madusaw, v. a. (madus) To render beneficial; to become beneficent.

Madw, a. (mad) Tending to inertness.

Madwr, s. m.—*pl.* madwyr (mad—gwr) A beneficent person.

Madws, s. m. (mad—ws) Full time, fullness of time; season, or opportunity. *adv.* It is time. *Madws yw*, it is time, it is opportune.

*Diwedd-fyd nid oedd fadws:
Och i'r dref, na chausl't drws!*

The end of the world was not opportune; he upon the town that it would not shut the gate!

1. ab H. Bardud.

*Madws i'tt ymaddeu
O'r byd hwn, s'r bywyd hael,
A mydd i'r nef, gartref gers,
Ne i adfaith tan uffern.*

It is time for thee to depart out of this world, and the generous living, and to go to heaven, the home of spirits, or to feed the fire of hell.

T. Pry.

Madyn, s. m. *dim.* (mad) An epithet for a fox.

Madywydd, s. m. *aggr.* (madw—gwydd) The sweetgale.

Madd, s. m. (my—add) That is of a divestigating tendency.

Madda, v. a. (madd) To be about divestigating.

Maddau, s. m. (madda) A setting at large, a liberating; a dismissal; a quittal; pardon.

Maddan, v. a. (madda) To let go, to set at large, to loosen; to liberate; to dismiss; to quit, to leave, to forsake; to forgive, to pardon, or to remit. *Enaid faddau*, that is about to let the soul depart, or one whose life is forfeited.

*Y dyn a laddo arall i'w gwenwyn, galwne deudidhys a dii, cwy
ffyrdd yw; a bod enaid foddau a'u y gallu, s'r hael yd y gwad:
a'i ddibendyd fydd ym cwylli; a yr argo ydd, ni at hael, ni at gwy
a ffdyn.*

The person who shall kill another with poison, a twisted lie for his folly shall be paid, for he is outrageous; and let him be divestigating of soul with respect to one, and the other upon to himself; and his death shall be at the will of the sovereign, whither he will have him burnt, or will have him hanged.

Welsh Law.

*Llofawdd yr Iesu drachefn i'w hael o'ch, ac eia a faddawdd y
ybydd.*

Jesus cried again with a loud voice, and he gave up the spirit.

W. Satchell.

Maddeuonant eu rhwydas.

They left their nets.

W. Satchell.

Madden, s. m. (madda) A dismissal; a quittal; a pardon, or forgiveness.

Madden, v. a. (madda) To let go, to liberate; to dismiss; to quit, to leave, to forgive.

Maddeuad, s. m. (maddeu) A letting go, a setting at large, a loosening, a liberating; a dismissing; a quitting, or leaving; a forgiving, remitting, or pardoning.

Maddeuadwy, a. (maddeuad) That may be set at large, or liberated; dismissible; remissible, pardonable.

Maddeuain, a. (madden) Full of a liberal or forgiving disposition.

Maddeuannawl, a. (maddeuaint) Of a liberal or forgiving disposition.

Maddeuanniad, s. m. (maddeuaint) A causing a remission, or pardon.

Maddeuannu, v. a. (maddeuaint) To cause a remission, or forgiveness.

Maddeuannus, a. (maddeuaint) Of a liberal or forgiving disposition.

Maddenannusaw, v. a. (maddenanus) To render of a liberal nature; to become of a liberal or forgiving disposition.

Maddenant, s. m. (madden) The act of letting go; liberation; dismissal; remission.

Lle ho per gyfeillach rhaid bod am faddenant o bobtu.

Where true friendship subsists there must be great forgiveness on both sides. *Maxim.*

Maddenaw, v. a. (madden) To set at large, to remit; to dismiss; to leave; to forgive.

*Ni maddenw Al, Ddafydd,
Er naw o lfor a Nodd.*

I will not leave thee, David, for nine of the Ivors and the Nodds.
L. G. Cuth.

Maddenawd, s. m. (madden) Dismission.
Maddenawg, a. (madden) Having a dismissal; having remission, or pardon.

Maddenawl, a. (madden) Tending to set at large; tending to quit, forgiving.

Maddenedig, a. (maddened) Being liberated; pardoned, or forgiven.

Maddenedigaeth, s. m. (maddenedig) The act of setting at large; a quitting; a remission.

Maddenedigaw, v. a. (maddenedig) To render at large; to render forsaken; to be pardoned.

Maddenedigawl, a. (maddenedig) Of a liberating tendency; tending to forgive.

Maddengar, a. (madden) Apt to let go or to set at large; disposed to remit, forgiving.

Maddengarwch, s. m. (maddengar) Forgiveness.

Maddenwr, s. m.—pl. maddenwyr (madden—gwr) One who sets at large; one who leaves; a pardoner.

Maddenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (madden) A liberator; a dismitter; a forsaker; a forgiver.

Mae, v. a. (ma) Be; is; are. *Mae dyn yn ddwrwg,* man is wicked; *mae y fowch wrth ben ei hal,* the cow is just about calving. *Dyfed.*

Mae wedi myned yn abred gwyllt.

It is become a wild chaos.

Adagr.

Mae, adv. (ma) There be; there is; it is; he is; she is; also for *pa le mae*, where is. *Mae dyn yma*, there is a man here; *mae nhw*, *mae nhwy*, *maent*, *maent hwy*, they are.

*Yn mhob dyn y mae enaid;
Yn mhob enaid y mae deil.*

In every living being there is a soul; in every soul there is understanding.

Mae Abel dy frawd?

Where is Abel thy brother?

Gen. 4. 9.

Mae fy ngwladon drwg a'm dirllywyr! dyrchefwch y ffyrch y dea fy dwy aml a ddwygwyddwdd ar fy ffygail, hyd pau welwy debydd i'n daw.

Where are my lazy servants and my mischievous chaps! Set up the pike under my two brows which have fallen over my eyes, so that I may see the form of my son-in-law.

H. Culhuch—Mabinogion.

Maedd, s. m. (my—aedd) A buffet, a beating.

Maeddawl, s. m. (maedd) The act of buffeting.

Maeddawl, a. (maedd) Buffeting, or banging.

Maeddedig, a. (maedd) Beaten, or thumped.

Maeddeditgaeth, s. m. (maeddeditg) The act of beating about, buffeting, or banging.

Maeddggen, s. f.—pl. t. ion (maedd—cen) A buffet on the head.

*Codw Brydain, Arglwydd hacl,
Rhag iddi gael maeddggen.*

Preserve Britain, gracious Lord, lest it should have buffeting.
Herri Wiliam.

Maeddgenniad, s. m. (maeddggen) A buffeting, or beating about the head.

Maeddgennu, v. a. (maeddggen) To buffet about the head; to box the ears.

Maeddiad, s. m. (maedd) A beating, a thumping.
Maeddu, v. a. (maedd) To beat, to strike, to thump, to bang, to buffet about. *Maeddu poer,* and *malu cwyn*, to foam at the mouth.

*Diwydiach (a) y dyr olynat,
Fydd gwas wedi fuedu gylt.*

More diligent, as they say, will a servant be after he has been formerly beaten.
G. ab Ll. Meol.

Maeddwr, s. m.—pl. maeddwyr (maedd—gwr) One who buffets about or bangs; a beater.

Mael, s. f.—pl. meillon (ma—el) What is produced, obtained, or got by working; gain, profit, advantage; what is worked; work; what is extracted as metal; iron, which was the only metal known when the word was first used in that sense. *Mae hyn yn fael iddo*, this is an advantage to him; *Gwyrr mael*, the men on duty, the domestic, or body guards of the prince; also a farthing. *Mael* forms many proper names of men, as *Maeldaf*, *Maelderuc*, or *Derfael*, *Maeldad*, or *Cadfael*, *Maelgwn*, or *Cynfael*, *Maelog*, *Maewg*, and *Maelyrus*.

*Yn Eifael, dir mael y maedd,
Am dano y mae deardd.*

In Eifael, the land of profit and of mead, there is bravery for the conflict.
L. G. Cuth.

*Dur a mael oedd drwy 'nylun—
Ei lufn.*

Steel and iron were through the edges of the blade.
I. Tre.

Maela, v. a. (mael) To get advantage, to gain.

Maelawd, s. m. (mael) The act of turning to profit, advantage, or gain.

Maelawg, a. (mael) Abounding with produce. *s. f.* A place of traffick, a market; a mart. It is also the name of men, and of places.

Maelawr, s. f.—pl. maelorau (mael) A place of traffick, a mart, or market. There are districts so called in the marches of Wales, which were neutral grounds, where trade was carried on.

Cas maelawr heb goedydd.

Odious is a district without woods.

Catwg.

Maeldref, s. f.—pl. t. i (mael—tref) A market town. There are places so called.

Maeldy, s. m.—pl. t. au (mael—ty) A house of trade, commerce, or traffick.

Maeledig, a. (mael) Produced by work.

Maeler, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mael) That gets.

Maelera, n. a. (maeler) To traffick, to trade.

Maelerfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (maeler) A place of traffick, a mart, or market.

Maeleri, s. m. (maeler) Traffick, or trade.

Maeleriad, s. m. (maeler) A merchandizing.

Maeleriaeth, s. f. (maeler) The business of a merchant, or chapman.

Maelerial, s. c. (maeler) A trafficker, a trader.

Maeleriaw, v. a. (maeler) To traffick, to trade.

Maeleriwr, s. m.—pl. maelerwyr (maeler—gwr) A trafficker, a trader.

Maeleru, v. a. (maeler) To traffick, to trade.

Maelfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (mael) A market, a mart.

Maelged, s. f.—pl. t. ion (mael—ced) A tribute.

Maelgi, s. m.—pl. t. on (mael—ci) The angel-fish.

Maeliad, s. m. (mael) A toiling for gain; a profiting, or gaining.

Maeliannawl, a. (maeliant) Tending to profit, of an advantageous tendency.

Maeliannu, v. a. (maeliant) To get profit.

Maeliannwr, s. m.—pl. maeliannwyr (maeliant—gwr) One who profits.

Maeliant, s. m. (mael) Advantage, or gain.

Maeliaw, v. a. (mael) To obtain a produce; to get by work or labour: to get advantage, to gain, to profit, to get a profit.

*Gwn fod teulawyr—
Gwyneidd i'w molli; gwn, iddi maelant.*

I know that the courteous men of Gwynedd do praise her; I know, to her they procure benefit. *D. ab Edmwnd.*

Maelier, s. m.—pl. t. on (mael) That obtains, that profits; a gainer, a profiter; a merchant; a chapman.

*Maelier y gerdd, a'i molawd,
Yw forwerth, a werth ei wawd.*

A trafficker in song, and its praise, is forwerth, who sells his music. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Maelier, v. a. (mael) To traffick, to trade.

Maelierad, s. m. (mael) A trafficking, a trading.

Maelieraeth, s. f. (mael) A trafficking.

Maelierai, s. c. (mael) One who trafficks.

Maelierawd, s. f. (mael) An act of traffick.

Maelierog, s. f. (mael) That relates to traffick.

Cyllell faelieg, a chopping knife.

Maelieres, s. f.—pl. t. an (mael) A female merchant; a chap-woman.

Maelierfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (mael) A mart.

Maelieru, v. a. (mael) To traffick, to trade.

Maelierydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mael) A trafficker.

Maelieryn, s. m. dim. (mael) A petty trader.

Maeliwr, s. m.—pl. maelwyr (mael—gwr) A reg-
grater; or badger.

Maelota, v. a. (maelawd) To gain by traffick, to gain, or make a profit. *Sil.*

Maelotai, s. c.—pl. maeloteion (maelota) A reg-
grater, a chapman.

Maeloteiaeth, s. m. (maelotai) The practice of a
regrater, the occupation of a trafficker.

Maelotyn, s. m. dim. (maelawd) A petty trader.

Maelwg, s. m. (mael) Traffick, or trade.

Maelwr, s. m.—pl. maelwyr (mael—gwr) A reg-
grater; a badger.

Maelydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mael) A regrater.

Maen, s. m.—pl. meini (ma—en) A fixt principle,
or substance; a stone; a block of stone. *Maen*

cellt, a flint stone; *maen clais*, or *maen mynor*,
marble; *maen ehed*, *maen tŷnu*, or *ehedfaen*, a
loadstone; *maen melin*, a millstone; *maen breuan*,
a quern-stone; *maen gwn*, a bullet; *maen glain*,
or *maen magt*, the adder-stone; *maen lifaw*, or
maen addwyn, a grindstone; *maen clo*, a key
stone; *maen ffin*, a boundary stone; *maen taran*,
a thunderbolt; *maen tostedd*, a stone in the
bladder; *maen sigl*, *maen ygywyd*, or *maen*

chwylfain, a rocking stone; *maen gwerthfawr*, a
precious stone; *maen cawad*, a shower stone,
and *maen gwlaw*, a rain stone, names for the
crystal, which used to be rolled for procuring
rain; and hence, probably, the *manalis lapis* of
the Romans.

Mai gwrth Maen Ceti.

Like the labour of the Stone of Ceti. *Adge.*

Mai eiry Mawrth ar ben maen.

Like the snow of March on the top of a stone. *Adge.*

Y fan—

A'i mwawgi oll fel maen gwlaw.

The nymph with her neck altogether like the rain stone. *B. Brwynllys.*

Maenad, s. m. (maen) A stoning; petrification.

Maenaid, a. (maen) Like a stone; stony.

Maenan, s. f. dim. (maen) Any imperfect kind of
stone; the cob, a substance lying upon coal; a
kind of marl; also the slaty stone of which slate
pencils are made; also a term for a district

bound by stone mears, or a manor, which is
otherwise called *maenawr*, and *maenaid*.

Maenawg, a. (maen) Having stone; stony.

Maenawl, a. (maen) Of stone, belonging to a stone

Maenawr, s. f.—pl. maenoran (maen) A district
marked by a stone boundary, a manor.

*Seith dref sydd yn y ffaenawr tŷ, tale traf ar ôlwg yn maenawr
wrthdi.*

*There are seven townships in a manor of a cultivated region, and
thirteen townships in an upland manor.* *Welsh Lex.*

Coros maenawr gwlad fawr Foa.

The best manor is the ample country of Meen. *L. G. Celi.*

Maendo, s. m. (maen—to) A stone covering; a
sepulchre.

Maendöad, s. m. (maendo) A covering with stone

Maendöl, v. a. (maendo) To cover with stone.

Maendöwr, s. m.—pl. maendowyr (masudo—gwr)
A coverer with stone, a slater.

Maendöydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (maendo) A slater.

Maendwrch, s. m. (maen—trwch) Lithotomy.

Maendrychiad, s. m. (maendwrch) A cutting for
the stone, or lithotomy.

Maendrychu, v. a. (maendwrch) To cut for the
stone; to practise lithotomy.

Maenddeota, s. m. (maen—deawd) Lithotomy.

Maenddeoti, v. a. (maenddeota) To practise
lithotomy, to cut for the stone.

Maeneiddiad, s. m. (maenaidd) Lapidification.

Maeneiddiaw, v. a. (maenaidd) To turn to stone,
to make like a stone; to petrify.

Maeneiddiawl, a. (maenaidd) Lapidescant.

Maenfan, s. f. (maen—man) The beasil of a ring.

Maenfedd, a. f.—pl. t. i (maen—bedd) A stone
sepulchre.

Maenfur, s. m. (maen—mur) A stone wall.

Maengær, s. f. (maen—caer) A rampart of stone.

**Maenglawdd, s. m.—pl. maengloddian (maen-
clawdd)** A stone-quarry.

Maenbad, s. m. maen—had) The gromwell.

Maeniad, s. m. (maen) A stoning; a petrifying.

Maenol, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (maent—ol) A dale.

Maensaer, s. m.—pl. maensairi (maen—saer) A
stone-mason.

Maenu, v. a. (maen) To produce a stone; to turn
to stone, to petrify; to stone, or to beat with
stones. *Gwnead ei faenau yn irad*, he was ter-
ribly mangled. *Sil.*

Maenwr, s. m.—pl. maenwyr (maen—gwr) A
stoner; a lapidary.

Maenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (maen) A lapidary.

Maer, s. m.—pl. meiri (ma—er) That is stationed;
one that looks after, or tends; that keeps, or
guards; a provost, or mayor; a bailiff. *Maer*

y biswal, the keeper of the cow-lare, the land
steward.

Coebi y maer yn mben y dref.

Punishing the mayor at the head of the town. *Adge.*

Myd yw—

Maer dy dda, mawr yw dy ddaw.

I am the looker after thy chattels; great is thy store. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Maer y biswal a bias baroud holl gyfreiddia y lly.

The land steward has to prepare all the necessities of the palace. *Welsh Lex.*

Maerdref, s. f.—pl. t. i (maer—tref) A tending
town, or a district that is under a bailiff; the
royal domain, under the care of the *maer y*

biswal. There are several places of this name.

Maerdy, s. m.—pl. t. an (maer—ty) The house
of a mayor, or land steward. There are some
houses bearing this name.

Maerfa, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (maer) A female who tends, or looks after; a dairy-woman.

Maeron, *s. m.—pl. t. ydd* (maer) One who tends, keeps or looks after; one who has custody; also a dairy-farmer. *Sil.*

Maeronaeth, *s. w.* (maeron) A place, or office of custody; a prefecture; a government; also the occupation of the dairy.

Maerones, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (maeron) A female who superintends, or has custody; an epithet for a godmother in the Armoric dialect; also a dairy-woman.

Maeroni, *s. m.* (maeron) A superintendency; the office of a keeper, or one who has custody; a mayoralty; also the occupation of a farmer.

Nid mynachid maeroni.

Superintendency is no monastery. Adage.

Maeroniath, *s. m.* (maeroni) Superintendency; dairy-work.

Maerowr, *s. m.—pl. maerowyr* (maeron—gwr) A man who tends, or is stationed to look after; a dairy-man.

Oell maerowr ei fearth.

The dairyman's parlour is his fold. Adage.

Maeronydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (maeron) One stationed to tend, or to look after; a dairy-man.

Maerwr, *s. m.—pl. maerwyr* (maer—gwr) A tender, or looker after; a dairy-man.

Maerwraig, *s. f.—pl. maerwraigedd* (maer—gwr) A woman who tends; a dairy-woman.

Maerwri, *s. m.* (maerwr) The office of a looker after, or keeper; a dairy farm.

Maerwriaeth, *s. m.* (maerwr) The occupation of a tender of cattle, or of a dairy-man.

Maerydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (maer) A tender, or keeper; a dairy-farmer.

Maes, *s. m.—pl. maesydd* (ma—es) That is spacious, clear, or open; an open region; a plain, an open field. *Cad ar faes*, a pitched battle; *colli y maes*, to lose the field, or to lose the battle.

Achub mas awr a dryg-furth.

To win a great field with a bad horse. Adage.

Ac of dygion

Budd coed a maes.

And he caused the produce of wood and field. Tellerin.

Maes, *prep.* (ma—es) Out, without, or outward; outside. *adu*. Out, or outward; from within, in a state of disclosure, in an outward state *Mae y dyn faes ei gef*, the man is out of his wit; *awn i faes*, let us go out; *maes o law*, out of hand. *Maes* is most prevalent in the South Wales dialects, and *Allan*, in those of North Wales.

Maes, *v. a.* (maes) To turn out; to take the field; to evacuate.

Tro bo y ci yn maes ydd i y geinach i'r coed.

While the dog roars at the hare will get into the wood. Adage.

Maesol, *s. c.—pl. maesolion* (maes) One of the field; a campaigner.

Maesodd, *a.* (maes) Like a field or plain.

Maesawl, *a.* (maes) Belonging to the field.

Maesdref, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (maes—tref) A villa.

Maesdir, *s. m.* (maes—tir) Campaign land.

Tri pâr a ddyl pob adeilwr wneud i eu caffael i gan y heb y wneud y coed, myno y coedwr na myno, nid awgen, nebren, a dyw anafod.

Three pieces of timber ought every builder on open land to have from him who owns the wood, whether the woodman is agreeable or not agreeable; namely, a roof beam, and two roof supporters. Welsh Laws.

Maesfil, *s. m.* (maes—mll) A beast of the field.

Maeslad, *s. m.* (maes) A going to the field.

Maesyng, *v. a.* (maes—sang) To trample about.

Maeswellt, *s. m.* (maes—gwellt) Bent-grass.

Maeswr, *s. m.—pl. maeswyr* (maes—gwr) A field-man, or a man of the field.

Maeth, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (my—aeth) Cherishment, nurture, nourishment; fosterage. *Tad maeth*, a foster-father; *mam faeth*, a foster-mother.

Aeth awir ar faeth enyd:

Aeth y gwir ar faeth i gyd.

Filthood is taken to fosterage awhile; the truth is altogether gone to naught.

*Y cerddyr ar beacerddmaeth
I'r haelion fydd meithon maeth.*

The minstrels who are chief of song will be foster sons of the generous. L. G. Coeli.

Maetha, *v. a.* (maeth) To gather nourishment.

Maethai, *s. c.—pl. maethaion* (maeth) One who cherishes, or fosters.

Maethaid, *a.* (maeth) Tending to nourish.

Maethawd, *s. m.* (maeth) Cherishment, nurture.

Drug yw—

Am wybod o'r maethawd maith,

Ersid dymhor, yr nid ymaith!

It is a misfortune, after experiencing such ample comfort, that thou shouldst go away, thou golden season!

D. ab Gwilym, Ff. haf.

Maethawg, *a.* (maeth) Having nourishment.

Maethawl, *a.* (maeth) Cherishment, nutritive.

Maethdad, *s. m.* (maeth—dad) A foster-father.

Maethdy, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (maeth—ty) A nursing-house, or nursery.

Maethedig, *a.* (maeth) Nourished, fostered.

Maethedigaeth, *s. m.* (maethedig) Nutrition.

Maethedigawl, *a.* (maethedig) Nutritive.

Maethen, *a. f.* (maeth) A pampered female.

Ymaith iug, fawm-eth awen!

Maethen frow, ymaith yn free!

Directly be gone, thou foster-mother of death! Thou filthily pampered one, abruptly avand!

Sils ab Iwan.

Maethfa, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (maeth) A nursery.

Maethfab, *s. m.—pl. maethfabion* (maeth—mab) A nursed child; a foster-son.

Maethfam, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (maeth—mam) A foster-mother; a nurse.

Maethferch, *s. f.—pl. t. ed* (maeth—merch) A foster-daughter.

Maethgar, *a.* (maeth) Apt to cherish; fostering.

Maethgarwch, *s. m.* (maethgar) Nutritiousness.

Maethiad, *s. m.* (maeth) A cherishing, a nourishing; a fostering; nutrition.

Maethiadawl, *a.* (maethiad) That is nourishing.

Maethiadu, *v. a.* (maethiad) To render nourishing; to become nutritive.

Maethiadus, *a.* (maethiad) That is nutritive.

Maethiannaid, *a.* (maethiant) Tending to feed.

Maethiannawl, *a.* (maethiant) Nutritional.

Maethianniad, *s. m.* (maethiant) Nutrition.

Maethiannu, *v. a.* (maethiant) To cause nutriment; to become a nutrition.

Maethiannus, *a.* (maethiant) Nutritional.

Maethiannusaw, *v. a.* (maethiannus) To render nutritional; to become nutritious.

Maethiannuswydd, *s. m.* (maethiannus) Nutritiousness; a state of nourishment.

Maethiannwr, *s. m.—pl. maethiannwyr* (maethiant—gwr) One who gives nourishment.

Maethiant, *s. m.—pl. maethiannan* (maeth) Nutrition, nourishment.

Maethiator, *ger.* (maethiad) In nourishing.

Maethid, *s. m.* (maeth) Nurture; feeding.

Maethidiawl, *a.* (maethid) Nutritional.

Maethiedydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (maethiad) A cherisher, a nourisher, a fosterer.

Maethiedyn, s. m. dim. (maethiad) One who is nourished, or pampered up.

Maethineb, s. m. (maeth) Nourishment.

Maethitor, sup. (maeth) To be nourishing.

Maethle, s. m.—*pl. t. oedd* (maeth—lle) A nursing place, a nursery.

Maethlyd, a. (maeth) Being much nursed or fed.

Maetholedd, s. m. (maethawl) Nutritiousness.

Maetholrwydd, s. m. (maethawl) Nutritiousness.

Maethran, s. f. (maeth—rhan) A company of people who live or mess together.

Maethu, v. a. (maeth) To cherish, to nourish, to nurse, to foster; to feed.

Maethus, a. (maeth) Alimentary, nutritious.

Maethusaw, v. a. (maethus) To render nutritive.

Maethusrwydd, s. m. (maethus) Nutritiousness.

Maf, s. m. (ma) That breaks out; that forms into a cluster.

Mafon, s. pl. aggr. (maf) Raspberries.

Mafonen, s. f. dim. (mafon) A raspberry.

Mafonllwyn, s. m. (llwyn) A raspberry bush.

Mafonwydd, s. pl. aggr. (mafon—gwydd) Raspberry trees.

Mafonwydden, s. f. dim. (mafonwydd) A raspberry tree; also called *mafon llwyn*.

Mag, s. f. (ma—ag) The act of rearing, bringing up, or educating; rearing, education; nurture.

Magad, s. m. (mag) A quantity; a multitude.

*Eurus, cyn lleas, yn llysoedd euwag,
Mysgedaw magadoddi.*

*The gay youth, before his death, in the magnificent courts was
the idol of multitudes. Cynddelw, m. Pylt.*

Magaden, s. f. dim. (magad) A nursing.

Magadwr, s. m.—*pl. magadwyr* (magad—gwr) One who nurses, rears, or breeds.

Magadwriaeth, s. m. (magadwr) The act or office of one who nurses, rears, or brings up.

Magadwy, a. (magad) That may be nourished.

Magai, s. c. (mag) One that rears, or breeds.

Magator, ger. (magad) In rearing, or breeding.

Magawd, s. m. (mag) The act of rearing, bringing up, breeding, or educating.

Mai wya magawd.

Like a kid that is reared by hand. Adege.

Magawl, a. (mag) Tending to rear, or to bring up; breeding; nursing.

Magdan, s. m. (mag—tan) What generates fire, a combustible; tinder. *a.* Combustible.

Aeth—

Yn fagdan olwyn fyrdarth.

He went off like a combustible globe of smoky vapour.

Ed. Mector, t'r dhwnt.

Magddn, s. f. (mag—du) The fountain of blackness; or the seat of darkness; hell.

Yn y fagddn yr ydym yu rhodlaw.

In darkness we are walking. Isulach 59. 6.

Magedig, a. (magad) Being reared, brought up.

Magfa, s. f.—*pl. magfeydd* (mag) A nursery.

Magi, s. m. (mag) A principle of generation.

Magiad, s. m. (mag) A bringing up, rearing, or nursing; a breeding.

Magiad, s. f.—*pl. magiaid* (magi) A worm, or grub; a glow-worm.

Magien, s. f. dim. (magi) A worm; a glow-worm.

Maglod, s. pl. aggr. (magi) Worms, or grubs; glow-worms, maggots.

Magl, s. f.—*pl. t. an* (mag) What intricately connects, or constructs; a knot; a knot in knit-

ting; a mesh; what entangles; a gin, or sprig; a web on the eye; an issue in surgery; a portion of land.

Sef yw magl deuddeg erw.

That is to say, a knot is twelve acres. Welsh Lrm.

Mai gwlaw y daw draw, drwy air, y maglan,

Tan magl, a cheidr—

Arsynt.

Like rain yonder there will come, at his word, snoring, smoking fire, and hail upon them. W. Middleton.

Maglai, s. c.—*pl. magleion* (magl) A snare.

Maglawg, a. (magl) Tending to entangle; having knots, or meshes; having snares.

Maglawl, a. (magl) Tending to entangle.

Maglawr, a. (magl) Tending to entangle.

Medd fynt, melyn, melyn, maglawr.

Meat they were drinking, yellow, sweet, and intoxicating. Anceira.

Magledig, a. (magl) Being knitted, or meshed; entangled; ensnared.

Magledigaeth, s. m. (magledig) The act of knitting or meshing; an entangling.

Maglen, s. f. dim. (magl) A springe, or gin.

Magliad, s. m. (magl) A knitting, or meshing; an entangling; an ensnaring.

Maglu, v. a. (magl) To connect intricately together; to knit, or to mesh; to entangle; to entrap, to ensnare.

Maglwr, s. m.—*pl. maglwyr* (magl—gwr) One who knits, or meshes; an ensnarer.

Maglys, s. m. (mag—llysiau) The medick.

Magodorth, s. m. (magawd—gorth) Generated stoppage or suppression.

*Tafawd yr bydd, gureawg yw; a'r dindan a waelo a bun,
drwy frag, a wna drwn—ac estaw magodorth y perffeddi.*

The hair's tongue is of a heating quality; and the drink which may be made of this, with malt, will produce urine; and will assuage any suppression in the bowels. Maddygon Myddfa.

Magon, s. pl. aggr. (mag) Berries, or baccæ.

Magu, v. a. (mag) To bring forward, to bring up, to rear; to instruct; to nurse; to breed. *Mag* plant, to bring up children; *magu* dannedd, to breed teeth.

Non'r segalet a'th ddisprwy!

Hast thou not reared him that will supply thy place? Adege.

Yn mhob gwlad y magir giew.

In every country there will be a hero bred. Adege.

Magwr, s. m.—*pl. magwyr* (mag—gwr) One who brings up, rears, or instructs; one who nurses.

Magwres, s. f.—*pl. t. an* (magwr) A female who brings up, rears, or educates.

Magwriaeth, s. m. (magwr) The act of one who rears or brings up; a rearing, or instructing; nurture, nourishment.

Bid wya gwr heb fagwriaeth.

A man must be feeble without nourishment. Adege.

Magwriaethawl, a. (magwriaeth) Relating to the act or office of one who brings up.

Magwriaethiad, s. m. (magwriaeth) A doing the act or duty of an educator.

Magwriaethu, v. a. (magwriaeth) To do the act of a rearer, bringer up, or educator.

Magwriaethus, a. (magwriaeth) Conducive to the act or office of rearing; nutrimental.

Magwy, s. m.—*pl. t. on* (mag) A cluster, a bunch.

Gorwyn blaen a fall bionau fagwy.

Splendidly while the top of the apple-tree's cluster of flowers. Cranchman.

Magwyad, s. m. (magwy) A forming a cluster.

Magwyr, s. f.—*pl. t. ydd* (mag—gwyr) What is raised up; a structure, a wall; a building; a

house, in the dialect of *Gwent*; also an enclosure, an enclosed plot of ground, or field. *Hen fagwyr*, an old building, ruin, or toft of a house: *Y fagwyr wen*, the white water-lily, otherwise called *Alaw*.

Gwelais heidr gwyr am fagwyr fain;
Gwelais parau rhoddi rhag rheidr Owain.

I saw the shafts of heroes round a wall of stones; I saw crimson spears from the assault of Owain. *Cynddelw.*

Magwyrad, s. m. (magwyr) The act of raising a structure; a piling up, a building.

Magwyrw, v. a. (magwyr) To raise a structure, to pile up, to build; to raise a wall.

Magwyd, bewyd yn hawdd;
Mi gerasi a'u magwyrwdd.

They have been formed, they have been spread with ease; I loved the one who constructed them. *Ieu. Rudd, yr padarn.*

Magwyrren, s. f. (magwyr) The wall or shell of a building. *Hen fagwyrren*, an old ruin.

Magwyrriad, s. m. (magwyr) A raising a structure; a piling up, a building; a raising a wall.

Nagyr, s. m. (mag) That rears, breeds, or brings to maturity.

Mai, s. m.—pl. meion (ma) That stretches out; that is extended; a plain, or open field; also the month of May. *Gware y Fai*, the play of prison bars, of which there are two sorts, the other is called *Y Fai garchar*; *meirch Mai*, the steeds of the field, or war-horses; *mis Mai*, the field month, or the month of May. This word forms the names of several places, as *Pen y Fai*, *Cilfai*, *Mai Silty*, *Nyddfai*, and the like.

Gwelais i'w Cattrath tra meian;
Ddi fy nar o'w llachar Cymrynn.

I saw the chief of Cattrath beyond the plains: Be my prince the thunderbolt of the Cymrynn. *Taliesin.*

Yn lladd heb un si luddial
Mwyach morwyn falch ar fal.

Killing without one that should oppose her, the oozle, a proud nymph on the field. *L. ab Gwilym, i Eurytt.*

Mal, conj. (my—ai) That; that it. *Mae hi yn hosi mai dall wyf*, she is asserting that I am blind; *am mai*, because that. *Taw* is used for it in *Dyfed*.

Maid, s. m. (ma—id) That separates, or limits.

Maidd, s. m. (my—aid) Whey; curds and whey.

Maig, s. m.—pl. meigion (my—sig) A sudden turn, or course; an event, or hap; a fall.

Boddol mwyfyr, garw drwmw drwmw;
I falg ai be diadwyrain.

Here and more the rumour, and the resort to the horse; for the fall, there was no recovery. *Sic. Bryf-furth.*

—Draig fu Raffadd,
Udd angudd, angerdd faig.

A dragon was Raffadd, the chief not concealed, of violent course. *L. P. Mech.*

Mail, s. f.—pl. meilian (my—ail) That is raised up, that rises round, or that is hollow; a hollow vessel of a cup form; a bowl, or basin.

Y dyfarnaf, ac y gwalloddail o'i gyd ag ef, yn y tair gwyl ar-hau, a ofynaf y drymwr, o ddodi gwirad yn ai lestr, o'r cyrn a'r meiliau.

The steward of the household, and all the servants with him, in the three principal festivals, shall greet the porter, by putting liquor in his vessel, out of the horns and the bowls. *Welsh Laws.*

Y fol euraid fall arian,
Mâl mor wrth y meiliau mên.

The golden bellied silver bowl, like a sea by the side of the tiny bowl. *W. Wynne.*

Main, a. (my—ain) Slender, fine, thin, or small, with respect to roundness. *Edaf fain*, fine thread; *llian main*, fine linen; *pen main*, a slender piece of timber; *dyn main*, a slim man; *diawd fain*, small beer; *dufr yn rhedeg yn fain*, VOL. II.

water running in a small current; *ymguddiau yn fain*, to hide one's self closely.

Onewd bean o fain.

That is slender is commonly quick. *Adage.*

Mainc, s. f.—pl. meinciau (my—alc) A bench.

Mainsuren, s. f. (main—sur) Common sorrel.

Maint, s. m. (main) Magnitude, size, bigness, greatness; quantity; *Dau o'r un faint*, two of the same size; *pa faint sydd yna?* how much is there? *y maint lleiaf*, the least quantity; *pa faint a dal hyn?* how much is that worth?

Ni wyl ystyfwrwyd ei faint.

Folly doth not perceive her own magnitude. *Adage.*

Na ddos â gwr wrth ei faint.

Take not a man by his size. *Adage.*

Maip, s. pl. aggr. (ma—ih) Turnips; otherwise called *Erfa*. *Maip bendiged*, briony root.

Mais, s. f.—pl. meisiau (my—ais) That does away want; a device, invention, or contrivance.

Mais llawr i'm os y llawrwyd;
A mudi llawr a mab Thomas Llwyd.

A device, which will fill to me if it be formed; and the fall device of the son of Thomas Llwyd. *H. ab Ll. ab I. ab Rhys.*

Maist, s. m. (mais) That is designed or invented.

Maith, s. (my—aih) Ample, large; long, tedious.

Maith ym rhoddai, amply he would give me; *ffordd faith*, a tedious road.

Maiv, a. (mai) Abounding with hillocks.

Mâl, s. m. (my—al) That is a separate particle. *a. Trivial, trifling, small, light, or of no weight; light, vain, fond, or doating; having a semblance; like.*

Mâl, conj. (my—al) Like, similar to; as; so. *adv.* Like, so; as if; in the manner of. *Mâl pe bai*, as if it were; *mâl hyn*, in this manner.

Nhi fal aur da ydd â y dyn.

Not like the precious gold does man go onward. *Adage.*

Da gŵyr, mâl pawb.

He knows well, like every body. *Adage.*

Gair gwraig mâl gwyt y cychwyn.

A woman's word sets off like the wind. *Adage.*

Byglynu fal gwenyn.

Becoming knotted together like bees. *Adage.*

Mâl gwallt Emrys.

Like the work of Emrys (Stonehenge). *Adage.*

Mal, s. m. (ma—al) That extends, that throws out, or produces; that is thrown out, extended, or produced; a contribution, what is reduced into small particles, or ground, a grinding.

Un yn darwedd
Gwin, a mal, a modd.

One that is generous of wine, and bounty, and mead. *Taliesin.*

Ef a roddes ei drefed Clynog i Ddaw a Benno yn dragwydd, heb na mal nac ardreth.

He gave his domain of Clynog to God and to Benno for ever, without either contribution or tax. *Buch. Brano.*

Nid oes na mal na threth a ddylom ei thais.

There is neither contribution nor tax which we ought to pay. *H. Cer. Mag.—Mabington.*

Mal, a. (ma—al) Tending to extend, throw out, or produce; extended, produced; capable of extension, smooth, glib.

Y blaenaf o bohl Wynedd,
A dal i'w sar mal a modd.

The foremost of the men of Gwynedd, who bestows on me due title gold and mead. *D. Nanmor.*

Mâlâd, s. m. (mal) A making or becoming like.

Malaen, s. m. (mal) An epithet for a snail.

Malaen a ddyli ei dath.

The snail deserves the end of his journey. *Adage.*

Malath, s. m.—*pl.* maleithion (ma—llaith) Chilblains: also called *llag eira*.
Malau, v. n. (mal) To make similar, to liken.
Malawg, a. (mal) Full of trifling or vanity. *s. c.*
 One who trifles, or that is wanton.

*Dangaw dy fys i falawg
 Ynau a'n leirch yn gwbl.*

Show thy finger to a trifler and he will ask it altogether. *Adage.*

Maldawd, s. m. (mâl) A trifling, or levity; dalliance, fondness, dottage.
Maldodi, v. a. (maldawd) To dally, to fondle.
Maldodus, a. (maldawd) Apt to dally, to fondle.
Maldodwr, s. m.—*pl.* maldodwyr (maldawd—gwr) A dallyer, a fondler, a doltard.
Maledig, a. (mal) Bruised, broken, ground, or pulverized. *Yd maledig*, ground corn.
Maledd, s. m. (mâl) An over-fondness, dottage.

*O rhydd yw'r foledd a'r maledd mewn merch!
 Er harred y mab, lle bo'n gudarn ei serch,
 A' fod yu ffin clym i'w thad ac i'w wam,
 Hi al diysu byd a'ugau, bid cymhwys, bid cam.*

How wonderful the folly and dottage of a woman! Be the man ever so ugly, where her love is ardent, and though he should be an inveterate foe to her father and her mother, she will follow him till death, be it right, be it wrong. *Pennith.*

Maledd, s. m. (mal) A state of extension.
Maleithr, s. m. (maleith) A blain; a kibe.
Maleithrawg, a. (maleithr) Having blains.
Malen, s. f. (mal) One that is of metal, or iron; one who uses or carries iron, one that is used to war, or violence; Bellona, Andrasta; also an epithet for a shield. *Gormes march malen*, the intrusion of the iron horse, an epithet for a tribe of depredators in ancient Britain.

A gaegler ar farh malen dan ei ôr ydd â.

What is got upon the bore of Bellona, will go under his belly:—

What is got on the devil's back is spent under his belly. *Adage.*

*Afal mael ar fol malen,
 Ac yna pig yn y pen.*

A golden apple on the convex of the shield, and then a spike on the top. *T. Aled, i fuedd.*

Malerth, s. m. (ma—llerth) Chilblains, or kibes.
Maliad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (mal) A breaking into small pieces; a bruising, a grinding.
Maliaw, v. a. (mâl) To think of, to care. *Nid yw yn maliaw dim amdanaf*, he cares nothing about thee.
Malpai, adv. (mâl—pai) As if it were to be, as if it were; in such a way.
Malsai, s. f.—*pl.* malseiod (mâl) An eel.
Mâln, v. a. (mâl) To imagine, to guess, to devise.
Maln, v. a. (mal) To reduce small, to grind.

Nal baedd yn malu ewyn.

Like a boar grinding foam. *Adage.*

Y fclio a fal a fyn ddwfr.

The mill that grinds must have water. *Adage.*

Cyntaf i'r fclio dan mael.

The first to the mill has a right to grind. *Adage.*

Malnr, s. m. (mal) What is reduced fine, earth thrown up by a mole, or a mole-hill.
Maluria, s. m. (malur) That is small, or fine; that is mouldered.

*Pan fo melleirdd ar ben malaris,
 Y bydd esgud agall gwipia.*

When a hawk is on the top of a molehill, the wing of the hawk is alert. *Adage.*

Maluriad, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (malur) A reducing to small particles; a reducing to powder; a mouldering.
Maluriaw, v. a. (malur) To reduce to small particles, to bruise, to break, or to pound, to become broken, or bruised small, to moulder.
Maluriawl, a. (malur) Tending to break into small pieces; mouldering.

Malariedig, a. (malariad) Broken, or bruised small; being mouldered.

Malurion, s. pl. aggr. (malar) Broken particles. *Malarion yd*, broken, or bruised corn.

Malw, a. (mal) That is entire, that has no parts or joints; a snail.

Malwen, s. f. (malw) A snail. *Malwen ddu*, a black snail; *Malwen wen*, a white snail; *Ugys malwen*, the track of a snail.

Malwod, s. pl. aggr. (malw) Snails. *Cregys malwod*, snail shells.

Malwoden, s. f. dim. (malwod) One of the snails.

Malwr, s. m.—*pl.* malwyr (mal—gwr) One who bruises small, or grinds, a pulverizer.

Mall, s. f. (my—all) A want of energy, want of compactness; a breaking out, a running out of form; softness, debility, any thing soddened: a malady: an evil. *Y fall*, the evil principle; *plant y fall*, the devil's imps. *Y fall felen*, the yellow plague, which raged over a great part of the world in the sixth and seventh centuries, as described by Procopius, book the fourth.

*Grychod yw fy ngrudd—
 Pa ryw fall a'i pair felly!*

How wrinkled is my cheek! what is the evil that causes it to be so! *S. Brynlyf.*

Mall, a. (my—all) Void of energy, or compactness: tending to break out, or to run out of form: soft, melting: soddened: insipid: sottish; absurd; blasted; evil. *Llygud mall*, a wanton eye.

O galon dynion y deilia meddyllus mall.

Out of the hearts of men proceed evil thoughts.

W. Setisbury, Mark 7.

Mallaid, a. (mall) Somewhat soft, lax, or loose; rather insipid; apt to be wanton.

Mallain, a. (mall) Abounding with softness.

Mallaint, s. m. (mallain) Malaxation, moisture.

Mallawd, s. m. (mall) A malaxation, a soddening.

Malldan, s. m.—*pl. t.* au (mall—tan) A soft or slow fire; an ignis fatuus.

Nalldas dan uwd a melleion dan lymry.

A slow fire under porridge and lightning under summer. *Adage.*

Malldawd, s. m. (mall) Softness, laxity of manners, wantonness; a soddened state, a blast.

Mallder, s. m. (mall) Softness, laxity, looseness of manners, wantonness; a soddened state; insipidity; a blast; sottishness.

Malldorch, s. f.—*pl.* melledyrch (mall—torch) Kibe
Malldra, s. m. (mall) Softness, laxity, looseness of behaviour; wantonness; a soddened state; a blasted state; insipidity.

Malldraul, s. m. (mall—traul) A bad digestion.

Malldreuliad, s. m. (malldraul) A badly digesting.

Malldreuliaw, v. a. (malldraul) To digest badly.

Malledig, a. (mall) Malaxated; softened; faded.

Malledigaeth, s. m. (malledig) Malaxation.

Malledigaw, v. a. (malledig) To malaxate.

Malledd, s. m. (mall) Softness; levity, wantonness, want of sharpness; insipidity; a blasted state.

Mallgarn, v. (mall—caru) To love wantonly.

Mallgno, s. m. (mall—cno) A gnawing pain.

Mallgnoad, s. m. (mallgno) A painfully gnawing.

Mallgnoi, v. a. (mallgno) To gnaw painfully.

Mallgorn, s. m.—*pl.* mallgyrn (mall—corn) The inside part of a horn.

Mallgorni, v. n. (mallgorn) To become an imperfect horn.

Mallgyech, a. (mall—cyrch) A resort of evil beings. *Y fallgyrch eirias*, the devil-resorting fire.

Malliad, s. m. (mall) A divesting of energy; a softening; a becoming loose, or wanton.

Mallianmaw, a. (malliant) Tending to softness.

Malliannu, v. a. (malliant) To tend to softness; to be divested of energy.

Mallianus, a. (malliant) Of softening tendency.

Malliant, s. m. (mall) A soft or lax quality, a degenerate state.

Mallineb, s. m. (mall) A soft or lax state.

Mallon, s. m. (mall) An evil principle.

Malloni, v. a. (mallon) To become evil.

Mallred, s. f. (mall—rhed) An evil course.

Mallrwydd, s. m. (mall) Softness; levity, wantonness; want of energy, insipidity.

Mallt, s. m. (mall) An evil principle; a fiend.

Mallt, a. (mall) Void of energy; evil. *Myn y muci mallt!* By the evil sooty one! *Paid a galw ar y muci mallt fal hyn*, do not call on the evil spirit in this manner. *Sil.* This *muci mallt* is a term made use of to mince matters, instead of calling on the devil plainly.

Mallu, v. a. (mall) To divest of energy; to make soft, or flaccid; to sodden; to make insipid; to blast; to make evil; to become soft, or tender; to become sodden; to become insipid; to be blasted; to become evil.

Mae anallt y ddogl yn mallu pob peth y cwympo arno.

The breath of idleness blasts every thing it falls on. *Adage.*

Mae'n gherwynu mewnwl eryr;

Mae llw gwen yn mallu gwy.

Of a splendid white is the neck of the eagle; the complexion of the fair one blasts the men. *S. Ceri.*

Mallus, a. (mall) Of a soft or lax quality, of a wanton disposition.

Mallusaw, v. a. (mallus) To render of a lax quality; to become blasted.

Mallusrwydd, s. (mallus) Flaccidity, blastedness.

Mallwaew, s. m. (mall—gwaew) A dull pain.

Mallweywr, s. m. (mallwaew) A dull pain.

Mam, s. f.—pl. t. au (ma—am) That contains, or bears; a mother, a dam. *Mam gu, or nain*, a grandmother; *mam wen*, a stepmother; *mam y drwg*, the mother of mischief;—*Y fam eni*, the falling of the uterus; *gwaiith y fam, y fam*, the mother fits; *y fam*, the matrix.

Nid gweddli ond mam.

She is no wife but who is a mother. *Adage.*

Cedid nagre ei fam a gollo.

Let him seek his mother's bosom that loses. *Adage.*

Gwell mam godawg no thad rheidlawg.

A rich mother is better than a father of noble descent. *Adage.*

Mamath, s. f. (mam) Motherhood, maternity.

Mamai, s. f. (mam) The birth wort.

Mamaidd, a. (mam) Like a mother, motherly.

Mamawg, a. (mam) Having a mother's quality. *Y famawg ddreulhyd*, stinking goose-foot.

Mamawl, a. (mam) Maternal, or motherly.

Mamref, s. f.—pl. t. i (mam—tref) A chief town.

Mamddinas, s. f.—pl. t. au (mam—dinas) A metropolis, or chief city.

Mamddinasawl, a. (mamddinas) Metropolitcal.

Mamedd, s. f. (mam) Motherhood, maternity.

Mameglwys, s. f.—pl. t. i (mam—eglwys) A mother church; a cathedral.

Mameglwysawl, a. (mameglwys) Belonging to a mother church.

Mameiddiad, s. m. (mamaidd) A becoming motherly, a rendering motherly.

Mameiddiaw, v. a. (mamaidd) To become motherly, to render motherly.

Mameiddrwydd, s. m. (mamaidd) Motherliness.

Mamen, s. f. dim. (mam) A little mother.

Mames, s. f.—pl. t. od (mam) A mother or dam with her first young.

Mamiad, s. f.—pl. t. au (mam) A becoming a mother.

Mamladd, s. m. (mam—ladd) Matricide.

Mamladdiad, s. m. (mamladd) A matricideal act.

Mamleiddiad, s. m.—pl. mamleiddiaid (mamladd) A matricide, or one who kills a mother.

Mamleiddiadawl, a. (mamleiddiad) Matricideal.

Mamlys, s. m. (mam—llys) The motherwort.

Mammaeth, s. f.—pl. t. od (mam—maeth) A fostering or nursing mother; a nurse.

Rhuthr mammaeth.

The attack of a nursing mother. *Adage.*

Affethus pob mammaeth.

Every nurse is affectionate. *Adage.*

O achaws y fammaeth y cuseulr y nab.

For the sake of the nurse the child is kissed. *Adage.*

Mammeuthaidd, a. (mammaeth) Of a fostering tendency; motherly.

Mammeuthiad, s. m. (mammaeth) The acting as a nurse, a nursing.

Mammeuthu, v. a. (mammaeth) To nurse.

Mueithu yw mammeuthu serch.

It is tender to cherish love.

B. Aerdrum.

Mammeuthus, a. (mammaeth) Of a motherly disposition.

Mamog, s. f.—pl. t. au (mam) That is with young, that is a mother or dam; an ewe with young; the womb or matrix; the hysterical passion, otherwise called *y fam*, and *clwyf y fam*; also the collapse of the womb.

Mamogaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (mamawg) Maternity.

Mamogaethu, v. a. (mamogaeth) To claim maternal affinity.

Mamogi, v. a. (mamawg) To render as a mother, to become as a mother.

Mamogiad, s. f.—pl. mamogiaid (mamog) That is with young; an ewe with young, also called *dafad gyfebr*.

Mamoirwydd, s. m. (mamawl) Motherliness.

Mamu, v. a. (mam) To become a mother.

Mamwch, s. m. (mam) A mother's fondness.

Mamwraig, s. f.—pl. mamwreigedd (mam—gwraig) A woman that is a mother.

Mamwydd, s. f.—pl. t. au (mam—gwydd) A mother goose, or a brood goose.

Mamwys, s. f. (mam—gwys) Maternity; a matrix; a relationship by the mother's side.

Holl tiro famwys:—Nid oes un wraig yntau a ymroddo ei hun i all tud a ddylio ei melfion famwys.

Claiming of land by maternal affinity:—There is no woman then who shall give herself to a foreigner, whose children have a right of maternal affinity. *Welsh Laws.*

Mamwysawl, a. (mamwys) Relating to maternity, or of kin by the mother.

Mamwythen, s. f.—pl. t. au (mam—gwythen) The crural vein, or saphæna.

Mamwythi, s. pl. aggr. (mam—gwythi) The main or leading channels; the main arteries.

Mamychiad, s. (mamwch) A fondling as a mother.

Mamychu, v. a. (mamwch) To fuddle as a mother.

Mân, s. f.—pl. t. au (ny—an) A space, a place, a spot, or mark; a where; a state; what holds, or contains; a hand. *Y fan a'r fan*, such and such a place; *y fan dywyllaf*, the darkest period, or when the twilight is past; *yn y mân*, presently, or by and by; *mân geni*, or *mân cynnid*, a mark from the birth, as a mole and the like: *mân y don*, sea plainain.

Man, *a.* (ma—an) Small, little, potty, fine.
Ceryg man, small stones; *yd man*, small corn;
tywod man, fine sand; *edafedd man*, fine yarn.

*Nid wyf henaidd, na giddill,
 Na gwr man, fai y gwr mill.*

I am not elderly, nor slender, nor a small person, so it is known
 to a thousand. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Manad, *s. m.* (man) A making small, or fine; a becoming small, or fine.

Manad, *s. f.* (mân) A mass, or lump.

*Manad o ymenyn cyffed a'r ddyrgeti letaf yn y dref:—Sef ym
 manad ymenyn naw dyrfudd led, a dyrfudd dewodd a'r fawd yn
 ei wrylli.*

A mass of butter as broad as the widest dish in the township:
 —A mass of butter is so much, also hands is breadth, and a hand
 in thickness, having the thumb erect. *Welsh Laws.*

Manaid, *a. f.*—*pl.* maneidiau (man) The contents of a mould, a print, as of butter and the like.
Manaid o ymenyn, a print of butter; otherwise called *seigen*, and *rhingen*.

Manarfau, *s. pl. aggr.* (man—arfau) Small arms.

Manau, *v. a.* (man) To render small, little, or fine; to become small, or fine.

Manaw, *s. f.* (man) That extends out; that forms a space, spot, or mark; the Welsh name of the Isle of Man.

Manawd, *s. m.* (man) The act of placing, a making a space, a location, a spotting.

Manawg, *a.* (man) Having a place, or space; having a spot, or mark; spotted, marked. There are a variety of tales about the *ychain banawg*, or large horned oxen, all over Wales, which probably were the moose deer; and they were also called *ychain manawg*, *ychain manodd*, and *ychain manredd*, or the spotted oxen.

Manawl, *a.* (man) Local; relating to spots, tending to produce a spot, or mark.

Manawl, *a.* (man) Fine, nice, delicate; accurate. *Y ddyn fanawl*, the delicate fair one.

Cyngw sur—

A main, a thyma manewi.

Offering gold, and stones, and curious jewels.

Syn. Cyfriliawg.

Manawyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ydd (manaw) The staff of a banner, or standard.

Rhag byddin Ododion—

Hyder gymbell ar frithell fanawyd.

Before the host of Gododion there was a confident impelling forward of the shaft of the variegated standard. *Aneurin.*

Manbail, *s. m.* (man—pail) Fine flour. *a.* Of fine flour. *Bara gwyn manbail*, white bread of fine flour.

Manbethau, *s. pl. aggr.* (man—pethau) Small things; trifling things, small matters.

Manblu, *s. pl. aggr.* (man—plu) Down-feathers.

Manbluaid, *a.* (manblu) Like down-feathers.

Manbluawg, *a.* (manblu) Having down-feathers.

Manbysg, *s. pl. aggr.* (man—pysg) Small fish.

Manbygog, *s. pl. aggr.* (manbysg) Small fishes.

Mando, *s. m.* (man—td) A fine slated, or fine tiled roof.

Mandödd, *s. m.* (mando) A covering of fine texture. *Clyd fendödd*, a warm fine-worked roof.

Mandöl, *v. a.* (mando) To roof with fine work.

Mandon, *s. f.* (man—tdn) The dandruff; also the woodroof; otherwise called *llysiau yr eryr*.

Mandonawg, *a.* (mandon) Having a dandruff.

Mandwyn, *s. m.* (mân—twyn) The scrophula.

Mandwynawg, *a.* (mandwyn) Strumons.

Mandwynawl, *a.* (mandwyn) Strumatic.

Manddail, *s. pl. aggr.* (man—dail) Small leaves.

Manddarlan, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (man—darlan) A miniature delineation.

Manddarlanied, *s. m.* (manddarlan) A delineating in miniature.

Manddarlanlaw, *v. a.* (manddarlan) To draw in miniature.

Manddarau, *s. pl.* (man—darnau) Small pieces. **Manddarau**, *v. a.* (man—darnu) To break into small pieces.

Manddeiliaw, *v.* (manddail) To shoot first leaves.

Manddeiliawg, *a.* (manddail) Having first leaves.

Manddel, *s. m.* (man—del) A quick whisk or scud

Manddeln, *v. a.* (manddel) To whisk about.

Manddellt, *s. pl. aggr.* (man—dellt) Fine split-wood or rods, such as are used in basket work.

Manddos, *s. pl. aggr.* (man—dos) Small drops.

Manddosawg, *a.* (manddos) Having small drops.

Manddosi, *v.* (manddos) To fall in small drops.

Manddrain, *s. pl. aggr.* (man—drain) Small thorns

Manddreiniach, *s. pl.* (manddrain) Small thorns.

Manddreiniawg, *a.* (manddrain) Having small thorns, having little prickles.

Manddryllaw, *s. pl. aggr.* (man—dryllaw) Small fragments, small pieces.

Manddryllaw, *v. a.* (man—dryllaw) To break into small fragments or pieces.

Manddryllawg, *a.* (man—dryllawg) Having small fragments or pieces.

Manddyluniad, *s. m.* (man—dyluniad) A drawing in miniature.

Manddylunlaw, *v. a.* (man—dyluniaw) To draw in miniature.

Maned, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (man) Hand basket, maned.

Manedig, *a.* (man) Spotted, marked, specked.

Maneg, *s. f.*—*pl.* menyg (man) A glove.

Manelliad, *s. m.* (man—elliad) A platting or constructing a fine work.

Manelliaw, *v. a.* (man—elliaw) To plat or build up a nice piece of work.

Manelliawg, *a.* (man—elliawg) Of nice structure.

Maneiriau, *s. pl. aggr.* (man—geiriau) Little words

Manfrith, *a.* (man—brith) Of a small, nice, or fine variegation, finely striped.

Epilphant fafrithion.

They shall bring forth finely striped ones. *Grætti 3. 1.*

Manfrithad, *s. m.* (manfrith) A finely variegating.

Manfrithaw, *v.* (manfrith) To variegate finely.

Manfrithawg, *a.* (manfrith) Finely variegated.

Manfrithedd, *s. m.* (manfrith) The state of being finely variegated; small check pattern.

Manfriw, *a.* (man—briw) Finely crumbled.

Manfriwaw, *v. a.* (manfriw) To crumble small.

Manfriwiad, *s. m.* (manfriw) A braying small, a crumbling small.

Mangaled, *a.* (man—caled) Of a hard grasp.

Meiri mangaled am ben ceiniawg.

Husbandmen that are close-fisted after the penny. *Myrddin.*

Mangan, *s. m.* (man—can) Fine flour.

Mangannu, *v. a.* (mangant) To bolt fine flour.

Mangant, *s. m.* (mangan) Fine bolted flour.

A meingorff o liw mangant.

A slender form of the hue of fine flour. *D. Llwyd.*

Mangaw, *s. m.* (mân—caw) A fine whipping round, or binding; nice work.

Mangawiad, *s. m.* (mangaw) A whipping or binding with fine work.

Mangawiau, *s. pl. aggr.* (mangaw) Small shreds; trifles, or toys.

Mangawlaw, *v. a.* (mangaw) To whip round, or bind, with fine work.

Mangeinion, *s. pl. aggr.* (man—ceinion) Delicate or fine jewels.

Mangerdded, s. a. (man—cerdded) To walk with short steps; to walk delicately.
Mangiban, s. pl. aggr. (man—cibau) Fine caps.
Mangood, s. pl. aggr. (man—coed) Brushwood.
Mangor, s. m. (man—cor) A fine membrane.
Mangre, s. f. (man—cre) An intricate place.

Adwya march mysgfwr mangre.

Beautiful in the horse with a thick mane in a tangle.

Tallies.

Y teir-bro dano a dyf;

Tair mangre y tarw mair-gryf.

The three countries under him increase; the three strong holds of the bull slender and vigorous.

Guto y Glyn.

Mangylchau, s. pl. (man—cylch) Small hoops.
Mangylchawg, a. (man—cylchawg) Having small or fine hoops.
Mangylchu, v. a. (man—cylchu) To bind with fine or small hoops.
Manhedion, s. pl. aggr. (man—hedion) Small flying notes, or fine.
Maniad, s. m. (man) A placing; a spotting.
Maniadawl, a. (maniad) Positional; local.
Manion, s. pl. aggr. (man) The smaller particles of any thing; small or empty grains of corn.
Manladron, s. pl. (man—ladron) Petty thieves.
Manlo, s. m. aggr. (man—glo) Small coal.
Manllwdd, s. m.—pl. manillyddod (man—llwdd) A small animal, a small beast.
Manllwyn, s. m. (man—llwyn) Mutton. *Cig man-llwyn*, mutton flesh, *gwer manllwyn*, mutton meat.
Manmodd, s. f. (mant) An aching of the jaw.
Manmwt, s. f. (mant—gwst) A soreness of the jaw; the tooth ache.
Manowyfau, s. pl. aggr. (man—nwyfau) Small wares.
Manod, s. m. aggr. (man—od) Small or fine snow.
Lliw manod, the hue of the driven snow, an epithet for a fair woman.
Manodi, v. a. (manod) To snow small snow.
Manogedig, a. (manawg) Bespeckled, bespotted.
Manogen, s. f. dim. (manawg) A speckled one.
Manogi, v. a. (manawg) To bespeckle.
Manogiad, s. m. (manawg) A bespeckling.
Manol, a. (man) Delicate, nice; accurate.

Manol pob rhan, hardd y cyfan.

Every part accurate, makes the whole handsome.

Adage.

Manoli, v. a. (manol) To make nice or accurate.

Gwna reol a'i manoli.

A guard y tair, guardd wyd ti.

Make a rule, rendering it accurate, and forbid the three, for thee art powerful.

T. Llew.

Manoliad, s. m. (manol) A rendering delicate, nice, or curious; a making accurate.

Manolog, s. m. aggr. (man—golog) Small coal.

Manoa, s. f. (man) A paragon of beauty.

*Myned er gweled gwoned gwaneg
Manon wwr Arfon, gofion gofeg.*

Going for the sake of beholding how fair the course of a goddess the luminary of Arfon, recalling thoughts of love.

Carnodyn.

Manred, a. (man—rhed) Of small step or pace.

*Manred gynineid, a fedydileid
Myned i Fordd cyn n'i'm bai fain?
Caru a'm beseirch o dir Cemaes,
Gwering Dogfeiliog, cadeling tîs.*

Short-good traveller, did I think of going to Menai ere it was sorrow for me I love such as greet me of the head of Cemaes, the children of the race of Dogfeil, the antagonist of oppression.

Meigani, m. Cynddyfan.

Manrinion, s. pl. (man—rhin) Trifling charms.

Manro, s. m. aggr. (man—gro) Small pebbles.

*Mor wael myned heol hwyli gyfiro galar
Yn rhwym gwely manro!*

How miserable that the generous one who causes the agitation of woe, should be gone into the hands of the bed of gravel!

Bloddyn Fardd.

Manson, s. m. (man—son) A small talk; a low murmuring, muttering, or grumbling.

Manson, v. a. (man—son) To mutter, to grumble.

Mansoniwr, s. m.—pl. mansonwyr (manson—gwr) A mutterer, a grumbler.

Manswyddau, s. pl. (man—swydd) Petty offices.

Mant, s. m.—pl. t. au (man) That closes together, or shuts close; the jaw; the jawbone, or mandible; the mouth.

Mantach, s. m. (mant) An exposed jaw, produced by old age; a toothless jaw.

Mantachaid, a. (mantach) Tending to close the jaws, as is done from the loss of teeth.

Mantachawg, a. (mantach) Of a toothless jaw.

Mantachedd, s. m. (mantach) The hollowness of the jaws; toothlessness.

Mantachiad, s. m. (mantach) A closing the mouth, as if done by a toothless person.

Mantachlyd, a. (mantach) Apt to close the jaws, as a toothless person does.

Mantachn, v. a. (mantach) To shew the jaws; to mumble; to become toothless.

Mantachwr, s. m.—pl. mantachwyr (mantach—gwr) One who has a toothless jaw; a mumbler.

Mantai, s. c.—pl. mantelion (mant) A mumbler.

Mantald, a. (mant) Like the closing of the jaw.

Mantais, s. f.—pl. mantelision (man—tais) An advantage.

Mantawi, s. f.—pl. mantolion (mantawl) An even weight, poise, or balance; the beam of a balance; a balance. *Arwydd y fantawl*, the sign of the balance.

Manteisiad, s. m. (mantais) A taking advantage.

Manteisiaw, v. a. (mantais) To take advantage.

Manteisiawg, a. (mantais) Having advantage.

Manteisiaw, a. (mantais) Advantageous.

Para anoddus manteisiawl; para foddion, a chynnoddus a sydd gan gyffwrdd cristianogion da, yn yr adgyfodiad?

What advantageous qualities; what modes and principles do the bodies of good christians possess, at the resurrection?

T. Williams, T. a. Kerplo.

Manteisiwr, s. m.—pl. manteisiwyr (mantais—gwr) One who seeks advantage.

Mantell, s. f.—pl. mentyll (mant) A mantle, or cloak. *Mantell werddonig, mantell gedonawg*, an Irish mantle, a shaggy cloak.

Goren un tadded mantell.

The best covering of any is a mantle.

Adage.

Y penbehogydd a ddyl y fustell y marchoe y breinl yddell, yn y tair gwyl arbennig.

The chief falconer claims the mantle, in which the king rides, on the three principal festivals.

Welsh Laws.

Mantellawg, a. (mantell) Having a mantle.

Mantelliad, s. m. (mantell) A mantling over.

Mantellu, v. a. (mantell) To mantle, to cloak.

Mantellwr, s. m.—pl. mantellwyr (mantell—gwr) One who mantles, or cloaks.

Mantoliedig, a. (mantawl) Being balanced.

Mantoli, v. a. (mantawl) To balance.

Mantoliad, s. m. (mantawl) A balancing.

Mantolwr, s. m. (mantawl—gwr) A balancer.

Mann, v. a. (man) To make a space, or place; to make a spot, or mark, to dot, or to point, to make an impression, to impress, to imprint a mark; to be of effect. *Bendith Duw a fân it!* may the blessing of God be of effect to thee!

Bychan fodd ei fedydd a falu.
Small the benefit, which his baptism will impress.
Sets. Bryf-florch.
Yn all gerdd 'ym rhwyd yn rhwydd yd falu.
In the next song to my chief easily it will make an impression.
Cyneddola.

—Gweddell y llafn,
A gwaedliw ar gwed;
A gwaedlen am fon a fawd,
A gwaedlan a groo yn gwaed.

Reeking the blade, and a hae of blood on the throng; and a
bloody veil over the spot that was marked, and a plain of blood
and the gory brow. *H. ab Owain.*

Manu, v. a. (man) To make small; to pound; to become small, to crumble.

Manus, s. m. aggr. (man—us) The thin or out coat of corn; chaff.

Manw, a. (man) Of a fine or subtle quality.

Manwaid, a. (manw) Of a subtle quality.

Manwedd, s. m. (man—gwedd) A subtle texture

Manweddald, a. (manwedd) Of a fine texture.

Y cythraul—o notur angel, of a wybydd lawer; ni wybydd ef
hagen bob peth; ac megys i nase manweddelddach notur angel noc
un dyn, felly i nase cyfarwyddach noc ef.

The devil, having the nature of an angel, knows a great deal;
he doth not, however, know every thing; and as the angelic na-
ture is more subtle than that of man, so is he more informed than
man. *Euclidorus.*

Manweddiad, s. m. (manwedd) A rendering or becoming of a subtle texture.

Manweddu, v. a. (manwedd) To render of subtle texture; to become of subtle texture.

Manwerthiad, s. m. (gwerthiad) A retelling.

Manwerthu, v. a. (man—gwerthu) To retail.

Manwerthwr, s. m.—pl. manwerthwyr (man—gwerthwr) A retailer.

Manwg, s. m. (man) Spottedness; freckles.

Manwgl, s. m. (manwg) That is in small spots.

Manwl, a. (man) Accurate, exact, curious, exquisite, nice; careful, diligent.

Siwam ni bydd yr faewl.

Siwan will not be over nice.

L. G. Cotti.

Manwlaw, s. m. (man—glaw) Small rain.

Manwlaww, v. n. (manwlaw) To rain small.

Manwr, s. m.—pl. manwyr (man—gwr) One who makes a mark, or impression.

Manwy, a. (man) Fine, rare, or subtle.

Manwyaid, a. (manwy) Of a subtle texture.

Manwydd, v. a. (manwy) To refine, to subtilize.

Manwydd, s. pl. aggr. (man—gwydd) Brushwood

Manwyddawg, a. (manwydd) Abounding with brushwood, or shrubs.

Manwydden, s. f. dim. (manwydd) A shrub.

Manwyedd, s. m. (manwy) Exility, fineness.

Manwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (man—gwyn) A glandulous swelling, the king's evil.

Manwynau, s. pl. aggr. (manwyn) The strumæ.

Manwynawg, a. (manwyn) Strumous.

Manwynion, s. pl. aggr. (manwyn) Strumæ.

Manwythan, s. pl. (man—gwyth) Capillary veins

Manwythenau, s. pl. (man—gwythen) Small veins

Manwythi, s. pl. (man—gwyth) Capillary veins.

Manyd, s. m. aggr. (man—yd) The smaller grain amongst corn, small corn.

Manyglawg, a. (manwgl) Abounding with small parts, or spots. *s. f.* The woody nightshade.

Manygion, s. pl. aggr. (manwgl) The small particles, or parts, amongst corn, or other things; the small or empty grains of corn; also called *hedion, gwechilion, and manion.*

Manylal, s. c.—pl. manyleion (manwl) Exact one.

Manylaid, a. (manwl) Somewhat exact, or nice.

Manyledd, s. m. (manwl) Exactness, nicety.

Manyliad, s. m. (manwl) A rendering accurate, correct, or nice; a becoming exact or careful.

Manylhannaw, a. (manyliant) Punctilious.

Manylhannu, v. a. (manyliant) To render exact, to be exact, or punctilious.

Manylhannus, a. (manyliant) Punctilious.

Manylant, s. m. (manwl) Refinement.

Manylrwydd, s. m. (manwl) Exactness, nicety.

Manylu, v. a. (manwl) To render accurate, correct, or nice; to be accurate, nice, or careful.

Manylu am a wnelwyr.

To be careful about what I do.

Edm. Pry.

Manylus, a. (manwl) Of a curious or nice nature.

Manylwaith, s. m. (manwl—gwaith) Curious or nice work; a nice operation.

Manylwch, s. m. (manwl) Accuracy, or nicety.

Manylweithiaw, v. a. (manylwaith) To make curious or nice work.

Manysgrubl, s. pl. aggr. (man—ysgrubl) The smaller kind of animals.

Y dystain a'r cog blaen gwyn y manyysgrubl: aef yw y rhai bywy y
defaid, a'r wyn, a'r mynau, a'r llyrch, a'r elanod, a phob man
lliwu y del ei groen i'r gegu arianod.

The house steward and the cook own the skins of the small
beasts: that is to say those are the sheep, and the hams, and the
kids, and the roes, and the deers, and every small animal whose
skin shall come into the kitchen upon it. *Witch Lane.*

Mäon, s. pl. aggr. (ma) Those who fill a space, or compose a state; the people, the multitude, or inhabitants; subjects of the realm.

Afallen beren bren—

Ymamath yn ei bon, mäs yn ei chylch.

The apple-tree, of fragrant growth, there is the mark of tend
ing at its stem, the multitude surround it. *Hyddin.*

Rhwysant mäs meddlyn.

The multitude will pass about the mead liquor. *Llyfod.*

Dellu Gwafudd mawr, a mäs Frydina.

Nid prydydder i'm sion,

Lle teg, teyrwaith add Moa,

Llys er lles i feddygon.

Gwafudd the great did hold, with the people of Britain, not in-
sistent to his foes, a fair place, the potency work of the chief of the
a court for the benefit of those who care themselves with most.
L. P. Moch, i R. ab Hynd.

Clyr y clewr wyndredd,

Nid Saxonu y mäs a'i medd.

The minstrelsy of the clear happy regions, the Saxons are not
the people who possess it. *L. P. Moch.*

Balch ei fenwyd, belch ei fion.

Elate his joy, and elate his people. *Gwaelod.*

Digardd hardd ei fardd a'i fion.

Without restraint and splendid his bard and his people.

H. Ford ab Griffith.

Ei yw'r naf mwyaf, a fag mäsion byd;

Nid aedwr y Brython!

He is the greatest prince, which the inhabitants of the world
support; may he be the maker of the Britons!
D. y Coed, i Hap. ab Thomas.

Mapwl, s. m. (ma—pwl) A knob on the middle of any thing; a mop.

Mar, s. m. (my—ar) That is active, or fitting. *s.* Flitting about.

Maran, s. f.—pl. t. an (mar) A holme of moving pebbles; shifting ground; a strand, also a spawner; a spawning salmon.

Llyfn mor, llawen marwedd.

Smooth the sea, sportive the spawners. *Aerw.*

Mi a wnaf—

It well no thriceas maran.

I will do for thee better than three hundred spawners.

Tellies.

Maranawg, a. (maran) Abounding with holmes.

Maranedd, s. m. (maran) A holme, or flat piece of ground formed by water; a multitude.

Maranedd gwedy moedwr,

A dylwydd cad cylchwr.

The strand, after sailing, was followed to surround the ash

Llywedd fion.

*Am dano gwyddol,
A llaw maranedd:
Barddeyrn Gogiedd,
Arbenig Iwyradd.*

Around him a modest demeanour, and the varied multitude:
the splendid prince of the North, the choicest of princes.

Talbain, i Urien.

*Rhys, all Walchmai, ddifid, ddifed fonedd
Poredar, llafo-ddar, mwr maranedd.*

Rhys, like Gwalchmai, fastidious, of unspotted lineage of Poredar, with steely blade, the bulwark of the people. *Bislon Len.*

Cara! ei bridd—

A'i ddihaith mawr-faith, a'i maranedd.

I love its cultivated vale, and its far-extending wilds, and its steed.

Hymol ob Owain.

Maraneddawg, s. (maranedd) Having holmes.
Maraneddiad, s. m. (maranedd) A forming a holme
Maraneddu, v. a. (maranedd) To form a holme; to become a holme.

Maraniad, s. m. (maran) A forming a holme.

Marano, v. a. (maran) To form holmes, or flats.

Marc, s. m.—pl. t. iau (mar) An impression upon any thing; a mark.

Marchiad, s. m. (marc) A marking, an observing.

Marchiaw, v. a. (marc) To mark; to observe.

Marchiwr, s. m.—pl. marcwyr (marc—gwr) A marker; an observer.

March, s. m.—pl. meirch (my—arch) A horse, a steed. *March dyre*, a stallion; *mach cad*, *cad-forch*, and *mach mai*, a war-horse; *mach mallow*, the steed of Bellona; *mach tom*, a drudge horse; *mach tyn*, a draught horse; *mach cynfas*, a horse for carrying fuel; *mach cynfas*, a stalking horse.

Nid rhywag ond march.

Naught tractable but a horse.

Adage.

Goren march un a'm dyco.

The best horse is the one that will carry me.

Adage.

March ab Meirchion, he both bynag a kyffyddid a drol yn par; a chubian march oedd iddo.

March the son of Meirchion, whatsoever he touched he would turn to gold; and he had the ears of a horse. *Hin-chwedlan.*

March, a. (my—arch) Towering, rearing; of luxuriant growth. *March wreianyn*, a ringworm; *mach feren*, a white brier; *mach redyn*, the oak-fern; *mach ddyrnawd*, a great thump.

Marchai, s. c.—pl. marcheion (march) A rider.

Marchaid, a. (march) Like a horse, horse-like.

Marchalen, s. m. (march—alan) Elecampane.

Marchasyn, s. m.—pl. t. od(march—asyn) A male ass, a jackass.

Marchas, v. a. (march) To ride a horse.

Marchaw, a. (march) Having a horse, horsed. *s. m.—pl. marchogion.* That has a horse; a cavalier, a horseman; a knight; also a jug, in *Dyfed*.

Cae farchawg da das draed ei fereh.

Seek for a good rider under the feet of his horse.

Adage.

Marchawglo, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (marchawg—llu) A body or squadron of horse; cavalry.

Achel a gwyddwr ei farchawglo, ac al hanfooes yn barawd i Agnemon.

Achilles put in order his cavalry, and sent it in readiness to Agnemon.

H. Dared.

Marchawgwig, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (marchawg—wig) A riding-habit, a riding-dress.

Gwardd ei marchawgwig hi andaned a org.

Put off her riding-habit from her was what she did.

H. Geraint—Mabingion.

Marchawl, a. (march) Belonging to a horse.

Marchawr, s. m.—pl. marchorion (march) A horseman, a cavalier.

Marchbren, s. m.—pl. t. au (march—pren) A supporting timber, or main beam. *Marchbren mewn odyr fues yn cynnal y cledr crasu*, a main

timber in a field kiln supporting the drying frame.

Marchdaran, s. f.—pl. t. au (march—taran) A loud thunder.

Ani—

i bath y gathern

i waelod uffern.

Lle mac mlgwern

Wedi mlgwan,

A phob marchdaran yn ymdaraw.

They will go amongst the fiends, to the bottom of hell, where there is a quaggy bog covered over, and every harsh thunder re-echoing.

Gr. Ynad Goch.

Marchdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (march—ty) A stable.

Marchddyrnawd, s. m. (march—dyrnawd) A great blow, or stroke.

Marchfaen, s. m.—pl. marchfeini (march—maen) A horseblock.

Adawyn cwyngau un farchfain.

It is pleasant to see horseblocks sprayed over with foam.

Taliesin.

Marchfeillion, s. pl. aggr. (march—meillion) Clover

Marchfaren, s. f. (march—faren) A white brier

Marchfieri, s. pl. (march—mieri) White briars.

Marchforugryn, s. m. (march—morgrugyn) A large kind of ant; otherwise called *morgrugyn angellaug*, or winged ant.

Marchforion, s. pl. aggr. (march—morion) The large winged ants.

Marchgan, v. a. (march—cau) To ride. *A efo i farchgan yn fore iawn*, he goes to ride very early. *Dyfed.*

Marchgen, s. m.—pl. t. au (march—cen) A horse's skin; also a thong of a horse's skin.

Marchgod, s. f.—pl. t. au (march—cod) A saddle-bag

Marchgorn, s. m.—pl. marchgyrn (march—corn) The outer part or shell of a horn.

Marchiad, s. m. (march) A lifting; a horsing.

Marchlan, s. f.—pl. t. au (march—llan) A stable.

Marchleidr, s. m.—pl. marchleidron (march—lleidr) An arrant thief.

Marchleidr a grog y corleidr.

The great thief will hang the petty thief.

Adage.

Marchlu, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (march—llu) Cavalry.

Marchnad, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (marchyn) A lifting up, or exposing; a market.

Can oerwydded yn y farchnad

Green is on a cloven y ddaft.

As frequent in the market the skin of the lamb as the skin of the sheep.

Adage.

Marchnadawl, a. (marchnad) As to a market.

Marchnadiad, s. m. (marchnad) A marketing.

Marchnadu, v. a. (marchnad) To market.

Marchnadwr, s. m.—pl. marchnadwyr (marchnad—gwr) A market-man; a chapman.

Marchnadwraig, s. f.—pl. marchnadwreigedd (marchnad—gwraig) A market-woman.

Marchnadwriaeth, s. m. (marchnadwr) The business of a market-man.

Marchnadydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (marchnad) A market-man, a chapman.

Marchnadyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (marchnadydd) A market-woman.

Marchnata, v. a. (marchnad) To market.

Marchnataad, s. m. (marchnata) A marketing.

Marchnataawl, a. (marchnata) As to marketing.

Marchnatawr, s. m.—pl. marchnatawyr (marchnata—gwr) A market-man.

Marchnatiad, s. m. (marchnad) A marketing.

Marchnatty, s. m.—pl. t. au (marchnad—ty) A market house.

Marchnatwr, s. m.—pl. marchnatwyr (marchnad—gwr) A market-man; a chapman.

Marchnatwraig, s. f.—*pl. marchnatwreigedd* (marchnad—gwraig) A market-woman.

Marchocâad, s. m. (marchawg) A riding on horse-back.

Marchocâawl, a. (marchawg) Relating to horsemanship.

Marchocân, v. a. (marchawg) To ride on horse-back, to ride. This is mostly used in the SILURIAN, and *marchogaeth* in the NORTH-WALIAN dialect.

Marchocâwr, s. m.—*pl. marchocâwyr* (marchawg—gwr) A horseman, a rider.

Marchogaeth, s. m. (marchawg) Horsemanship, riding; chivalry, knighthood.

Gwalchmai a rodded—i ddyaga moss, a marchogaeth, a llaed a chleddyf.

Gwalchmai was placed to learn manners, and horsemanship, and the use of the sword.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Marchogaeth, v. a. (marchawg) To practise horsemanship, or riding; to ride.

Marchogaethiad, s. m. (marchogaeth) The practising of horsemanship.

Marchogaethu, v. a. (marchogaeth) To practise horsemanship.

Marchogaid, s. m.—*pl. marchogeidiau* (marchawg) A jug-fall.

Marchogawl, a. (marchawg) Equestrian.

Marchoges, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (marchawg) A horse-woman, a riding-woman; a female chevalier.

Dyma marchoges fawr, yn taro wrth y brein yn agwrtol ar ei byst—Ho! modryb a'r cloc, abal rhyw ddiawl croch, noda lwc!

Here comes a bounding lady, falling against the king's back in her course.—Ho! Madam with the breeches, cried some horse head, good night to you!
Elio Wyn, B. Cwg.

Marchoglaeth, s. m. (marchawg) Knighthood.

Marchogwr, s. m.—*pl. marchogwyr* (marchawg—gwr) A rider, a horseman.

Marchogwraig, s. f.—*pl. marchogwreigedd* (marchawg—gwraig) A horse-woman.

Marchon, s. f. march—on) The male ash.

Marchonen, s. f. (marchon) A male ash-tree.

Marchrawd, s. f.—*pl. marchrodion* (march—rhawd) A troop or army of horse; cavalry.

Marchredyn, s. pl. aggr. (march—rhedyn) The oak fern, or polypody; also called *rhedyn y derw*.

Marchredynen, s. f. (marchredyn) Shield-fern; *marchredynen wryw*, male-fern.

Marchridyll, s. m.—*pl. t. iau* (march—rhidyll) A sifter, or skreen.

Marchruddygl, s. m. (march—rhuddygl) Horse-radish; also called *rhuddygl Mawrth*.

Marchwas, s. m.—*pl. marchweision* (march—gwas) A horseman, a cavalier.

Marchwiail, s. pl. aggr. (march—gwail) Saplings.

*Marchwiail, bodw brigas
A dyn fy sbroed o wanes:
Nac addaf rin i was.*

The saplings of the green-topped birch will get my foot out of the shackles: disclose no secret to a youth.
Llywarch Hir.

Marchwialen, s. f. (marchwiail) A sapling.

Marchwr, s. m.—*pl. marchwyr* (march—gwr) A horseman; a jockey, a groom; a horse-breaker.

Gwell marchwr gwerthu nog un prynu.
A selling jockey is superior to a buying one.
Adagr.

Marchwraig, s. f.—*pl. marchwreigedd* (march—gwraig) A horse-woman.

Marchwraint, s. pl. aggr. (march—gwraint) Tetter.

Marchwreinnyn, s. m. (marchwraint) A ringworm.

Marchwriad, s. m. (marchwr) Acting as a jockey.

Marchwriaeth, s. m. (marchwr) The art of managing horses, horsemanship, jockeyship.

Marchwriaw, v. a. (marchwr) To act as a jockey.

Marchwys, s. pl. aggr. (march—gwys) Horsemen.

Marchysgall, s. pl. aggr. (march—ysgall) The spear thistle.

Marchysgall ddf, marchysgall y gerddi, artichokes.

Marchysgallen, s. f. (marchysgall) A spear thistle.

Mared, s. m. (mar) That is active or lively.

Maredawg, a. (mared) Active, agile, quick, nimble.

*Maser foddawg,
Maser anoddawg,
Maredawg doeth.*

A willing distributor, a house occupied steward, active, and wise.

Maredw, a. (mared) Devoid of action.

*Dalar, yn cywar, a'n cudd,
Deon derw maredw Marededd.*

Earth, one small space, hides us, the separating oak plank from the lifeless Marededd.
Ll. P. Mack.

Margan, s. f. (mar—can) A feigned being, or goddess, to whom was assigned to conduct souls, on their departure from the bodies at death.

Panyw Margan dwyweo o anwa.
Margan which is a goddess of the infernal state.
Mabragian.

Marian, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (mar) A flat, or holme, such factitious ground as is deposited by water, a strand; also called *maras*.

Marianawg, a. (marian) Abounding with holmes.

Mariandir, s. m.—*pl. t. oedd* (marian—tir) Helme-land, formed of pebbles moved about.

Mariannedd, s. m. (marian) A holme, a haugh.

Marianfa, s. m.—*pl. t. oedd* (marian) A place consisting of holmes or pebbles.

Marianiad, s. m. (marian) A forming a holme.

Mariannu, v. s. (marian) To form a holme.

Marl, s. m. (mar) Earth deposited by water; a rich kind of clay, marl.

Marlaidd, a. (marl) Of a marly quality.

Marlawg, a. (marl) Abounding with marl.

Marlbridd, s. m. (marl—pridd) A marly soil.

Nid erddir marlbridd iddi.
No marly earth will be ploughed for her.
Ll. ab Gwilym, Cyf. fagell.

Marledig, a. (marl) Being marled; turned to marl.

Marliad, s. m. (marl) The act of marling.

Marliaw, v. a. (marl) To marl, to manure with marl; to become marl.

Mae'r wlad wedi marliaw ym.

The country is finished marling for me.
I. Deobry.

Marm, s. m. (mar) Dead earth; chalk.

Marmawr, s. m. (marm) That consists of chalky earth; marble; also called *wynmor*.

Marmoraid, a. (marmawr) Like marble.

Marmorawg, a. (marmawr) Having marble.

Marmori, v. s. (marmawr) To become marble.

Marth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (mar) That is plain or open; that is evident.

*Marth mawr eurdyn Gogfodd;
Gwyfyrn ei syddu ari!*

Evident the death of the splendid prince of the North; or white hill is his lasting abode!
Myddia.

*Yatryw chwero—
Ail marth mawr mor de;
Ail yth: all earth so—
Yw llaed Llywelyn!*

A bitter idea: like the great swell of the sea of the south; like a torpor: like the fall of light, is the slaying of Llywelyn.
Gwethman.

Marth, a. (mar) Of evident or open quality; certain, swelling, heavy.

An dano gwyllodd.
A llaw maranedd:
Eurdeyrn Gogtodd,
Arbenig teyrnedd.

Around him a modest demeanour, and the varied multitude:
the splendid prince of the North, the choicest of princes.
Talleis, i Urien.

Rhy, all Walchmai, ddifal, ddifed fonedd
Peredur, llafn-ddar, mar maranedd.

Rhy, like Gwalchmai, fastidious, of unspecked lineage of Peredur,
with steely blade, the bulwark of the people. *Bintin Llan.*

Cara! ei broedd—
A'i ddifid mawr-faith, a'i maranedd.

I love his cultivated vales, and its far-extending wilds, and its strand.
Hysul ab Owain.

Maraneddau, *a.* (maranedd) Having holmes.
Maraneddiad, *s. m.* (maranedd) A forming a holme
Maraneddu, *v. a.* (maranedd) To form a holme;
to become a holme.

Maraniad, *s. m.* (maran) A forming a holme.
Marana, *v. a.* (maran) To form holmes, or flats.
Marc, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (mar) An impression upon
any thing; a mark.

Marchiad, *s. m.* (marc) A marking, an observing.
Marchiaw, *v. a.* (marc) To mark; to observe.
Marchwr, *s. m.—pl. marchwyr* (marc—gwr) A
marker; an observer.

March, *s. m.—pl. meirch* (my—arch) A horse, a
steed. *March dyre*, a stallion; *mach cad*, cad-
farch, and *mach mair*, a war-horse; *mach mal-
en*, the steed of Bellona; *mach tom*, a drudge
horse; *mach tguu*, a draught horse; *mach cyssad*,
a horse for carrying fuel; *mach cynfas*,
a stalking horse.

Nid rhyllawg ond march.

Nought tractable but a horse.

Adage.

Goren march en a'm dyco.

The best horse is the one that will carry me.

Adage.

March ab Metrichlon, pa beth bynag a gyffyrddal a drol yn
mar; a chwm march oedd iddo.

March the son of Metrichlon, whatsoever he touched he would
turn to gold; had he had the ears of a horse. *Hen-chwedion.*

March, *a.* (my—arch) Towering, rearing; of lux-
uriant growth. *March wreiniyn*, a ringworm;
mach farch, a white brier; *mach redyn*, the
oak-fern; *mach ddyrnedd*, a great thump.
Marchai, *s. c.—pl. marcheion* (march) A rider.
Marchaid, *a.* (march) Like a horse, horse-like.
Marchalan, *s. m.* (march—alan) Elecampane.
Marchasyn, *s. m.—pl. t. od* (march—asyn) A male
ass, a jackass.

Marchau, *v. a.* (march) To ride a horse.

Marchawg, *a.* (march) Having a horse, horsed.
s. m.—pl. marchogion. That has a horse; a
cavalier, a horseman; a knight; also a jug, in
Dyfed.

Cu! farchawg da dan dued ei farch.

Look for a good rider under the feet of his horse.

Adage.

Marchawglu, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (marchawg—llu)
A body or squadron of horse; cavalry.

Achel a gynetirws ei farchawglu, ac si hanfones yn barawd i
hysmawen.
Achilles put in order his cavalry, and sent it in readiness to Agamemnon.
H. Dared.

Marchawgwig, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (marchawg—
gwig) A riding-habit, a riding-dress.

Gwared ei marchawgwig hi andan ei cryg.

Put off her riding-habit from her was what she did.

H. Geraint—Mabingion.

Marchawl, *a.* (march) Belonging to a horse.

Marchawr, *s. m.—pl. marchorion* (march) A
horseman, a cavalier.

Marchbren, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (march—pren) A sup-
porting timber, or main beam. *Marchbren
mawr odyd fawr yn cynnal y cledd cruan*, a main

timber in a field kiln supporting the drying
frame.

Marchdaran, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (march—taran) A
loud thunder.

Ant—

I blith y gethern

Li waelaw uffern,

Li mac aigwern

Wedi mawn,

A phob marchdaran yn ymdaraw.

They will go amongst the fends, to the bottom of hell, where
there is a quaggy bog covered over, and every harsh thunder re-
echoing. *Gr. Ynad Coch.*

Marchdy, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (march—ty) A stable.

Marchddyrdawd, *s. m.* (march—dyrdawd) A great
blow, or stroke.

Marchfaen, *s. m.—pl. marchfeini* (march—maen)
A horseblock.

Addwya ogyawag am farchfaen.

It is pleasant to see horseblocks sprayed over with foam.

Taliesin.

Marchfeillion, *s. pl. aggr.* (march—meillion) Clover

Marchfiaren, *s. f.* (march—fiaren) A white brier

Marchfieri, *s. pl.* (march—mieri) White briers.

Marchforgrugyn, *s. m.* (march—morgrugyn) A
large kind of ant; otherwise called *morgrugyn
angellawg*, or winged ant.

Marchforion, *s. pl. aggr.* (march—morion) The
large winged ants.

Marchgan, *v. a.* (march—gan) To ride. *A efo i
farchgan yn fore iawn*, he goes to ride very
early. *Dyfed.*

Marchgen, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (march—cen) A horse's
skin; also a thong of a horse's skin.

Marchigod, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (march—cod) A saddle-bag

Marchgorn, *s. m.—pl. marchgyrn* (march—corn)
The outer part or shell of a horn.

Marchiad, *s. m.* (march) A lifting; a horsing.

Marchian, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (march—llan) A stable.

Marchleidr, *s. m.—pl. marchleidron* (march—
lleidr) An arrant thief.

Marchleidr a grog y corleidr.

The great thief will hang the petty thief.

Adage.

Marchlu, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (march—llu) Cavalry.

Marchnad, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (marchyn) A lifting
up, or exposing; a market.

Can ebydded yn y farchnad

Green yz oen a clwren y ddafed.

As frequent in the market the skin of the lamb as the skin of the
sheep. *Adage.*

Marchnadawl, *a.* (marchnad) As to a market.

Marchnadiad, *s. m.* (marchnad) A marketing.

Marchnadu, *v. a.* (marchnad) To market.

Marchnadwr, *s. m.—pl. marchnadwyr* (marchnad
—gwr) A market-man; a chapman.

Marchnadwraig, *s. f.—pl. marchnadwreigedd*
(marchnad—gwraig) A market-woman.

Marchnadwriaeth, *s. m.* (marchnadwr) The busi-
ness of a market-man.

Marchnadydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (marchnad) A
market-man, a chapman.

Marchnadyddes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (marchnadydd) A
market-woman.

Marchnata, *v. a.* (marchnad) To market.

Marchnataad, *s. m.* (marchnata) A marketing.

Marchnataawl, *a.* (marchnata) As to marketing.

Marchnatâwr, *s. m.—pl. marchnatâwyr* (march-
nata—gwr) A market-man.

Marchnatid, *s. m.* (marchnad) A marketing.

Marchnatty, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (marchnad—ty) A
market house.

Marchnatwr, *s. m.—pl. marchnatwyr* (marchnad
—gwr) A market-man; a chapman.

Marchnatwraig, s. f.—*pl.* marchnatwreigedd (marchnad—gwraig) A market-woman.

Marchocâd, s. m. (marchawg) A riding on horse-back.

Marchocâwl, a. (marchawg) Relating to horsemanship.

Marchocân, v. a. (marchawg) To ride on horse-back, to ride. This is mostly used in the SILURIAN, and *marchogaeth* in the NORTH-WALIAN dialect.

Marchocâwr, s. m.—*pl.* marchocâwyr (marchawg—gwr) A horseman, a rider.

Marchogaeth, s. m. (marchawg) Horsemanship, riding; chivalry, knighthood.

Gwalchmai a rodded—i ddyga moes, a marchogaeth, a liadd a chloddyr.

Gwalchmai was placed to learn manners, and horsemanship, and the use of the sword. Or. ab Arthur.

Marchogaeth, v. a. (marchawg) To practise horsemanship, or riding; to ride.

Marchogaethiad, s. m. (marchogaeth) The practising of horsemanship.

Marchogaethn, v. a. (marchogaeth) To practise horsemanship.

Marchogaid, s. m.—*pl.* marchogeidiau (marchawg) A jug-full.

Marchogawl, a. (marchawg) Equestrian.

Marchoges, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (marchawg) A horse-woman, a riding-woman; a female chevalier.

Dyma farchoges fawr, yn taro wrthy brenin yn ngwrthol ar ei hys!—Ho! modryb n'r cloc, ehai rhyw ddiawl croch, noeda iech!

Here comes a bounding lady, falling against the king's back in her course.—Ho! Madam with the breeches, cried some horse-servant, good night to you! Elis Wyn, B. Cwg.

Marchogiaeth, s. m. (marchlawg) Knighthood.

Marchogwr, s. m.—*pl.* marchogwyr (marchawg—gwr) A rider, a horseman.

Marchogwraig, s. f.—*pl.* marchogwreigedd (marchawg—gwraig) A horse-woman.

Marchon, s. f. march—on) The male ash.

Marchonen, s. f. (marchon) A male ash-tree.

Marchrawd, s. f.—*pl.* marchrodion (march—rhawd) A troop or army of horse; cavalry.

Marchredyn, s. pl. aggr. (march—rhedyn) The oak fern, or polypody; also called *rhedyn y derw*.

Marchredynen, s. f. (marchredyn) Shield-fern; *marchredynen wryw*, male-fern.

Marchridyll, s. m.—*pl. t. iau* (march—rhidyll) A sifter, or skreen.

Marchruddygl, s. m. (march—rhuddygl) Horse-radish; also called *rhuddygl Mawrth*.

Marchwas, s. m.—*pl.* marchweision (march—gwas) A horseman, a cavalier.

Marchwiail, s. pl. aggr. (march—gwiail) Saplings.

*Marchwiail, bedw briglas
A dyn fy abroed o wnaas:
Nac oddor rin i was.*

The saplings of the green-topped birch will get my foot out of the shackles: disclose no secret to a youth. Llywarch Hen.

Marchwialen, s. f. (marchwiail) A sapling.

Marchwr, s. m.—*pl.* marchwyr (march—gwr) A horseman; a jockey, a groom; a horse-breaker.

Gwell marchwr gwerthu nog un prynu.

A selling jockey is superior to a buying one. Adagr.

Marchwraig, s. f.—*pl.* marchwreigedd (march—gwraig) A horse-woman.

Marchwraint, s. pl. aggr. (march—gwraint) Tetters.

Marchwreinnayn, s. m. (marchwraint) A ringworm.

Marchwriad, s. m. (marchawr) Acting as a jockey.

Marchwriath, s. m. (marchwr) The art of managing horses, horsemanship, jockeyship.

Marchwriaw, v. a. (marchwr) To act as a jockey.

Marchwys, s. pl. aggr. (march—gwys) Horsemen.

Marchysgall, s. pl. aggr. (march—ysgall) The spear thistle. *Marchysgall ddf, marchysgall y gerddi*, artichokes.

Marchysgallen, s. f. (marchysgall) A spear thistle.

Mared, s. m. (mar) That is active or lively.

Maredawg, a. (mared) Active, agile, quick, nimble.

*Muner foddawg,
Maer anneddawg,
Maredawg doeth.*

A willing distributor, a house occupied steward, active, and wise.

Maredw, a. (mared) Devoid of action.

*Dair, un cywar, a'n codd,
Ddon acw maredw Marededd.*

Earth, one small space, hides us, the separating oak plant in the lifeless Marededd. Ll. P. Mch.

Margan, s. f. (mar—can) A feigned being, or goddess, to whom was assigned to conduct souls, on their departure from the bodies at death.

Panyw Margan dwyweo o anaw.

Margan which is a goddess of the Incanian state.

Mabinogion.

Marian, s. m.—*pl. t. an* (mar) A flat, or holme, such factitious ground as is deposited by water, a strand; also called *marwa*.

Marianawg, a. (marian) Abounding with holmes.

Mariandir, s. m.—*pl. t. oedd* (marian—tir) Holme-land, formed of pebbles moved about.

Mariannedd, s. m. (marian) A holme, a haugh.

Marianfa, s. m.—*pl. t. oedd* (marian) A place consisting of holmes or pebbles.

Marianiad, s. m. (marian) A forming a holme.

Mariannu, v. a. (marian) To form a holme.

Marl, s. m. (mar) Earth deposited by water; a rich kind of clay, marl.

Marlaidd, a. (marl) Of a marly quality.

Marlawg, a. (marl) Abounding with marl.

Marlbridd, s. m. (marl—pridd) A marly soil.

Nid erddir marlbridd ladd.

No marly earth will be ploughed for her.

D. ab Gwilym, fr. Japhet.

Marledig, a. (marl) Being marled; turned to marl.

Marliad, s. m. (marl) The act of marling.

Marliaw, v. a. (marl) To marl, to manure with marl; to become marl.

Mac'r wlad wedd marliaw ym.

The country is finished marling for me. I. Doleyn.

Marm, s. m. (mar) Dead earth; chalk.

Marmawr, s. m. (marm) That consists of chalky earth; marble; also called *mynor*.

Marmoraidd, a. (marmawr) Like marble.

Marmorawg, a. (marmawr) Having marble.

Marmoru, v. a. (marmawr) To become marble.

Marth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (mar) That is plain or open; that is evident.

*Marth mawr eurddeys Gogled;
Gwyfryn ei syddu ery:*

Evident the death of the splendid prince of the North; the white hill is his lasting shade! Myrddin.

*Yatryw chwera—
Ai marth mawr ydychi de;
Ai yrb: ai yrb mawr—
Yw liadd Llywelyn!*

A bitter idea: like the great swell of the sea of the south; like a torpor: like the fall of light, is the slaying of Llywelyn. Gwalchmai.

Marth, a. (mar) Of evident or open quality; certain, swelling, heavy.

*Er Madawg yn wne
Marth godes gyfngar!*

For Madawg and memorials of regret afflict me! Cwaelmael.

Marthaw, v. n. (marth) To become swollen.

Marthawl, a. (marth) Tending to swell out, or to make plain.

Marthiad, s. m. (marth) A making evident.

Marthig, a. (marth) Apt to be unwieldy; heavy.

*Lle rheudd hael Marth ddidd marthig;
Lle rheudd cethydd cethl-ddig beryth-lom,
Hirnehlawn ddifwydig.*

Where wanders the sun of March on a leazy day; where wanders the chorister of angry song, with her bare body, wistful and without food. Hymel Ystorgyn.

Marthoedd, s. m. (marthaw) Unwieldiness.

Tytlhaw—

Mad gorea madden marthoedd.

Tytlho, well did he put away heaviness. Cynddelw.

Marthwydd, s. m. (marth) Unwieldiness.

Marthu, v. a. (marth) To make cumbersome.

Marthus, s. (marth) Cumbersome, bulky.

Marw, s. m.—pl. meirw (mar) That is dead, a dead one, the dead; mortality. *Marw mawr*, a great mortality; *y meirw*, the dead ones, or the dead.

*Pob peth a ddaw trwy'r ddalar,
Ond y marw—mawr ei garchar.*

Every thing comes through the earth, but the dead, whose consummation is great. Adag.

O ddeall tripheth y bydd difant a gortrech ar bob drwg a marw: sawodd, schaw, a pleirfael; a byn a gair yn y gwydydd.

By knowing three things there will be a divestment and overcoming of every evil and mortality: effect, cause, and agent; and this will be obtained in the circle of felicity. Marwddas.

Marw, v. a. (mar) To die, to become dead.

A fo marw ai ymgeilir.

He that dies will not be run away from. Adag.

A saw cant mawr marwawd.

And nine hundred commanders did become dead. Taliesin.

Marw, a. (mar) Dead; mortal, deceased. *Mae efe yn farw syth*, he is stone dead.

Marwlad, s. m. (marw) A mortifying; a deadening

Marwawl, a. (marw) Of a deadening quality.

Marwaid, a. (marw) Deadish, somewhat dead.

Marwanedig, a. (marw—ganedig) Stillborn.

Marwar, s. pl. aggr. (marw—ar) Embers. *a. Dying* like embers. *Glo marwar*, dying coal.

Marwan, v. n. (marw) To mortify; to deaden.

Marwawd, s. m. (marw) A dying, a deadening.

Marwawl, a. (marw) Deadly, mortal. *s. pl. marwcolion*, mortals.

Marwawr, s. pl. aggr. (marw) Hot embers.

Marwdon, s. f. (marw—ton) Scurf on the skin.

Marwdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (marw—ty) A dead house; an escheat by death.

Un dyn ai ddwy ei dy fod yn farwdy, cyd boed marw heb gymon: yngned llye.

There is one man whose house ought not to be an escheat, although he should die without the sacrament: the judge of the palace. Welsh Laws.

Marwdyst, s. m. (marw—tyst) A dead evidence.

Marwdystiawl, a. (marwdyst) Relating to dead evidence.

Marwdystiolaeth, s. f. (marwdystiawl) A dead evidence.

Tair marwdystiolaeth y sydd am dir, ac a safant yn nghyfraith a hene.

There are three dead evidences with respect to land, and which shall stand in law and judgment. Welsh Laws.

Marwdywarchen, s. f. (marw—tywarchen) A death clod; the spot where a person dies.

Pan fo marw dyn gorwlad ar dir dyn arall, unarbymtheg a delir i hercheawg y dir, dros ei farwdywarchen; a'i obediwl oil, nymys bysg, i'r brenia.

When a person of a foreign country dies on the land of another person, sixteen pence shall be paid to the owner of the land, on account of his death clod, and all his heriot, except that, to the king. Welsh Laws.

Nid hysbys gan neb ei farwdywarchen.

No body is acquainted with his death clod. Taliesin.

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Marwddanadl, s. m. (marw—danadl) Black or stinking horehound; *marwddanadlen ber*, white horehound; *marwddanadlen felen*, yellow dead-nettle; *marwddanadlen goch*, red dead-nettle; *marwddanadlen wen*, white dead-nettle.

Marwddwfr, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (marw—dwfr) A dead water.

Marwddydd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (marw—dydd) A mortal day; a critical day, or the time when physicians observe the turn of a disorder.

Marwedig, a. (marw) Deadened, being dead.

Marwedigawl, a. (marwedig) Of mortal tendency.

Marweidd-dra, s. m. (marwaid) The state of being deadened, or benumbed.

Marweiddiad, s. m. (marwaid) A deadening.

Marweiddiaw, v. n. (marwaid) To become deadened, or benumbed; to benumb, to deaden.

Marweiddiawl, a. (marwaid) Deadening.

Marweiddiedig, a. (marweiddiad) Deadened.

Marwerydd, s. m. (marwar) Delirium, distraction

Marwis, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (marw—mis) The dead month, or when vegetation is dormant.

Marwgoel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (marw—coel) A death omen; a yellow spot on the skin; vulgarly deemed the sign of a friend's death.

*Fo welles, drud fu'r loes draw,
Fargwyddes farwgoel iddaw.*

There was seen by my lady a death omen of him, and severe was the pang. L. Men.

Marwgwg, s. m. (marw—cwag) A dead sleep, a lethargy; also an epithet for the dormouse.

Marwhaint, s. m.—pl. marwheintiau (marw—haint) A mortality.

Marwhun, s. f.—pl. t. au (marw—hun) A death sleep, a trance.

Marwl, v. (marw) To die. *E farwodd y fuwch wrth alu*, the cow died in calving. *Dyfed.*

Marwlas, s. m. (marw—glas) A pale blue. *a. Of* a dead greenish blue. *Eithyn marwlas*, a species of furze.

Marwlanw, s. m. (marw—llanw) The dead water, or turn of the tide.

Marwnad, s. f.—pl. t. au (marw—nad) A death cry; a funeral song, an elegy.

Marwnadawl, a. (marwnad) Relating to a funeral song; elegiac.

Marwnadu, v. a. (marwnad) To mourn the dead.

Marwolâd, s. m. (marwolân) A deadening.

Marwolaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (marwawl) Death, or the act of dying; mortality. *Angus* is another term, and always the one used for death personified. *Plant marwolaeth*, the children of mortality.

Marwolaethiad, s. m. (marwolaeth) A putting to death; a becoming dead.

Marwolaethu, v. a. (marwolaeth) To put to death.

Plant a gyfodnet yn orbyn eu rhien, ac eu marwolaethant wy.

Children shall rise up against their parents, and shall put them to death. W. Raliboury.

Morwolân, v. a. (marwawl) To become dead.

Pan fo dirfwr oſo gwey marwolaeth drygwyllyt dyn, a'i swaen haelchen i uffern; ar ol hyny y daw oſo llarindd rhad Daw.

When extreme fear shall have deadened the evil disposition of man, and conducted him almost to hell; after that there shall come the gentle voice of the grace of God. Marcheg Crwydrad.

Marwoldeb, s. m. (marwawl) Mortality.

Marwolder, s. m. (marwawl) Mortality.

Marwoli, v. a. (marwawl) To become dead.

Marwolrwydd, s. m. (marwawl) Mortalness.

Marwolus, a. (marwawl) Of a dead nature.

Ni ad y mor marwolme yaddo.

The sea will not let what is dead remain in it. Adag.

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Marwor, *s. pl. aggr.* (marwawr) Embers, burning cinders.
Marworaidd, *a.* (marwawr) Like burning cinders.
Marworys, *s. m. dim.* (marwawr) An ember.
Marwwystl, *s. m.—pl.* marwwystlon (marw—gwytl) A mortgage.
Marwwystlaw, *v. a.* (marwwystl) To mortgage.
Marwyd, *s. m.* (marw) A dying, or extinction.
Marwydos, *s. pl. aggr.* (marwyd) Embers.
Marwygafn, *s. f.* (ysgafn) A death-bed song.
Marwygar, *s. m.* (marw—ygar) A death parting.
Mas, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (my—as) A going forward, a departure; swoon, a qualm, a fainting fit; ecstasy.

Sain Nicolas, wedi'r fas faw,
 A fo'n dwyn f'enaid i'nau.

May Saint Nicolas, after the death of me, be bearing hence my soul.
L. G. Cycht.

Masajdd, *a.* (mäs) Tending to faint, qualmish.
Masarn, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (mäs) The sycamore.

Mawr masarn cadarn.

Sweet the mighty sycamore. *Cyuddelo.*

Masarnaidd, *a.* (masarn) Like sycamore.
Masarnen, *s. f. dim.* (masarn) Greater maple, or sycamore.

Masarnwydd, *s. m.* (masarn—gwydd) Sycamore.
Masawd, *s. m.* (mas) A swooning, a fainting.
Masawl, *a.* (mäs) Swooning, or fainting.
Masg, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (my—asg) That is interwoven, or plaited; any reticulated work; lattice-work, wire-work, mesh-work, a mesh.
Masgau rhwyd, the meshes of a net.

Masgawl, *a.* (masg) Interwoven, reticulated.
Masgliad, *s. m.* (masg) A plaiting, reticulation; a meshing; a making lattice work.

Masgl, *s. f.—pl. masglau* (masg) That covers; a mesh, a pod, or shell.

Masgliawg, *a.* (masgl) Having mesh-work; having pods, or shells.

Masgliad, *s. m.* (masgl) A forming a mesh-work, a reticulating, a podding.

Masglu, *v. a.* (masgl) To reticulate, to shell.

Masgn, *s. m.* (masg) What is obligatory.

Masnach, *s. m.* (masgn) Concern, affair, business.

Masnachawl, *a.* (masgnach) Relating to business.

Masnachu, *v. a.* (masgnach) To transact business.

Cas a fasnacho bob peth ac heb brynu dim.

Hateful is he who cheapens every thing and without buying any thing.
Adage.

Masnachwyr, *s. m.—pl. masnachwyr* (masgnach—gwr) A chapman; a man of business.

Masnachydd, *s. m.—pl. t. lon* (masgnach) Trader.

Masgn, *v. a.* (masg) To interweave; to reticulate, to form mesh-work, to lattice.

Masn, *v. n.* (mas) To proceed, to depart, to swoon, to faint; to die away.

Wyt goron un gwron o'r faw,
 A wnaeth Duw y dydd yn cressu.

Thou art the best of any hero that ventures, which God made the day be created.
L. P. Mack, i Llewelyn II.

Masw, *a.* (mas) Wanton, sportive, fluttering, light; languishing, soft.

Mawr lmi broff brif drushied a wnaen,
 Lle u'm rhoddi i'au, ne gawn, ne gwad!

It is trifling for me to essay the oration, which I could make, where she gives me no amends, nor yet denies, who is of good-mee! *R. ab Eirian, Llygliu.*

Serebawg fydd masw dan laswydd.

Amorous will be the gay beneath the verdant wood.
D. ab Gwilym.

Mae syched, masw ei hachen,
 Meddowed i'rh orfod i'rh en.

Thirst oppresses thy utterance, thou of woman breed.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r Bt.

Maswedd, *s. m.* (masw) A fluttering state; languish, tenderness, softness.
Masweddawl, *a.* (maswedd) Fluttering, wanton.
Masweddiad, *s. m.* (maswedd) A wantoning.
Masweddu, *v. a.* (maswedd) To wanton, to frolic.
Masweddwyr, *s. m.—pl.* masweddwyr (maswedd—gwr) A light flutterer; soft effeminate man.
Maswy, *a.* (masw) Soft, wanton, sportive, light.

Fy swydd, nid yw fawwy hys,
 Eu barall o'n nytheryn.

My office, this is not trifling, is to look after them and their race.
L. ab E. ab I. ab Gwyn.

Mat, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (my—at) A mat.

Mater, *s. m.—pl. t. lon* (mat) What is produced; exigency, occasion, affair, matter.

Matog, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (mad) A mattock, a hoe.

Matras, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (mat—rhas) A mattress.

Cawn orwedd—
 Ar fatras o goed glas glyn.

We shall lie upon a mattress of the green woods of the dale.
D. ab Gwilym.

Matrasu, *v. a.* (matras) To form a mattress.

Matteyrn, *s. m.—pl. t. odd* (teyrn) A patriot prince

Tri matteyrn Yrŷ Prydala: Prydala ab Aedd Mawr—Dyfnwal Mael Mael—Hywel Dda.

The three patriot kings of the Isle of Britain: Prydala son of Aedd the Great, Dyfnwal Mael Mael, and Hywel the Good.
Triodd.

Math, *s. m.* (my—ath) That is flat, spread out.

Mathr, *s. m.* (math) A strewing; a spread.

Mathrach, *s. m.* (mathr) A spreading down, or laying flat; a trampling down.

Mathrawl, *a.* (mathr) Trampling, treading.

Mathriad, *s. m.* (mathr) A trampling.

Mathru, *v. a.* (mathr) To trample, to tread.

Mathrwr, *s. m.* (mathr—gwr) A trampler.

Mau, *s. m.* (my—an) What is possessed by me.

Myf y dydd wir brlodawr o och odydd; ac yn eidd yd yd gwarachdu fy mau, s'n priodoldd, fal y mau goron y dydd yd gwarachdu.

I am a true proprietor with respect to lineage and kindred; and therefore I do protect my property, and my original right, in the best manner I believe me to protect them.
Welsh Idiom.

Mau, pron. (my—au) My, mine. The article *y*, *the*, is mostly put before it in construction; *m. y mau*, the mine, *m. y faw*, the mine, *f. y tld mau*, the father of mine; *y fam faw*, the mother of mine. See *My, einwyf*, and *eiwyf*.

Manfi, pron. (mau—mi) Mine own.

Maw, *s. m.* (my—aw) That opens, or expands; the involution, or grasp of both hands. *a.* Expanding; indulgent.

Rhagddaw yn nghydwed maw gyfagur.

Before him in the banquet the expanding fawns, Tellur.

Oedd maw ei rhydas.

Broad were its fords. *Tellur.*

Maw bid maw, tw bid twi,
 Ac o'r ddau diwedd pob hawl.

Be concession praised, be silence regulated, and from the two will every suit be ended.
Adage.

Addfeyn gae'r y dydd ar glaw gwelg,
 Bld lawen yn nghlan eirian ei fhl!
 Ac amser pan was maw wrhydd,
 Y gawd goron beidd uch meddledtri.

A pleasant town there is above the face of the torrent, in the splendid foam may its chief be glad! and the time when the sun works its expanding energy, let the birds enjoy their accustomed revel over the mead vessel.
Tellur, M. D. Dwyg.

Ef maw wrth wrion a mwy,
 Os yndf wrth was mawro—

To the simple he is indulgent and kind, if violent to the froward youth.
Wat. ab Hywel.

Mawald, *s. f.—pl. maweldian* (maw) As much as may be hidden between both hands.

Gair gwrwg fal gwyn yn haweldian.

A woman's word like wind by hand/side. *Adage.*

Mawd, *s. m.* (maw) That is open, expanding.

Mawdd, *s. m.* (maw) That opens or spreads out.
Maweidiaid, *s. m.* (mawaid) A filling both hands.
Maweidiauw, *v. a.* (mawaid) To hold as much as may be taken up between both hands.
Mawr, *s. f.* (my—awr) A tribute of gratitude; worship; praise.

Mai y cerych dy fawr.

As thou regardest thy pastor.

Adage.

Mawlaad, *s. m.* (mawl) A praising; a worshipping.
Mawlaun, *v. a.* (mawl) To praise, or to extol.

*lawach, heb gel, gan dolya,
 Moli Daw no mawlaun dyn.*

More appropriate, without disguise, with the harp to praise God than to extol man.

D. ab Gwilym.

Mawn, *s. pl. aggr.* (my—awn) Peat, or turf.
Mawnawg, *a.* (mawn) Abounding with peat.
Mawnbwll, *s. m.*—*pl.* mawnbyllau (mawn—pwll) A peat pit, a turf pit.

Mawndir, *s. m.* (mawn—tir) Peat land.
Mawneg, *s. f.* (mawn) A place where peat is dug.
Mawnen, *s. f.* (mawn) A single peat, or turf.
Mawnog, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. ydd (mawn) A place where peat is dug, a peat pit.

Mawr, *a.* (my—awr) Great, large, big. *Tra mawr*, extremely large; *mawr iawn*, *pur fawr*, *mawr dyd*, very great, vastly big, or huge; *mawr dda i ti*, much good be to thee, or thou art welcome; *y mor mawr*, the main sea. It is used, prefixed, and postfixed in composition.

Mai mawr ond cyhoedd.

The only one great is the just.

Adage.

Bach pob dyn a dylio ei hun yn fawr.

Little is every person that thinks himself great.

Adage.

Mawr, *adv.* (my—awr) Greatly; also used with a verb to express a wish, or longing. *Mawr na ddelf yma!* Would heavens thou wert but coming here!

Mi fwr ddiolchis rhodd gymhell.

No great thanks will be given for a proffered gift.

Adage.

Mawr i dal' mor i Dawy;

Ar raiadau Mawd f'r oedd mwy;

Into Tarry the sea greatly flows; on the cheeks of Mawd there was more!

Iev. Dwytyyn.

Mawraad, *s. m.* (mawraun) A magnifying.
Mawrawi, *a.* (mawraun) Tending to magnify.
Mawraidd, *a.* (mawr) Tending to enlarge.
Mawrair, *s. m.* (gair) A boastful word.

Llawer mawrair a fathu.

Many a boast is foolish.

Lifeood.

Mawraun, *v. a.* (mawr) To magnify, to enlarge.

Ni fawra neges ni reguyl ei fies.

He will not magnify an errand who does not anticipate his advantage.

Adage.

Riddolgerdd Eia a fawrŷm.

The pathosyrie on Eve's beauty they would magnify.

Cynddelw.

Mawraun, *a.* (mawraun) Tending to magnify.
Mawrawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* mawrawyr (mawraun—gwr) A magnifier, one who exalts.
Mawroem, *s. f.*—*pl.* t. au (poen) Great pain.
Mawrbwyl, *s. m.* (pwyh) Magnanimity. *a.* Of great power of mind.

Mawrdig, *a.* (teg) Greatly fair; magnificent.
Mawdra, *s. m.* (mawr) Greatness, or grandeur.
Mawdrafn, *s. m.* (trafn) Great arrangement.
Mawdrafferth, *s. f.* (trafferth) Great bustle.
Mawdrig, *s. f.* (tres) A great bustle or hurry.
Mawdrig, *a.* (trig) Of long continuance.
Mawdrigaw, *v. a.* (mawdrig) To tarry long.
Mawdrim, *s. m.* (trim) Great bustle; tarmoil.

Mawdread, *s. a.* (trost) To drive about much.
Mawdrwm, *a.* (trwm) Greatly heavy.
Mawdrwst, *s. m.* (trwst) Great noise, or tumult.
Mawrdwyl, *s. m.* (twyh) Great fraud, or deceit.
Mawrdda, *s. m.* (mawr—da) Great good, much good. *Mawrdda i ti*, thou art welcome.

Mawrddarhod, *s. m.* (darhod) Great providence.
Mawrddawn, *s. m.*—*pl.* mawrddoniau (dawn) A great gift, or talent. *a.* Greatly gifted.
Mawrddoeth, *a.* (doeth) Greatly wise, very wise.
Mawrddrwg, *s. m.*—*pl.* mawrddrygau (drwg) A great evil; a misfortune.

Mawrddrygu, *v. a.* (mawrddrwg) To hurt greatly.
Mawrddyrbhaif, *a.* (dyrbhaif) Greatly exalted.
Mawrddyrbhaifdd, *a.* (mawrddyrbhaif) Magnificent.

Gwaelder s'm barwehual i weadd mawrddyrbhaifdd; yno awr-ant s'm ddaifa.

Frailty conducted me to a magnificent saloon; there wantonness took off my smock.

Marchwyl Cwydrad.

Mawrddyrbhaifawl, *a.* (mawrddyrbhaif) Magnificent.

Mawrddyrbhaifdd, *s. m.* (mawrddyrbhaif) A greatly exalting, great exaltation.

Mawrddyrbhaifv, *v.* (mawrddyrbhaif) Greatly to exalt.

Mawredig, *a.* (mawr) Magnified or exalted.

Mawredig penddylg castell.

Exalted is the commandant of a castle.

Adage.

Mawredigaeth, *s. m.* (mawredig) A being exalted.

Mawredigaw, *v. a.* (mawredig) To magnify.

Mawredigawl, *a.* (mawredig) Tending to magnify.

Mawredigrwydd, *s. m.* (mawredig) Magnanimity.

Mawredd, *s. m.* (mawr) Greatness, or grandeur.

Bach bodyn pob mawredd.

Small is the seed of every greatness.

Adage.

Er crydd anghu, rhag anghenwyr Lloegr,

Ni tygaf fy mawredd.

For the dread of death, before the necessities thou of Lloegr, I will not disabour my renown.

Llywarch Hir.

Mawreddawg, *a.* (mawredd) Magnificent, grand.

Mawreddawl, *a.* (mawredd) Tending to magnify.

Mawreddiad, *s. m.* (mawredd) A magnifying.

Mawreddig, *a.* (mawredd) Magnificent, grand.

Mawreddogwl, *v. a.* (mawreddawg) To render magnificent; to become magnificent.

Mawreddogrwydd, *s. m.* (mawredd) Magnificence.

Mawreddu, *v. a.* (mawredd) To magnify, to exalt.

Mawreddus, *a.* (mawredd) Magnificent, grand.

Mawreddusaw, *v. a.* (mawreddus) To render magnificent, to become magnificent.

Mawreddusiad, *s. m.* (mawreddus) A rendering or becoming magnificent.

Mawreddusrwydd, *s. m.* (mawreddus) Magnificence.

Mawreiddiannu, *v. a.* (mawreiddiant) To render or to become of an enlarging tendency.

Mawreiddiant, *s. m.* (mawraidd) A tendency to enlarge or to magnify.

Mawreiriawg, *a.* (mawrair) Of pompous words.

Mawrfaith, *a.* (maith) Greatly-extending.

Caid Feifod a brain logawd,

Lloch fawraith am feddfaith foddrawd

Feifod was found of splendid endowment, a cloister greatly ample for the revels of the sons of men.

Cynddelw.

Mawrfalch, *a.* (balch) Greatly proud; ostentatious.

Mawrfryd, *s. m.* (bryd) A great mind; magnanimity.

Mawrfrydig, *a.* (mawrfryd) Magnanimous.

Mawrfrydigrwydd, *s. m.* (mawrfrydig) Magnanimousness, magnanimity.

Mawrfrydu, *v. a.* (mawrfryd) To become magnanimous; to render great of mind.

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Mawrfrydus, a. (mawrfryd) Magnanimous.
Mawrfrydusaw, v. a. (mawrfrydus) To become magnanimous.

Mawrfrys, s. m. (brys) Great haste, or hurry.
Mawrfudd, s. f. (budd) Great advantage, or gain.
Mawrgais, s. m. (cais) A great essay, or attempt.
Mawrgall, a. (call) Greatly discreet, or prudent.
Mawrgas, s. m. (cas) Great hatred. *a.* Greatly odious, having great enmity.
Mawrgelsiaw, v. a. (mawrgais) To try greatly.
Mawrgerth, a. (certh) Greatly imminent.
Mawrglan, a. (clau) Greatly persevering.
Mawrgoeth, a. (coeth) Greatly precious.
Mawrgwydd, s. m. (cwydd) A great fall or lapse.
Mawrhydr, s. m. (hydr) Great confidence.
Mawrhrydri, s. m. (mawrhydr) Great confidence.
Mawriad, s. m. (mawr) A magnifying.
Mawriaw, v. a. (mawr) To magnify, to enlarge.

Bid doeth dedwydd, Daw a'i mawr.

Let the happy be wise, God will enlarge him. Adage.

Mawriles, s. m. (lles) Great benefit or good.
Mawrllw, s. m. (llw) A great oath; perjury.

A wael mawrddwg a rydd mawrllw.

He that commits a great crime will swear a great oath. Adage.

Mawrth, s. m. (mawr) Mars. *Mis Mawrth*, the month of March; *Dydd Mawrth, Dydd Mawrth, Dies Martis*, Tuesday.

Mawrthaid, a. (mawrth) Like Mars; like March.
Mawrthawl, a. (mawrth) Belonging to March.
Mawrthig, a. (mawrth) Having the nature of Mars; martial, of the month of March.

Ar wydd mawr ar feirch mawr mawrthig.

At the green dawn on great martial steeds. Cynddlw.

Mawrwae, s. f. (gwae) Great woe, or tribulation.
Mawrwaith, s. m. (gwaith) A great work.
Mawrwall, s. m. (gwall) A great fault; great oversight, great carelessness.
Mawrwerth, s. m. (gwerth) Great value; preciousness. *a.* Of great value.

Mawrwerth pob newid, bychanwerth pob prid.

Dear is every thing exchanged, cheap is every thing sold. Adage.

Mawrwerthiawg, a. (mawrwerth) Of great value.
Mawrwg, s. m. (mawr) Greatness, or grandeur.
Mawrwr, s. m. (mawr—gwr) A great man.
Mawrwraidd, a. (mawrwr) Magnanimous.
Mawrwri, s. m. (mawrwr) Magnanimity, heroism.
Mawrwriaeth, s. m. (mawrwr) Magnanimity.
Mawrwydh, a. (gwydh) Magnificently splendid.
Mawrwydher, s. m. (mawrwydh) Magnificence.
Mawrwychedd, s. m. (mawrwydh) Magnificence.
Mawrwyth, s. m.—pl. t. iau (gwyth) Great virtue.

Mawryd, s. m. (mawr) The state of being great.
Mawrydl, s. m. (mawryd) Majesty, grandeur.
Mawrydig, a. (mawryd) Magnificent, grand.

Dygychwyn, genad, gan sawrydig dorf.

Be settling off, messenger, from a magnificent company. T. O. Cyfyllawg.

Mawrydigrwydd, s. (mawrydig) Magnificence.
Mawrygawl, a. (mawrwg) Magnificent, extolling.
Mawrygedig, a. (mawrygiad) Magnified, extolled.
Mawrygiad, s. m. (mawrwg) A magnifying.
Mawrygu, v. a. (mawrwg) To magnify, to extol.
Mawrygu, a. (mawrwg) Tending to magnify.
Mawrygwr, s. m.—pl. mawrygwyr (mawrwg—gwr) A magnifier, or one who extols.
Maws, s. m. (my—aws) That is gliding; delight; a sweet sensation; melody.

*Nid er da i Hwfa hws,
 Nawsu er maws i nai fy hws—
 Y canaf.*

Not for any good to old Hwa, but for gratification to myself do I sing.

Maws, a. (my—aws) Smoothly gliding; pleasant, delightful; sweet, grateful; melodious. *Medd-gwyn maws*, grateful mead horns; *cynglaw maws*, sweet counsel; *cadarnoch maws*, grateful strength; *lliw maws*, an agreeable colour; *tad maws*, an amiable father.

*Mochddwvrcwyr huan haf dyffestia
 Maws llafar adar, mygr bear llin.*

Early-rising sun of summer, hasten thou the melodious song of birds and pleasant tide of serenity. Gwatchesman.

Mawsaid, a. (maws) Of a grateful tendency.
Mawsain, a. (maws) Abounding with delight.
Mawsawl, a. (maws) Of a delectable tendency.
Mawsedig, a. (maws) Being pleased or delighted.
Mawsedd, s. m. (maws) A state of pleasure.
Mawsi, v. a. (maws) To give pleasure, or delight; to be sweet, or melodious.

Mawsiad, s. m. (maws) A rendering pleasant, or delectable; a becoming delectable.

Mawsiannawl, a. (mawsiant) Pleasurable.

Mawsiannu, v. a. (mawsiant) To gratify, to render delectable; to be delectable.

Mawsiant, s. m. (maws) Delectation; delight.

ME, s. m. r. An agent; the agent in the third person of verbs. *pron.* He, him: Also an adverbial sign of the agency of an action. *Me fu yno rai dynion*, there were there some men; *me gogfai lais y truan*, he would remember the cry of the wretched; *me wnath y cleddyf ddiffrwd*, the sword made havoc.

Mebai, s. c. (mab) Infant, youth. *a.* Infant.

Nid etsteddal febai fab.

The infant child would not sit down. D. of Gwyn.

Mebain, a. (mab) Youthful, or juvenile.

Mebaint, s. m. (mebain) Youthfulness, juvenility.

*E farwyd i'n gwlad beneddigion;
 O febai fu dyg Daw hwy'n feibion.*

There have been nurtured nobles in our country; from infancy God has given them the nurture of men. Y. ab I. Eip.

Mebin, a. (mab) Relating to infancy or youth.

Mebyd, s. m. (mab) Infancy, childhood.

*Ef a wyba o'i febyd,
 Deall i bawb, delf y byd.*

He knew from his infancy the way of the world, which is a lesson for every body. L. G. Cuth.

Mebydawl, a. (mebyd) Relating to childhood.

Mebydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mab) A bachelor.

Tri gwyn-febydd Ysops Prydain: Cadwag ab Gwynllw, yn Llancarfan; Madawg Morfryn, yn nghor lliud; a Deiniol Wyn, yn Nwyneidd.

The three holy bachelors of the Isle of Britain: Cadwag the son of Gwynllw, at Llancarfan; Madawg Morfryn, in the choir of the tower, and Deiniol the blessed, in Nwyneidd. Triad.

Mebyn, s. m. dim. (mab) A male infant.

Mechdeyrn, s. m.—pl. t. edd(mach—teyrn) A tributary prince; a viceroy; a lord. *Mechdeyrn Byd*, the viceroy of the world.

Tri mechdeyrn dyddawg a ddyls wledychu Cymru all ddu o therrfyrn: brenin Aberffraw, arglwydd Dinorwig, a bren Maelor.

The three lawful princes who ought to govern all Wales under the boundaries: the king of Aberffraw, the lord of Dinorwig, and that of Maelor. Triad.

*Ni eilynt roddu,
 Heb gyfoeth mechdeyrn.*

They could not perform a title, without the power of the Lord. Taliesin.

Gwelais—

*Rhag Madawg machdeyrn Lleslawn,
 Llawn ier twidifw,
 A gwad ffrau ar ffriw.*

I have seen, before Madawg the lord of Lleslawn, many a ruled tower, and trickling blood on the countenance. Gwatchesman.

Mechdeyrnaudd, a. (mechdeyrn) Princely.
Mechdeyrnaw, a. (mechdeyrn) Princely; royal.
Mechdeyrnddyed, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mechdeyrn—dyed) The tribute due from an inferior prince to his sovereign. Thus, according to the ancient constitution of Britain, we find in a particular period, that the kings of Scotland, Wales, and Cornwall, paid such a tribute to the crown of London; and they claimed the like homage from their respective tributaries.
Mechdeyrnddyed, s. f.—pl. t. ion (mechdeyrn—dyed) The tribute due from an inferior prince to his sovereign.

Mechdeyrnged, s. f. (mechdeyrn—ced) What is due from a prince to his sovereign.

Mechni, s. m.—pl. t. on (mach) Surety, or bail.

Mechniad, s. m. (mechni) A giving surety, or bail.

Mechniadwy, a. (mechniad) Capable of security.

Mechniath, s. m. (mechni) Suretiship. Mechniath undyddiasog, suretiship for one day.

Mechniathiad, s. m. (mechniath) A performing the obligation of a surety.

Mechniathu, v. a. (mechniath) To perform the obligation of a surety.

Mechniaw, v. a. (mechni) To bail, to undertake, or to give surety; to become a surety.

Berw arnat dy hun yn gyflawn, a Daw n'ith fechnia.

Put sentence on thyself equitably, and God will become thy surety. *Adage.*

Mechniawl, a. (mechni) Relating to suretiship.

Mechniwr, s. m.—pl. mechniwyr (mechni—gwr) A man who is a surety, or who bails.

Mechniydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mechni) A surety.

Med, s. f. (me—ed) That is compact, a centre; that is made complete, full, perfect, or mature.

Med, prep. (me—ed) To, unto, as far as to the full; it is also an affix, forming the ordinals of numbers. *Dos fed yno, go as far as there; fed y leni, until this year; I ba le yr ei di? to what place art thou going? Med y fan a'r fan, to such and such a place. Med is a South Wales idiom, for which Hyd is used in North Wales.*

Ei gorlle—

Yn wad o'i thraed fed ei thwyn.

Her colour of blood from her feet to her nose. *W. Llyn.*

Mededig, a. (med) Being reaped. Yd mededig, reaped corn.

Medel, s. f.—pl. t. an (med) A reaping; a company of reapers. Blaenor y fedel, the harvest lord. Cry fedel, the harvest shout; also called Tori pen y crach, and Bodd y cynhawaf; a ceremony answering to the English harvest home: When the last field is cut, some ears of corn are tied together and placed at a distance, at which each reaper throws his sickle; and he that hits it gains the honour; whereupon three huzzas are given, and a feast ends the day.

Myhefn heulawg a was medel mochddwyrawg.

A sunny June will make an early reaping. *Adage.*

Medelwas, s. m. (medel—gwas) A reaper.

Medelwr, s. m. (medel—gwr) A reaper.

Medi, s. m. (méd) A reaping. Mis Medi, September. The different methods of reaping are called, Bawdfedi, traws-fedi, dyrneltio, gwanafu, ysgripiana, tori tan law.

Medi, v. a. (med) To reap. Meda di yr yd, do thou reap the corn.

Hawdd medi erw anghetawg.

It is easy to reap the acre of the needy. *Adage.*

Mediad, s. m. (med) A reaping, the act of reaping.

Mediw, s. m. (med) Competent, or adequate.

Medlys, s. pl. (med—llys) Mature vegetation.

Ma ddwy i'n gwlad fad fedlys,

Anglud—

Bring not into our country, of teeming mature vegetation, any scandal. *Ira. Du Uaf. ab Owain.*

Medr, s. m. (med) Skill to accomplish, knowledge how to perform; skill.

Nid hael hael ar fedr cael ced;

Nid call call wedi colled;

Nid dda dda diddym od aeth;

Nid byd byd heb wybodaeth.

Not liberal the liberal with an intent to get a profit; not discreet the discreet after suffering a loss; not any thing the thing if it is gone to nothing; a world is no world without knowledge. *W. Llyn.*

Medraeth, s. m. (medr) Skill to accomplish.

Nid wyf i yn cymeryd arnaf, na medraeth, nac hysbarywydd yn y Gymraeg.

I do not take upon myself either skill, or knowledge in the Welsh. *S. Trefredyn.*

Medrai, s. c.—pl. medreion (medr) An expert one

Medraidd, a. (medr) Somewhat skilful or adroit.

Medrawd, s. m. (medr) Accomplishment.

Medrawl, a. (medr) Tending to accomplish.

Medredig, a. (medr) Accomplished, skilled.

Medredydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (medr) One who can effect; a marksman.

Medredd, s. m. (medr) Capability of accomplishing; expertness, skill, knowledge.

Medriad, s. m. (medr) An accomplishing, an effecting; a being able.

Medriannawl, a. (medriant) Accomplishing.

Medriannu, v. a. (medriant) To render capable.

Medriant, s. m. (medr) Accomplishment.

Medroldeb, s. m. (medrawl) Capableness.

Medrollder, s. m. (medrawl) Capableness.

Medroled, s. m. (medrawl) Capableness.

Medroli, v. a. (medrawl) To render competent.

Medru, v. a. (medr) To accomplish, to effect, to do; to exert skill; to be able; to know how; to take aim, to aim at; to hit, to shoot the mark; A fedri di osodi hwn? Canst thou place this? Medraf, I can.

Ni wyr ni welodd, ni feidr ni ddysg.

He does not know who has not seen, he can not accomplish who does not learn. *Adage.*

Ni fedraf—

Both yw gwawd ond both y gwr.

I can not comprehend what is ridiculous but the picture of that man. *Ira Du y Bling.*

Y blaidd—

Heb fedru preiddiau

Yn un a drig a'i oen draw.

The wolf, without being able to depradate, shall dwell together with yonder lamb. *E. Evans, F. Hir.*

Caisio medru, cila Modron,

Y gwr fry ar gar y fron.

Trying to hit, like the attempt of Modron, the towering fortress on the skirt of the hill. *D. ab Owain.*

Sef a wna y wab ei fwrw, a'i fedru i rhwng giewyn yr eglwr ac yr awgwrn.

What the youth did was to shoot at him, and hit him between the stuew of the thigh and the bone. *H. Fwyll—Mabingion.*

Medrus, a. (medr) Able to effect, hit, or accomplish; expert, skilful; accomplished.

Medrusaidd, a. (medrus) Somewhat expert.

Medrusaw, v. a. (medrus) To render expert; to become expert, or skilful.

Medrusder, s. m. (medrus) Expertness, skill.

Medrusedd, s. m. (medrus) Expertness, skill.

Medrusarwydd, s. m. (medrus) Capability of effecting, or accomplishing; expertness.

Medrwr, s. m.—pl. medrwyr (medr—gwr) One who can effect, perform, hit, or accomplish; a marksman.

Ni fedrai hi o fedwyr
Ranu 'gamp ar uo' gwy.

Not a thousand workmen would be able to take the share of
the feat of one of the men. *Icu. Lluwdder.*

Medryd, v. a. (medr) To aim; to hit a mark; to effect, to do; to exert skill; to be able.

Medrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (medr) One who effects; one skilled, able, or capable; one who takes aim; one who hits, or shoots a mark.

Medw, s. m. (med) That is beyond skill or art.

Mae dy ddwyael, medw ddies,
Un rhyw a'th wallt, fanhaith wen!

Thy eyebrows, thou gentle peerless one, are like thy hair, my
fair tormentor! *Ed. Rhys, o Fodder.*

Medwr, s. m.—pl. medwyr (med—gwr) A reaper.

Medwraig, s. f. (med—gwraig) Reaping woman.

Medd, s. m. (me—edd) The origin of motion; a centre, or middle point of motion; utterance; that is possessed, or enjoyed; that causes a turning; that causes intoxication; mead.

Cornald medd a ddaw i'r pentewil, ya mhob cyfeddach ydd halo
y dytail arni, y gau y freinies.

A hornful of mead shall come to the patron of the family, in
every banquet in which the steward of the household shall serve,
from the queen. *Welsh Laws.*

Mear gwirawd gyfreithawl, llonaid y llestri y gwallofer yu-
dynt o'r cwrw, a'r hanner o'r bragawd, a'r traian o'r medd.

The measure of a lawful vessel, in the fill of the vessels used in
serving of the ale, and the half of the braggel, and the third of
the mead. *Welsh Laws.*

Meddal, a. (medd—al) Soft, mollient, tender.

Meddalaidd, s. m. (meddal) A softening.

Meddalaawl, a. (meddal) Tending to soften.

Meddalal, s. c. (meddal) What softens, or meliorates; the mallow. *Meddalai y gerddi*, garden mallow; *meddalai y gors*, *meddalai y morfa*, marsh mallow; *meddalai gwyllt*, wild mallow.

Meddalaidd, a. (meddal) Somewhat soft, softish.

Meddalàn, v. a. (meddal) To make soft, to soften.

Meddalder, s. m. (meddal) Softness; mildness.

Meddaledig, a. (meddal) Softness, mildness.

Meddaliad, s. m. (meddal) A softening, a mollifying

Meddalrwydd, s. m. (meddal) Softness; mildness.

Meddalu, v. a. (meddal) To soften; to be softened

Meddalus, a. (meddal) Softening, mollient.

Meddalwch, s. m. (meddal) Softness, mildness.

Meddalwr, s. m.—pl. meddalwyr (meddal—gwr)

A softener, one who mollifies.

Meddawl, a. (medd) Relating to possession.

Meddedig, a. (medd) Being possessed, or enjoyed

Meddedigaeth, s. m. (meddedig) Possession.

Meddedigaethawl, a. (meddedigaeth) Possessory.

Meddedigawl, a. (meddedig) Possessory, possessive, having possession.

Meddf, a. (medd) Soft, mild, or mollient.

Meddfaeth, a. (medd—maeth) Mead-nourished.

Meddgell, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (medd—cell) A mead cellar.

Y trullid a ddyly warchadw y feddgell, a chadw y cloas.

The butler is bound to take care of the mead-cellar, and to keep
the keys. *Welsh Laws.*

Meddgorn, s. m. (medd—corn) A mead-horn.

Arbong benneth, mabneth meddgorn.

The excellent chieftain, fostered son of mead-horn.
Ein. ab Gwalchmai, i Llywelyn II.

Meddiad, s. m. (medd) A commanding; a posses-

sing, an owning.

Meddiannawl, a. (meddiant) Commanding, pos-

sessing, owning.

Meddiannedig, a. (meddiant) Being possessed.

Meddiannedigaeth, s. m. (meddiannedig) A ren-

dering possessed; a becoming possessed.

Meddiannedigaethawl, a. (meddiannedigaeth)

Appertaining to possession.

Meddiannedigawl, a. (meddiannedig) Possessory,
Meddiannu, v. a. (meddiant) To possess, to take
possession; to become possessed.

Meddiannus, a. (meddiant) Belonging to posses-

sion. *Meddiannus*, those who enjoy.

Meddiannwr, s. m.—pl. meddiannwyr (meddiant

—gwr) A possessor, a proprietor.

Meddiannydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (meddiant) A pos-

sesor, an owner.

Meddiannyddawl, a. (meddiannydd) Belonging

to a possessor, being proprietary.

Meddiant, s. m.—pl. meddiannan (medd) Posses-

sion, authority, power.

Meddlad, s. m. (medd—llad) Gratuity of mead.

Meddllys, s. pl. aggr. (medd—llys) Intoxicating

herbs; the meadow sweet.

Meddrawd, s. f. (medd—rhawd) A revel rout.

Meddu, v. n. (medd) To have in power, to have

command of; to be able; to possess.

Canya Duw a fedd a ffawr.

For God doth possess what I would wish. *Cyneddin.*

Ya mywyd Madaug ni meddai medd

Dyn a dygys i'r byfryd;

Nid meddai meddai befyd,

Namyn o Dduw, ddin o'r byd.

In the life time of Madaug, no one can have power to command in
the most happy boundary; he thinks not also of possessing, let
from God, any portion of the world. *Cyneddin.*

Ni fedd, namyn Duw, ddiglyfedi dy.

No one, except God, has to deprive man of his power.
H. Fod ab Gwfr.

Meddw, a. (medd) Being made to turn round;
circling, turning round; causing to turn; in-
toxicating; intoxicated, being besides one's
self. *Meddw hen-keb*, crop sick.

Meddw pob belch ar waddaw ei anorthoch.

Every proud one is intoxicated with the dregs of his ignorance.
Idy.

Gogwyr utrefnawr

Rhwag mela llan—

Pan yw meddw olwyn;

Pan yw meddai olwyn.

I know who upholds order between heaven and earth; why is
wheel revolving; and why a mallet is fast. *Tudor.*

Yr yfalamni feddw fedd y Drafwen.

We have drank the intoxicating mead of the Whitewoman.
Cyneddin.

Tyfu cas yn lle cariad;

Felly gwyr ydych chi; meddion;

Diglo Duw a diglo dyfalon.

Cherishing hate instead of love; so the drinkers are dr: of
tending God and offending men. *T. Ll. Ll. Fawr.*

Meddwad, s. m. (meddw) A coming to turn round,

an intoxicating; a getting drunk.

Meddwain, a. (meddw) Abounding with circular

motion; inebriated, drunken.

Meddwaint, s. m. (meddwain) Intoxication.

Fy syn, ni heuwa rhodda;

Er mai oedd y meddwaint man.

My dear, I would not slumber neither, notwithstanding how
great was my intoxication. *L. ab Gwfr.*

Meddwawd, s. m. (medd) A turning round; in-

toxication, drunkenness.

Nid yf yr h-bogydd namyn tri chornald yn y scodd, tny tel
gwath ar ei hebogau drwy feddwawd.

The filitoner drinks no more than three hornful in the tel
test his hawks should be neglected through drunkenness.
Welsh Laws.

Meddwawl, a. (meddw) Tending to turn round;

intoxicating, inebriating.

Meddwawd, s. m. (meddw) Drunkenness.

Nid meddw y dyn a allo

Cwpa ei hun a rhodda,

Ac yf fagor ddiaid;

Nid yw hyu yn feddwawd.

Not drunk the man who can get up himself, walk about, and so
drink more liquor; that is not drunkenness. *T. Ll. Ll. Fawr.*

Meddwedig, a. (meddwad) Intoxicated, drunk.

Meddwedigaeth, s. m. (meddwedig) Intoxication.
Meddwl, v. a. (meddw) To cause to turn round;
 to turn round; to intoxicate, to get drunk.

*A fyao nef i'w enaid,
 Meddwy Rhyt, meddwl ei raiid.*

*He that would obtain heaven for his soul, as Sir Rhyt says, it is
 necessary to get drunk.* *Guio y Glyn.*

Meddwl, s. m.—*pl.* meddylan (medd—wl)
 Thought, mind; intention.

Rhydd i bawb o feddwl; a rhydd i bob meddwl ei lafar.

*Free to every one his thought; and free to every thought his
 utterance.* *Adage.*

Allen o oing allen o feddwl.

Out of sight out of mind. *Adage.*

Llawer o waddill o feddwl chwannawg.

Much of waste from an ambitious mind. *Adage.*

Ni henn meddwl.

The mind will not grow old. *Adage.*

Meddwl, v. a. (medd—wl) To think, to mind; to
 intend; to suppose, or to imagine.

Ni feddwl ni ddodfedwl.

He will not think who will not reflect. *Adage.*

Meddwr, s. m.—*pl.* meddwyr (meddu—gwr) A
 man who commands; a possessor.

Meddwr, s. m.—*pl.* meddwyr (meddw—gwr) A
 man who intoxicates; a man who gets drunk.

Meddwn, s. m. dim. (meddw) A drunkard.

Meddyd, v. a. (medd) To express, to speak.

Ni ellir derwydd, medd derwydd.

It is impossible to make a druid, says a druid. *Adage.*

*A ni ddugogonaf, cyn fy nymedd,
 Brython dros Saeon; Brithwyr a'i medd.*

*And I will force, before my affliction, the Britons over the Sax-
 ons; the Variegated Men say it.* *Myrddin.*

*Meddyffr gwyr a ommeddyd,
 Mab y Cricwas Ennwyd.*

*Quoth the men who were refused, the miser's son of Enns art
 thou.* *Guio y Glyn, i H. Ddu.*

Meddydd, s. m.—*pl.* f. ion (medd) A mead-brewer

*Meddydd, ei sawd yw, o'r pan dddechreu o'f waelur cerwyn
 fodd o'i rym o'i hawl o'i ei phob, dwyn y dyn a wael y cam.*

*The mead-brewer, his protection is, from the time when he be-
 gins to make a tub of mead until he ties its covering over the top
 of it, conducting away the person that does the wrong.* *Welsh Laws.*

Meddyg, s. m.—*pl.* f. on (medd) A physician, a
 doctor, a surgeon. *Meddyg y bugel, or meddyg
 mair, ploughman's spikenard.*

Nid meddyg ond amser.

There is no physician like time. *Adage.*

Gorwn meddyg meddyg enaid.

The best physician is the physician of the soul. *Adage.*

*Meddyg a ddyly wneuthur meddyginiaeth rad i'r a fo yn y llyd,
 ac i'r teulu.*

*The doctor ought to perform a gratuitous cure to such as shall
 be in court, and to the family.* *Welsh Laws.*

Meddygadwy, a. (meddyg) Curable, remediable.

Meddygni, s. c. (meddyg) That cures, or heals.

Meddygawl, a. (meddyg) Curative, medicinal.

*Fod e'n hawl feddygawl fyd
 A gynawys i'w fod gwyd i*

*As it is a portion of a healing world, may it be offered for me
 to have thee?* *D. ab Gurlym.*

Meddyges, s. f.—*pl.* f. au (meddyg) A doctress;
 the violet; *meddyges ddu*, common figwort;
meddyges felen, saffron crocus; *meddyges las*,
 selfheal; *meddyges lwyd*, betony.

Meddygyfa, s. m. (meddyg—bys) The ring finger

Meddygiad, s. m. (meddyg) A making a cure.

Meddygineth, s. m. (meddyg) Medicine; the ap-
 plying a remedy.

Meddygin, a. (meddyg) Curative, medicinal.

Meddyginiaeth, s. m.—*pl.* f. au (meddygin) Phy-
 sic, medicine, remedy, or cure.

Meddyginiaeth yafyd ffonawd dda.

The remedy for a fool is a good stroke. *Adage.*

*Meddyginiaeth rhuddell, deuddeg celinauw; meddyginiaeth lly-
 sian wrth chwydd pedair celinauw.*

*A remedy of red saive is twelve pence; a remedy of herbs ap-
 plied to a swelling is four pence.* *Welsh Laws.*

Meddyginiaethad, s. m. (meddyginiaeth) A mak-
 ing a cure; the applying a remedy.

Meddyginiaethawl, a. (meddyginiaeth) Belong-
 ing to the healing art; medicinal.

Meddyginiaethu, v. a. (meddyginiaeth) To per-
 form a cure; to apply a remedy.

Meddygiad, s. m. (meddyg) A making a cure.

Meddyglyn, s. m.—*pl.* f. oedd (meddyg—llyn)

Hydromel, a kind of medicinal drink: the wild
 carrot; also called *moron y maes*.

Meddyglys, s. m. (meddyg—llys) Woundwort.

Meddygu, v. a. (meddyg) To make a cure; to ap-
 ply a remedy.

Lies pawb pan feddygu.

It is the benefit of all when a cure shall be made. *Adage.*

Meddygyn, s. m. dim. (meddyg) That heals: also
 the violet, otherwise called *y grinllys*, *crath
 unnos*, and *y feddyges*: *meddygyn menyw*, com-
 mon feverfew.

Meddylfryd, s. m.—*pl.* f. au (meddwl—bryd) The
 affection, or bent of the mind.

Meddylgar, a. (meddwl) Mindful, thoughtful;
 thinking, musing, contemplative.

Nid meddylgar ond serchawg;

Nid serchawg ond cerddgar.

*None is thoughtful but the lover; none is a lover but who is
 fond of music.* *Adage.*

Meddylgarwch, s. m. (meddylgar) Thoughtfulness
Meddyliad, s. m. (meddwl) A thinking, a supposing
Meddyliaw, v. a. (meddwl) To think, to mind; to
 intend, to purpose; to imagine, to suppose.

*Anwywyras yw gwr a feddylio cael medd i'w lafar y cyhausaf ared
 dir, o'i bydd ei gwedy han.*

*Irrational is the man who thinks to have to reap the produce of
 the harvest upon his land, if he shall not have sown.* *Morchawg Crywddred.*

Heddwyl yw'r byd—

Mal mael ddali, o meddyliwn.

Transitory is the world, like the leaves of May, did we but think.
Mer. ab Rhys.

Meddyliawg, a. (meddwl) Thoughtful, musing.

Meddyllied, v. (meddwl) To think; to suppose.

Meddyliwr, s. m.—*pl.* meddyliwr (meddwl—gwr)
 A thinker; a supposer.

Meddysg, s. m. (medd—ysg) A transformed state,
 that is transformed. A Transformed.

Mef, s. m. (me—ef) That is puffed out, smooth,
 or lubricous.

Mefi, s. m.—*pl.* mefiaw (mef) A filthy breaking
 out; nastiness; a polluted state; disgrace,
 scandal.

*Ni ddylir maeddu gwraig, samyn o dri achawg; sef, am roddi
 peith ni ddylir; ac gaffel gwr arall genddi; ac am ddyano med
 ar fari ei gwr.*

*A wife ought not to be beaten but for three causes: that is, for
 giving away what she should not; for finding another man with
 her; and for winking disgrace on the beard of her husband.* *Welsh Laws.*

O well gochel medd na'i ddini.

Better to avoid disgrace than to revenge it. *Adage.*

Hir weddwadwd i fel.

Long widowhood to disgrace. *Adage.*

Aghwanegid medd mawrair.

The disgrace that is boasted is augmented. *Adage.*

Medd i'r llygoden un-twl.

Bad luck to the mouse with one hole. *Adage.*

Meflad, *s. m.* (mefl) A rendering polluted; a disgracing, a scandalizing; a becoming disgraceful.

Ni waent eu dynu, cyd trwy meflad;
Nid of eu defaid bod yn galed.

They will not take them, if it be through disgrace; it is not in their nature to be hard. *Taliesin, M. Dinbych.*

Meflawl, *a.* (mefl) Tending to pollute; of a disgraceful nature.

Meflaidd, *a.* (mefl) Somewhat disgraceful.

Meflan, *v. a.* (mefl) To render polluted; to render or become disgraceful.

Ys drwg y geiniawg y fello ei pherchen.

Bad is the penny that disgraces its possessor. *Adage.*

Mefledig, *a.* (mefl) Polluted; disgraced.

Mefethiant, *s. m.* (mefl—methiant) A disgraceful defect.

Tri mefethiant gwr, bod yn arglwydd drwg, a bod yn ddryg-gerwr, a bod yn llibuwr yn nadlau.

The three shameful defects of a man, to be a bad master, and to be a bad lover, and to be a driveller in debate. *Welsh Laws.*

Mefliad, *s. m.* (mefl) A polluting; a disgracing; a becoming disgraceful.

Meflu, *v. a.* (mefl) To pollute; to disgrace; to be polluted; to be disgraced. *Mae y plentyn gwedi meflu ei hun*, the child has befouled himself

Ys mia fedawr o'r grynbeuedd,
Gweryd i'r gwag-feldid os gwagboddod.

If I am disgraced from the disputation, the poetsasters will be relieved by their empty boast. *Ph. Brydydd.*

Meflwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* meflwyr (mefl—gwr) A disgracer; a disgraceful man.

Mefwriaeth, *s. m.* (meflwr) A disgraceful act.

Tri meflwriaeth mach y sydd; gwadu ei fechni, ac of yn fuch; ac addel ei fechni, ac na all ei chymhell; a diebryd mach gwodi rhodder.

There are three disgraceful acts of a ball: denying his suretyship, and he a ball; and giving his suretyship without being able to perform it; and the frustration of ball after it is given. *Welsh Laws.*

Mefus, *s. pl. aggr.* (mef) Strawberries.

Fy enw—
A'i gwefus mai mefus mair.

My nymph with her lip like the scarlet strawberries. *Bede Addron.*

Mefusen, *s. f. dim.* (mefus) A strawberry.

Mefuswydd, *s. pl. aggr.* (mefus—gwydd) Strawberry plants.

Meg, *s. f.* (my—eg) That takes in or contains; a fetter. *Y feg fawr*, a large old fetter, kept at Dinas Mawddwy.

Megai, *s. c.*—*pl.* megelon (mag) The glow-worm.

Megawl, *a.* (meg) Relating to the utterance.

Megiad, *s. m.* (meg) An uttering, or expressing.

Megidydd, *s. m.* (mag) One who nourishes.

Megin, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (meg) A pair of bellows.

Mae o auddi mwy ynnof
Nog yn nghau meginau gof.

There is within me of breath more than in the hollow of the bellows of a smith. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Meginaw, *v. a.* (megin) To work bellows.

A'i anadl diadlam dwrn
Yn meginau mwg annwfn.

And his deep unreturning breath blowing the infernal fume. *W. Wyn.*

Meginiad, *s. m.* (megin) A working of bellows.

Meginwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* meginwyr (megin—gwr) One who works, or blows bellows.

Megitor, *sup.* (magu) To be nourishing.

Megitor en gwir hwy hir alanas.

Their sincerity nourished a lasting feud. *Myrddin.*

Megyn, *s. m.* (mag) A nursing, a rearing.

Megys, *conj.* (meg—ys) As, in the manner, in the state; in the same manner, like as, so as. *Megys cynt*, as formerly.

Mehefin, *s. m.* (me—hefin) The month of June.

Mehin, *s. m.* (me—hin) Fat, grease, lard.

Mehinaidd, *a.* (mehin) Like lard, fat, or grease.

Mehinaw, *v. a.* (mehin) To become fat or greasy.

Mehinawg, *a.* (mehin) Abounding with lard.

Mehinawr, *a.* (mehin) Abounding with lard.

Mehinen, *s. f. dim.* (mehin) The leaf of fat.

Meia, *v. a.* (mai) To take the field; to go out to war; also to go a maying.

Meiad, *s. m.* (mai) A taking the field; or a going out to war; a maying.

Meiaeth, *s. m.* (mai) A making a campaign.

Meiaw, *v. a.* (mai) To make a campaign.

Meiawd, *s. m.* (mai) A making a campaign.

Meiawg, *a.* (mai) Of the field; champion.

Tri thri nododd,
Atgor ar henedd,
A marchr meiwawg,
Cymhwyr teibionwg.

Thrice three protections, recurring to the native country, are a steel used to the field, perfect for travelling. *Taliesin.*

Meiawl, *a.* (mai) Belonging to open country.

Meibionain, *s. pl. dim.* (mab) Little children.

Meibionos, *s. pl. dim.* (mab) Little children.

Meichai, *s. c.*—*pl.* meichelon (mach) A surety.

Goron meichai diweldwrydd.

The best surety is innocence. *Adage.*

Meichiad, *s. m.* (mach) A bailing; a being surety

Meichlau, *a.* (mach) Sureties, or bail.

Meichlaw, *v. a.* (mach) To give bail; to become a bail, or surety.

Gorng ei walth,
A fuch y fuchdath.

He has completed his work, that bails the journey of a surety. *Adage.*

Meichlawg, *a.* (mach) Having surety, or bail.

Meichlawl, *a.* (mach) Relating to suretyship.

Meidr, *s. m.*—*pl.* meidron (maid) A measure, or limit; also a lane, or road. *Dyfed.*

Mae ar weindogion gwynnodi anghyfyddus, a chymus ynt-
oedd, ag sydd wedi mynd te hwt i bob meidr a saf.

It is incumbent upon ministers to reconcile differences, and to settle disputes, which are gone beyond every rule and order. *Ar. Gwyn.*

Meidrad, *s. m.* (meidr) A comprehending, a bringing within limit; a meting.

Meidradr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (meidr) A meter.

Meidradydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (meidr) A meter.

Meidraeth, *s. m.* (meidr) Measurement.

Meidraw, *v. a.* (meidr) To reduce to measure, rule, or limit; to mete.

Meidrawl, *a.* (meidr) Belonging to measure; being within measure, or comprehended; limited.

Meidredig, *a.* (meidr) Comprehended; limited.

Meidriad, *s. m.*—*pl.* meidriad (meidr) One who is able to effect, or to accomplish.

Meidroldeb, *s. m.* (meidrawl) The state of being within measure, or comprehension; finiteness.

Meidrollder, *s. m.* (meidrawl) Finiteness.

Meidroledd, *s. m.* (meidrawl) Comprehensiveness, comprehension, capacity.

Meidroll, *v. a.* (meidrawl) To bring under measure; to bring within comprehension; to limit.

Meidrolrwydd, *s. m.* (meidrawl) Finiteness.

Meidryw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (maid) That is separate, or solitary; a hermit.

Meidwyfod, *s. f.* (meidw—bod) A hermitage.

Meidyn, *s. m.* dim. (maid) A point of separation; a small space; a point of time; a moment.

Meidda, v. a. (maidd) To collect or go a begging for curds and whey.

*Byddi yn—
Caws, yta, gwisgo'n ghir,
Cica, a meiddo, meiddir.*

Then will be collecting cheese, collecting curds, and fairly begging whey; collecting herbs, and collecting curds and whey, it is said.

Meiddaidd, a. (maidd) Curdled like whey; serous

Meiddawg, a. (maidd) Abounding with whey.

Meiddelddrwydd, s. m. (meiddaidd) A curdled state.

Meiddiad, s. m. (maidd) A breaking or curdling; a forming a cliff.

Meiddion, s. pl. aggr. (maidd) Curds and whey.

Meiddioni, v. (meiddion) To turn curds and whey

Meiddlyd, a. (maidd) Wheyish; curdled.

Meiddlydrwydd, s. m. (meiddlyd) A curdled state.

Meiddlydu, v. n. (meiddlyd) To become curdled.

Meiddlyn, s. m. (maidd—lyn) Whey drink.

Meiddogrwydd, s. m. (meiddawg) A curdled state

Meiddyn, s. f. (maidd) The limit of a plain; a cliff; a range of mountains.

Meidd, s. m. (mai) The state of being plain.

Meifod, s. f.—pl. t. an (mai—bod) A champaign dwelling; a summer habitation.

Meifon, s. pl. aggr. (maf) Berries that grow in claster; raspberries; also called *gwyfon, qsan, and mafon*.

Meigen, s. f.—pl. t. au (maig) A sudden turn; a recess, or nook.

Meigad, s. m. (maig) A turning suddenly; a happening, or befalling.

Meigiaw, v. a. (maig) To turn suddenly, to happen

Meigiawl, a. (maig) Of a sudden turn.

Meigr, s. m. (maig) A sudden start; terror.

Meigrad, s. m. (meigr) A starting suddenly.

Meigrav, v. a. (meigr) To start out suddenly.

Meigrva, s. m. (meigr) A sudden start, terror; also the megrim, or vertigo.

Meilian, s. f. (mai—ian) A field yoke, or a yoke with four oxen.

Meiliad, a. m. (mail) A holding together; a putting in a bowl; a filling with a bowl.

Meiliaid, s. f.—pl. meillieidian (mail) A dishful, the fill of a platter; a bowlful.

Meiliannawl, a. (meiliant) Tending to uphold.

Meilianna, v. a. (meiliant) To uphold.

Meiliant, s. m. (mail) An upholding.

Meiliar, s. m. (mail) That makes a bound or start.

Meilaw, v. a. (mail) To hold up, to sustain; to put in a bowl; to raise liquids with a bowl.

Meilawg, a. (mail) Having a structure.

Meilawr, s. f. (mail) A habitation, a dwelling.

Cyrchid dedwydd ei feilawr.

Let the prudent resort to his dwelling. Adage.

Meiliedig, a. (meiliad) Being put together, constructed, or built up.

Meiliedyn, s. m. dim. (meiliad) A small bowl.

Meilierydd, s. m. (meiliar) The sky-lark.

Meiliorn, s. m. (mèl—orn) A transgression.

Meiliornad, s. m. (meiliorn) A transgressing.

Meiliornol, v. a. (meiliorn) To transgress.

Meiliornus, a. (meiliorn) Transgressing.

Meiliwr, s. m.—pl. meilwyr (mèl—gwr) A transgressor.

Meilon, s. pl. aggr. (màl) Powder, dust; flour.

Meilon grydd, blawd grydd, word dust.

Meiloni, v. a. (meilon) To reduce to powder; to become dust, or powder.

Meilwn, s. m.—pl. meilwnau (mèl) The small of the leg; also called *Ueilw*.

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Meilyn, s. m. dim. (mèl) A loop, or eye. *Crucyn a meilyn, bach a dolon*, crook and eye.

Meilyndorch, s. f.—pl. meilyndyrch (meilwn—torch) A sashoon.

Meilynwig, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (meilwn—gwisg) A sashoon, also called *arfeilyn*.

Meillion, s. pl. aggr. (mall) Clover; trefoil. *Meillion gwynion, mail gwynion, meillion Olwen*,

the white-flowered meadow trefoil; *meillion corniawg*, Spanish trefoil; *meillion tair-dalen*,

mellicot; *meillion y gors*, buckbeans; *meillion cedenaug*, *traed yr ysgyfarnog*, hare's cummin;

meillion cochion, red trefoil, or purple-wort;

marc-feillion, cultivated clover.

Meillionaid, a. (meillion) Like trefoils.

Meillionawg, a. (meillion) Having trefoils.

Meillionawl, a. (meillion) Like the trefoils.

Meillionen, s. f. (meillion) A trefoil. *Meillionen felen*, kidney vetch, or ladies' finger; *meillionen gorniaug*, yellow medick; *meillionen y gors*,

marsh-trefoil; *meillionen gragenawg*, heart medick; *meillionen Olwen*, Dutch clover; *meillionen y ceirw*, common melilot.

Podair meillionen wen a fyddai yn ei hol, pa ffordd bynag y delai, ac am hysg y geirw hi Olwen.

Four white trefoils would spring up in her track, which ever way she might come, and therefore she was called Olwen.

H. Cusack—Meillionen.

Meillioni, v. n. (meillion) To produce trefoils.

Meilyn, s. m.—pl. meillod (mail) A lean old ruin.

Meinad, s. m. (meinân) A making slender, ex-
ile, fine, or delicate.

Meinawl, a. (meinân) Tending to make slender.

Meinân, v. a. (main) To make slender, or fine.

Meinawl, a. (main) Of a fine or slender make.

Meinciad, s. m. (mainc) A placing benches.

Meinciaw, v. a. (mainc) To fix benches.

Meincwely, s. m.—pl. t. au (mainc—gwely) A settle-bed; a sofa.

Meindeg, a. (main—teg) Delicately fair.

Meinder, s. m. (main) Exility, slenderness.

Meindilos, a. (main—flos) Delicately pretty.

Meindlws, a. (main—tlws) Delicately pretty.

Meindra, s. m. (main) Exility, slenderness.

Meindwf, s. m. (main—twf) A slender growth.

a. Of a slender growth.

Meinddydd, s. m. (main—dydd) A fine day.

Meinedd, s. m. (main) Exility, slenderness.

Meingan, s. f. (main—can) That is delicate and fair; an epithet for a beauty.

Tra gweno meingan, clipia gwan.

Whilst the fair one smiles, snatch a kiss. Adage.

Meingil, s. m. (main—cil) A close corner.

Meinholi, v. a. (main—holi) To examine nar-
rowly, to scrutinize.

Meinholiad, s. m. (main—holiad) A narrowly ex-
amining; a strict examination.

Meiniad, s. m. (maen) A stoning; a petrifying.

Meiniawg, a. (maen) Of stone, or stony.

A golo cer manro meiniawg

Gelyniad Saeon idianawg.

And bury close to the stony bench the Saxon fore cited in silk.

Lt. P. Moch, i Llywelyn 11.

Meiniles, s. f. dim. (main) A little delicate animal.

Meinin, a. (maen) Of stone, stony. *Ty meinin,*

ty maen, ty ceryg, a stone house.

Gwelaf ffinnu gwal felin

Baradwys Gwent—

And I perceive the stone wall of the paradise of Gwent.

Guto y Glyn.

Meinir, s. f. (main—ir) That is of delicate growth,

an epithet for a handsome woman.

2 U

Meinlals, s. m. (main—lals) A shrill voice.
Meinoeth, s. f. (main—oeth) A fine night.
Meinoled, s. m. (meisawl) Exility, slenderness.

Bychedodd meinoled.

Slenderness is lillleness.

Adage.

Meinoles, s. f. dim. (meinawi) An epithet for any delicate young animal, such as a heifer.

Meinns, a. (main) Slender, delicate; tiny.

Mawredus, feinns, fen yd ferall crair,

Mor wea ei bengair moli ei heagid!
Magnificent and delicate, deemed a precious relic, so white
for her above her shoe! *Ior. Fychan.*

Gogoneddus Fair! war, waddus, feinns farnon!

Glorious Mary! gentle, virtuous, and delicate queen!

D. Ddu o Blieddu.

Meinnsaw, v. a. (meinns) To render fine, or delicate; to become slender, fine, delicate.

Meinwaith, s. m. (main—gwaith) Nice work.

Meinwar, a. (main—gwar) Delicate and gentle, delicate and meek; delicately mild. *s. f.* That is delicately mild.

Dy far, feinwar Ffynwy,

Ar a'rh gar: ni fu far fwy.

Thy fire, Myrwan, delicately mild, is on him who loves thee:
never was there fire more severe. *H. ab Einion Llygth.*

Meinwedd, s. f. (main—gwedd) A delicate aspect

Meinweddald, a. (meinwedd) Of a delicate aspect

Meinweddawg, a. (meinwedd) Of a fine aspect.

Meinwen, a. (main—gwen) Delicately fair. *s. f.* That is delicately fair.

Meinwyn, a. (main—gwyn) Delicately white.

Meinwyr, a. (main—gwyrr) Delicately chaste.

Pefr feinwyr, the fair one delicately chaste.

Meinyn, s. m. dim. (maen) A lump of stone.

Meipen, s. f. dim. (maip) A single turnip.

Meiriawl, a. (mer) Thawing, dissolving.

Meiriolad, s. m. (meiriawl) A thawing.

Meirioli, v. n. (meiriawl) To thaw, to dissolve; the same as *dadmeru* and *dadleithiau*.

Meiriolus, a. (meiriawl) Tending to thaw.

Meirion, s. m. (mar) That moves about; a looker; a dairyman; tops of hemp.

Meirionis, s. f.—pl. t. au (meirion) A female who superintends; a house-wife; a dairy-woman; also, an epithet for a woman, or matron; and sometimes used, in a bad sense, for a concubine.

A morwyn eto a meirionis,

And a virgin yet had a matron. *Iolo Goch, i Fair.*

Offeiriad—

Pop un, heb na llun na lles,

Ofir lwn, a'f feirionis.

The persons, every one, without form or benefit, very worthless, in company with his girl. *Dr. S. Cent.*

Meirioni, s. m. (meirion) A superintendency; the office of a keeper, or one who has custody.

Meirionig, a. (meirion) Tending to guard, or to watch. *Drych meirionig, a scarecrow.*

Mai drych, o gwn edrych heb,

Meirionig ym yw'r wyneb.

Like a staring phis to me, if I know the appearance of any one, is the face. *Guto y Glyn.*

Meirwys, s. f.—pl. t. od (merwys) The ousel.

Aellau mawr, feli y meirwys,

A phennau bagiau'r au bys.

Large eyebrows, like the ousel, of the same form as the heads of crooks. *Llwyddu, i adorch.*

Meirydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (maer) A mayor.

Meiryddion a chyngellorion a ddylyant gyweiriau'ny wind, a gwneuthur ei dadiau.

Mayors and chancellors are bound to establish order in the country, and to administer its laws. *Welsh Laws.*

Meisgyn, s. m. dim. (masg) A moth; otherwise called *gwyffyn*.

Meisiad, s. m. (mais) A devising, an invention.

Meisiaw, v. a. (mais) To invent, to device.

Ceddo meiso mewa mawg;

Cassu dawa, ymgyrcy dig.

Attempting to invent to music; hating grains, bringing up anger. *Edm. Fy.*

Meisiawd, s. m. (mais) An invention, a device.

Meisiawg, a. (mais) Full of invention.

Meisiawl, a. (mais) Inventive, devising.

Meisiedig, a. (mais) Invented, devised.

Meisiwr, s. m.—pl. meiswyr (mais—gwr) A deviser, or inventor.

Meistr, s. m.—pl. iaid (maist) A master.

Ni wna'f estron yn feistri;

Ni wna'f chwech ym a wna'ch chw.

I will not make masters of strangers; half a dozen you do for me what you would do. *H. Daf.*

Meistrad, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (meistr) A master.

Meistrawl, a. (meistr) Masterly; master.

Meistres, s. m.—pl. t. au (meistr) A mistress.

Meistrolaeth, s. m. (meistrawl) Mastership, mastery; authority, dominion.

Meistrolaethu, v. a. (meistrolaeth) To exercise mastership; to domineer.

Meistrolaethus, a. (meistrolaeth) Magisterious.

Meistrolodd, s. m. (meistrawl) Mastery.

Meistroll, v. a. (meistrawl) To act magisterially,

to bear sway, to domineer; to be master.

Meistrolrwydd, s. m. (meistrawl) Mastery.

Meistrolus, a. (meistrawl) Having mastery.

Meityn, s. m. (meidyn) A point of separation; a small space; a space of time. *Fy yf yme et y meityn, I have been here a good while.*

Meithder, s. m. (maith) Extensiveness; distance.

Meithdra, s. m. (maith) Extensiveness; distance.

Meithedig, a. (maith) Being rendered tedious.

Meithiad, s. m. (maith) A rendering tedious.

Meithiaw, v. a. (maith) To render tedious.

Meithiw, a. (maith) Extensive; tedious.

Meithni, s. m. (maith) Extensiveness, tediousness.

Dew y'r Drindad—

Un Dew a thri, meithni mawr.

God is the Trinity, one God and three, great the comprehension. *G. Horethwy.*

Meithrin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (maeth—triu) Nurture.

Meithrin, triuwr, at raiid gwy a'rhau,

Meithrin erodwr; a'rhau,

Meithrin y coed o'rh raiid; a'rhau,

Meithrin, maeth y'r coed!

A fosterer, a manager, in time of need the greatest teacher, who nourishes his creatures; the nourishment of the body from the bounty would be had; nourish, and feed the soul. *H. D. ab Ior.*

Meithrin, v. a. (maeth—triu) To nourish, to rear, to bring up, to educate.

Onawd o egin meithrin das.

From the small shoots a rick is reared. *Adge.*

Fwy wyr truan mab wrth ffaithia!

Who knows the fate of a child when rearing him! *Llywarch B.*

Meithrinaeth, s. m. (meithrin) The act or office of nurturing.

Meithrinaw, v. a. (meithrin) To nourish, to rear, to bring up, to educate.

Meithrinawl, a. (meithrin) Nurturing.

Meithrinedig, a. (meithrin) Nurtured, educated.

Meithrines, s. f.—pl. t. au (meithrin) A female who nurtures, or brings up.

Meithrinfa, s. f. (meithrin) A seminary.

Meithringar, a. (meithrin) Nurturing, fostering.

Meithriniad, s. m. (meithrin) A nurturing.

Meithrinwr, s. m.—pl. meithrinwyr (meithrin—gwr) A man who nurtures, or brings up.

Meithrinwraig, s. f.—pl. meithrinwraigedd (meithrin—gwraig) A woman who nurtures.

Meithrinydd, s. m.—*pl. a. ion (meithrin)* Nurturer.
Meithrinyddes, s. f.—*pl. t. au (meithrinydd)* A
 woman who nurtures, or brings up.

Meithyn, s. m. dim. (meath) A swarming, a swarming

—*Orddd.*
 Meib meithyn Llywelyn Hafredd.

Orddd., the darling son of Llywelyn with the ruddy blade.
D. Meithyn.

Meiwr, s. m.—*pl. meiwyrr (mai—gwr)* A man of
 the field; a warrior.

Cae meiwyrr heb ryddid.

Oidion are men of the field without liberty. Caeu.

Meiwn, s. m. (mai—gwyn) Thorn-apple.

Mel, s. m. (me—el) Honey. *Mel y cwn, mel-*
sugr; mel y cefn, woad; mel y gwennydd,
marsh lousewort; also called melang y cwn.

Dorthinab, mai gorseon y mel, a fydd yn ianf.

Wisdom, like the best of the honey, will be at the bottom. Adage.

Mel, s. m. (my—mel) That bounds, starts, or jets.

Melw, v. a. (mel) To gather honey.

Adar a bodant, gwyrn a feint,
Fygod a nodant, prydol a' melant;
Fol path a gwelid i gwynall a' borthant;
Qud cler, ac oedion, a lhadron difwylant.

The birds do fly, the bees collect honey, the fishes swim, reptiles
crawl; every thing doth travel to procure its sustenance, except
the miser, and laborer, and worthless thief. Buall Beirdd.

Melld, a. (mel) Abounding with honey.

Melidd, a. (mel) Of the nature of honey.

Melain, a. (mel) Abounding with honey.

Melaint, s. m. (melain) A being full of honey.

Melard, s. m. (mel) A collecting of honey; the
 state of being like honey; sweetness.

Melawg, a. (mel) Having honey. *Y felaug, the*

honey-mistle; melawg y borfa, pasture lousewort

Meldardd, a. (mel—tardd) Mellifluous, mellifluent

Meldwyn, a. (mel—dwyn) Melliferous.

Melen, s. f. (of melyn) Yellow; tawny.

Melengr, s. f. (melen—cu) The dyer's weed.

Melenog, s. f. (pl. t. od (melen)) A linnet.

Melenydd, s. f. (melen) Hawk-weed; also called
gwelchlys, and llysiaw yr hebarg.

Melfoch, s. pl. aggr. (mel—moch) Honey swine.

Golythob o gig melfoch.

Stakes of the flesh of bears. li. Peredur—Mabinogion.

Melgan, s. f. (mel—can) A honey song.

Melgawod, s. f. (pl. t. ydd (mel—cawod)) Honeydew

Melged, s. f. (pl. t. ion (mel—ced)) A honey
 tibat: the sea beet.

O Ddolefer melged a gafai; pedair tanell o fel, pedair mu
ya mhob tynell, dwy grenad yn mhob mu, llwyth deurr ar dro-
edl yn mhob gram.

Four Dolefers he obtained a tribute of honey: four tuns of ho-
ney, four tubs in every tun, two plectrums in each tub, and the
head of two men on a pole in every platter. Welch Lwys.

Melgorn, s. m.—*pl. melgyrn (mel—corn)* A cell
 of a honeycomb; a honeycomb; also an abscess
 containing matter like honey.

Ellen gyda ebylln chwyn
Macgryn yn gwastr melgyrn.

Ellen along the boiling boundary of Melgorn squeezing the ho-
ney-comb. li. ab Guilynn, i li. Ddu.

Melgranc, s. m. (mel—cranc) An abscess con-
 taining thick honey-like matter; also called
melgorn.

Melin, s. f. (pl. t. au (mal)) A grinding mill.

Ue o ddi madygrnyddi Ynys Prydain: Coel ab Cynllin ab Carad-
og ab Bran, a wneith melin rhod ac olwyn gyntaf i geuedi y
Cymry.

One of the three useful inventors of the Isle of Britain: Coel ab
Cynllin ab Cynog ab Bran, who made a mill turning by wheel
first for the nation of the Cymry. Trioedd.

Melion gwyl, yn mlaen gwyl!
Dy grynch a's dag i'w gorohwy!

The windmills, at the approach of a festival thy assembly will
bring them into work. M. ab Rhys.

Melina, s. m. (melin) A going to mill.

Melion thawd ei gwyaos.

His supper is the beggar's going to mill. Adage.

Melina, v. a. (melin) To go to mill.

Dodwch un a'i march—
At gwilio ordiollog dda,
Fai longydd, i felina.

Give me either a horse, or a mare very lazy and good, that is
quiet, for to go to mill. G. ab Ll. Fychan.

Melinaw, v. a. (melin) To grind in a mill.

Melinwr, s. m. (melin—gwr) A miller.

Melinydd, s. m. (pl. t. ion (melin)) A miller.

Melinyddes, s. f. (melinydd) A female miller.

Melodi, s. m. (melawd) A dulcified state.

Melota, v. a. (melawd) Honey-gathering.

Melotai, s. f. (melawd) The mallow, or honeyer.

Melred, s. m. (pl. t. ion (mel—rhet)) Mellifluous

Melrediad, s. m. (melred) A flowing of honey.

Melsaig, s. m. (mel—saig) A sweet repast.

Gwell mearg yn rhod no melsaig yn echwyn.

Better a free repast on scorns than a honey-feast on trust. Adage.

Melugn, s. m. (mel—ugn) The lousewort.

Melu, v. a. (mel) To make honey; to honey.

Melus, a. (mel) Of the nature of honey; sweet.

Melusaw, v. a. (melus) To honey; to sweeten.

Melusader, s. m. (melus) Sweetness, lusciousness.

Melwaith, s. m. (mel—gwaith) Mellification.

Melwawd, s. m. (mel—gawd) Honeyed utter-
 ance; sweet praise; melody.

Melwi, v. a. (malw) To extend out glibly.

Melwlawg, a. (melwi) Of a gilding nature.

Melwin, s. m. (mel—gwin) Honey wine.

Melwioges, s. f. (melwlawg) A snail; but mostly
 called *malwen*, and *malwoden*.

Melwith, s. m. (mel—gwith) Honey-dew.

Melwr, s. m. (pl. meiwyrr (mel—gwr)) A man who
 collects honey, a dealer in honey.

Melwraidd, s. m. (mel—gwraidd) Liquorice.

Melyen, s. f. dim. (malw) A snail; also called
maluen, melwioges, and mostly maluen.

Melyn, s. m. (pl. t. ion (mel)) Yellow. *Melyn yr*
eithin, the gold-hammer, a bird so called; *Mel-*
yn y gwaf, winter gillyflower; *melyn y gwau-*
wyn, the pilewort; also called *Milfyw*.

Melyn, a. (mel) Yellow, of a yellow hue; tawny.

Côyr melyn, bees wax; *maroch melyn*, a light
 bay horse; *Ar y melyn*, of a yellowish hue;

melyn yr eithin, or *melyn y twynau*, common tor-
 mentil; *melyn y gwaf*, wild wall-flower; *me-*
lyn y gwauwyn, pilewort.

Iraw llaw ag eil melyn.

To grasp a hand with yellow nails.

Adage.

Melnyach oedd pen Olwen no blodau y banadl; gwynach oedd
ei chawd no dystyrch tbn.

The head of Olwen was yellower than the blossoms of the
broom; whiter was her skin than the spray of the yew.
li. Cuthwch—Mabinogion.

Melnyaidd, a. (melyn) Somewhat yellow.

Melnyawg, a. (melyn) Abounding with yellow.

Melnyawg y waw, dyer's greenweed.

Melynder, s. m. (melyn) Yellowness.

Melyndra, s. m. (melyn) Yellowness.

Melynddu, s. m. (melyn—du) A yellowish black,
 a tawny colour. *a. Tawny, reeky.*

Melyndduaw, v. a. (melynddu) To make tawny.

Melynedd, s. m. (melyn) A yellowness.

Melynell, *s. m.* (melyn) A yellow hue.

*Chae march melynell,
Cauwallt y dydd wrt
Fy march melyngau
Cyfred a gwylan.*

Six steeds of yellow hue, than those a hundred times better is
my cream-coloured steed, swift as the sea mew. *Taliesin.*

Melyneuraidd, *s. m.* (melyn—enraid) Golden-rod.

Melynfæen, *s. m.* (melyn—maen) Brimstone.

Melyngan, *s. m.* (melyn—can) A yellow white.
a. Of yellowish white; cream-coloured.

Melyngoch, *s. m.* (melyn—coch) A yellow red,
orange red. *a.* Of an orange red.

Melyni, *s. m.* (melyn) Yellowness; jaundice.

Melyniad, *s. m.* (melyn) A making yellow.

Melynlas, *s. m.* (melyn—glas) A yellowish blue.
a. Of a yellowish blue.

Melynlas march Cauwallawn ab Bell.

Yellow-grey the steed of Cauwallawn son of Bell. Trïoedd.

Melynlilai, *s. m.* (melyn—llai) A yellowish dun
colour. *a.* Of a yellowish dun.

Melynllywd, *s. m.* (melyn—llwyd) A yellowish
brown. *a.* Of a yellowish brown.

Melynllys, *s. f.* (melyn—llys) Celandine.

Melynog, *s. m.* (melyn) That is of a yellow col-
our; a mulatto; the linet; also called *llinos
felen*, and *melenog*.

Melynu, *v. a.* (melyn) To make yellow, to grow
yellow.

Melynus, *a.* (melyn) Tending to be yellow.

Melynewellt, *s. m.* (melyn—gwellt) Sweet scented
vernal grass.

Melynwyl, *s. m.* (melyn—wy) The yolk of an egg

Melynwyn, *s. m.* (melyn—gwyn) A yellowish
white, a straw-colour. *a.* Of a yellow white.

Melynydd, *s. m.* (melyn) Long-rooted cat's ear.

Melys, *s. m.* (mel) A sweet. *a.* Sweet, dulcet.

Gwestha mel i brynn peth melys.

Selling honey to buy a sweet thing.

Adage.

Melysai, *s. c.* (melys) That has sweetness.

Melysaidd, *a.* (melys) Somewhat sweet.

Melysawg, *a.* (melys) Abounding with sweet.

Melysawl, *a.* (melys) Of a sweetening quality.

Melysder, *s. m.* (melys) Sweetness; gratefulness

Melysdra, *s. m.* (melys) Sweetness, lusciousness.

Melysodd, *s. m.* (melys) Sweetness, lusciousness.

Melysi, *s. m.* (melys) Sweetness, lusciousness.

Melysiad, *s. m.* (melys) A sweetening, dulcification

Melysiannawl, *a.* (melysiant) Delicious.

Melysiannu, *v. a.* (melysiant) To dulcify.

Melysiant, *s. m.* (melys) Dulcification.

Melysig, *a.* (melys) Fond of sweet things.

*Gwac fardd, o ddyn gwiw, a fai
Felysig am fel oesi.*

*Woe to the bard, an excellent wight, who should be voluptuous
with respect to the honey wine. H. ab D. ab I. ab Mlys.*

Melysigrwydd, *s. m.* (melysig) Fondness of sweets

*Yr arallwddles Gwnehter a'm gnosdai yn y lle goruchaf; ac ar
fy naau yntia ydd oeddi Melysigrwydd a Meiddwedd yn einioedd.*

*The lady Frality placed me in the most eminent seat; and on
each side of me Voluptuousness and Drunkenness were sitting.
Merchamg Cwyrddrad.*

Melysrwydd, *s. m.* (melys) Sweetness, sweet taste

Melysu, *v. a.* (melys) To sweeten; to grow sweet

Melyswedd, *s. f.* (melys—gwedd) A sweet aspect

Mell, *s. m.* (my—ell) That shoots out. that is sharp.

Melldith, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (mall—tith) A curse.

*Rhoddaidd iddo felddith ei fam, I will give him his
mother's curse; melldith eu mamau, cursed of
their mothers, reprobates.*

Melldithiad, *s. m.* (melldith) A malediction.

Melldithiaw, *v. n.* (melldith) To curse; to blas-
pheme, to swear.

Melldithlawg, *a.* (melldith) Full of cursing.

Melldithlawl, *a.* (melldith) Cursing; blasphemous

Melldithiedig, *a.* (melldithiad) Being cursed.

Melldithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* melldithiwr (melldith—
gwr) A carser; a blasphemer.

Melldithrwydd, *s. m.* (melldith) Cursedness.

Melli, *s. m.* (mall) Softness, insipidity; a blight.

Mellini, *s. m.* (mall) Softness; insipidity; a blight.

Mellt, *s. pl. aggr.* (mell) That be darting, or
bolting; lightning. *Cynneu mellt, golcneu mellt,
taflu mellt, cynneu dreigiau, cynneu gwrthion, to
lighten, or to shoot lightning.*

Melltaidd, *a.* (mellt) Of the nature of lightning.

Melltawg, *a.* (mellt) Abounding with lightning.

Melltau, *a.* (mellt) Belonging to lightning.

Mellten, *s. f. dim.* (mellt) A lightning, a thun-
derbolt.

Melltenaidd, *a.* (mellten) Like a thunderbolt.

Melltenawl, *a.* (mellten) Flashing as lightning.

Mellteniad, *s. m.* (mellten) A flashing of lightning.

Melltenn, *v. a.* (mellten) To lighten, to flash.

Melltiad, *s. m.* (mellt) A flashing of lightning.

Melltiaw, *v. a.* (mellt) To dart lightning.

Melltig, *a.* (mellt) Struck by lightning, blasted.

Melltigaid, *a.* (melltig) Accursed, cursed. *Mell-
tigaid dlynod, cursed beasts.*

Melltigaw, *v. a.* (melltig) To curse; to make ac-
cursed, to blaspheme.

Melltigawl, *a.* (melltig) Cursing; blaspheming.

Melltigedig, *a.* (melltig) Cursed, blasted.

Melltigedigawl, *a.* (melltigedig) Tending to blast.

Melltigedigrwydd, *s. m.* (melltigedig) Accursed-
ness.

Men, *s. m.* (me—en) An active principle.

Men, *s. f.* (mutation of man) A space, a place; a
where. *adv.* Where, at what place.

Men yd las Trahakarn yn Ngharnfynydd.

Where was killed Trahakarn on the mountains of Carn.

Adage.

*O chlyw iu iach lawen
Uchod ei fod yn ei fen.*

*If in health and spirits thou shouldst hear of his being dead in
his place. G. ab Dyfan.*

Mae yw midian, mae yw mae.

An enclosure is a field, a place is a spot. D. Eyd.

Men, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (my—en) A wain, a cart.

Eyd gwlchio y fen hi a ddwg ei llwyd.

Though the cart creaks it carries its load. Adage.

Mennai, *s. f.* (men) An open box; a tumbrel.

*Celrwn a menai, cerbydau a dal pob an: Mennai, cerbydau a dal
heb ardderchafael, oed uchaw yw, with men on gwaith iach.*

*A tab and a box, a penny is the value of each; a box is worth a
penny without advancement, and that is by reason that it has no
cover. W. ab Iwan.*

Menaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* meneidiau (menaid) Cart-load.

Mendy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (men—ty) A cart house.

Mened, *s. f.* (men) That is intellectual.

Menedig, *a.* (men) Being made intelligent.

Menediw, *a.* (mened) Of an intellectual nature;
happy, or blessed.

Cara! Gaerwys fan, fenediw deitli.

I love the nymph of Caerwys, of blessed accomplishments. Gwethin.

Menest, *s. f.* (men—est) The act of serving.

Menestr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (menest) One who serves
or waits upon; a servitor; a cupbearer.

Gorrwn biesi eidd; bid feneistr pob drud;

Gair teulu yn ygw; Gnaed gwaughywir air tua.

*Glith-ring the top of the lly; let the servitor be bold; the son
of a tribe prevails; familiar to the faithful a broken word.
Llywarch Hu.*

*Dywallaw ei feneistr, no fy nagrau,
Corn can enibuddi yn aglyddu.*

*Replenish thou, cupbearer, seek not thy death, the hero was
houver in the banquet. O. Cyfion.*

Menestrawl, a. (menestr) Serving, waiting.
Menestriad, s. m. (menestr) A serving, attending, or waiting upon.
Menestru, v. a. (menestr) To serve, or to wait.

Am bydd Ygeuwin yn gorwystyn;
 Am borth Wyrff yn Menyn menestru.

Around the gates of Ygeuwin conquering; around the gate of Wyrff in Men performing attendance. *Gm. Dygheddiang.*

Meni, s. m. (men) A carting, a carrying in a cart.
Meniad, s. m. (men) A carrying in a cart.
Menasr, s. m. (men—sær) A cart-wright.
Menty, s. m. dim. (mant) A thin small lip.
Mëu, v. a. (man) To make an impression, to imprint, to work upon, to effect.

Gwired yn ddr yd fela.

Truth is certain to have effect.

Adage.

Rhoed Daw yw a wne—yn lawen harn, ac ystyriaeth; ac yn wne, ac yn talam ar y geion, yn gyfawna ddiwch foddwl.

The gift of God is genius, correcting the judgment and the imagination; and working upon and inclining the heart to a just and a pure thought. *Barddas.*

Meaw, s. m. (men) The seat of intellect, or soul.
Meawad, s. m. (menw) Intellection; a rendering happy or bleated; a becoming happy.
Menwawl, a. (menw) Intellectual, intellectual, tending to happiness or bliss.
Meuwedig, a. (menw) Being rendered intellectual, bleated.

Un a dei meruwedigio teyrnedd yays Prydain. Brau Fendigaid ac Llyr Llanthorn, a ddysgwys gynaf dydd yn Nghrist i genedi y Cymry a Ewrope, i y b efo salh mlyddu yn ugwyl ei fab Cerdwag.

One of the three sovereigns of the Isle of Britain who conferred blessing, Brau the blessed son of Llyr of barbarous speech, who first brought the faith to Christ to the nation of the Cymry, from Rome, where he had been seven years an hostage for his son Cerdwag. *Treudd.*

Meawi, v. a. (menw) To render intellectual.
Menwin, a. (menw) Intellectual, intellectual, of a happy or bleated nature.
Menwr, s. m.—pl. menwyr (men—gwr) A carter.
Menwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (menw) Source of intelligence, intellect, happiness, bleatedness.

Dafydd fab Owain, bryf an-fryd a tbi;
 Yth ddaer-dart awydyd
 Cae curid cerddorion fawdyd;
 O'n trydyr trydydd hael byd.

David the son of Owain, may I be of the same mind with thee; thy highly aspiring mind odious is a restraint on the intellect of minstrels; in our song thou art the third generous one of the world. *Gm. Ryfel.*

—Dafydd
 Fab Medawg fydder fawdyd diorchudd;
 Fab Merchedd fudd fudd ei ddwydd.

David the son of Medawg, of benign intellect unobscured, the son of Merchedd, of superb benefit his restoration. *Bledwyn Fydd.*

Ehwy dy cerryd
 Yn ethafodd byd,
 Arthur gadwryd,
 Menwyd Medrawd.

Thy dread is gone to the ends of the world, with the might of Arthur, the talent of Medrod. *Gwalchmai, v. F. ab Merchedd.*

Lary Einawyn lluchddawn, llochgordd feirddion fab Cynon, clod hawyd.
 Gweth Elenion of splendid gift, thou wouldst cherish bards, thou son of Cynon, famed for intellect. *Cynddelw.*

Llunharodd i fardd efenwyd.

Unrestricted to the bard his talent. *Cynddelw.*

Menwyddaid, a. (menwyd) Of intellectual tendency; tending to happiness.
Menwydaw, v. a. (menwyd) To render intellectual; to cause happiness, or bliss; to gladden.
Menwydawg, a. (menwyd) Abounding with intellect; full of happiness, or bliss.
Menwydawl, a. (menwyd) Intellectual; tending to happiness, joy, or bliss; gladdening.
Menwyddedd, s. m. (menwyd) A state of happiness.
Menwyddiad, s. m. (menwyd) A causing happiness, the enjoying of happiness.

Menwydig, a. (menwyd) Enjoying happiness.

Tri menwydigion Daw, gwr, hoddwr, a thrugwr.

The three blessed ones of God, the meek, the peaceful, and the humble. *Barddas.*

Menwydus, a. (menwyd) Intellectual, intellectual; of a happy or bleated nature.

Manwydusaw, v. a. (menwydus) To render intellectual, or intellectual; to become intellectual; to render happy; to become happy.

Menwyn, s. m. (menw) Gift of the mind; talent.

Gwrd faw gwr, gwrdffar, faw fawyn,
 Ef gwr, fal gwr, yn addwyn.

Of ardent loud shout, ardently wrathful, of great talent, he executes, like a man, bravely. *Cynddelw, v. argt. Rhys.*

Dan yd run ei rad i roddion byd,
 Balch ei fawyn, belch ei faw.

When he distributes his bounty to the sojourners of the world, proud his talent, proud his attendants. *Gwalchmai, v. Nedru.*

Menyd, adv. (man—yd) To the place where.

Menyg, s. pl. (maueg) Gloves. **Menyg ellylon,** or **menyg y llwynog,** and **menyg mair,** purple fox-glove; **menyg y gog,** bladder campion.

Menygawg, a. (menyg) Having gloves, gloved.

Menygwr, s. m. (menyg—gwr) A glover.

Mëyn, s. m. dim. (mân) A mark, or spot.

Mëyniad, s. m. (mëyn) An imprinting.

Mëynmu, v. a. (mëyn) To imprint; to dot.

Mër, s. m.—pl. t. au (my—er) That is dropped off or parted; a particle; that is received.

Mer, s. m.—pl. t. ion (me—er) The marrow.

Mëral, s. f.—pl. mërion (mer) A gutter, a drain.

Mëraidd, a. (mer) Like marrow; marrowy.

Mëraagwrn, s. m. (mer—agwrn) A marrowbone.

Mërawg, a. (mer) Abounding with marrow.

Mërawl, a. (mër) Falling, dropping, or distilling.

Mërawr, s. m. (mer) That drops, or falls down.

Mërch, s. f.—pl. t. ed (my—erch) A woman, a young woman; a daughter.

Ywfan am orochest, er mwyn mërched;
 Nid beth o'i fawen oeth, er ei sythod;
 Mewn orochest, er mwyn mërched;
 Nid beth o'i fawen oeth, er ei sythod.

Striving in a feat, for the sake of women; before him no arrow flew, however swift; nor, in another quarter, the stone down the steep; nor the course of the wind not so swift. *Gm. Taw.*

Merchaid, a. (merch) Feminine, womanlike.

Merchan, s. f. dim. (merch) A little woman.

Mërched, s. pl. (merch) Women, daughters.

Mërchedaidd, a. (merched) Somewhat effeminate.

Mërchedd, s. m. (merch) Femininity, womanhood.

Mërcheta, v. a. (merched) To go after girls.

Mërchetwr, s. m. (merched—gwr) A wencher.

Mërchin, a. (march) Rising, or towering.

Mërching, a. (merchin) Rising, or towering.

Mërchyn, s. m. dim. (march) A little horse; a nag.

Mërchyr, s. m. (march) Mercury. **Dydd Mërchyr,** **Dyw Mërchyr,** Wednesday.

Mërdrain, s. pl. aggr. (mër—drain) Dog-briars.

Mërdwfr, s. m.—pl. mërdwyfroedd (mer—dwfr) Stagnant water.

Mëred, s. m. (mer) A particle, or a drop.

Mëredig, a. (mëred) Being dropped; stupefied.

Piau y gwr rhaco? Mëredig, a wyr, ych! Dros y byd y gwy, pan yw Cwr Ydyddaden Bencwr yw.

Whose the candle yonder? Stupefied are ye, O men! Over the world it is known, for that it is the candle of Ydyddaden Bencwr. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Mëredigaeth, s. m. (mëredig) A flattening, a deadening; a making dull, or stupid.

Mëreiddiad, s. m. (mëraidd) A becoming marrow.

Mëreiddiaw, v. n. (mëraidd) To become marrow.

Mërf, a. (mër) Insipid, flat, tasteless.

Mërfaidd, a. (mërf) Somewhat flat, or insipid.

Mërfdra, s. m. (mërf) Insipidity, flatness.

Merfodig, a. (merf) Being made flat or insipid.
Merfodd, s. m. (merf) Insipidness, flatness.
Merfiad, s. m. (merf) A making flat or insipid.
Merfa, v. n. (merf) To become insipid or flat.
Merhelyg, s. m. (mer—helyg) Yellow willow.
Meriad, v. m. (mër) A rendering flat, a stilling; a becoming flat, or dull; a dropping, a distilling.
Meris, s. m.—pl. t. iau (mër) That drops, trickles, or effuses.

Llafar meriniâu gwyniaŷ gwreidd.

Load the effusions of the passions of women. Phyllip Brydydd.

Merinaw, v. n. (merin) To drop, to fall in drops.
Merinawl, a. (merin) Falling in drops, dropping.
Meriniad, s. m. (merin) A falling in drops.
Merion, s. pl. aggr. (mer) Drops; drippings.
Merl, s. m.—pl. t. od (mer) A little horse, a pony.
Merlen, s. f. dim. (merl) A mare of stunted growth.
Merlyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. od (merl) A horse of the small mountain breed, a pony.
Merlynaldd, a. (merlyn) Like a mountain horse.
Merlys, s. m.—pl. t. iau (mër—llys) Asparagus.
Merllyl, a. (mër) Insipid, dull, flat, tasteless.
Merlydrwydd, s. m. (merlyd) Flatness, insipidity.
Merilyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (mër—llyn) A pool.
Merolaeth, s. m. (merawl) Flatness, insipidity; moisture, humidity; mustiness.
Meroli, v. n. (merawl) To be falling, or dropping; to become flat, soft, or humid.
Meroren, s. f. dim. (merawr) That trails; a tail.
Merth, s. m.—pl. t. au (my—erth) An exhausted state; a necessitous state.

Mi bydd rwydd yd na bo merth.

There will be no prosperity but there will be adversity. Adag.

Merthadwy, a. (merth) Capable of being exhausted, or racked with pain.
Merthawl, a. (merth) Exhausting, racking.
Merthedd, s. m. (merth) An exhausted state.
Merthi, s. m. (merth) A state of exhaustion.
Merthiad, s. m. (merth) An exhausting; a racking.
Merthin, a. (merth) Tending to wear out.
Merthrwydd, s. m. (merth) An exhausted state.
Merthu, v. a. (merth) To exhaust, to wear out.
Merthus, a. (merth) Tending to exhaust; racking.
Merthyr, s. m.—pl. t. on (marth) That is made plain or laid open; a plain or clear spot; a martyr. *Dyn wedi dydddef merthyr creulawn*, a person who has suffered a cruel wound.
Merthyaeth, s. m. (merthyr) A martyrology.
Merthyrail, s. c. (merthyr) One who martyrs.
Merthyrawl, s. m. (merthyr) A martyring.
Merthyrawl, a. (merthyr) Relating to martyrdom.
Merthyrdawd, s. m. (merthyr) Martyrdom.
Merthyredig, a. (merthyr) Being martyred.
Merthyrriad, s. m. (merthyr) A martyring.
Merthyrolaeth, s. m. (merthyrawl) Martyrdom.
Merthyr, a. a. (merthyr) To martyr. *Darfu y ci ei ferthyr yn erchyll*, the dog did tear him terribly. *Mon.*
Merthyrwr, s. m.—pl. merthyrwyr (merthyr—gwr) One who martyries.
Mere, v. n. (mër) To drop, or to distil.

Ni chyllid o gammawn yn i ferai waed.

He would not retreat from conflict until blood should drop. Anonim.

Merw, a. (mer) Tingling, or pricking.
Merwadd, a. (merw) Somewhat tingling.
Merwin, s. m. (merw) A tingling, a pricking, occasioned by a cold.
Merwinad, s. m. (merwin) A tingling.

Merwinaw, v. a. (merwin) To tingle, or to prick.

Pontyfent llyluu eu llyfau athrawon, gae fad eu chlust y merwinaw.

They shall collect together to themselves teachers, for that their ears shall be tingling. 2 Timothy, t. 2.

Merwinawd, s. m. (merwin) A tingling.
Merwinawl, a. (merwin) Tending to tingle.
Merwindawd, s. m. (merwin) A tingling.
Merwindeb, s. m. (merwin) A tingle, a pricking.
Merwinedig, a. (merwinad) Being tingled.
Merwinedd, s. m. (merwin) A tingling state.
Merwydd, s. pl. (mer—gwydd) Mulberry trees.
Merwydden, s. f. (merwydd) A mulberry tree.
Merwys, s. m.—pl. t. od (mer—gwy) The eagle, or the blackbird.

Llew merwys yn fwl mawrion.

Of the colour of the blackbird being large eagles. Y. Alad, i phlain ddu.

Môr fad a'r merwys ydydd.

So goodly as the eagle art thou. T. Alad.

Nid un gwynion don merwydd.

Not one will contend with the note of the blackbird. D. Rhabar.

Meryd, v. a. (mër) To drop, or to distil.
Merydd, s. m. (mër) That is flat, or low; that is flaccid, drooping, or sluggish; a wet place; a plash; a slug; a sluggard; a harder; also the sea matweed; otherwise called *workag*, and *merydd y mor*.

Tro wadd ein bechedd o bechedd merydd.

Turn the course of our life from slothful sin. D. Dda, Aor Mar.

Gwadd merydd yn mor.

A plash is usual in the plain. Adag.

Mle Tachwedd tuchan merydd.

In the month of November the sluggish grants. Anonim.

Merydd, a. (mër) Being flat, or low; being flaccid, or sluggish; humid, moist. *Pechedd merydd*, a slothful sin; *card merydd*, a rupture; *dufr merydd*, stagnant water. *Rhafein ferydd*, sluggish Rome.

Cad yn Iwerddon, dirion drefydd, Can a'i canu ni fe ferydd.

A battle in Ireland, of pleasant towns, such as beheld it could not be sluggish. Rhys.

Brofedd yr wybr ferydd A wneith iei dori dydd.

The braying of the humid sky made us to break up the day. D. a Gwyl.

Nid un gwaet af fwrdd: nid un gwaet ferydd—a'r cyfyll.

Not of the same cost his table; not of the same waste than is the miser. Y. Alad.

Meryddawl, a. (merydd) Of a humid nature.
Meryn, s. m. dim. (mer) A drop, or a particle.
Meryswydden, s. f. (mer—gwydd) The medlar tree.

Meryw, s. pl. aggr. (mer—yw) Juniper wood; also called *eithnyw*.

Mai marwor, neu rador yw Ym, o diria o'r meryw.

Like the embers, or more it is to me, of the fire of the juniper. W. Middleton, P. 126.

Gedrian, fel llymion merthau cawr, Ynglyd a marwawr meryw.

Words like the sharp arrows of agilest warriors, joined to the embers of juniper. Edm. Fry, P. 126.

Merywen, s. f. (meryw) Common juniper.

Ely yn gorwedd, ac yn cygan daa y ferywen, wela angel i ffyddol ag ef.

He lying down, and sleeping under a juniper tree, beheld an angel stand before him. i Elyw, th. 4.

Mes, s. pl. aggr. (my—es) A portion, a meal; mast, or acorns. It is a common tradition that this fruit, as well as fern roots, was a substitute for bread, amongst the Britons.

Mesa, v. a. (mes) To gather acorns or mast.
Mesawg, a. (mes) Abounding with acorns.
Mesawl, a. (mes) Of the nature of acorns.
Mesbren, s. m.—pl. t. au (mes—pren) An acorn tree, or the acorn bearing oak.

*Myan traglew, May Row mynawer,
 Macnus wedi mein-gau felch mesbren.*

A person brave to excess, the courteous lion of the plain, in the white capulans after the fine sleek steeds of the acorn tree.
Cynddylu, m. l. pl. Cynddylu.

Mesen, s. f. dim. (mes) An acorn, one acorn.
Meseng, s. f. dim. (mesen) A small acorn.
Mesfrain, s. m.—pl. mesfrainian (mes—braint)
 The privilege of acorns, or pannage.
Mesglyn, s. m. dim. (maeg) a shell, or a hull.

Rhaid trefi y mesglyn cyn cael y cernwllyn.

It is necessary to crack the shell to get the kernel. *Adage.*

Mesig, a. (mes) That may be chewed, or eaten.
Mesigaw, s. a. (mesig) To masticate; to eat.

*Affalon beren biborig
 Metyn ei macen, nid maen a'i mesig.*

Sweet apple-tree full of shoots, yellow its fruit, which the multi-
 tude shall not chew. *Merdin.*

Mesobr, s. m. (mes—gobr) A pannage due.

*Sef yw mesobr, o calf gwr foch yn ei roed, o'r pummed dydd
 cry gur! Ffiangel hyd y pummed dydd wedi culan gansf, llydded
 y ddaig o boyst.*

A pannage means this, if a man finds swine in his wood, from the 4th day before the feast of Saint Michael until the 15th after the calend of winter, let him kill the teeth of them. *Welsh Laws.*

Meswig, s. m. (mes—wig) A meal of acorns.

Gall meswig o'm coll fy hys, so gollwg o gall'au.

Sweeter an acorn meal from my own pearch, than an honey
 repeat from the parlor of another. *Adage.*

Mest, s. m. (mes) A portion of food or a meal.

Mestyg, s. m. (mest) What is chewed.

*Hyd ddaigau gwan gyfng.
 Rhedw meddylly meles eu mestyg,
 Meles agnus, angylauag ei faw!
 Ei fawred ni ddiwyg.*

The spirital leader of vigorous heroes, whose masticatory was the sweet intoxicating spiced-plant, ministers of death, unswallowed was it that he should die! his death cry shall not be wanting.
Cynddylu, m. O. Cynndylu.

Mesur, s. m.—pl. t. au (mes—ur) A measure; a rule; a metre; a tune. *Mesur haul*, the setting forth a cause, in law; *o ferur cam a cham*, step by step: *Mel y mae yr adar man yn lori mesurau!* how the little birds are pouring out strains!

*Nid oes un mesur yn golyf cymaloch awyrlloant ar yr aen-
 lo, se yr eiddyn, no'r bannu ar y gyfdeidd llo.*

There is no measure that demands a more accurate diversity of the accents, and the paces, than the verses on the smooth metric.
Bardd.

Mesur, v. a. (mes—ur) To allot a share; to mete.

Mesurawl, a. (mesur) Measurable, mensurable.

Mesuraw, v. a. (mesur) To allot a measure.

Mesurawl, a. (mesur) Relating to measure.

Mesurwedig, a. (mesur) Being measured.

Mesurwedigaeth, s. m. (mesurwedig) Measurement.

Mesurawg, s. f. (mesur) The science of mensuration; geometry.

Mesurawgl, a. (mesurawg) Geometrical.

Mesuren, s. f. (mesur) A canon of measure.

*Scrion awdar mesuren,
 Bardd Brytys—*

Scrion the author of proody, the bard of Brutus. *D. Benwyn.*

Mesuriad, s. m. (mesur) Measuring; marjorum.

Mesuriath, s. m. (mesur) Mensuration.

Mesuriant, s. m. (mesur) Admeasurement.

Mesurwr, s. m. (mesur—gwr) A measurer.

Mesurydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mesur) A measurer.

Mesuryddawl, a. (mesurydd) Mensural.

Mesuryddiaeth, s. m. (mesurydd) Mensuration.

Mesyrr, s. m. (mes) That is a portion or meal.

Mesyryd, s. m. (mesyr) Pannage food; the last quarter, or autumn.

*Ystraw pur i fyw, porfeydd ychyd,
 Yd, hraws mesyryd, mes lwydd,
 A'r pyg irion o'r afonydd.*

A fair scheme to live, pastures together, corn, the fruit of autumn, the most of luxuriant woods, and the fresh fishes out of the rivers. *T. Alad.*

Mettel, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (med—tel) Metal.

*Glow addid glow osodau
 Rhyfel wyt, y mettel mau.*

The brave wheel of the bright assembly of war aridion, my trusty
 mettel. *D. ab Gwilym, y m. giddyf.*

Mettelaid, a. (mettel) Like metal, metallic.

Mettelawg, a. (mettel) Abounding with metal.

Metteleiddiad, s. m. (mettelaid) A turning like metal, a becoming as metal.

Metteleiddawl, v. a. (mettelaid) To turn to metal

Mettelid, s. m. (mettel) A turning to metal.

Metteln, v. a. (mettel) To turn to metal.

Metteln, a. (mettel) Of the nature of metal.

Mettelwr, s. m.—pl. mettelwyr (mettel—gwr) A metallurgist, a worker of metals.

Mettelwriaeth, s. m. (mettelwr) Metallurgy.

Mettelydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mettel) Metallurgist.

Mettelyddiaeth, s. m. (mettelydd) Metallurgy.

Mettelyn, s. m. dim. (mettel) A piece of metal.

Moth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (my—eth) A fail; a miss.

*Pam y gwnaeth a'i feth fethion burch ddiidfaith;
 Pa wath ddiidfaith addaw eiddon!*

Why made he that reared thee the abortions of a barren cow; what a turn of the truth of language to promise a breast!
M. Dwygwg.

Methadwy, a. (meth) Failable; perishable.

Methawl, a. (meth) Failing, abortive, missing.

Methdaith, s. f.—pl. methdeithian (meth—taith)

A fruitless journey.

Gward mynych awn i methdaith.

There will be a frequent let us go to a fruitless journey. *Adage.*

Methdal, s. m. pl. t.—ion (meth—tal) Nonpayment

Methdaliad, s. m. (methdal) A nonpayment.

Methdaliaw, v. n. (taliaw) To miss fire.

Methdaliad, s. m. (triniad) A mismanagement.

Methedig, a. (meth) Being failable; infirm; decayed, decrepid, invalid, unsuccessful. *Meth-*

edigion, invalids.

Methedigaeth, s. m. (methedig) A state of falling.

*A hwynt a'i llyr trun a wnaeth
 O'u methedigaeth allan.*

And then by his word he drew out of their over.
Edm. Frys, Pt. 107.

Methenw, s. m.—pl. t. au (meth—enw) A misnomer

Methenwl, v. a. (methenw) To misname.

Methfaanach, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (meth—faanach)

A bankruptcy.

Methfrawd, s. f.—pl. methfrodau (meth—brawd)

A fallacious judgment or sentence.

Methgais, s. m. (meth—gais) A falling attempt.

Methgoel, s. f. (meth—goel) A misbelief.

Methgylawriad, s. m. (cyflawniad) A nonper-

formance; a nonfulfilment.

Methiad, s. m. (meth) A falling, a missing.

Methiannawl, a. (methiant) Tending to fail.

Methiannu, v. n. (methiant) To become failing.

Methiannus, a. (methiant) Of fallible nature.

Methiannusaw, v. n. (methiannus) To become fal-

lible; to prove abortive; to become perishable

Methiannusurwydd, s. m. (methiannus) A state of

failing; abortiveness; perishableness.

Methiant, s. m. (meth) A failure, a defect; decay

Ig ar blentyn cyflant, ar henddyn methiant.

A hiccup on a child is a strengthening, on the old man debility.
Adage.

Methiantus, a. (methiant) Of a fallible nature.
Methineb, s. m. (meth) A failure, a missing.
Methl, s. m.—pl. methilion (meth) A foil, or defeat; an embarrassment, or perplexity.

*Erdorchawg ddaflhawg o Deyfaant ragor
 Rhag ygor euraidd,
 Ni bu fedd, i d be fethiant,
 Ni bu fagawd methl Morgant.*

*Who wore the golden wreath more seemly than
 Did he of Devon, at the hostile camp?
 With steeds not pampered as for vain parade
 Was Morgant, never foiled, nor apt to fail.
 Cynddelw, i ddafl O. Gwynedd.*

Methledd, s. m. (methl) Embarrassment.
Methliad, s. m. (methl) An embarrassing, a deceiving; an entangling.
Methlig, a. (methl) Tending to embarrass.
Methlu, v. a. (methl) To embarrass, to entangle.

*Or gwrthwyneba neb fara yr ysgand llyu, rhoddent eu daa
 wyal yn llaw y brein; ac o methl yr ysgand llyu, difarnedig
 fydd ei air: a thaled werth ei ddaflw'r brein.*

If any one shall controvert the sentence of the judge of the palace, let the two give a pledge in the hand of the king; and if the judge of the palace shall be foiled, his word shall be of no force; and let him pay the price of his tongue to the king.
Welsh Laws.

Methlus, a. (methl) Embarrassing, entangling.
Methlwr, s. m.—pl. methlwyr (methl—gwr) An embarrasser; one who ensnares.
Methloed, s. m. (meth—oed) Decline of life.
Methloedran, s. m. (methloed) Decline of age.
Methu, v. n. (meth) To fail; to miss; to become abortive; to miscarry; to decay. *Methu beichlogi*, to miscarry of a child.
Methwr, s. m.—pl. methwyr (meth—gwr) A failer, a misser, a miscarrier.
Meuad, s. m. (man) A taking to one's self.
Meudwy, s. m.—pl. t. od (man—twy) That is self-governed, or self-corrected: a hermit.
Meudwyad, s. m. (meudwy) A recluse life.
Meudwyaeth, s. m. (meudwy) A life of a hermit.

*Gwrthawd coron ffurthlon fraeth,
 A dewla y feudwyaeth.*

*Refusing a crown prosperous and elegant, and choosing the
 hermit life.*
H. Daf, i Gyneg.

Meudwyaid, a. (meudwy) Like a hermit.

*Bwyd y macwy meudwyaid
 Berw hollt, bera o'r haid;
 Ei ddlaed, gnaid ddeirin,
 Y dwr gwyn.*

*The food of the self-correcting youth the rock sphamre, bread
 of the barley; his drink, fair diving, the crystal water.*
L. G. Colki, i I. Fyddidwr.

Meudwyaw, v. n. (meudwy) To live as a hermit.
Meudwyawl, s. m. (meudwy) Hermitical.
Meudwyes, s. f.—pl. t. au (meudwy) A hermitess.
Meudwyfan, s. f. (meudwy—man) A hermitage.
Meudwyfod, s. f. (meudwy—bod) A hermitage.
Menedig, a. (meuad) Being taken to one's self; being possessed; possessed; rich.

*Rhag Prydain wledig—
 Llyngosodd menedig.*

Before the sovereignty of Britain were Scots enriched. Taliesin.

Menedd, s. m. (man) Possession, or inheritance.

Nid menedd ond aswyn Dau.

There is no wealth like the blessing of God.
Adage.
*Bardd hardd eblaeth, bardd all methl-fach medd,
 A menedd merchogwaeth.*

*A hard handsome and comprehensive, a bard greatly nourished
 by mead, and the talent of chivalry.*
Cynddelw, m. Bledwyn Ferdd.

*Llywydd gwir, a thir, yn ei threfud;
 Llywydd gwledd, a medd, a meuedd mad.*

*May air and earth give prosperity in his habitation; prosperous
 be the feast, and the mead, and the goodly possession.*
Llywelyn Ferdd, i Ddewyn.

*E'm enghera!—
 A'i ar rhudd, a'i fudd, a'i fessedd.*

He would present me with his ruddy gold, and his benefit, and his possession.
L. P. Mech.

*Can digones Dau an ddafl ferdd,
 Yn ddafl, yn ddafl,
 Gwr a'n gwaeth a'i gwledd am ddafl
 Trugardd, cyn meudd mablen.*

*Since God has accomplished our feeding short life is beauty, its
 splendor, may he that made us cause it to be for us in hurry, be-
 fore the inheritance of the tomb.*
(Cynddelw.)

Meufedd, s. m. (man—medd) Self-possession.
Mew, s. m. (my—ew) A mew, a cat's cry.
Mewiad, s. m. (mew) A mewing, a crying as a cat.
Mewian, v. a. (mew) To mew, to cry as a cat.
Mewn, prep. (me—wn) Within, in; *adv.* Within.
in. Dos mewon pryd, go in time. Pryd sy mewon?
who is within? And i mewon, let him go in.

*Dy fydd a'i h godwedd; ac an hyn ymde mewon hoddwech, a
 mewyadlun sylfawr lonyddwech.*

*Thy faith hath preserved thee; and therefore depart in peace,
 and enjoy perfect tranquillity.*
Merchawg Cwmpwrdd.

Mewnawl, a. (mewn) Inward, internal.
Mewnoldeb, s. m. (mewnawl) Internality.
Mewyd, s. m. (me—gwyd) Idleness, laziness.

*Ni weryd mewyd mliwrtheth:
 Gur a'n gylt ni a gwerddweth,
 Gwledd ff, gwledd ymdd.*

*Idleness will not excuse warfare: He that holds as with pro-
 vidence, may he behold, then I shall be beholden.*
Cynddelw.

Mewyda, v. a. (mewyd) To idle, or to lounge.
Mewydaidd, a. (mewyd) Somewhat idle, or lazy.
Mewydaw, v. a. (mewyd) To act idly: to be idle.
Mewydawl, a. (mewyd) Of an idle tendency.
Mewydedd, s. m. (mewyd) Idleness, laziness.
Mewydrwydd, s. m. (mewyd) Idleness, laziness.
Mewydus, a. (mewyd) Of an idle disposition.
Mewydnaw, r. (mewydus) To become lazy.
MI, s. m. r. That is in or identic. *pron.* Me. It is also used adverbially, as the agent in the first person of verbs. *Mi wn*, for *gwn*, I know.

Gware mi trech.

The game of I conquer.

Adage.

Gwell mi gilleu noch efe a laddwyd.

Better is I fled than he has been slain.

Adage.

Ennill mi hwa a choillt mi hn.

To gain the honour of saying I attacked, and lose I triumphed.
Adage.

*Mi, ym fedd, wyf diamryson
 O'r prif feirdd, ym prif gyfyllion.*

*I, in my principle, am without strife with the chief bards, my
 chief of friends.*
L. P. Mech.

Miar, s. f.—pl. mieri (my—iar) A bramble.
Miaren, s. f. (miar) A briar; a bramble; *miaren y Berwyn*, or *miaren Drywan*, mountain bramble.

Cynt y gwmp dar no miaren o ffaen y gwyd.

Sooner will the oak fall than the bramble before the wind.
Adage.

Mic, s. f.—pl. t. ion (mig) A hoot; spite, or pique. *Dra fic*, out of spite; *a fic i m.*, out of spite to one: *Gware mic yng uddiawg*, the play of hide and seek.

*Caet oedd raid—
 Cyffion, or mic i offera.*

I was necessary to have confession, in spite, to be.
L. ab H. ab I. ab G. ab Gwata.

Micas, s. m. (mic) Bread steeped in any liquid.
Miciad, s. m. (mic) A hooting; a spitting.
Miciaw, v. a. (mic) To hoot; to spite; to be piqued.
Micws, s. m. ddm. (mic) That shoots out; spray.
Micws diaed, the froth of liquor.
Mich, s. f. (my—ich) A squeal, or a squeak.
Michdan, v. a. (mich) To squeal, or to squeak.
Mid, s. m.—pl. mitian (my—ld) An enclosure, or a hem round; a list, or place of combat; also

a shallow vessel, a maid. *Llonsid mid o gwern*, a maid-full of ale. *a. Champaign.*

Yn addaf tangwyl colldd
Addaf, yd hootw law yn dydd mid.

In the habitation of peace those wouldst keep a habitation, though those hast been brave in the day of the field. *Tallies.*

Chaf wyd—
Call araf walk, colli'r sd.

Those art hurt, those discreet and gentle hawk, for losing the field. *D. Ll. Mathen.*

Midded, s. m. (mid) The state of being enclosed, hemmed in, or surrounded.

Middad, s. m. (mid) An enclosing, or hemming in.

Middan, s. (mid) Belonging to the field or list.

Middan, s. f.—pl. t. an (mid—llan) An enclosed plain, or area; a list for tournaments.

Gwasd rochw rhag marchwyr middan.

Host is the car before the knight of the field. *Cynddalo.*

Midd, s. m.—pl. t. an (my—idd) An enclosed place.

Middi, s. m. (midd) A pit or pool in a river, where fish resort to. *Llynyn middi, llynyn enwrio, llynyn pysgota*, a fishing-line.

Mieraw, s. (miar) Abounding with brambles.

Mieri, s. pl. aggr. (miar) Brambles, briers.

Cae myllwyr mieri.

The rams dislike the briers. *Adagr.*

Mieriaw, s. (mieri) Abounding with briers.

Mieriallwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (mieriell—llwyn) A bramble bush.

Mieriell, s. f. (mieri) A bramble, a brier.

Mieria, s. (miar) Of the bramble; brier.

Mieriallwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (mieriell—llwyn) A bramble bush.

Mig, s. f.—pl. t. ion (my—ig) A hoot; spite; pique; animosity. *Mig ymguddiau*, the play of hide and seek, the seeker being hoodwinked, and the other crying out *mig*, or hoop.

Idd pŵyl yn guddio.

Idd chware, a chwaren mig.

I am privately courting her, like playing at ho-pee. *G. B. L. ad Ll. Ffynon.*

Mig, s. (my—ig) Hooting, hooping. *Dylfennig*, a hooting owl.

Migedd, s. m. (mig) A hooting; spitefulness.

Migen, s. f.—pl. t. au (mig) That oozes; a boggy place; also a bad ulcer, with holes or cavities.

Migad, s. m. (mig) A hooting; a spiting.

Migain, v. a. (mig) To make a hooting.

Gwyth gwet gwylid migain.

Impetuous the wind meeting the woods. *Llywarch Hen.*

Migaw, v. a. (mig) To hoat; to spite.

Mia'n y byd gyd agyrbach.

Dy hawer, a hawer's march.

It is intended when a spiting takes place, to wounding thee, and to hoat the horse. *D. Ll. Def. ad Ouch.*

Migawl, s. (mig) Hooting; spiteful.

Migwr, s. m.—pl. migwyr (mig—gwr) A hooter.

Mign, s. c.—pl. mignedd (mig) A bog, a quag.

Lle ni bydd pŵyl a fidd mign.

Where there shall not be a quag there will be a stone. *Llywarch Hen.*

Mignad, s. m. (mign) A turning to a bog.

Mignaw, v. n. (mign) To become a bog.

Mignawg, s. (mign) Abounding with bogs.

Mignawl, s. (mign) Boggy, or quaggy.

Mignedd, s. m. (mign) Boggy, quaggy.

Mignen, s. f. dwn. (mign) A bog, a quag.

Mignad, s. m. (mign) A becoming boggy.

Migawern, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (mign—gwern) A boggy meadow.

Migus, s. (mig) Hooting; full of spite, despiteful, malicious.

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Migusaw, v. a. (migus) To act spitefully; to become spiteful, or malicious.

Migusodd, s. m. (migns) Spitefulness; malice.

Miguswydd, s. m. (migns) Spitefulness.

Migwern, s. f. (mig—gwern) A boggy meadow.

Migwrn, s. m.—pl. migwrnau (mig—gwern) A joint, or knuckle; the ankle joint, the ankle.

Gwell migwrn o wr go mynydd o wrig.

Better a sprig of a man than a mountain of a woman. *Adagr.*

Migwyn, s. m. (mig—gwyn) White bog-moss.

Migymguddiau, v. a. (mig—ymguddiau) To play at hide and seek.

Migyrnawg, s. (migwrn) Having knuckles; large-knuckled; having large ankle joints.

Migyrniad, s. m. (migwrn) The growing out of a knuckle, or ankle.

Migyrnu, v. n. (migwrn) To grow out as a knuckle, or ankle.

Mil, s. m.—pl. t. od (mi—il) A living agent; an animal, a beast.

Gores un mil march.

The best of any one animal a horse. *Adagr.*

Gores un anifail bewch; gores un ygrubd dafad.

The best of any animal is a cow; the best of any beast is a sheep. *Adagr.*

Gwae y mil ni wyl ei berchen.

Miserable the animal that perceives not his owner. *Adagr.*

Yr awg—

Glanaf un mil a luanwyd.

The salmon, the cleanest animal that was formed. *D. ad Gwilym.*

Mil chwyrdd yw mai wylwyrwyt.

A beast quick as the wind of heaven. *J. Tew Hen, i fwrch:*

Mil, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (my—il) A thousand. *Deg-can-mil o floedd*, ten hundred thousand of thousands.

Milaid, s. (mil) Of an animal nature.

Coadorth fild y ydd gyt o rithwys mo mi: mi af yn gyfarwydd rhagoch yno.

There is an animal species which has appeared before me: I will go as a guide before you there. *H. Culuch—Mabinglon.*

Milaidd, s. (mil) Like an animal, brutish.

Milain, s. m. (mil) That is of the nature of an animal; a brute, a villain.

Gwasd mab tŷr yn fild.

The son of the hard-dealer is generally brutish. *Adagr.*

Ou gwrthod, llw'r gwyn.

Was a'i feyn gwynau.

Cal i' fild ardygath.

A fo gwrthod ei gynneddau.

The hue of the foam, albeitest thou refuse a youth with his yellow locks, thou shalt have a villain bound to the plough, who may be of worse qualities. *Gw. Tew.*

Milain, s. (mil) Full of the nature of an animal or beast; brutish; cruel; froward, sullen, stubborn.

Gwynt o'r dwymin, gelya milain.

Wind from the East is an inveterate foe. *Adagr.*

Ni ba fwy lladron—

No gwreiddid Llondin garabetolach.

No gwr un fowc garulieinach.

No gwr Cae.

Never were there greater thieves; nor the women of London more voracious; nor men of the same kidney more stubbornly brutish than the men of Chester. *L. G. Cethi.*

Milan, s. m. (mil) A brutish or stubborn one.

Milast, s. f.—pl. mileist (mil—gast) A greyhound bitch.

Milawg, s. (mil) Having the nature of a beast.

Milawr, s. m. (mil) That is relating to; one who is military, a warrior.

Milcanmil, s. m.—pl. milorion (milcant—mil) A hundred millions.

Milcanfed, s. m. (milcant) A hundred thousandth part. *a. Hundred thousandth part.*

Milcant, s. m. (mil—cant) One hundred thousand
2 X

Milcerdd, s. m. (mil—cerdd) A millepede.
Mildraethawd, s. m. (mil—traethawd) Zoology.
Mildraethodydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (mildraethawd)
 A zoologist, or one who describes animals.
Mildraethodyn, s. m. (mildraethawd) A treatise
 on zoology.
Milddail, s. f. (mil—dail) Common, or milford
 yarrow; also called *lysian y gwaelin, milfyd,*
milfydd, and minfel.
Miled, s. m. (mil) An animal of the chase.

*Nid wyf enhydd, miled at chadwaf,
 Ni allaf ddarymdd;
 Tra fo da gas gog caued:*

*I am no hunter, I keep no animal of the chase; I cannot move
 about: as long as it seems good to the cuckoo let her sing.*
Llynwarch Hen.

Miledawr, s. m.—*pl. miledorion* (miled) One who
 chases an animal; one who is military.
Miledd, s. m. (mil) Brutishness; animal nature.
Mileiddlaw, v. n. (millaidd) To become brutalized.
Mileindref, s. f.—*pl. t. i* (milain—tref) A town-
 ship, under villain socage tenure.
Mileingar, a. (milain) Of a ferocious nature.
Mileingarwch, s. m. (mileingar) Ferociousness.
Mileiniad, s. m. (milain) A brutalizing.
Mileiniaw, v. n. (milain) To become brutish, or
 cruel; to be obstinate; to persist firmly.
Mileinig, a. (milain) Brutish; ferocious.
Milfed, s. f. (mil) A thousandth. *a.* Thousandth.
Milfedawl, a. (milfed) Millesimal.
Milfedran, s. f. (milfed—rhan) Thousandth part.
Milfli, s. f. (mil repeated) A thousand thousands,
 or a million.
Milfwydd, a. (mil—blwydd) Millennial.
Milfwyddawl, a. (milfwydd) Millennial.
Milfwyddiant, s. m. (milfwydd) Millennium.
Milfyd, s. f. (mil—byd) The figwort.
Milfyw, s. f. (mil—byw) Pilewort; also called *y*
fronwyns, melyn y gwaenwyn, gwenith y ddair,
llygad Ebrill, llygad y ddyniaued.
Milgi, s. m.—*pl. milgwn* (mil—ci) A greyhound.

Cenue milgi a morwyn at chelf eu mwys a'u moco.

*A greyhound cub and a maid shall not be enjoyed by those who
 rear them.* *Adage.*

*Gnotach nad milgwn tynti,
 Ond gwaith, neu gwaithau gwynt.*

*Probably they are not greyhounds, but hawks, or messengers of
 the wind.* *Gule y Glyn.*

Milgialld, a. (milgi) Like a greyhound.

*Ardal dwyn hoerwl Dinmlwy—
 Milgialld ei gwyr yn mhob tramwy.*

*The deep tranquil region of Dinmlwy, like the greyhound, its
 men in every course.* *Ll. F. Meek.*

Milhanes, s. m.—(mil—hanes) Zoology.
Milhanesydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (milhanes) Zoologist
Milhiast, s. f.—*pl. milleist* (mil—gast) A grey-
 bound bitch.

*Ni cheif milhiast groen ar ei ennil, oni bydd hi yn dorawg o ligi
 a canillodd groen.*

*A greyhound bitch shall not obtain a skin though she should win
 it, unless she is with pups from a greyhound, which has won a
 skin.* *Cyfritha Bely.*

Nitplyg, s. m. (mil—plyg) A thousand-fold.
Milred, s. f.—*pl. t. ion* (mil—rhed) A millepede.
Milrith, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (mil—rith) A fetus.
Milrym, s. m. (mil—grym) The woodsage.
Miltir, s. f.—*pl. t. oedd* (mil—tir) A mile.
Miltroed, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (mil—troed) Millepede.
Miltroediawg, a. (miltroed) Of a thousand feet.
Millas, a. (mil) Of an animal nature, brutal.
Milwaith, s. m. (mil—gwaith) A thousand times.
Milwr, s. m.—*pl. milwyr* (mil—gwr) A warrior.

Gorchestion milwyr drygu am y gorra.

The exploits of warriors are, who can cause the greatest evil. *Adage.*

Milwraidd, a. (milwr) Warrior-like; warlike.
Milwri, s. m. (milwr) A warrior's life; warfare.
Milwriad, s. m.—*pl. milwriad* (milwr) One who
 commands a thousand men; a colonel.
Milwriadaeth, s. m. (milwriad) A colonelship.
Milwriaeth, s. m. (milwr) Warfare, or war.

*Cymeral cyngor rydd a'i wydd, pa wodd yd ymladdys ag
 eu gwydd; a pha anawdd i hoddys i gaffael y tir; ac yno y
 daethodd Boli, pentraen Cawallion, a thryswag of dorymest;
 a thwy cyngor y gwr hwas y gweydd pob peth yn y dorymest.*

*He took counsel with his select men, in what manner they
 should fight with their enemies; and by what means they should
 hinder their having a landing; and thereupon came Boli, the head
 of the family of Cawallion, and the leader of his army; and
 through the advice of that person every thing was conducted in
 the kingdom.* *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Milwriaethawl, a. (milwriaeth) Relating to a mi-
 litary life; relating to warfare.
Milwriaethiad, s. m. (milwriaeth) The acting a
 military character.
Milwriaethu, v. a. (milwriaeth) To act a military
 character.
Milwriaethus, a. (milwriaeth) Respecting a mili-
 tary character.
Milwriaw, v. a. (milwr) To carry on warfare.
Milwrus, a. (milwr) Warrior-like; militant.
Milwydd, s. m. (mil—gwydd) Camomile.
Milyn, s. m. *dim.* (mil) A little animal.
Mill, s. f.—*pl. t. ion* (my—ill) The violet.

Mor berallid a'r mill.

As fragrant as the violet.

Adage.

Millfeillion, s. pl. (mill—meillion) White trefol.
Miltir, s. f.—*pl. t. odd* (miltir) A mile. *Miltir*
Ffreinig, a French mile.

*Measures Dyfnwal with hyd groen hadd: tri hyd y groen
 hadd yn y foffedd; tair modfedd yn fied y balf; tri fied y balf yn
 y droedfedd; tair troedfedd yn y can; tri cham yn y said; tri
 naid yn y tir; a mil o dir, neu o ryma a was fflitir.*

*Dyfnwal measured by the length of a barley corn: the three
 lengths of a grain of barley in a thumb breadth; three inches in
 the breadth of the palm; the three breadths of the palm in a foot;
 three feet in a pace; three paces in a leap; three leaps in a furlong;
 and a thousand furlongs or ridges make a mile.* *Welsh Law.*

Millyn, s. m. *dim.*—*pl. t. ion* (mill) A violet.
Min, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (mi—in) A margin, a brink,
 or edge; a sharp edge; the lip, or mouth, in
 poetical language. *Min nŷs, the edge of night,*
the evening twilight; min y ffordd, the way
side; yn min, hard by.

Byw wrth fin y cleddyf.

Living by the edge of the sword.

Adage.

Minawd, s. m. (min) A making an edge.
Mincoca, v. a. (mincog) To pop with the lips.
Mincocaeth, s. m. (mincog) A popping of the lips.
Mincog, s. m. (min—cog) A pop with the lips.
Mindag, s. f. (min—tâg) The lampas.
Minddu, s. m. (min—du) A black edge. *a.* Black-
 edged; black-lipped. *Minddu manddl, children's*
play, wherein one turns his face away
from another, who lifts up one or two fingers,
and the first guesses at the number.

Mined, s. m. (min) An edging, or an edge.
Minedd, s. m. (min) Edginess, the edge part.
Minfel, s. m. (min—mél) The honey of the lip;
 the yarrow.

Minfelys, a. (minfel) Sweet-mouthed; dainty.
Minfin, a. (min repeated) Edge to edge; lip to
 lip; kissing.

*Oedd helich gwelich gwelid ei wairn:
 Oedd clywd cleddyfau fân.*

*Heroes were dute to seeing his host; sword's edge to edge was
 heard.* *D. Bonfron, i Sgwyrth ll.*

Minfys, s. m. (min—blys) Daintiness of mouth.
Minfysig, a. (minfys) Dainty-mouthed.
Minfysigrwydd, s. m. (minfysig) Epicureanism.

Minfwich, s. m. (min—bwich) A bare lip.
Minfychawg, a. (minfwich) Having a bare lip.
Minfug, a. (min—fug) Of a deceitful lip.

*A'n gwas ahyddus gwanthiat, minfug
 —y dywedant.*

*And their lips also sattered, with a deceitful lip they speak.
 W. Middleton.*

Mingam, a. (min—cam) Wry-mouthed.

*Lle'r ydoedd yn mhob gobant
 Elyllion mingelmaen gant.*

*Where in every little hollow were a hundred wry-mouthed
 spirits.
 D. ab Gwilym.*

Mingamiad, s. m. (mingam) A making a wry mouth, a making a grimace.

Mingamau, v. v. (mingam) To make a wry mouth, to make grimaces; to mock.

Mingamwr, s. m.—pl. mingamwyr (mingam—gwr) One who makes grimaces.

Mingeimiad, s. m.—pl. mingeimaid (mingam) One who makes grimaces.

Mingrach, a. (min—crach) Scabby-mouthed.

Mingras, a. (min—cras) Having parched lips; saucy-mouthed.

Mingrased, s. m. (mingras) The parchedness of the lips; pertness.

Mingrech, s. m. (mingrach) Scabbiness of lips.

Mingrwn, s. m.—pl. mingryniwn (min—crwn) A mullet, a fish so called. **a.** Having a round mouth.

Mingrych, a. (min—crych) A puckering the lips.

Mingrychu, v. a. (mingrych) To pouch the lips.

Mingryniad, s. m.—pl. mingryniad (mingrwn) A mullet; also called *mingrych*, and *hyrddya*.

Mingryau, v. a. (mingrwn) To draw or pouch the mouth together.

*Gwelun dyfyn o farfoned yn ymionel; rhai yn mingrynu; rhai
 a heidr yn tyne eu haelis; rhai yn ymro; rhai yn clydio eu
 bwyntiau.*

*I could see a party of coquettes primming themselves up; some
 screwing up the mouth; some with irons pulling their eyebrows;
 some tuckering themselves; some patching their faces.
 Ellis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

Miniad, s. m. (min) An edging; a sharpening.

Minial, v. a. (min) To move the lips, to osculate.

Minialed, s. m. (minial) The motion of the lips; osculation.

Minialu, v. a. (minial) To move the lips.

Miniawg, v. a. (min) To make an edge, or margin; to sharpen; to make an impression; to utter from the lips.

Rhy agter ydyw nad oedd lymryn o ddaloni yn minio arnynt.

*It is too evident that there is not a particle of good having ef-
 fect on them.
 H. Calkins—Maltington.*

Miniawg, a. (min) Having an edge, or margin; sharp-edged, sharp. **Cledysf dau-fniawg, a** two-edged sword.

Mniedig, a. (miniad) Being made into an edge.

Minllym, a. (min—llym) Sharp-edged; keen.

Minnan, comp. pron. (mi—tau) Me also, I also; and me, and I; me then, I then.

*Dydwlaent wrtho;—Berth ydd ynt heunawr. Ni bo berthach
 byn y boch chwi no minnan!*

*They said to him: herdsman, thou art rich. Never may you be
 richer than I then!
 H. Calkins—Maltington.*

Mintag, s. f. (min—tag) The lampas.

Minws, s. m. dim. (min) The lip or mouth, in fond language.

—Per enna llyw:

Fond mwy penodol minws.

*The sweet pretty mouth; how kind the discourse from her lip.
 D. ab Gwilym.*

Miod, s. pl. aggr. (mi) Fritters, little cakes. **Bara miod**, manchet bread.

Mir, s. m. (my—ir) That is fair or bright; the aspect, look, or visage.

Mir, a. (my—ir) Of a fair aspect; comely; fair.

Mir arglwyddes, a handsome lady.

Mirach, s. m. (mir) A good quality, a virtue.

Miraid, a. (mir) Somewhat comely or fair.

Mirain, a. (mir) Of a fair aspect; comely; fair.

*Lleu arth yn y gyfarthia;
 Lleu nerth gwyf, cryf aerfa;
 Lleu hywel weyn fab Owain;
 Lleu gwr mirain uch morfa;*

*A bear was slain in the toll; the strength of men, the eagle of
 slaughter was cut off: slain was fair Hywel the son of Owain: a
 handsome man has been slain above the strand.
 Peryf ab Cerdfor.*

Miraint, s. m. (mir) Pleasantness of aspect.

Mire, s. m. (mir) The aspect, the visage.

Mirainber, a. (mirain—per) Pleasantly sweet.

Mirainbryd, s. m. (mirain—bryd) A beauteous aspect, or of a fair countenance.

Mireindawd, s. m. (mirain) Handsomeness.

Mireindeb, s. m. (mirain) Comeliness, beauty.

Mireinder, s. m. (mirain) Comeliness, beauty.

Mireindra, s. m. (mirain) Comeliness, beauty.

Mireinedd, s. m. (mirain) Comeliness, beauty.

Mireiniad, s. m. (mirain) A rendering comely or handsome; a growing handsome.

Mireiniadd, a. (mirain) Rather handsome.

Mireiniannawl, a. (mireiniant) Tending to make comely or beautiful.

Mireiniannu, v. a. (mireiniant) To make comely or beautiful; to become comely.

Mireiniannus, a. (mireiniant) Of a comely or beautiful nature.

Mireiniant, s. m. (mirain) A making comely or beautiful; a becoming comely.

Mireinrwydd, s. m. (mirain) Comeliness, beauty.

Mireinwch, s. m. (mirain) Comeliness, beauty.

*Drosg yw yn dryced am bachedd,
 Am galed amgeidd am aur,
 A mireinwch byd a'i eirhydded.*

*It is miserable to us how evil our condition, in hard tolling for
 gold, and the glory of the world and its honour.
 G. ab Gurgenus.*

Miriad, s. m. (mir) A rendering comely.

Miriannawl, a. (miriant) Relating to the aspect.

Miriannu, v. a. (miriant) To render comely, or of a fine aspect; to become comely.

Miriannus, a. (miriant) Of a comely aspect.

Miriannusaw, v. a. (miriannus) To render of a comely aspect; to become handsome.

Miriant, s. m. (mir) Beauty of countenance.

Mis, s. m.—pl. f. oedd (my—is) The catamenia; also the length of that period; a month.

Misawl, a. (mis) Monthly, menstrual.

Misawr, s. m. (mie) That is of the month.

Misglwyf, s. m. (mis—clwyf) The menses.

Misglwyfedd, s. m. (misglwyf) Menstruousness.

Misglwyfus, a. (misglwyf) Menstruous.

Misgwaith, s. m. (mis—gwaith) A month's space.

Misi, a. (mie) Nice, delicate, dainty.

Misyriad, s. m.—pl. misyriaid (misawr) That is of the age of one month.

O fab misyriad.

Of a child that is of a month old. Numbers 18. 61.

Mit, s. m.—pl. f. iau (mid) A shallow vessel, or cooler, to hold liquor in.

Miw, s. m. (mi) The shedding of feathers, or mewing of birds.

*Penyd droes ennys y sydd;
 Am ei beudd miw beunydd.*

*Penance there is for a while; for his penance daily in a woe.
 Ieu. Dediacya, i Arbog.*

Miwall, a. (miw) Smooth, sleek, or glossy.

Ceilloglwylych clog miwall.

*The cock ousel with the glossy cloak. D. ab Gwilym.
 2 X 2*

MO, *s. m. r.* That is forward or advanced; present; that tends to enlarge; that is more.

Mo, *pron.* (*mo*, *s.*) It; him, or he, idiomatically applied to persons. *Dyna fo*, there it is; *fo honid fy marw*, it was asserted that I had died.

*Dyn kusan bodd ridd yno;
Gwas id nod fyf faw lo!*

A young man were necessary to be there: woe to her, that I am not him! *D. of Gwilym.*

Mo, *prep.* (*mo*, *s.*) Of concerning, more of; from. It is used to give emphasis to negatives; as *Ni chet mo ym*, *mo yth*, *mo ei*; or *ni chet mo'm*, *mo'th*, *mo'i*, thou shalt not have that of mine, or my, thy, his, her, or it; *mo yn*, *mo gch*, *mo en*; or *mo'n*, *mo'ch*, *mo'n*, that of ours, or our, your, their:—*Ni chet mo hwn*, thou shalt not have this.

Moc, *s. m.* (*my—oc*) A mock, or mimic.

Mochiad, *s. m.* (*moc*) A mocking, or mimicking.

Mochlaw, *v. s.* (*moc*) To mock, to imitate.

Mochwr, *s. m.—pl.* *mocwyr* (*moc—gwr*) Mockers.

Moch, *s. pl. aggr.* (*mo—och*) Swine, or pigs.

*Y newid dydd cahan gwaif y mac llyn fr pencyddd fyned
i hely moch coed; ac o hely llyd galan mie Tachwedd y dyly efe
fod yn eu hely hwy.*

The ninth day of winter it is right for the chief huntsman to go to hunt the wood swine; and from thence to the first of December he shall continue hunting them. *Welsh Laws.*

Möch, *a.* (*my—och*) Ready, quick, apt; early.

Möch dyg newt mab hwyd.

The young of the duck soon learns to swim. *Adage.*

Ni möch ddol medderydd.

A slaggard will not soon revenge a disgrace. *Adage.*

Mocha, *v. a.* (*moch*) To litter pigs. *Hwch focha*, a sow with pigs.

Mochalidd, *a.* (*moch*) Like swine, hog-like.

Mochawr, *s. m.* (*moch*) That is like a swine.

Mochddwyre, *s. m.* (*moch—dwyre*) A quick rise or elevation; an early rise.

Mochddwyrain, *v. a.* (*mochddwyre*) To rise up quickly; to be rising early.

Mochddwyrëawg, *a.* (*mochddwyre*) Quickly-rising

Mochddwyrëawg hwn haf dyffatin

Mwri llafur adar, myr' hwar hia.

Thou early-rising summer sun, hasten the melodious song of birds, the happy season of joy. *Gwalesthai.*

Am Fochtan yn fochddwyrëawg.

Around Mochtan early-rising.

Mochelld-dra, *s. m.* (*mochalld*) Swinishness.

Mochelldiad, *s. m.* (*mochalld*) A becoming swinish.

Mochelldiaw, *v. a.* (*mochalld*) To act swinishly, to become swinish.

Mochelldrwydd, *s. m.* (*mochalld*) Swinishness.

Mochi, *v. a.* (*moch*) To wallow as swine, to commit sodomy.

Mochiad, *s. m.* (*moch*) To wallow like swine.

Mochlan, *v. a.* (*moch*) To be as a pig, to grunt.

Mochlys, *s. m.* (*moch—lys*) Common nightshade.

Mochnant, *s. m.—pl.* *mochnentydd* (*moch—nant*)

A swift brook, or torrent.

Mochriw, *s. f.—pl. t. an* (*moch—rhiw*) A steep shelving ascent.

Mochwraidd, *s. m. dim.* (*moch—gwraidd*) Sowbread

Mochysgall, *s. m.* (*moch—ysgall*) Common sow-thistle.

Mochyn, *s. m. dim.* (*moch*) A pig. *O, y mochyn brwt!* Oh, thou dirty pig! *Mochyn bychan*, the badger; otherwise called *broch*, and *pryf llwyd*.

*Pen llytha, cynffon mochyn, a chi wodi ei grogi, a waant gys-
tal pob ag a welwyd criod yn uffern.*

A frog's head, a pig's tail, and a dog that has been hung, will make no good a pope as was ever seen in hell. *Adage.*

Mochynalld, *a.* (*mochyn*) Like a pig, or piggyish.

Mochynelld-dra, *s. m.* (*mochynalld*) Pigritude.

Mochynelldrwydd, *s.* (*mochynalld*) Hoggyishness.

Mochyria, *v. a.* (*mochawr*) To grunt like a boar

after the sow; also to brim, or to go to hear.

Nid iawn daly bodd an amwr yn mochyrta.

It is not proper to catch the hours at any time in going after the swine. *Welsh Laws.*

Mochyriad, *s. m.* (*mochawr*) A grunting.

Mochyriaw, *v. a.* (*mochawr*) To grunt like a boar; to procreate as the swine.

Mod, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*my—od*) A circle, a turn; a motion; an enclosure.

*A't mylit a gyrchell fr mod,
A chyl ychell.*

And the weathers I gathered into the fold, babbles three oxen. *Syr Lewis Hiradwy.*

Modbren, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*mod—pren*) A stirrer, a stick used in stirring any thing boiled.

Modfedd, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (*bodfedd*) The space of the thumb; an inch.

Crystal modfedd a milltir o ddian.

An inch is as good as a mile of escape. *Adage.*

Modfeddig, *s. f.* (*modfedd*) A single inch.

Modfeddu, *v. a.* (*modfedd*) To measure inches.

Modrwy, *s. f.—pl. t. an* (*mod—rwy*) A ring.

Modrwy cidding, the jealous one's ring, an epithet in droll language; *lys y fedrwy*, the ring finger.

Modrwyad, *s. m.* (*modrwy*) A forming into a ring; a circling; a patting on a ring.

Modrwyalld, *a.* (*modrwy*) Like a ring; curly.

Modrwyaw, *v. a.* (*modrwy*) To form into a ring; to form ringlets, or to curl.

Modrwyawg, *a.* (*modrwy*) Having rings; in ringlets; circling.

O leader llyw amgwrn, llyn dyrwyng.

Be led by gylchwy yn fodrwyng.

From the splendour of the leader of conflict, the equibale palmer, there was the gold-encompassed mead circling. *Molier, m. G. of Cymru.*

Modrwyawl, *a.* (*modrwy*) Annular; curly.

Modrwyedig, *a.* (*modrwyad*) In ringlets, curled.

Modrwyen, *s. f. dim.* (*modrwy*) A little ring.

Modrwyfil, *s. m.—pl. t. od* (*modrwy—fil*) A hard, an eff; also called *modrwyen*, genus geog.

Modrwyig, *s. f. dim.* (*modrwy*) An annulet.

Modrwyogrydd, *s. m.* (*modrwyawg*) Curfiness.

Modrwywr, *s. m.—pl.* *modrwywyr* (*modrwy—gwr*) A dealer in rings.

Modrwydd, *s. m.* (*modrwy*) A dealer in rings.

Modryb, *s. f.—pl.* *modrybedd* (*mod—rhyb*) An aunt; also an epithet for a matron, equivalent to dame and mistress in English. The diminutives of it, in fond language, are *Boba*, *Boda*, and *Bodo*. *Ewythr a Modryb*, terms of respect, used in some parts, equivalent to Master and Mistress.

En-llun modryb dda.

A good aunt is a second mother. *Adage.*

Modrydaf, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (*mod—rhydaf*) A centre to range round; a rallying point; a standard; a stock of bees.

*Mis Awst modrynwag morfa,
Lloeg gwenyn, llyn modryda!*

The month of August white with foam is the sea shore, llyn the bees, full the stock also. *Adage.*

Cymhwylaf fy naf,

Cymwry fodryd,

Cymwry cellydd,

Ry warch Celi.

I will make mention of my chief, the rallying point of the Welsh, the best informed Welshman whom the *Symonion* One has made. *L. F. Moch, i Llewelyn I.*

Milwr, milwyr fodrydaf,

Modaw law-ddawg, llyr na!

A warrior, the rallying point of warriors, the ready-handed Madog, the mild chief. *L. F. Moch.*

Pe golliff, fedryddi crogwr!

Why soughtest thou me, thou blood-stained raving-point? *Ph. Brydydd.*

Mai medra moedrydd yr lath.

Like shooting at the deer in covering. *LL. P. Moth.*

Medur, s. m. (moed—ur) That encompasses; a defence; a protector; a sovereign.

*Mur medur, Rynidur rhwyf law,
Mae ym meduri dy gwlaf.*

The rampart of defence, the ruler in time to come, it is in my mind to seek thee. *D. Benfras.*

*Nend gwan Wynedd fan fen yd erydd cur;
Nend gwael am fedur eglur ogyd.*

Is not lofty Gwynedd palisad, where affliction assails; is it not brought low by the loss of a protector, of manifest security. *G. Iddo & Arfon, m. Sir G. Iddyd.*

*Egin bladdog, ein medur,
Ni chilloedd dim a chloedd dur*

The offspring of bladdog, our protector, no power has put to fight with the blade of steel. *Guto y Glyn.*

Modd, s. m.—pl. t. fon (my—odd) A mode, mean, or way to do a thing; a manner, form, or fashion. *Pe foedd y gwael hynt?* how wilt thou do that? *Nid oes gwynt ddim modd i'w wneyd,* thou hast no means at all to do it; *mae ganddo ddigon o foddion,* he has a sufficiency of riches.

Tri modd a ddysg buddid Tays Fydaia: addysg llafar, can, a ddew, wrth fraint goraeidd.

The three means of instruction of the herds of the Isle of Britain: oral instruction, song, and custom, according to the privilege of a conversation. *Burddas.*

Moddidd, a. (modd) Modish, formal, mannerly.

Moddwl, a. (modd) After a mode, means, or manner; agreeable to form; formal.

Moddedig, a. (modd) Being reduced to form.

Moddedigath, s. m. (moddedig) Conformation.

Moddgar, a. (modd) Agreeable to form.

Moddgarwch, s. m. (moddgar) Mannerliness.

Moddiannawl, a. (moddiant) Conductive.

Moddiannu, v. a. (moddiant) To render as a means

Moddiannu, a. (moddiant) Conductive.

Moddiannaw, v. a. (moddiannu) To render as a means, to become conductive.

Moddiawl, s. m.—pl. moddiannu (modd) A mean

Moddiawl, v. a. (modd) To bring to a form, manner, or mean; to conduce.

Moddus, a. (modd) After a form, or manner; formal; mannerly; decent.

Modduswydd, s. m. (moddus) Mannerliness.

Moedd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (my—oedd) Height.

Moeddaw, a. (moedd) Highly raised. *v. f.* An eminence. A hill in Caerinion is so called.

Moeddyn, s. m. (moedd) A high projection. A hill in Ceredigion is so called.

Moel, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (my—oel) A heap, or pile, conical hill, a towering hill with its top smooth, or void of rocks and woods. *Mesur moel,* a measure that is heaped; *mesur heb foel,* a measure without a heap, or a strike:—*Moel Eilan, Moel y Mawr, Moel y Fawr, Moel Hael, Moel Stabed, Moel Wynion, Moel y Gelluan, Moel Llwydgarth, y Foel Goch, y Foel Las,* mountains so called in Wales.

Mi chodir y moel o'r wâl ei enwydd.

The hill will not be believed unless his brine be perceived. *Adage.*

Moel, a. (my—oel) Towering, or piled up; bare, bald; bald-headed. *Gwr moel,* a bald man; *cidion moel,* a beast without horns.

Pe bai cyrn ar ben pob fol, go gutt rian yn dda am ddangwys yw moel.

If there were horns on the head of every fool, thou wouldst get a good sum of money for shearing a bald head. *Adage.*

Moelidd, a. (moel) Tending to rise up, or to appear bald; somewhat bald.

Moeluen, s. f.—pl. t. au (moel—uen) A bald pate

Moelder, s. m. (moel) Bareness, baldness.

Moeldes, s. m. (moel—tê) The clear sunshine.

Moeldesawd, s. m. (moeldes) The being in the clear sunshine.

Moeldesota, v. a. (moeldesawd) To frisk about, as cattle do, owing to hot weather.

Moeldra, s. m. (moel) Bareness, baldness.

Moelldwrn, s. m.—pl. moelldyrneu (moel—dwrn)

A naked fist, a closed fist.

Moelldyrnfedd, s. m. (moel—dyrnfedd) The measure of the naked fist; a hand breadth.

Moelodd, s. m. (moel) Bareness, baldness.

Moelffon, s. f.—pl. moelffyn (moel—ffon) Spatula

Moelhwntian, v. a. (moel—hwntian) To drive to and fro upon the water, without sails or rudder

Moeli, v. a. (moel) To heap, to pile; to make bald, or bare; to grow bald, to be bared.

Moeli clustiau, to draw the ears close to the head.

Moeliad, s. m. (moel) A making bald, or bare.

Moelni, s. m. (moel) Bareness, or baldness.

Moelron, s. m.—pl. t. laid (moel—rhon) A seal, or sea-calf.

Moelyn, s. m. dim. (moel) A bald pate. *Des i fyny y moelyn,* go up thou bald head.

Moelystawd, s. f. (ystawd) A bare elevated space.

Moelystota, v. a. (moelystawd) To seek the exposed places, as cattle do in hot weather; to leap, or frisk, as cattle do, owing to the heat.

Moes, s. f.—pl. t. au (my—oes) Civility; conduct, behaviour, manner. *Dyn da ei foes,* a man of good conduct; *moesau da,* good morals.

Moes, ym cyfrith.

Manners, then law.

Moes mab yn ol ei macer.

The behaviour of a child is as he is educated. *Adage.*

A glywedi a gant iddoes;

Gwr gwar bygar ei dnoes;

Gores cynneddi cadw moes!

Hast thou heard what idleness; a mild man of amiable life: the best quality is to preserve morals? *Engl. y Glywed.*

Moesa, v. a. (moes) To give, or to confer; the imperative of which is only used: *Moesa glywed,*

let me hear; *moesoch i wifnyd,* come let us go

Gwell, "more law," na "moes fam."

Better, "give hand," than "give mother." *Adage.*

Melys! moes eto.

Sweet! give me some more. *Adage.*

Moesaddysg, s. f. (moes—addysg) The doctrine of morality; ethics.

Moesaidd, a. (moes) Of a moral tendency.

Moesawg, a. (moes) Mannerly, complaisant.

Mae ym faldid y'm cur, o'm cadid wrthaw

I'w wrthab arddafel;

Nid blidd coed, coll ei afael,

Namwyn blidd moes moesawg heol.

To me there is a wolf that loves me, from having me by him to take a part in his dignified discourse; not a wolf of the woods, of feeble grasp, but a wolf of the field courteous and liberal. *Cynddelw, i. Rhyd.*

Moesawl, a. (moes) Ethical, moral; civil.

A fo moesawl a fydd oesawl.

He that is moral will be aged. *Adage.*

Moesddysg, s. m. (moes—dysg) Doctrine of ethics

Moesi, v. a. (moes) To practise morality.

Moesogaeth, s. m. (moesawg) Ethology.

Moesolaeth, s. m. (moesawl) Morality.

Moesoldeb, s. m. (moesawl) Morality.

Moesolder, s. m. (moesawl) Morality.

Moesolodd, s. m. (moesawl) Mannerliness.

Moesoli, v. a. (moesawl) To become moral.

Moesolrwydd, s. m. (moesawl) Mannerliness.

Moeswyp, a. (moes—gwyp) Of fair deportment. *Moeswyp deulu*, a family of splendid manners.

Moeth, s. m.—pl. f. au (my—oeth) That is soft, nice; blandishment; a delicacy, a dainty.

Moethawl, a. (moeth) Yielding blandishment.

Moethedig, a. (moeth) Being used tenderly.

Moethen, s. f. dim. (moeth) A dainty one.

Moethi, v. a. (moeth) To treat kindly or nicely.

Moethiad, s. m. (moeth) An using blandishment.

Moethineb, s. m. (moeth) That yields pleasure.

Tri moethineb crëion: darpar Daw; a cêir gwa a fo cyflawn i bawb; ac a allo cariad at bawb ei harfer.

The three pleasures of a christian: the providence of God; what may be done consistent with justice to every body; and what love to all can permit to be used. *Bardas.*

Moethus, a. (moeth) Delicate; nice; dainty.

Nid moethus ond belu.

There is nothing so nice as the marten. *Adage.*

*Moethusach mewu maeth leo,
Wy' ar ei fwrdd, a'i aur fo,
Mo'r prug yn wngw bell'r mor;
No Dafydd ar fford i'or;
No mab mam ar ei fammaeth;
No merch ar ei dyfion maeth.*

More dainty, down there, in my food I am, at his table, and of his gold, than the fish amidst the brine of the sea; than Dafydd at the board of i'or; than a mother's child at his nursing breast; than a maid with her cherished suitors. *L. G. Cock.*

Moethusaidd, a. (moethus) Somewhat nice.

Moethusaw, v. n. (moethus) To become nice.

Moethusder, s. m. (moethus) Blandishment; luxury, delicacy of living.

Moethusdra, s. m. (moethus) Blandishment; luxury, delicacy of living.

Moethusrwydd, s. m. (moethus) Luxuriousness.

Moethyn, s. m. dim.—pl. f. ion (moeth) A luxurious person.

Mohonof, pronom. prep. (mo—honof) From me, or from out of me. *Mohonof, mokonot, mokono, mokoni*, from out of me, thee, him and it, from out of her; *mokonom, mokonoch, mokonynt*, from out of us, you, them.

Moi, v. n. (mo) To throw out; or to cast; to foal

Moi o'r gaeac ar ebawl mawr teledw.

The mare foaling of a large beautiful colt. *Mabinogi.*

Mol, s. m. (mo—ol) What is concreted; the congealed humour, gum, or thick matter collected in the eyes.

Molach, s. f. (mawl) Slight or faint praise.

Molachiad, s. m. (molach) A praising slightly.

Molachu, v. a. (molach) To praise slightly.

Molachus, a. (molach) Apt to praise; flattering.

Molad, s. m. (mawl) Commendation, praise.

Moladwy, a. (mawl) Commendable, praiseworthy

Molafon, s. m. (mol—afon) River concretion; an epithet amongst the miners, for porphyry; also called *Mwlafon*.

Molaid, a. (mol) Full of concretions; full of particles, or spots; dappled.

Meirch—

*Yn mbob lliw ceiniwlw cor ryfsgald dyn;
Yn felys, yn folad.*

Steeds of every fair excellent colour, which a man can wish; some yellow, and dappled. *L. F. Moch.*

Molawd, s. m. (mawl) Commendation, praise.

*Ef o'r barth neod gwarth gwaredwyd;
Gward folawd fal y derllydwyd.*

From his territory was not disgrace kept away; the song of praise as it was poured out. *Cynaddellu, m. E. ab M. ab Iddon.*

Molawg, a. (mol) Abounding with concrete matter; gummy. *Y frech folawg, y frech wen*, the small pox.

Mold, s. f.—pl. f. iau (mol) A mould.

Moldiad, s. m. (mold) A moulding; a kneading.

Moldiaw, v. a. (mold) To mould, to knead. *Moldiaw toes, tylinaw toes*, to knead dough.

Moldiedig, a. (moldiad) Moulded; kneaded.

Moldiwr, s. m.—pl. moldwyr (mold—gwr) One who moulds; one who works, or kneads.

Moled, s. f.—pl. f. au (mo—lled) A piece of cloth, forming a part of a woman's dress, to cover the head and shoulders; a maffier; a kerchief. *Moled Olsen*, great bindweed.

Moledig, a. (molad) Praiséd; commendable.

Balch pob moledig.

The commendéd is proud.

Adage.

Llawer o'r dydd a dreulid yn ymadd, canys y gwyr dewraf a motedica's ddaugoynt eu dehenodd pob o'r gylid.

Much of the day was spent in fighting, for the men who were the most brave and most famous were vying in their dexterity with one another. *Gr. ab Artur.*

Molediw, a. (molad) Laudable, praiseworthy.

Molediwrwydd, s. m. (moleidiwr) Laudableness.

Moledd, s. m. (mawl) Praise, eulogy; worship.

Moleddiad, s. m. (moledd) Commendation.

Moleddu, v. a. (moledd) To commend, to praise.

Moleddus, a. (moledd) Commendable, laudable.

Moli, v. a. (mawl) To praise; to adore.

*Nen ni orag Dew, wryd Benll Gwyr,
Bun lle beirdd yd foh,
Tris olys, traw argyfydd,
Traul meddgyrn, teyrn fal ti!*

Shall these not be formed of God; soul of Benll Gwyr, loud the voice of bards to praise thee, the foe of conflict, death of sleep, the waste of mementos; a prince like thee! *G. Ryd.*

Y ddalar—

Derchafed, moledd molianusaf.

Let the earth exalt, let it praise the most worthy of adoration. *D. Dda, Mordred.*

Mi ei mawl i melyn eidda.

I will worship her with the yellow-blossomed furze. *H. ab Owen.*

Moli, v. n. (mol) To concreate, to generate gum. *s. m.* Concrete matter; gum. *Moli yn y llygwr*, gum in the eye.

Moliad, s. m. (mol) A concretion; a yielding gum

Moliannawl, a. (moliant) Panegyric.

Moliannawr, s. m.—pl. moliannawron (moliant) A panegyrist; a praiser.

Moliannedig, a. (moliant) Made an object of praise

Moliannedigaeth, s. m. (moliannedig) The act of praising; commendation.

Moliannu, v. a. (moliant) To praise, to adore.

Moliannus, a. (moliant) Commendable.

Nid moliannus ond cydudeb.

There is nothing so laudable as concord. *Adage.*

Moliannusaw, v. a. (moliannus) To render praiseworthy; to become an object of praise.

Moliannusrwydd, s. m. (moliannus) The state of being praiseworthy; adorableness.

Moliannwr, s. m.—pl. moliannwyr (moliant—gwr) A praiser.

Moliannydd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (moliant) A praiser.

Moliant, s. m. (mawl) Praise; adoration.

Moliant gwedi marw.

Praise after death. *Adage.*

Moliator, ger. (moliad) In praising, in lauding.

*Odidd traethator,
Mawr moliator.*

Seldom making recital, great in praising. *Taliesin.*

Molitor, sup. (moli) To be praised or lauded.

*Ysmyl Rydderch, roddodd nar melyn,
Molitor yn mbob gwlad.*

To me there is Rhydderch, the bestower of ruddy gold, who is praised in every country. *Elin. ab Gwgana, i Llywelyn II.*

Moloch, s. m. (mol—och) Tumult, uproar. *Gwr egniol foloch*, a man of vehement roar; *moloch ddragon*, the tumultuous leader.

*Trwy y Mhrydya,
Ac emyl ar gychwyn,
Rhag llyon llychlyn
A llynges drom droch,
A Brython ar foloch.*

A rumour in Scotland, and sails on the way before the floods of the Baltic, and a fleet, heavy and terrifying, and Britons in a tumult.

Taliesin.

Molochain, a. (moloch) Full of uproar, or riot.
Molochi, v. a. (moloch) To raise a tumult; to disquiet, to molest; to be tumultuous, or riotous.

*Gwyr ciod-rod, llawged, lloegr foloch;
Gwyr wrth war, bygar, how-gurdd holl.*

The same-spread huminary, of bounteous hand, disquieting lloegr; mild to the mild, amiable, fond of the spirit's song.

G. ab M. ab Dafydd, i Oronwy.

Molochiad, s. m. (moloch) A causing an outrage, riot, or tumult; a disquieting, a molesting; a becoming outrageous.

Molad, s. m. (mawl) Panegyric, or eulogy.

Trengid golod, ni threngid molod.

Wealth may perish, fame will not perish.

Adage.

*Addwya gwr y sydd a'i gwna cyman
Molodd, a molod, ac adar ben.*

A pleasant town there is, which is made social, by mead-drinking, and prudence, and good birds.

Taliesin, M. Dindych.

Ni welso foid am ged.

He saw no eulogy for treasure.

Bloddyn Fydd.

Molwr, s. m.—pl. molwyr (mawl—gwr) A praiser
Molwyn, s. m. (mol—gwyn) That breaks out; that foams.

Molwynad, s. m. (molwyn) A foaming, a spraying
Molwynaw, v. a. (molwyn) To foam, to spray.

Molwynawg, a. (molwyn) Abounding with foam. It has been used as a cognomen; as *Rhodri, Molwynawg*, and *Meilyr Molwynawg*.

His Awst molwynawg morfa.

The mouth of August foamy the sea shore.

Aacwin.

Moll, s. f. (my—oll) That surrounds, closes upon, or includes; that extends round.

Moll, a. (my—oll) Surrounding, closing upon, or extending round; close, or sultry. *March ffoen-foll*, a horse with a distended nostril, or a snorting horse; *hin foll*, close weather.

Mollaid, a. (moll) Tending to close round.

Mollawg, a. (moll) Stretching or closing round.

Molledig, a. (moll) Being included or closed in.

Molledigaeth, s. m. (molledig) The act of including, or taking in.

Molli, v. a. (moll) To include, to take in.

Molliad, s. m. (moll) A stretching round.

Mollt, s. m.—pl. myllt (moll) A mutton; a wether.

Mollt e babwyr, corn e babwyr, a handful of stript rushes, such as are used for candles.

Mollwyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (moll) Mutton. *Cig mollwyn*, mutton flesh; *gwyr mollwyn*, suet.

Mon, s. f. (mo—on) That is a separate body, or individual; an isolated one, or that is separate; a point; a centre. It is an epithet sometimes used for a cow; it is also the name by which the Isle of Anglesea is called in Welsh; and for the sake of distinguishing it from *Mon Aw*, the Mon of the Water, or the Isle of Man, it is sometimes called *Mon Fynydd*, or Mon of the Mountain: And, from that idea the small islet near the Isle of Man, came to be called the Calf of Man.

Mon mam Cymru.

Mon the mother of Wales.

Adage.

Cerddorion hyd Fon Fynydd

Dros hwn yn prydern sydd.

As far as Mon of the Mountain, the minstrels are regretting him.

L. G. Calk.

Y sawl a blaen yr henfon ymaelod yn ei chynffon.

He that owns the cow of progression let him take hold of her tail.

Adage.

Monad, s. m. (mon) A rendering a separate body, an isolating; a becoming isolated.

Mones, s. f.—pl. t. od (mon) A sulky female.

Moni, v. a. (mon) To swell out, to fill; to render sulky, sullen, or displeased; to become sulky, or somewhat displeased. *Mae efe yn moni wrth ei fwyd*, he quarrels with his victuals.

Moniad, s. m. (mon) A sulking; a growing sullen

Monig, a. (mon) Sulky, sullen, ill-natured.

Monoch, s. pl. aggr. (mon) Entrails, guts.

Monochen, s. f. dim. (monoch) A small gut, or entrail; a pudding; a sausage.

Monof, pronom. prep. (mon—of) Of me. *Monot*, of thee; *mono*, of it or him; *moni*, of her;

monom, of us; *monoch*, of you; *monynt*, of them

Monw, a. (mon) That is identified or joined with

Monwent, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (mon—gwent) A sepulchre, or burying place; a church yard.

Monwes, s. f.—pl. t. au (monw) The bosom.

Monwesawl, a. (monwes) Belonging to the breast

Monwesiad, s. m. (monwes) A bosoming.

Monwest, v. a. (monwes) To put to the bosom.

Monwys, s. pl. aggr. (mon—gwys) Anglesea people.

Monwysion, s. pl. (monwys) Anglesea people.

Monyn, s. m. dim. (mon) One who is sulky.

Efe a wrnach e fannethod

Llawer un anllw a'r od;

Minnan sydd fai monyn;

Nen fal brawd moci, heb yr au.

He made mothers of many a one of the same hue as the snow; and I am like a quick chap, or like a bald friar, without obtaining one.

Sir D. Trewer.

Mop, s. m.—pl. t. iau (my—op) A maukin.

Mopa, s. m. (mop) A maukin; a mop.

Moppren, s. m.—pl. t. i (mop—pren) A baker's maukin; also called *mopa*.

Mor, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (mo—or) That is infinite, or boundless; that is in motion, flowing, or fluctuating; the sea. *Y Mor Heli*, the briny sea; *y Mor Tawch*, the hazy sea, the German Sea; *y Mor Marw*, the Dead Sea; *Mor Udd*, the British sea.

Mor ansefydlawg a'r mor.

As full of motion as the sea.

Adage.

Y don—

Caer Gwdlon myr, longwyr lid.

The wave, galaxy of the seas, the hatred of mariners.

Gr. Gryg.

Hil Bardam—

O For Tawch, gwasthant ferw tost.

Offspring of Bardam, from the Hazy sea, thou hast raised a severe target.

Dr. S. Com.

Mor, s. m.—pl. t. au (mo—or) That is incessantly moving, or fluctuating; time; also an ant, or emmet.

Môr, adv. (my—or) How, so, as; how much, so much; how greatly. *Môr a sonied am dani*, what a deal has been said about her; *môr lawen*, as merry; *môr dda*, so good.

Môr hylith a der hyd sbent.

As gliding as water along a trough.

Adage.

Môr oedd gyfrin fyrd cyrd Crydwen;

Môr elisau eu dwys yn ei dyrwen.

How mysterious were the ways of the songs of Crydwen; how great the necessity of producing them in her smiling mood.

Cyneddelw.

Aer ac arian

Môr a'u difant

Eu dibenydd.

Gold and silver how those who squander them do perish.

Taliesin.

*mon: f. monon . . .
L. r. m. m. m.*

Morfalwen, *s. f.* (mor—malwen) A sea snail.
Morfalwod, *s. pl. aggr.* (mor—malwod) Sea snails.
Morfan, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (mor—man) A sea shore.
Morfbar, *s. m.* (mor—bar) The rage of the sea.
Morfarch, *s. m.* (mor—march) A sea horse.

Ymarfer a was morfarch
 O fôl hwa.

The sea horses do accustom themselves to prouling him.
G. Ll. ab D. ab E. Llyglin.

Morfil, *s. m.—pl. t. od* (mor—mîl) A sea animal;
 a sea fish of the larger kind; a whale.

Ymorfil, gwymach oedd ei chnawd nog ecbdyrwyddig agwra
 morfil.

Ymorfil, whiter was her skin than the polished bone of the sea-
 horse. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Morfin, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (mor—mîn) Sea brink.

Fred omdeddyr y morfin!
 A'i helyngodd gwedi gwis,
 Ffynnon fencetr mor telwin.

Be secured the sea brink! after wine, the attendant of the
 spring let in the spreading sea. *Gwyddno, i G. Gwalawd.*

Morfbaid, *s. m.—pl. morfeiddiau* (mor—blaidd)
 A sea wolf, the basc.

Morfoch, *s. pl. aggr.* (mor—moch) Grampuses.

Morfochyn, *s. m.* (morfoch) The grampus.

Morforwyn, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (mor—morwyn) A
 mermaid, a siren. *Esgid morforwyn*, a mer-
 maid's shoe, a kind of a pod of a sea plant, of
 a square form. In British tales, the mermaid
 is fancied to carry a glass in one hand, and in
 the other a comb, with which she combs her
 beautiful hair; and that she weeps during the
 summer, for fear of the frost of winter.

Mae rhian ar y mor hallt
 A chub, a drych, gwych ei gwallt,
 A wyl yr haf ar sei rhos
 Rhag ola y rhew gasafos.

There is a maid on the briny sea with a comb and a glass,
 splendid in her hair, who weeps away the summer, on the verge
 of the month, in dread of the frost of a winter night.

Bede Aerdrum.

Mae o'n y wallt em wir Non
 Ar freuan 'r morforwynion.

There is of the same hair as round the shoulders of Non on the
 breast of the mermaids. *D. Nanner.*

Morfran, *s. f.—pl. morfranod* (mor—bran) A
 cormorant; also called *mwlfran*.

Morfwydr, *s. f.—pl. morfwydrau* (mor—
 brwydr) A sea-fight.

Morfwyn, *s. pl. aggr.* (mor—brwyn) Rushes that
 grow on sea marshes; also called *tastfwyn*,
 and *barf-fwyn*.

Morfwynen, *s. f.* (morfwyn) The sea rush.

Morfwch, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (mor—bwch) Sea cow.

Morwyd, *s. m.* (mor—bwyd) Marine food, or
 substance in the sea serving fish for food.

Morwyd fydd en cnawd,
 Fydd pan yw meidym.
 Pan yw gwanwg pysg.

Their flesh shall be marine food, until it is transformed, when
 fishes shall contain it. *Tellicin.*

Morgad, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (mor—cad) A sea-fight.

Morgamias, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (mor—camias) An
 estuary.

Morgant, *s. m.* (mor—cant) A sea brink. It is a
 very common proper name of men, of which
 Pelagius has been given as a translation.

✓ **Morgannwg**, *s. f.* (morgant) Glamorganshire.

Morgareina, *s. pl.* (mor—carai) Sea-lacer.

Morgaseg, *s. f.—pl. morgesyg* (mor—caseg) A
 sea breaker.

Morgath, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (mor—cath) A skate, a
 ray; also a hollow roaring of the sea, denoting
 foul weather. *Morgath arw, cath arw, cath*
bigawg, the thornback; *morgath lfn*, the
 smooth skate.

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Morgeintach, *s. m.* (mor—ceintach) A sea-fight.

Morgelyn, *s. m.* (mor—celyn) Sea-holly, eryngo.

I wellth y cyhawd: cymer sodd y morgelyn, a ddd yu dwym
 yn y glust.

To improve the hearing; take the juice of the sea-holly, and
 put warm in the ear. *Medd. Myddfol.*

Morgerwyn, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (mor—cerwyn) A gulf.

Morgi, *s. m.—pl. morgwn* (mor—ci) A sea dog;
 the dog fish; the shark. The varieties are
Morgi gwyn, ci brych, ci coeg, the shark; *penai*,
morgi glas, the lesser rough hound.

Morgranc, *s. m.—pl. t. od* (mor—cranc) The crab-
 fish; otherwise called *cranc*.

Morgrug, *s. pl. aggr.* (mor—crng) A hill of ants,
 or ant hillock; ants.

Morgrugyn, *s. m. dim.* (morgrug) A pismire.

Morgrwydr, *s. m.* (mor—crwydr) A roving by sea.

Morgwydrad, *s. m.* (morgrwydr) A roving by sea.

Morgrwydrwr, *s. m.—pl. morgrwydrwr* (mor-
 grwydr—gwr) A sea-rover.

Morgudyn, *s. m.* (mor—cudyn) A polypus.

Morgylllell, *s. f.—pl. morgylllell* (mor—cyllell)

The calamary, or razor-fish.

Morgymmlawdd, *s. m.* (mor—cymmlawdd) The
 boisterousness of the sea, the raging of the sea.

Pa beth bynag a ferio morgymmlawdd i dir, megis tor llong,
 neu feirw bynag, y brenin blefydd.

Whatever shall be cast by a sea tempest to land, such as a ship-
 wreck, or dead bodies, the king shall claim. *Welsh Laws.*

Morgynhwrf, *s. m.* (mor—cynhwrf) The agitation
 or tumult of the sea.

Morgynnull, *s. m.* (mor—cynnnull) The flow tide
 of the sea.

Morhaig, *s. f.—pl. morheigiau* (mor—haig) A
 shoal of living things in the sea.

Morhaig mad gynydd cyhoedd.

A conspicuous sea shoal of goodly increase. *Tellicin.*

Morhedydd, *s. m.* (mor—hedydd) The sea-lark.

Morherw, *s. m.* (mor—herw) A sea-roving.

Morherwa, *v. a.* (morherw) To rove by sea.

Morherwad, *s. m.* (morherw) A roving by sea.

Morherwr, *s. m.* (mor—herwr) A sea-rover.

Morherwriaeth, *s. m.* (morherwr) The life of a sea-
 rover.

Morheag, *s. pl. aggr.* (môr—beag) The sea-rushes,
 or mat-rushes; also called *merydd*.

Morhocys, *s. pl. aggr.* (mor—hocys) The sea tree;
 marshmallows.

Morhwch, *s. f.—pl. morhychod* (mor—hwch)
 The dolphin; a grampus.

Moriad, *s. m.* (mor) A going by sea; a sailing.

Moriaw, *v. a.* (mor) To lead a sea-faring life.

Morion, *s. pl. aggr.* (mor) Ants or emmets.

Morionen, *s. f. dim.* (morion) An emmet, an ant.

Moriwr, *s. m.—pl. morwyr* (mor—gwr) A seaman.

Morladrad, *s. m.* (mor—ladrad) Piracy.

Morladradaidd, *a.* (morladrad) Piratical.

Morladradawl, *a.* (morladrad) Piratical.

Morladrata, *v. a.* (morladrad) To commit piracy.

Morian, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (mor—glân) A sea brink.

Cedwyr o du myr, o du morlas,
 Uchel yu cadw eu rhyfel, nid ymgelan'.

Warriors by the side of waters, by the side of the sea shore,
 highly supporting their war, they will not conceal themselves.
Llywelyn Fardd.

Morlas, *s. m.* (mor—glas) Sea-green colour.

Morleidr, *s. m.—pl. morliadron* (mor—lleidr) A
 pirate.

Morleisiad, *s. m.—pl. morleisiad* (mor—gleisiad)
 The whiting pollack.

Merlo, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (mor—llo) A sea-calf, a seal.

Morlwh, s. m. (mor—llwh) The spray of the sea; vapour rising from the sea.

Morlwys, s. pl. (mor—llwy) Scarvy-grass.

Morlyffant, s. m.—pl. morlyffaint (mor—lyffant) The devil-fish; also called *lyffant y mor*.

Morlyswen, s. f. (mor—lyswen) A conger eel.

Morlyswod, s. pl. (mor—lyswod) Conger eels.

Mornaut, s. m.—pl. mornentydd (mor—nant) A sea brook, a small channel on a flat shore into which the tide runs; a small estuary; also called *moryd, morgamlas, and camlas*.

Morneidr, s. f.—pl. mornadroedd (mor—neidr) A sea snake.

Mornodwydd, s. f.—pl. t. au (mor—nodwydd) The needle-fish, or girrrock.

Moron, s. pl. aggr. (mo—rhon) Such plants as have a single tapering root; carrots. *Moron cochion, llysiaw cochion, carrots; moron gwyaion, llysiaw gwyddelig, pannas, parsneps; moron me lynton, moron yr allman, moron ffrainc, skirrets; moron y maes, wild carrots; moron y moch, pannas y moch, wild parsneps; moron y meirch, or efwr, cow-parsnep.*

Moronen, s. f. dim. (moron) A single one of the moron plants. *Moronen felen, a skirret; moronen iwen, pannasen, a parsnep; moronen bigang, prickly samphire; moronen y dwfr, water parsnep.*

Morony, s. m. dim. (moron) A single one of the moron plants.

Mortais, s. f.—pl. mortaisiau (mor—tais) A mortise

Morteisiad, s. m. (mortais) A mortising.

Morteisiaw, v. a. (mortais) To make a mortise.

Morwaneg, s. f.—pl. t. au (mor—gwane) A wave of the sea. *Rhygyr morwaneg, the violence of the sea-wave.*

*Dug morwaneg deg o ddi gaeaf
Llys hawr Leon Gaur, llau gwawr gwmpaf.*

*A fair sea-wave from the region of winter took the floor plot of
Leon the Worthy, surge of brightest dawn.*

G. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Morwennol, s. f.—pl. morwennoliaid (mor—gwennol) The sea swallow, the sand-martin.

Morwerydd, s. m. (mor—gwerydd) A beach where the sea breaks; a sea-shore.

Morwiall, s. pl. aggr. (mor—gwiall) Grass-wreck.

Yn y lle y gwelw dyllus a morwiall.

In the place be saw drift and sea-wreck.

Morwialen, s. f. (mor—gwialen) Sea-girdle and hangers.

Crynu mai y-forwialen.

Trembling like the sea-girdle.

Adams.

Morwiber, s. f.—pl. t. od (mor—gwiber) The sea-dragon, or river.

Morwr, s. m.—pl. morwyr (mor—gwr) A seaman.

Morwregys, s. m. (mor—gwregys) Sea-belts.

Morwrieth, s. m. (morwr) Seamanship.

Morwys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mor—gwyf) A bubble.

Morwyfiad, s. m.—pl. morwyfiad (morwyf) A bubbling of water.

Morwyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (mor—gwyn) A virgin, a maid; a damsel; also a clothes-horse. *Morwyn ystafell, a chambermaid; llawforwyn, a handmaid.*

Morwynaid, a. (morwyn) Virginlike, maidenly.

Morwynain, a. (morwyn) Maidenly virgin.

*Lle drwg, y'ng hollus drain
Y mac'r enaid morwynain.*

An evil place, in the recesses of thorns the pure soul is confined.

Morwyn ab Rhys.

Morwynaw, v. n. (morwyn) To become a virgin.

Morwynaw, a. (morwyn) Belonging to a virgin.

Morwyndawd, s. m. (morwyn) Virginity.

Morwynig, s. f. dim. (morwyn) A little maid.

Morwynwraig, s. f.—pl. morwynwraigedd (morwyno—gwraig) A virgin wife, a married virgin, a betrothed maid.

*Sef yw morwynwraig, gwraig gwdd ei rhoddi i wr, a hithau heb
gyfeirio at ei enw, ac yn forwyn.*

A virgin-woman is a woman after she has been given to a husband, and she without being yet slept with, and being a maid.

W. ab Iwan.

Morwyrd, s. m. (mor—gwyrd) Sea green colour.

Morwys, s. pl. aggr. (mor—gwys) Bubbles, bubblings.

Morwysiad, s. m.—pl. morwysiad (morwys) A bubbling.

Morwysia, v. a. (morwys) To bubble up.

Mory, s. m. (mor) The time or day coming, the morrow, to-morrow. *adv.* To-morrow. It is mostly used with the article, as *y fory, the morrow*, or with a prefix, as *efory, to-morrow*.

Arwyd o fedw llyon

Y fory a gaf dan ffig yn;

Amddwyrdd a chadwdd;

A hithau hawr fellydd hwl!

*Observed with green blades to-morrow I shall receive, beneath
the branches of the ash; a white covering shroud around me, and
a veil of the lively folds of summer!*

R. ab Gwynn.

Moryd, s. f. (mor) A small channel of sea water running into a marsh.

Morymdaith, s. m. (mor—ymdaith) A voyage or travel by sea.

Morymdethlaw, v. a. (morymdaith) To travel by sea, to go a voyage by sea.

Morymdeithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (morymdaith) A traveller by sea.

Moryn, s. m. dim. (mor) A sea or wave that breaks over any thing.

Morysbail, s. f. (mor—ysbail) Spoilation by sea.

Morysbeiliaw, v. a. (morysbail) To spoil by sea.

Morysbeiliwr, s. m.—pl. morysbeiliwyr (morysbail—gwr) A spoiler by sea; a bucaneer.

Morysgyfaint, s. m. (mor—ysgyfaint) The kelp-neumon.

MU, s. f.—pl. t. on. A buik, or mass; a measure of capacity; a mound.

Tusell yw pedwar mu; ac yn mhob mu y bydd dwy rheid.

*A tun consists of four mounds; and in every mound there shall be
two tubs.*

W. ab Iwan.

Much, s. m. (mu—nch) A black, or gloom.

Muchlad, s. m. (much) A blackening, a lowering.

Muchlain, a. (much) Of a black hue; gloomy; frowning, lowering.

Ban ymadrawd gyrr gwedd muchlain cad;

Nid ei ddeugie ymgyd Owain.

*At the discouraging of men with the frowning aspect of both,
there was no receding of the shield of Owain.*

Taliesin.

Muchiant, s. m. (muchlain) Blackness of hue; gloominess; a frowning; a lowering.

Muchiant, s. m. (much) A blackening, a rendering of a jetty black; a frowning, a lowering.

Muchudd, s. m. (much) A jet black; jet.

*Y'ng hithau ydychen ydychen
Echwyd a muchudd cymyngogier.*

*In the city of the Quadrangle of the strongly guarded tow, the
twilight and the gloomy jet mix together.*

Taliesin.

Ei gwallt hithau a'i dwysel ddech oeddynt be'r muchudd.

Her hair also and her eyebrows blacker were they than the jet.

H. Fordyce-Mabington.

Muchuddaid, a. (muchudd) Like jet, black as jet.

Muchuddawl, a. (muchudd) Of a jetty black.

Mud, s. m. (my—nd) A removal, a pass, a move, a change of residence; what is moved, as goods, or furniture; also a mew, a term in falconry.

Y penabwydd, yr ynn ddeio yr hwyd yn mod yn i dyno allan, ad ddythi aeth i'w o hawl, nany'n i'w o'i gydwyrddogion.

The chief falconer, from the time when he shall put the hawk in a mew until he shall take it out, shall not be obliged to answer to any one as to a suit of law, except to one of his brother officers.

Welsh Laws.

Mud, a. (my—nd) Expressing by motion, or signs; mute, dumb.

Mir y bydd y mud yn warch y bydd.

Long will the dumb be at the gate of the deaf. *Adage.*

Ceased full drol of crotty.

Perished in his that belittles a dumb crotty. *Adage.*

Mir mynydd, gwyn Mawr dur; Mud crynau y Mawr.

Many mountains, white the top of the oak; mute is the dew of the hillside.

Mudadwy, a. (mud) That may be moved, movable.

Mudai, s. c.—pl. mudeion (mud) A remover.

Mudair, a. (mud) Transmuted, changed.

Bwgebalet yr gwrth bobog cyn mud, a thra bo ya y mud; gwddi be mudair, a gwyn, o bydd bron i'w ddydd, panti a dal.

She secure peace to the value of a hawk before mewing, and whilst it is in the mew; when it shall have become changed and white, it belonging to a king, a pound is its value. *Welsh Laws.*

Madan, s. m.—pl. f. od (mud) A mnte.

Madanneth, s. m. (mudan) A mnte state.

*Uda'r wyf—
Am y dyn o'i madanneth.*

I am waiting for the fair one on account of her husband. *D. ab Edmwnd.*

Mudanaid, a. (mudan) Like a mute, dumb.

Mudaness, s. f.—pl. f. od (mudan) A female mnte.

Mudann, v. n. (mudan) To become a mute.

Mudaw, v. a. (mud) To remove, to change an abode, to move; to carry to another place.

*For aye, an etiau all'm gwedd,
Dda chyl' gan ddyw y mudiad
I'm ymman a Rhun, nid rhydd fy mod
Yn mudaw am reueidd.*

The congenial chief, he will not let me appear to have a single want, notion of beauty: when I repair to Gwynedd: of the same epithet as Rhun, it is no wonder I should be removing to obtain wealth. *Lt. P. Meek, & R. Grog.*

Mudaw, a. (mud) Belonging to a removal, or change of place; movable.

Mudedig, a. (mud) Being moved, or removed.

Mudes, s. f.—pl. f. od (mud) A female mnte.

*Dyn—
Dy fodes yn dudedig.*

Grant thy dumb female to be possessed of tongue. *D. ab Edmwnd.*

Mudfa, s. f. (mud) A remove, a removal.

*Mudfa oedd dda ddyw calen,
Sle bwl llawr o dai o dda.*

A removal was good on new year's day, when his houses were fully stored with fire. *Tra. Uygudd Mawr.*

Mudiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (mud) A removing, a changing place; a conveying; conveyance.

Mudiant, s. m. (mud) A removal; a moving.

Muding, s. f. (mud) A seat of changing; a mew.

Mudh, s. m.—pl. f. ian (mud—hwy) A changing colour; a motley colour.

Mudsein, s. f.—pl. mudseiniol (mud—sein) A mnte sound; a mute letter.

Mudseiniad, s. f.—pl. mudseiniad (mud—sein) That is mute of sound, a mute letter. The mutes, the *lythyrenau mud*, or *mudion*, are these—*h, f, p, ff, c, ch, g, ng, d, dd, t, th.*

Mudw, a. m. (mud) That is moving or wandering.

Mudwg, s. m. (mud) A state of removing or changing.

Mudygawr, a. (mudwg) Greatly transforming.

*O llyb o llyb a blaedd fawr a ddaed,
A ddaed yn llybawr;
Mawr mawr mudygawr,
Eda o'n ddaed, cda cerddawr.*

From amidst his feather cloak a great outcry he would give, be that was laid in January; heir of the greatly transforming mew, a bird clad of a hundred wings, a beautiful songster.

Cynddra, yr eirio.

Mul, a. m.—pl. f. od (my—nl) An ass. **Bastardd mul**, a bastard ass, or a mule.

Mul, a. (my—nl) Bashful, or modest; simple.

*O'r mellos, gwyf doethion gyt
Y mawr a gawmodyn.*

Of youths, the wise of yore did the most modest praise.

H. Cae Llyng.

*Mab ni char gormodd storad,
Maf o'r dorch, mawr o dal.*

A child who loves not excess of talk, modest he is and wise like his sire. *H. Cae Llyng.*

Mulaidd, a. (mul) Of a bashful disposition.

Mulaw, v. n. (mul) To become bashful; to be abashed, ashamed or thmkl.

Muldra, s. m. (mul) Bashfulness, or modesty.

Muleiddiaw, v. n. (mulaidd) To become bashful.

Mules, s. f.—pl. f. od (mul) A she ass.

Parasut iddo farchogaeth ar fules y brenin.

They caused him to ride upon the she ass of the king.

1 Kings, i. 41.

Mulfran, s. f.—pl. f. od (mul—fran) A cormorant; also called *morfran*.

Nid gwrth o'n mulfran.

Nothing goodly but a cormorant. *Adage.*

Mulwion, a. (mul—gwrion) Bashfully innocent, simply innocent; stupid.

Mulyn, s. m. dim. (mul) A hddle or young ass.

Mun, s. f.—pl. f. au (mu—un) That is capable of forming; an epithet for a hand.

*Mwnal a ranal, wrth rdd, i'w hwn;
A mwy o'i ddwyfyn i'w mudiad.*

Money he would distribute, when necessary, to many one; add more out of his two hands to the destitute. *L. O. Llydd.*

Munaid, s. f.—pl. muneidiaw (mun) A handfl.

Muned, s. f. (mun) That helps, or extends aid, an epithet for a hand.

*Maf mwd a'r fawr fawr,
Gwawr nefolus, garallus.*

Let not the golden handed slender maid, of heavenly aspect, take a perfect churl. *D. ab Edmwnd.*

Muneidiaw, v. u. (munaid) To deal out a handfl.

Muner, s. m.—pl. f. oedd (mun) One that conducts; a ruler, or director. **Muner Nef**, the ruler of heaven.

Ardwy cadernyd menwyl muner.

The support of prowess is the pleasure of the sovereign.

Gwarchmai.

*Gwarchmai, o'n llw red, o'n Mawr o'r a'r;
Fy mawr, uhl mawr uhl fy ngwyl.*

Gentles, my fancied treasure, little me at a word; my Lord, not much were for me to have my sight! *Gwarchmai.*

*Mawr ror mawr a'n
Glas gwawr gwyl darguen.*

Is not the blue stone the lodging of the leading chief; the truth clad in a plate of steel. *G. ab M. ab Uygudd.*

Munerawd, s. m. (muner) A maintenance; a conducting, or regulating.

*Munerawd y mawr fy mawr,
Mawr y mawr Llythyrenau mawr;
Mawr gormod fy mawr.*

The beauty of the dead is my enjoyment, as in the life of the race of Llythyrenau, the sons of Rhun; not too much my work for thee. *Lt. P. Meek, & Llythyrenau.*

Munerawl, a. (muner) Maintaining, upholding.

Muneru, v. a. (muner) To maintain, to uphold; to conduct, to rule, to regulate.

*Nid muner na fawr, na fawr;
Mawr ddaed a'n mawr a'n mawr.*

Him, nor the mighty, nor the fortunate shall rule; the mighty even shall not conduct; the found in battle. *Gwarchmai.*

Munad, s. m.—pl. t. iau (mun—ad) A gesture, or motion of the body; a nod, or beck; imitation; an antick trick. *Tori munndiau ar bren, to cut figures upon wood; mae hi yn llawn munndiau, she is full of anticks.*

Meinir a wyr y munud.

The fair one knows the trick. D. ab Gwilym.

Munndiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (munud) A making a gesture, a beckoning; a mimicking; a playing antick tricks.

Munudiaw, v. a. (munud) To make a gesture; to beckon; to mimic; to play antick tricks.

Munudiwr, s. m.—pl. munudiwyr (munud—gwr) One who makes gestures; a beconer.

Munudydd, s. m. dim. (munud) A gesture; a beck

Mur, s. m.—pl. t. iau (mu—r) That is firm, fixed, or established; a wall, a rampart. *✓ Lat. murus*

*Madawg mur mawrwyd;
Madawg, cyn bu baid,
Bu ddilys oiryoedd,
O gamp, a chymwedd.*

Madog the bulwark of happiness. Madog, before he was in the grave, was the tower of strength of games and of courtesy.

Taliesin.

*Mor tawch a dyr muriau'r tŷ,
A'r mellt a lyg yr alltydd.*

The spreading sea will break the fence of the land, and the lightnings will burn up the towering cliffs.

Dr. S. Crad.

Mur, s. (mu—ur) Firm, fixed, or established.

Merdd, s. m. (mur) A foundation, or base.

Murddyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (murdd) The rains of a building; a toft.

Murddynaldd, s. (murddyn) Like a toft; ruinous

Murddynu, v. a. (murddyn) To make a toft; to reduce to a ruin.

Murganllaw, s. f.—pl. t. iau (mur—canllaw) The battlement of a wall.

Margraidd, s. m. (mur—craidd) A powerful and ardent principle; a firm violence, or ardency.

*Seinleidd ei gloddyf yn mhen mamau;
Murgraidd oedd; moked ei mab Gwyddneu.*

His sword sounded on the loins of mothers; he was mighty violence; let the son of Gwyddneu extol him.

Ascurin.

*Trindawd trwygydd
A orau alltydd,
A gweli alltydd;
Addaf yn gellfidd;
A gweli Adda,
Y gorau Efa;
Yr Israel bendigaid
A orau murgraidd.*

The eternal Trinity made the element; and after the element, Adam wonderfully; and after the goodly Adam, he made Eve; the blessed Israel the mighty spirit made.

Taliesin.

Muriad, s. m. (mur) A fixing, establishing, or determining; a walling, a building a wall.

Muriaw, v. a. (mur) To fix, to establish, to determine; to wall, to build a wall.

Muriawg, a. (mur) Having a limit, or fence; walled, having a wall.

Muriawl, a. (mur) Tending to establish, or to determine; belonging to a wall, mural.

Muriedig, a. (muriad) Fixed, determined; having a wall, or rampart; walled.

Muriwr, s. m.—pl. murwyr (mur—gwr) One who fixes, or establishes; one who builds a wall.

Muriysian, s. pl. aggr. (mur—llysian) Pelitory of the wall; also called *murfeyn*, and *murlys*.

Murn, s. m.—pl. t. au (mur) A stoppage, obstruction; a foul deed; murder.

Murniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (murn) A stopping, or obstructing; a harming; a murdering.

*Gwyn ei fydd i gyd yn gall a faruo
Furniad truan anghall.*

All blessed be he who shall discreetly judge the oppression of the simple wretch.

W. Middleton.

Murniaw, v. a. (murn) To stop, to obstruct; to harm; to murder.

Y faruo—

Murniad i, mae murn iol.

The bramble, it did harm to me, I bear the mark.

D. ab Gwilym.

Murniaw pen fyddol fel llydrod.

Stopping on the high ways like thieves. I. D. Rago.

Murniawl, a. (murn) Tending to obstruct; tending to harm; murdering.

Murniedig, a. (murniad) Being waylaid.

Murniwr, s. m.—pl. murnwyr (murn—gwr) One who stops, or obstructs; an assassin.

Ni ellir fy ngalw yn dad fch, mawr yn farniwr creduon.

I can not be called a father to you, but a cruel oppressor.

Cyd. Eulys ac Aelis.

Murs, s. m. (mur) That is stiff, nice, or prim.

Mursawg, s. m. (murs) Being trimmed up.

Mursen, s. f.—pl. t. od (murs) A coquette.

Mursen fydd o wr fal o wring.

There may be a coquette of a man as well as of a woman.

Adage.

*Telgwalth y dydd mawr, brenhith
Dduw yn y ly.*

Three times will a coquette say, be God's blessing in the house.

Adage.

*Pan fydd gwian gan farsen,
Y bydd gw i bob cawnen.*

When the coquette is possessed of wool, there will be a gown for every stalk.

Adage.

Mursenaidd, a. (mursen) Somewhat affected, or over-nice; coquettish, effeminate.

Mursendawd, s. m. (mursen) Affectation, coyness; quaintness; coquetry.

Murseneidd-dra, s. m. (mursenaidd) Coquetry.

Murseneiddiad, s. m. (mursenaidd) A rendering, or becoming coquettish; effemination.

Murseneiddiaw, v. a. (mursenaidd) To become affected, coy, or coquettish.

Murseneiddrwydd, s. m. (mursenaidd) Coquetry

Murseniad, s. m. (mursen) A becoming coquettish

Mursenu, v. (mursen) To behave affectedly, coyly, or coquettishly; to be coy, or coquettish

Mursogen, s. f. dim. (mursawg) One that is trimmed up; one who is coquettish.

*Tywyll ben mawrogen Nal,
Taw o'r nen, rhad Dew arnal;*

The darkly covered doll of May, thick from the top, brown's blessing be upon it.

D. ab Gwilym, i federn.

Mursyn, s. m. dim. (murs) A slightly one; a top.

Murwyll, s. m. (mur—gwyll) Wild wall-flower.

Mus, s. m. (my—us) Constrained motion, or jerk

Musg, s. m. (mus) A difficulty of motion.

Musgr, s. m. (musg) That is sluggish, or slow.

Musgrell, s. m. (musgr) That moves with labour; that is helpless. a. Having a difficulty of action; slow, sluggish, drawling, hobbling.

Daw a byrth i fsgrell.

God will provide for the helpless one.

Adage.

Mai corol gwrail fsgrell.

Like the distaff of a hobbling woman.

Adage.

Musgrelledd, s. m. (musgrell) Laborious motion; sluggishness; helplessness.

Musgrell, s. m. (musgrell) Laborious motion; sluggishness, helplessness.

Nid methiant ond musgrell.

It is not a defect short of helplessness.

Adage.

Musgrelliad, s. m. (musgrell) A rendering slow, sluggish, or helpless; a becoming helpless.

Musgrellni, s. m. (musgrell) A laborious motion; a halting, or hobbling; helplessness.

Musgrells, v. a. (musgrell) To render of laborious motion; to become helpless.

Musgrellyn, s. m. dim. (musgrell) One that moves with labour; a hobbling person; a hobbler.

MW, s. m. r. That is forward, upon, or about.

Mwcan, s. c. dim. (mwz) A cloud of fog.

Mwci, s. m. (mwg) Fog; a sprite, or goblin.

Mwcog, s. pl. (mwg) Hips; also called *egroes*.

Mwcwg, s. m. (mwg) Burnet rose.

Mwch, a. (my—wch) Hasty, swift, or quick.

Mwch barn pob shed.

Hasty the judgement of every fool.

Adage.

Mwchiad, s. m. (mwch) A hastening onward.

Mwchiaw, v. a. (mwch) To hasten; to be quick.

Mwchlaw, v. a. (mwchwl) To jumble, to mix; to daub with a variety of things.

Mwchliad, s. m. (mwchwl) A jumbling, a mixing.

Mwchnaw, v. a. (mwchwn) To jumble together.

Mwchwl, s. m. (mwch) A jumble, a mixture; that is full of transitions, a term for a kind of musical composition.

Mwchwn, s. m. (mwch) A jumble, or a mixture.

Mwd, s. m.—pl. mydau (mw—wd) An arch, a vaulted roof; a roof, a ceiling.

Mwdr, s. m. (mwd) That rises or springs up.

Mwdran, s. m. (mwdr) Washbrew, a sort of food, made by boiling water thickened with a soured infusion of oatmeal, and sweetened to the taste: it is also called *brithdwyw*.

Mwdwl, s. m.—pl. mydylan (mwd—wl) A round stack, cock, or heap.

Mwdd, s. m.—pl. myddi (mw—wdd) An arch; a spring; a cove; also lucky, or fortune.

Cerddedid cerw—

Cryno fel mwdd, carnewel main.

Of the pace of a stag, compact like an arch; the pale-hoofed slender one.

T. Aled, i farch.

Mwg, s. m. (mw—wg) Smoke, fume. *Mwg y ddaiar*, fumitory; *mwg y perthi*, hedge-fumitory: *Mwg-jag*, confusedly, in a huddle.

Arwydd drwg mwg yn niffath.

Smoke in a huddle is a sign of mischief.

Adage.

Mwgan, s. c. (mwg) A puff or cloud of smoke.

Mwgyschiad, s. m. (mwg—yschiad) A smoke-drying

Mwgyschu, v. a. (mwg—yschu) To smoke-dry.

Mwgwd, s. m. (mwg—wd) A blind, a mask.

Gwara mwgwd y dull, chwara mwgwd yr iair, the play of blind-man's buff.

Medd a ddioig y mwgud.

Mead will pull off the mask.

Adage.

Mwl, s. m.—pl. t. od (mw—wl) A concrete; a mass, a lump. *Mwled a cherys llathraidd*, lumps and well-shaped stones, say, the mason's.

Mwiwch, s. m. aggr. (mwl) Refuse; sweepings.

Mwiwg, s. m. aggr. (mwl) Refuse; sweepings.

Mwiwg mawn, the small or refuse of peat.

Cais yn y mwiwg.

Seek in the sweepings.

Adage.

Mwlyn, s. m. dim. (mwl) A concrete; a mass.

Mwl, a. (mw—wl) Close, warm, or sultry. *Tywedd mwl, hin foll*, sultry weather.

Mwn, s. m.—pl. mynnan (mw) That rises up as a

spire; that stretches out, the upper part of the shaft of a weapon next to the head; a neck.

Owneir anafidrowi ol faint, a thair frawd o wned yn rhedeg o'r mwn byd y llawr.

A spear of immense size, and three streams of blood running from the neck to the ground.

H. Peredur—Nebingion.

Mwn, s. m. aggr. (mw—wn) Separate body, mass, or particle; mine, ore of metal. *Mwn aur*, gold mine; *mwn arian*, silver mine; *mwn efydd*, copper mine; *mwn plwm*, lead mine; *gwath mwn*, mine work; *tull mwn*, a mine shaft.

Mwnai, s. m. aggr. (mwn) Money, or coin.

Mwnaid, a. (mwn) Like mine, like ore.

Mwnawg, a. (mwn) Abounding with ore.

Mwnawl, a. (mwn) Belonging to mine or ore.

Mwndill, s. f. (mwn—dill) A spatule, a stirrer; a ladle; also called *modbren*.

Mwndir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (mwn—tir) Land abounding with mine.

Mwndlws, s. m.—pl. nyndlysau (mwn—tlws) A neck ornament; a necklace.

Mwndorch, s. f.—pl. myndyrch (mwn—torch) A collar, a wreath for the neck.

Mwnglawdd, s. m.—pl. mwngloddiau (mwn—clawdd) A mine pit or shaft.

Mwngloddfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (mwnglawdd) A mine pit, a mine shaft.

Mwngloddiad, s. m. (mwnglawdd) A mining.

Mwngloddiaw, v. a. (mwnglawdd) To make a mine pit or shaft; to mine.

Mwngloddiwr, s. m.—pl. mwngloddwyr (mwn—glawdd—gwr) A miner.

Mwnt, s. m.—pl. mynnau (mwn) That rises up; a heap, or mound; a mount, a mountain; one hundred thousand. *Ar y mynnau*, on the hills. *Brecon.*

Deg myrdd yn y mwnt.

Ten myriads in the hundred thousand.

Mwnwg, s. m. (mwn) That shoots out as a spire; a neck. *Pen-dra-mwnwg*, headlong.

Mwnwgl, s. m.—pl. mynyglan (mwnwg) The neck. *Mwnwgl y troed*, the instep of the foot.

Cyd ag y gwelais Eilidyr o'r rhedeg a orug, a myned ddwyllaw mwnwgl iddaw, a rhoddi llawer o gusanus iddaw.

As soon as Eilidyr saw him he ran, and went with his hands round his neck, and gave him many kisses.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Mwnws, s. pl. dim. (mwn) Small particles; dross, refuse, dust, pelf, riches.

Mwng, s. m.—pl. myngoedd (mwn) A mane.

Mwngial, v. a. (mwng) To speak from the throat; to mutter, to speak indistinctly.

Mwngial, s. m. (mwng) A speaking from the throat; a muttering, a murmuring.

Cerdd waunml fu'r mwngial mas.

A flighty song was that muttering of mine.

D. ab Gwilym.

Mwr, s. m. (mw—wr) That tends to fall, or lap.

Mwri, s. m. (mwr) A crumbling freestone.

Mwri, a. (mwr) Crumbling, friable. *Tir mwri*, a loose crumbling soil.

Mwrllwch, s. m. (mwr—llwch) A thick vapour.

Dyred yn nes stynt, ehai yr angel, ac a'm cipiai drwy lawer o fwrllwch diffaith, oeddi yn codi o'r ddinas.

Come nearer to them, said the angel; and he snatched me through many a noxious exhalation, which were rising out of the city.

Ellis Wyn, B. Cwg.

Mwrn, s. m. (mwr) Sultry or close weather.

Mwrn, a. (mwr) Sultry, close, or warm.

Murnaw, v. a. (mwrn) To become sultry.

Mwrnder, s. m. (mwrn) Sultriness, closeness.

Mwrndra, s. m. (mwrn) Sultry heat, sultriness.

Mwrnedd, s. m. (mwrn) Sultriness, closeness.

Mwrth, s. m. (mwr) That tends forward.

Mwrthwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (morth—wyl) A hammer—the same also in *Coromandel*.

Gwell an dyrnaud a'r ordd no dan a'r mwrthwyl.

Better one stroke with the mallet than two with the hammer.

Adage.

Mwrthwylid, s. m.—*pl. t. an* (mwrthwyl) A hammering; using a hammer.

Mwrthwylaw, v. a. (mwrthwyl) To hammer.

Mwrthwylidig, a. (mwrthwyl) Being hammered

Mwrthwylwr, s. m.—*pl. mwrthwylwyr* (mwrthwyl)—*gwr* A hammerer; a hammer-man.

Mws, s. m. (mw—ws) That shoots out; an effluvia

Mws, a. (mw—ws) Of a strong scent, rank.

*Ciliau yn wrth f'm gwrthol,
I'r drws, a'r ci mws i'm oi.*

I suddenly retreated back out of door, and the stinking dog after me. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Mwsg, s. m. (mws) The muscus, or musk.

Mwstardd, s. m. (mws--tardd) The mustard.

Mwsug, s. m. (mws) Moss. *Mwsug gwyn*, white moss; also called *miguys*.

Mwsugl, s. m. (mwsug) Moss, under all its varieties, except the lichen and the sorts growing upon stones which are called *cân*.

Mwswn, s. m. (mws) Moss; same as *mwsug*.

Mwth, s. m. (mw—with) That has velocity.

Mwth, a. (mw—with) Rapid, fleet, quick, nimble.

Nant mwth, a rapid brook; *meirch mwthion*, fleet horses.

*Gochawn marchawg mwth, moled Gwion,
O ddralw ddylaw addaw, doethaw Dou.*

We shall have a swift horseman, of Gwion's fame, a leader of fair promise, wise as Dou. *Taliesin.*

Mwy, s. m.—*pl. t. on* (mw) That is vast or large; that is dark or black.

Mwy, a. (mw) Additional; also used for the comparative *mynach*, more, greater, larger. *adv.* More; again; henceforward. *Mwy dymunaw* *nag aur*, more desirable than gold.

Guan y gormes mwyl gerbron y glawder lleist.

Feble is the greatest tyranny in the presence of the smallest courage. *Adage.*

*Dy far, ddiuwr fydwyr,
Ar a'rh gar; ni fo far fwy.*

Thy ire, Myrwan delicate and slender, is on him who loves thee; there never was greater ire. *H. ab Einion Llygliu.*

*Cyd ddal caried cadwyr,
Cywir, his mynegir mwy.*

Moderately cherishing a concealed love, sincere, mwy, shall not be told. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Mwyhad, s. m. (mwyhau) An augmenting.

Mwyhawl, a. (mwyhau) Augmenting, increasing.

Mwyach, a. (mwy) More, greater, bigger. *adv.*

More, again, henceforward.

Mwynch ni elwir dy saw di Jacob.

More thy name shall not be called Jacob. *Genesis 32. 26.*

Mwyad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (mwy) An increasing.

Mwyadawl, a. (mwyad) Tending to increase.

Mwyadn, v. a. (mwyad) To augment, to increase.

Mwyaf, a. (mwy) Greatest, biggest, largest; most. *Yn fwyaf, gan mwyaf*, mostly, in the greatest degree.

Tri lle y bydd y mwyaf o Ddew: lle mwyaf he a'i caru; y mwyaf a'i car; a lleiaf o'r huan.

The three instances where there will be the most of God: where he is the most sought; where he is most loved; and where there is the least of self. *Berddau.*

Mwyald, s. pl. (mwyad) Consecrated wafers.

Ni chweri mwyald ar fo.

The mass will not be sung on a retreat. *Llefrud.*

Pader a mwyald bendigald.

The pateroster and blessed wafers. *Ymdd. Arthur a Lliudol.*

Mwyalch, s. f.—*pl. t. od* (mwy—alch) An oasel. It is called *guyalch*, and *aderyn da*.

Genau mwyalch ac arch blaidd.

The mouth of a blackbird with the request of a wolf. *Adage.*

Mwyalchen, s. f. dim. (mwyalch) The oasel. *Mwyalchen y dufr, y frowen, brownen y dufr*, the water oasel; *mwyalchen y graig*, the rock oasel.

Mwyar, s. pl. aggr. (mwy) The class of berries, growing in clusters, called acini; so called from their dark hue. *Mwyar y perthi*, or *mwyar duon*, blackberries; *mwyar berwyn*, *mwyar danyson*, *mwyar gwenith*, *mwyar y ddair*, cloud-berries, *mwyar freinig*, *mwyar Mair*, mulberries; *mwyar y brain*, bilberries.

Mwyara, v. a. (mwyar) To gather berries.

Mwyarawl, a. (mwyar) Of the nature of berries.

*Y ffa fwyant olwy,
Fawaldid hwn o fwyaldid wy.*

The mouth of berry bar, very delicate, and of tender look. *Gwynn Owein.*

Mwyaren, s. f. (mwyar) A single berry.

Mwyariad, s. m.—*pl. mwyariad* (mwyar) A negro; a Moor.

Mwyân, v. a. (mwy) To augment, to enhance, to increase; to be increased, to grow bigger.

Myaf mwy wyt ti, abai Gwrtheyrn, o blant Cwreus; ac ai allir frenin o yran o'rh frodyr, mor yst i'wneid; a ma o'rh wad di yn frenin; a mwyhau dithon ffrind.

The eldest son art thou, said Gwrtheyrn, of the children of Cwreus; and not one of thy brothers can be king, for they are so young; no I will make thee king; then do thou call me brother. *Gr. ab Idris.*

Mwyâwr, s. m. (mwyân—gwr) An augmenter.

Mwyd, s. m. (mwy) That is swelled or puffed up; that is moistened, soaked, or steeped.

Mwyddidd, a. (mwyd) Somewhat moistened.

Mwydaw, v. a. (mwyd) To moisten, to soak, or to steep; to become moist, or damp.

Mwydawl, a. (mwyd) Tending to moisten.

Mwyddedig, a. (mwyd) Macerated, imbrued.

Mwydedd, s. m. (mwyd) A moist state, humidity.

Mwydiad, v. a. (mwyd) A moistening, a soaking.

Mwydion, s. pl. aggr. (mwyd) The soft parts, crumbs, or pith, of any thing. *Mwydion bara*, the crumb of bread; *mwydion y ddolwr*, puff-bell

Mwydionaid, a. (mwydion) Like soft pith, pithy

Mwydionawg, a. (mwydion) Abounding with pith

Mwydionl, v. a. (mwydion) To become pithy.

Mwydionllyd, a. (mwydion) Full of pith.

Mwydioury, s. m. dim. (mwydion) The pith.

Mwydle, s. m.—*pl. t. oedd* (mwyd—lle) A fetlock.

Mwydwr, s. m. (mwyd—gwr) A soaker.

Mwydydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (mwyd) A soaker.

Mwydyn, s. m. dim. (mwyd) A pith, a crumb.

Mwyedig, a. (mwyad) Augmented, enhanced.

Mwyedigaeith, s. m. (mwyedig) Augmentation.

Mwyedigaw, v. a. (mwyedig) To augment.

Mwyeri, s. pl. aggr. (mwyar) Briers, brambles.

Mwyfwy, a. (mwy repeated) More and more.

Mwyg, s. m. (mwy) That is soft or puffed.

Mwygl, a. (mwyg) Tepid, sultry, warm; the same as *mull*, *murn*, *gwygl*.

*Meigen Rys—
'Mogel di, mwygl yn dy foot.*

Rhys of Meigen, take thou care, thy foot is warm. *Ll. ab Gwilym.*

Mwyglad, s. m. (mwygl) A growing sultry.

Mwyglaw, v. a. (mwygl) To make warm, or mild, to become warm, or sultry; to grow lukewarm.

Mwygled, s. m. (mwygl) Tepidity; sultriness.

Mwyglen, s. f. dim. (mwygl) A wanton weach.

Mwygliad, s. m. (mwygl) A growing sultry.

Mwyll, a. (mwy) Soft; tender, emollient.

Mwyn, s. m. (mwy) Enjoyment, fruition, use, or benefit; profit, advantage.

Nid mwynod mwyn arian.

There is no mine except mine that is gold. *Adage.*

Mi bydd i feddyg mwyn o waiaent.

The doctor shall have no advantage from what they do. *Talmis.*

Mwyn, a. (mwy) Tender, kind, mild, gentle, courteous, affable. *Dynion mwyonion, fairies.*

Gair mwyn a wna y ddadl yn gadarn.

A mild word will make the argument strong. *Adage.*

Cant mwyn mab y ty.

A hundred times kind the son of the house. *Adage.*

*Main drail rials, gair Gymraeg;
Mwyn forwyn hun-dwys, hoesddygn gyrtig.*

A slender elegant lady, whose Welsh is polished; a kind mild smiling sleep away; the severe torment of health! *Carnodyn.*

Mwyniad, s. m. (mwyn) An enjoying; fruition.

Mwyniawl, a. (mwynau) Tending to enjoyment.

Mwyniadd, a. (mwyn) Of a tender or kind nature

Mwynair, a. (mwyn—gair) A kind word.

Mwynas, s. f.—pl. t. au (mwyn) Kindness.

Mwynasiad, s. m. (mwynas) A doing a kindness.

Mwynasau, v. a. (mwynas) To do kindness.

Mwynau, v. a. (mwyn) To enjoy, to make use of; to take the benefit of.

*Yn ho gŵil a ddaidd,
Daw, Pw fyndda dauon heddi!*

Instead of anxiety and vengeance, God, send peace to be enjoyed. *H. D. ab Iŷan.*

Mwynawl, a. (mwyn) Tending to enjoyment.

*Mwynaw, gwaredaw y gair raddau;
Mwynau hawl mawr, cefir mawr mawr.*

The courteous, the gentle one of the exalted ranks; the inviting heavenly title, my praise shall be obtained. *J. y Coad.*

Mwynawr, s. m.—pl. mwynawyr (mwynau—gwr) One who enjoys, an enjoyer.

Mwynbell, a. (mwyn—pell) Extendedly enjoyed

*Cyran, dargan derwyddon dy ddaw;
Mi dyddir a fryddon.
Anaw cyranu cerddorion
On odd well, odd mwynbell Moet*

Cyran, the druid foretold he shall be coming; there has come of the Britons the complaining lay of minstrels for one more excellent, the far-enjoyed chief of Moet! *L. P. Meek.*

Mwynder, s. m.—pl. t. au (mwyn) Tenderness, kindness; gentleness; affability; enjoyment.

Nid mwynder odd merch.

There is no tenderness but in a woman. *Adage.*

*Cymer trwy mwynder, tra fych;
Dod ran o'r da a driesych.*

Accept, through enjoyment, whilst thou art; give a part of the possession that thou dost manage. *S. Tudur.*

Mwyndra, s. m. (mwyn) Tenderness, kindness; gentleness; affability, enjoyment.

Mwynddyn, s. c.—pl. t. ion (mwyn—dyn) A tender, kind, or courteous person.

Mwynedig, a. (mwyn) Being enjoyed, or used.

Mwynedd, s. m. (mwyn) Kindness, courtesy.

Mwyneddas, a. (mwynedd) Full of tenderness.

Mwyneddi-dra, s. m. (mwynaidd) Tenderness.

Mwyneddiadd, s. m. (mwynaidd) A becoming of a kind or tender nature.

Mwyneddiaw, v. a. (mwynaidd) To become pleasing, kind, tender, or affable.

Mwynen, s. f. dim. (mwyn) A pleasing one.

Mwynfawr, a. (mwyn—mawr) Greatly kind.

*Mwynfawr gorchmawr a gorchmawr,
Mawr fab Gwlad, gryn ddarogau.*

A greatly courteous prisoner they brought away, Mawr the son of Gwlad, the object of predilection. *O. Cyfeillwng.*

Mwyniannawl, a. (mwyniant) Tending to enjoyment, or fruition.

Mwyniannu, v. a. (mwyniant) To render an enjoyment; to enjoy.

Y rhai ond yni yn cyffwrdd bywyd yma—ond hwi alliddeueth, ac yn wyllygar i; mado ag of i ffordd i iya y breula hawli, y gallant mwyniannu cyfawnder o lawenydd.

Those who do not count this life more than like a state of exile and willing to come out of it to go into the court of the heavenly king, shall get to enjoy fulness of pleasure.

Merchug Gwyddard.

Mwyniannus, a. (mwyniant) Tending to enjoyment; tending to please.

Mwyniannusaw, v. a. (mwyniannus) To render of a tendency to enjoyment.

Mwyniant, s. m.—pl. mwyniannau (mwyn) Benefit, use, or profit derived; enjoyment.

Cymer mwyniant y peth sy gwynt, oia bo y cyfwrdd yn bingaw y diawl am lai wo aroddu chreolion.

Take the enjoyment of what thou hast, whilst the miser is paying the devil for less than the skin of a lion. *Adage.*

Mwynlan, a. (mwyn—glan) Courteously fair.

Mwynwr, a. m.—pl. mwynawyr (mwyn—gwr) A kind or affable man.

Mwynyn, s. m. dim. (mwyn) A kind one.

Mwys, s. f.—pl. t. au (mwy) That has capacity, or that comprehends; that has latitude of import, a pun; also a kind of covered basket, pannier or hamper; also the quantity contained in such vessel. *Mwys o ygedain, a mense, or five-score of herrings.*

Un o'r tri thlws ar ddeg—Mwys Gwyddno Gwan Hir; bwyd i ungwr a roid yddi, a bwyd i gannwr a goid yddi pan egorid.

One of the thirteen varieties: the basket of Gwyddno Longbank; the victuals for one man being put in it, victuals for a hundred men would be found in it when opened. *Chwedlloren.*

Mwys, a. (mwy) Comprehensive; enveloped; mysterious; ambiguous; ingenious, witty; elegant; also, of the nature of a pun, or of a double meaning. But the last sense arose from mistaking false for true wit; and hence *gair mwys*, in popular language, is a pun; of which the following part of an *englyn*, where *An*, a woman's name, and a negative particle, is the *gair mwys*, may serve as an example.—

*An-fryn, an-ddwyn, an-ych, an-lunaid,
An-lana' lle delych.*

Mwysai, s. c.—pl. mwysaion (mwys) A punster.

Mwysaid, a. (mwys) Of a latitude of import; of the nature of a pun; ambiguous, oracular.

Mwysair, s. m.—pl. mwysairiau (mwys—gair) A word of double meaning; a pun.

Mwysaw, v. a. (mwys) To be of capacity; to have latitude of import, to pun.

Mwysawg, a. (mwys) Having capacity; having latitude of import; of a double meaning.

Mwysder, s. m.—pl. t. au (mwys) That is comprehensive; an ambiguity, a mystery.

Mwysdro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mwys—tro) A quibble

Mwysdroad, s. m. (mwysdro) A punning.

Mwysdroi, v. a. (mwysdro) To quibble, to pun.

Mwysciraig, a. (mwysair) Full of punning.

Mwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (mwy) That is smooth, soft and puffed up; a fulness of humours; a fever. *Y cryd a mwyth, the ague and fever, or intermitting fever; y mwyth briith, briith y gwanwyn, the military fever.*

Cadw a—

*Rhag pwenau clwysu, rhag clafyd a mwyth,
Rhag methiant ac alydd.*

Keep me from the pains of wounds, from disease and fever, from debility, and from adversity! *H. D. ab Iŷan.*

Mwyth, a. (mwy) Puffed up, soft, sleek; tender.

Castell Mathrafal, mwyth weria wythawg,
Da peithawg posh eithia
O'u gywya, cynoern byddin;
Nid uch wyneb heb uw'i llin.

The castle of Mathrafal, of a pampered ferocious multitude, in black and cleanly burnt from thy attack, those dependance of a host: no one's face is higher than his knee.

Li. P. Moch, i G. ab H. ab Owain.

Mwythach, s. m. (mwyth) The state of being puffed up, or pampered.

Mwythian, s. c. dim. (mwyth) Any soft tender substance, a tender shoot, a cartilage, a gristle.
Mwythaw, v. a. (mwyth) To puff up, to make smooth; to mollify, to soften; to become puffed up; to grow soft; to have a fever.

Mwythawg, a. (mwyth) Puffed up, pampered.

Mwythawl, a. (mwyth) Emollient, softening.

Mwythedig, a. (mwyth) Being mollified.

Mwythedd, s. m. (mwyth) Emolliency, softness.

Mwythiad, s. m. (mwyth) A mollifying.

Mwythiant, s. m. (mwyth) Softness, blandishment

Mwythig, a. (mwyth) Puffed up, bloated.

Mwythigaw, v. a. (mwythig) To become puffed up or bloated; to swell with humours.

Mwythl, s. m. (mwyth) That has a tendency to puff up or to make sleek.

Mwythlan, s. c. dim. (mwythl) One that is puffed up, or pampered.

Mwythlawn, a. (mwyth) Puffed up, pampered.

Mwythlen, s. f. dim. (mwythl) A soft pampered female, one that is plump.

Mwythus, a. (mwyth) Puffed up, sleek, pampered, delicate, nice.

Nid mwythus ond hela.

None delicate but the marrow.

Adage.

Mwythusaw, v. n. (mwythus) To become delicate, or nice, to pamper.

Mwythusder, s. m. (mwythus) Delicateness.

Mwythusdra, s. m. (mwythus) Delicateness, softness, effeminacy, a pampered state.

Mwythiad, s. m. (mwythus) A rendering puffed up, sleek, or soft, a pampering.

Mwythusrwydd, s. m. (mwythus) Pamperedness.

MY, s. m. r. That is, that is present; that is in agency. It is a prefix in composition.

My, pron. (my, s.) It is mutable into *fy*, in which form it most frequently occurs. *My hun, my hunan, myself; mi fy hun, I myself.*

Pan gefais fy maeidd gan adfyd, mi wybum fod fy neall yn golltanu ychydig.

When I got buffeted by adversity, I knew that my understanding was becoming a little enlightened.

Murcham Cwyddred.

Myanafu, v. a. (anafu) To maim, or to hurt.

Mychawl, a. (mwch) Of a rapid or quick motion.

Mychedyn, s. m. dim. (mwch) A sun beam.

Mychlad, s. m.—pl. mychiaid (moch) Swineherd.

Ewawg mychlad o'i forh.

A swineherd is proud of his swine.

Adage.

Llawen mychlad pan fo gywnt.

Glad the swineherd when there is wind.

Adage.

Mychw, s. m. (mwch) Motion stopped or reflected

Mychweg, a. (chweg) Lascious, very sweet.

Mychwegrwydd, s. m. (mychweg) Lasciousness.

Mychwin, a. (mychw) Reflected as to motion.

Myd, s. m. (my—yd) A circular enclosure.

Hael Arthur, myd anghudd am rodd;

Hael Rhydderch am sar fudd;

Hael Mordaf; hael mawring Nudd;

Haeluch, gredfiolech Gwafudd.

Generous was Arthur, of unceasing readiness in giving; generous was Rhydderch as to the gold treasure; generous was Mordaf; generous the magnificent Nudd; more generous, more good-natured is Gwafudd.

Li. P. Moch.

Mydadwy, a. (mwd) That may be arched.

Mydaidd, a. (mwd) Like an arch, archwise.

Mydawl, a. (mwd) Belonging to an arch.

Mydedig, a. (mwd) Camerated, arched over.

Mydedd, s. m. (mwd) The state of being arched.

Mydeddawg, a. (mydedd) Having curvatures.

Mydeyrn, s. m.—pl. t. on (teyrn) A sovereign.

Mydiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (mwd) Cameration.

Mydiant, s. m. (mwd) Cameration, an arch.

Mydr, s. m.—pl. t. an (myd) A metre. *Mydr awl*, blank verse.

Mydraeth, s. m. (mydr) Versification.

Mydraethawl, a. (mydraeth) Versifying.

Mydraethiad, s. m. (mydraeth) Versification.

Mydraethu, v. a. (mydraeth) To compose verse.

Daeth y cyfryw drywyllt ac ofweryddmydraethu, a dal lryddid.

There be come in one such perfectly wild and uncontrolled versifying, and such blind poetizing.

Ed. Dafydd.

Mydraethydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mydraeth) A versifier, a maker of metres.

Mydawl, a. (mydr) Metrical; rhythmical.

Mydriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (mydr) A versifying.

Mydrin, a. (mydr) Composed in metre.

Mydrwr, s. m.—pl. mydrwyr (mydr—gwr) A versifier, a maker of verses.

Mydrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mydr) A versifier.

Mydryddiad, s. m. (mydrydd) A versifying.

Mydryddiaeth, s. m. (mydrydd) Versification.

Tri anhegog mydryddiaeth: colofa, cyngau madd, ac awil.

The three indispensable of versification: feet, compass, and rhyme.

Barddon.

Mydryddu, v. a. (mydrydd) To versificate.

Wrth fydryddu cerdd—drychred y bardd ac roddu yn gwyddu y cyfryw fuan ag a foud ry sonachygg ac anwastad, ac anghydwysu herwydd cyhydded.

In versifying a piece, let the poet see that he do not couple together such verses as shall be too dissimilar, and unequal, and incompetent, with respect to length.

Barddon.

Mydu, v. a. (mwd) To arch, to vault, to make an arched roof, or ceiling.

Mydum, s. m.—pl. t. iau (tum) A gesture; mimicry. *Gwneud mydumiau*, to make wry faces.

Mydw, s. m. (myd) Aptitude; fluency.

Gwyr oedd gur gorffod gorffyn,

Gwedi mydw a medd gorenwya.

He knows the attack of the overbearing malicious man, after the fluency of discourse, and the ah, hly-foaming mood.

Cynadola, i'r cryf. Rhys.

Mydwal, a. (mydw) Of aptitude to proceed.

Mydwaledd, s. m. (mydwal) Flow of expression.

Myr fydwaledd hawddgar.

Fair is the amiable speech.

Sigs. Cyfrillawg.

Dowredd mydwaledd a dawn,

El ryw fo oedd rhod ei felfr,

A chwn, gwelen, ac cleirch.

The spirit of eloquence and talent, his nature was to give away his steeds and dogs, as we perceive, and his swans.

B. Brynallu.

Mydwr, s. m.—pl. mydwyr (mwd—gwr) One who forms an arch, or ceiling.

Mydwrdd, s. m. (my—dwrdd) A tumult.

Mydylan, s. c. dim. (mwdwl) A small stack.

Mydylawg, a. (mwdwl) In the stack, cocked.

Mydylad, s. m. (mwdwl) A making stacks.

Mydylw, v. a. (mwdwl) To make stacks, to cock.

Mydylwr, s. m.—pl. mydylwyr (mwdwl—gwr)

One who makes stacks, or mows.

Mydylw, s. m. dim. (mwdwl) A small stack.

Myddi, s. f.—pl. t. an (mwdwl) A boghead.

Myfi, pron. (my—mi) I, me, myself.

Myfiath, s. m. (myfi) Egotism, a talking of self.

Myfiaw, v. a. (myfi) To egotize, to talk of self.

Myfinau, pron. (minnau) I also, I likewise.

Myfiwr, s. m.—*pl.* myfiwyr (myfiaw—gwr) An egotist, or one who talks of himself.

Myfydd, s. m.—*pl. t.* ion (myfi) An egotist.

Myfyr, s. m.—*pl. t.* oedd (myr) The action of the mind; muse, study. *Myfyr Elias*, the study of *Elias*, in *Monia*; *Glyn y Myfyr*, a vale in Denbighshire.

Myfyr, a. (myr) Contemplative, thoughtful.

Myfyrwdd, s. m. (myfyr) Contemplation.

Myfyrwyll, s. m. (myfyr—pwyll) A contemplative mind. *a.* Of a thoughtful turn of mind.

*Cyddyddan fyfyrwyll o fri
Cedwynawg, cyddyddawg lla.*

*Creddeban with a mind reverend of honour, the one of chains,
the forward one of war. Llywarch Hen.*

Myfyrdawd, s. m.—*pl.* myfyrdodau (myfyr) Meditation, or contemplation.

*This cyddawd cyddawg fyfyrdawd: a dychion fod, a ddyni fod,
ac ydd llydd o fod.*

*The three foundations of just thinking: that is possible to be,
that ought to be, and that is beautiful it should be. Berddas.*

Myfyrdodawl, a. (myfyrdawd) Contemplative.

Myfyrgar, a. (myfyr) Contemplative, cogitative.

Myfyrgarwch, s. m. (myfyrgar) Studiosness.

Myfyriad, s. m.—*pl. t.* an (myfyr) Cogitation, contemplation; a contemplative.

Myfyriadawl, a. (myfyriad) Contemplative.

Myfyriaeth, s. m. (myfyr) Cogitation.

Mai myfyriaeth oed jayriaeth.

There is no contemplation without consideration. Adage.

Myfyriannawl, a. (myfyriant) Cogitative.

Myfyriannu, v. a. (myfyriant) To cogitate.

Myfyriannus, a. (myfyriant) Cogitative.

Myfyriannusaw, v. a. (myfyriannus) To become contemplative or thoughtful.

Myfyriant, s. m. (myfyr) Cogitation.

Myfyriaw, v. a. (myfyr) To contemplate, to meditate, to cogitate, to muse, to study.

Myfyriawl, a. (myfyr) Contemplative.

Myfyriedig, a. (myfyriad) Contemplated.

Myfyriedigawl, a. (myfyriedig) Contemplative.

Myfyrioldch, s. m. (myfyriawl) Studiosness.

Myfyriwr, s. m.—*pl.* myfyrywyr (myfyr—gwr) A contemplator, a speculator.

Myfyrias, a. (myfyr) Apt to contemplate.

Myg, s. m.—*pl. t.* ion (my—ig) That is of great space, or grand; that is solemn or holy.

*Beadigaid fyfyr
Ye'r noddyg.*

A blessed solemnity is the activity. Dr. Ferdd.

Myg, a. (my—yg) Being of great space, or grand; reverential, respectable; honoured; holy; solemn; glorious.

Mygarogl, s. m.—*pl.* mygaroglaen (myg—arogl) Holy incense.

Mygaw, v. a. (myg) To perform a solemnity.

*Gorddyfons, mygla maglad llywth Cadfor
Goser y ghafor a gar gieldad.*

*I have been sanctuous, I have honoured the edification of the
tribe of Cadfor, on the coast of the blue sea, which the salmon
loves. Llywelyn Ddu.*

Mygawd, s. m. (mwg) A rising of smoke, steam, or vapour; suffocation.

Mygaw, a. (mwg) Famous, smoking, smoky.

Mygr, s. m. (myg) That is reverent, or solemn.

Mygdarth, s. m.—*pl. t.* an (mwg—tarth) Vapour, exhalation, fog; famigation.

Mygdarthiad, s. m. (mygdarth) A throwing out vapour; a famigating; a burning of incense.

Mygdartha, v. a. (mygdarth) To burn incense.

Myged, a. f. (myg) Grandeur; reverence, honour, solemnity; glory.

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*Neud odyw!—gwanar cordeidd cyrdd fydd:
Gwas o'i fydd yn naa gwedd!*

*Is he not gone! the inspired regulator of the solemnity of song:
was it me that he is gone to regions where I may not behold him!*
Ph. Brydd.

Myged, a. (myg) Grand; respected, honoured, solemn, glorious.

*I Ddew ydd anghaf, naaf, eu nodd,
Rodd-fydd ri!*

*I will entreat a refuge for them of God the Father, the Lord of
glorious gift.*

Mygedawg, a. (myged) Respected, revered.

*Y digona gwyrchyr Gwiliawg
Elywod Gairneth fawr fygedawg.*

*The heroic Gwallog achieved exploits equal to those of Castruth
great and glorious. Melgan.*

Mygedawl, a. (myged) Having respect; honorary. *Gradd fygedawl*, honorary degree.

Mygedig, a. (myged) Respected, revered.

Mygedorth, s. f. (myged—gorth) A funeral pile.

*Yn Llongborth gwelais i fygedorth,
A gwyr yn goddef anghorth,
A gorffod gwedd gorthorth.*

*In Llongborth I beheld a solemn pile, and men suffering priva-
tion, and in a state of subjection after excess of friction.*
Llywarch Hen.

*Cornau, march meibion Elifer Gogoroddawr, a ddw arnaw
Gwrth, Feredur, Ddawdd Fyr, a Chyfeiryn Druag, i edrych ar
fygedorth Gweddolau yn Arderydd.*

*Cornau, the horse of the sons of Elifer with the great retinue,
carried Gwrth, Feredur, Ddawdd Fyr, and Chyfeiryn the Stambler,
to see the funeral pile of Gweddolau in Arderydd. Triodd.*

Mygfa, s. f.—*pl.* mygfeydd (mwg) That suffocates; a suffocation.

Mygfaen, s. m.—*pl.* mygfeini (mwg—maen) Brimstone; also called *llongfaen*.

Mygliad, s. m. (mwg) A smoking; a suffocation.

Mygiedydd, s. m.—*pl. t.* ion (mygliad) A smoker.

Myglyd, a. (mwg) Apt to smoke, or smoky.

Myglydrwydd, s. m. (myglyd) Smokiness.

Myglys, s. m. (mwg—llys) Tobacco.

Mygod-darth, s. m. (mygawd—tarth) Vapour, or exhalation.

Mygod-darth cylch Mai goedydd.

Vapour surrounding the woods of May.

D. ab Gwilym, 1791.

*Mygod-darth am ei geden
Y gwrthion aeth gych a'r nen.*

*Vapour round his shaggy coat, the sparks flew up as high as
heaven. R. Iorwerth.*

Mygodfa, s. f.—*pl. t.* oedd (mygawd) An asthma.

Mygodorth, s. f. (mygawd—gorth) An oppression of wind; flatulency.

*Cwmle, tŷri mygodorth, a gwared dolur, a llongfaen croth a
wraut.*

*The cummin will break the flatulency, and relieve pain and
heat in the womb. Nodd. Myddful.*

Mygr, a. (myg) Majestic, grand, glorious.

*Glyw a'm rhodd—
Mairch ar seirch yn garcharorion,
Mairch gerdded, mygr gydded gairdion.*

*A chief will present me with steeds upon oats kept prisoners,
of extensive career, splendid, of equal pace and powerful.*
Cynddelw.

*Carañ owa Pal forehen lodd,
A golygion llywyr hirwyr ei grudd;
Carañ elion mygr.*

*I love the nightingale of May, abstracting the morning sleep,
with languid eyes and aspect long and pale. GweliAmor.*

Mygraid, a. (mygr) Of a majestic, grand, or splendid aspect.

Mygrawl, a. (mygr) Tending to make majestic, grand, or splendid; beauteous; glorious.

Mygredd, s. m. (mygr) Majesty, grandeur; glory.

Mygrfalch, a. (mygr—balch) Majestically proud.

Mygriad, s. m. (mygr) A rendering majestic, grand, or splendid; a rendering glorious.

Mygru, v. a. (mygr) To render majestic, grand, or splendid; to make of glorious appearance.

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Mygrwawr, s. f. (mygr—gwawr) A splendid ray.
Mygrwedd, s. f. (mygr—gwedd) A majestic, or splendid aspect.

Mygu, v. a. (mwg) To make smoke, to smoke; to smother, to stifle, to stop the breath; to smoke, or to rise in smoke.

Mygwr, s. m.—pl. mygwyr (mygu—gwr) A smoker
Mygydawl, a. (mwgwd) Being blindfolded.

Mygydiad, s. m. (mwgwd) A blindfolding.

Mygydn, v. a. (mwgwd) To blindfold, to blind.

Myhar, s. m. (har) The male of sheep, a ram.

Myharan, s. m.—pl. myheryn (myhar) A male sheep, a ram; also called *hwdd*. *Llygaid myheryn*, limpets.

Myharan, tair dafad a dai; an am bob caill iddo, ac un yn He ei gorph ei hun.

A ram is of the value of three ewes; one for each of his teats, and one in lieu of his own body. *Welsh Laws.*

Myhefin, s. m. (hefin) The month of June.

Myher, s. f.—pl. myhyr (her) An attack.

*Gwirawd a'r gwithfyn gerth syr a lleuad,
Gan rwyf i'w rhudd fyhr.*

With liquor we are pilled by the light of stars and moon, by a chief of beauty, of ruddy onset. *Cynddelw, t. O. Gwynedd.*

Myhun, pron. (my—hun) Myself. It is mutable into *fyhun*, in which form it mostly occurs in construction.

*E ddaeth i'm cyrchaw
Gwedi fy nghroaw;
Y' nghrog yn greuad
Myhun i'm gwaiad.*

He came to fetch me after I was crucified; being crucified and covered with blood, myself to deliver me. *Armes dyddbrawd.*

Myhunan, pron. (myhun) Myself, me myself.

Myldardd, s. m. (mwl—tardd) That is pervaded with grains, or particles. *Maen myldardd*, the porphyry.

Myllaidd, a. (mwl) Of a sultry or hot tendency.

Mylliad, s. m. (mwl) A growing sultry or hot.

Mylln, v. n. (mwl) To become sultry or warm.

Myllyn, s. pl. aggr. (mwl) The violets.

Myllynen, s. f. dim. (myllyn) A violet.

Mym, s. m. (my—ym) That is incipient.

Mympwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (myni—pw) Opinion, humour, good pleasure.

Mympwyaeth, s. m. (mympwy) Opinion.

Mympwyaw, v. a. (mympwy) To exercise an opinion, humour, or pleasure.

Mympwyawl, a. (mympwy) Opinionative.

Mympwyedd, s. m. (mympwy) Opinability.

Mympwyoldeb, s. m. (mympwyawl) Opinionativeness, a state of opinion.

Mymryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (mym—rhyn) An atom, a mite; the smallest particle, the least that may be. *Ni fyddi fywryn haws*, thou wilt not be a bit the nearer.

*Bychanaf, o'r bychenyd,
Yn Hu Gadarn, fe'i barn byd;
A mysaf, a naf i ni,
Un coelwyn, a'n llaw celi;
Ysgafn ei deith, ac esged;
Mymryn tes glwynn ei glud,
A mawr ar dir, a moroedd,
A mysaf a gaf ar goeidd;
Mey no'r bydodd, marbelwn
A march graell'r mawr hael hun.*

The smallest, should he be compared with small, is the Mighty Hu, the world doth judge; also the greatest, and lord over us, and our God of mystery. Light is his course and swift; a particle of lucid sunshine is his car; And, great on land and seas; and the greatest whom I shall manifest find; yea greater than the world; let us beware of mean indignity to this greatly bounteous one. *Rhys Brydydd.*

*Ni wna i hi eriof faint
Y mymryn, gwenddyn gwyddaint.*

She would not do on my account the least little, the white-teethed fair one.

Myn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (my—yn) Will, desire.

Tri chysfald pob gwaith; modd, modyr, a myn.

The three necessities towards every work: power, knowledge, and will. *Adys.*

Myn, s. m.—pl. t. od (my) A kid, a young goat.

Myn, adv. (myn, s.) By the will of, by. *Myn dyn!*

By heavens! *Myn fy llaw!* By my hand!

Myn fy ffydd! By my faith! *Myn diawl!* No

diable! *Myn y nos!* By the night!

*Myn dyn! pan oeddem ein dau
Lawenaf: ddyn ael wnaid!
Taro a wnaeth, terwyn oedd,
I rast taran.*

By heavens! when we two were fullest of joy: the symbol via brown eyebrows: the rumbling of thunder violently struck a mid-air shock. *D. of Gwynedd.*

Mynach, s. m.—pl. t. od (mwn) A separate body, or individual; a monk; a pillar, or supporter in a building, as the post of a tent, or booth, and the four corner posts of a mill frame.

Somi Daw a mynach mawr.

To deceive God with a dead man. *Adys.*

Mynachaeth, s. m. (mynach) Monachism.

Mynachawl, a. (mynach) Monachal, monastic.

Mynachyn, s. f.—pl. t. au (mynach) A female recluse, a nun.

Mynachlog, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (mynach—log) A

monastery, a covenant.

Mynachlogaidd, a. (mynachlog) Monasterial.

Mynad, s. m.—pl. t. an (myn) A willing, a desiring; volition; demand.

Mynadwy, a. (mynad) That may be willed, desired, desirable, demandable.

Mynag, s. f.—pl. t. on (myn) That is uttered, declared, or spoken; a report, or recital.

Arwacaf i leidr ei fyang.

A warrant for a thief is his own declaration. *Adys.*

Mynai, s. c. (myn) One who wills or desires.

Mynaid, a. (myn) Like a young goat.

Mynan, s. c. dim. (myn) A young kid.

Mynas, s. f. (myn) A menace, a threat.

Mynasiad, s. m. (mynas) A menacing.

Mynasu, v. a. (mynas) To menace, to threaten.

*Deaf Corineus, arian drol bywall deudhwy yn ei law, ac i
mynasu ei gyrcio a'r fyang; ac yna y deudhwyd cydymuniad
rhyngddynt.*

Corineus advanced, brandishing a two-edged battle-axe in his hand, and menacing to strike him with the ear; and thence some friends came between them. *Gr. of Arthur.*

Mynaswr, s. m.—pl. mynaswyr (mynas—gwr) A menacer, a threatener.

Mynasydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mynas) A menacer.

Mynaw, v. a. (mwn) To penetrate; to stretch or extend out.

Mynawg, s. m. (myn) One who exercises his will; one who has his own will.

*Rhedaint gorwydd; rhydd pob trach;
Cyng mynawg marchogeth.*

Fleet is the steed; clear is every strand; the fancy of the best minded one is chivalry. *Idyll.*

*Nid wyf fynawg bla:
Ni chwadaid.*

I am no harassing high-minded one; I will not loath— *Idyll.*

Mynawg, a. (myn) Willing, or desirous; ready to do; courteous, civil. *Gwr mynawg*, a courteous man; *mynawg fonedd*, courteous nobility; *mynawg weidd*, a benign aspect; *mynawg fawcwyd*, a benign state of bliss.

Mynawl, a. (myn) Relating to the will.

Mynawyd, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (mynaw) That penetrates; an awl. *Mynawyd y bugel, y drowedd* the crane-bill.

Mwyn, s. m. (mwy) Enjoyment, fruition, use, or benefit; profit, advantage.

Nid mwyn ond mwyn arfaint.

There is no mine except mine that is gold. Adage.

Mi bydd i faddys mwyn o waiaint.

The doctor shall have no advantage from what they do. Talmia.

Mwyn, a. (mwy) Tender, kind, mild, gentle, courteous, affable. *Dynion mwynion, fairies.*

Gair mwyn a wna y ddadl yn gadarn.

A mild word will make the argument strong. Adage.

Cast mwyn mab y ty.

A hundred times kind the son of the house. Adage.

*Mala fraid rind, gair Gynmraeg;
Mwyn forwyn hun-dwy, hœn ddyg gŷter.*

*A slender elegant lady, whose Welsh is polished; a kind maid
driving deep away; the severe torment of health! Carnodyn.*

Mwyniad, s. m. (mwyn) An enjoying; fruition.

Mwyniawl, a. (mwyniawl) Tending to enjoyment.

Mwynidd, a. (mwyn) Of a tender or kind nature

Mwynir, a. (mwyn—gair) A kind word.

Mwynas, s. f.—pl. t. an (mwyn) Kindness.

Mwyniad, s. m. (mwynas) A doing a kindness.

Mwynas, v. a. (mwynas) To do kindness.

Mwynu, v. a. (mwyn) To enjoy, to make use of; to take the benefit of.

*Yn lle goshia ddaidd,
Daw, Pw fynyda daufon hedd!*

Instead of anxiety and vengeance, God, send peace to be enjoyed. H. D. ab Ifon.

Mwynawl, a. (mwyn) Tending to enjoyment.

*Mwynaw, gwaredmaw y gair raddan;
Mwynawl hawl nefaw, cedir mawl maw.*

The courteous, the gentle one of the exalted rank; the inviting heavenly stile, my praise shall be obtained. D. y Coad.

Mwynawr, s. m.—pl. mwynawyr (mwynau—gwr) One who enjoys, an enjoyer.

Mwynbell, a. (mwyn—pell) Extendedly enjoyed

*Cym, dderogon derwyddon dy ddaw;
M dyddio o Fryllon.*

*Awaw cymau cerddorion,
Un oed well, oed mwynbell Most*

Cymau, the druids fore-tell he shall be content; there has come of the Britons the complaining lay of minstrels for one more excellent, the Jern-jewell chief of Moos! L. P. Moch.

Mwyned, s. m.—pl. t. an (mwyn) Tenderness, kindness; gentleness; affability; enjoyment.

Nid mwyned ond merob.

There is no tenderness but in a woman. Adage.

*Cymer trwy fwynder, tra fych;
Dod ran o'r da a drinych.*

Accept, through enjoyment, whilst thou art; give a part of the possession that thou dost manage. S. Tudur.

Mwynra, s. m. (mwyn) Tenderness, kindness; gentleness; affability, enjoyment.

Mwynydd, s. c.—pl. t. ion (mwyn—dyn) A tender, kind, or courteous person.

Mwynedig, a. (mwyn) Being enjoyed, or used.

Mwynedd, s. m. (mwyn) Kindness, courtesy.

Mwyneddus, a. (mwynedd) Full of tenderness.

Mwynidd-dra, s. m. (mwynidd) Tenderness.

Mwyniddiad, s. m. (mwynidd) A becoming of a kind or tender nature.

Mwyniddiaw, v. n. (mwynidd) To become pleasing, kind, tender, or affable.

Mwynen, s. f. dim. (mwyn) A pleasing one.

Mwynfawr, a. (mwyn—mawr) Greatly kind.

*Mwynfawr gorchymur a gorchymur,
Mwyr fab Grahaid, gryn ddarogau.*

A greatly courteous prisoner they brought away, Mwyr the son of Grahaid, the object of predilection. O. Cyfellowg.

Mwyniannawl, a. (mwyniant) Tending to enjoyment, or fruition.

Mwyniannu, v. a. (mwyniant) To render an enjoyment; to enjoy.

*Y rhai ond ym yn cyfrif y bywyd yma—ond lai allmarch, ac yn
wyllygar i ymudo ag i ffordd i ym y trwm hawl, y gallant
mwyhannu cyfawnder o lawydd.*

*Those who do not count this life more than like a state of exile
and willing to come out of it to go into the coast of the heavenly
king, shall get to enjoy fulness of pleasure. Marchant Crwydded.*

Mwyniannus, a. (mwyniant) Tending to enjoyment; tending to please.

Mwyniannusaw, v. a. (mwyniannus) To render of a tendency to enjoyment.

Mwyniant, s. m.—pl. mwyniannan (mwyn) Benefit, use, or profit derived; enjoyment.

*Cymer fwyntaw y peth y gwynt, tan b y cyfadd yn blingaw y
dawl aml lai no chroen chroen.*

*Take the enjoyment of what thou hast, whilst the miser is saying
the devil for less than the skin of a fox. Adage.*

Mwynlan, a. (mwyn—glan) Courteously fair.

Mwynwr, a. m.—pl. mwynawyr (mwyn—gwr) A kind or affable man.

Mwynyn, s. m. dim. (mwyn) A kind one.

Mwys, s. f.—pl. t. an (mwy) That has capacity, or that comprehends; that has latitude of import, a pun; also a kind of covered basket, pannier or hamper; also the quantity contained in such vessel. *Mwys o ysgedain, a measure, or five-score of herrings.*

*Un o'r tri thlwa ar dder—Mwys Gwyddo Garna Hlr; bydd i
ungwr a roid yddi, a bydd i gawwr a gold yddi pan egorid.*

*One of the thirteen rarities: the basket of Gwyddo Longbank;
the victuals for one man being put in it, victuals for a hundred
men would be found in it when opened. Chwedlon.*

Mwys, a. (mwy) Comprehensive; enveloped; mysterious; ambiguous; ingenious, witty; elegant; also, of the nature of a pun, or of a double meaning. But the last sense arose from mistaking false for true wit; and hence *gair mwys*, in popular language, is a pun; of which the following part of an *englyn*, where *An*, a woman's name, and a negative particle, is the *gair mwys*, may serve as an example.—

*An-fryn, an-ddwyn, an-ych, an-lunaid,
An-lana! lle delych.*

Mwysai, s. c.—pl. mwysaion (mwys) A punster.

Mwysaid, a. (mwys) Of a latitude of import; of the nature of a pun; ambiguous, oracular.

Mwysair, s. m.—pl. mwysairiau (mwys—gair) A word of double meaning; a pun.

Mwysaw, v. n. (mwys) To be of capacity; to have latitude of import, to pun.

Mwysawg, a. (mwys) Having capacity; having latitude of import; of a double meaning.

Mwysder, s. m.—pl. t. an (mwys) That is comprehensive; an ambiguity, a mystery.

Mwysdro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mwys—tro) A quibble

Mwysdroad, s. m. (mwysdro) A punning.

Mwysdroi, s. a. (mwysdro) To quibble, to pun.

Mwyscrlawg, a. (mwysair) Full of punning.

Mwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (mwy) That is smooth, soft and puffed up; a fulness of humours; a fever. *Y cryd a mwyth, the ague and fever, or intermitting fever: y mwyth brith, brith y gwanryg, the military fever.*

*Cudd a—
Rhug pwanu clwysu, rhag clyed a mwyth,
Rhug mwyth ac alyd!*

Keep me from the pains of wounds, from disease and fever, from debility, and from adversity! H. D. ab Ifon.

Mynw, v. a. (myn) To exercise the will; to obtain sway; to obtain, to have; to seek, to procure; to insist, to will. *A fgni di beth? Wit thou have some? Mynw, I will have.*

Ni fgn pan'gso, al chalfpan fno.

He that will not (have) when he may
When he will (have) he shall have any.

Adage.

Perchen tir dleifedd o'i gorff a ddechawu briodoli et dir f'r neb y myno.

A proprietor 'of land without help of his' body can appropriate his land to whomsoever he chooses.

Welsh Laws.

Y fgn a all a fno,
A byw o wan, al na bo;
Ni ddichon meddgon mai
Ym einloes, ood tra mynal.

The fair that can do what she pleases, whether a poor wight is to live, or that he shall not; the physicians of May will not be able to preserve my life, but whilst she chooses.

Bede Brwyallys.

Mynud, s. m.—pl. t. iau (myn) That is courteous, or social.

Gnawd oth cryr yu mlaen dar,
Ac yu nghyfyrd gwyr llachar:
Glowg fynydd ar a gar.

Common is the eagle's nest in the top of the oak, and in the assembly house violent men: the eye of the fond one is on whom he loves.

Llywarch Hen.

Mynud, a. (myn) Courteous; social; fond.

Ef yn llafar, ef yn fad, ef yn fynydd
Ef yn wrdd, ef yn ddred, pan dremyn droe dud.

He is eloquent, he is dumb, he is courteous, he is ardent, he is bold when he takes a glance over the land.

Twlstein, f'r gwynl.

Mynud wrth folod, wrth llwyr ba gwdd,
Bu gorddwy ar Allmyr;
Ceddyr wryd, bryd Bran fab Llŷr,
Cedaw, mrynawli cryr.

Attention to praise, to warriors he was violent, he was a ruler on the foreign war; might of body, with the mind of Bran son of Llŷr, a boundless and fierce eagle.

D. Llaegwrn Mew.

Mynudaw, v. a. (mynud) To act kindly, or civilly; to become kind or civil.

Mynudawl, a. (mynud) Of courteous disposition.

Mynudedd, s. m. (mynud) Courteousness.

Mynudrwydd, s. m. (mynud) Courteous deportment or behaviour; civility.

Mynudwr, s. m.—pl. mynudywr (mynud—gwr) A man of courteous manners.

Mynudyn, s. m. dim. (mynud) A gesture, a deportment, or conduct.

Mae yn dy gura fwyd dyn
Ar ei gair a'i mynodyn.

She loves thee above all men, in her word and her deportment.

T. Ll. D. ab Hywel.

Mynw, s. m. (mwn) That has action; a person; a body.

Mab Cedfor, cad ormail—
Mynw iŵn, tremid y dygrych,
Maengau:—

The son of Cedfor, the tyrant of the battle, with a body of the hue of the wave, his approach to the stone covering has been seen:

Cynddelw.

Yn myw myw arhes barches beirddiow;
Yn muchedd gwledig gwlad orchorddow,
Gorddyfwas udduudd budd a berthow.

In life when a man his bosom was the refuge of bards; in the existence of the sovereign of the superior regions, he bequeathed to them profit and riches.

Cynddelw, m. Ced. ab Madawg.

Rhy dafw ym rhywyl—
Deiw yu petrch a meirch myrr hydath
Mynw eilon, mai gwylion goddath.

I will repay to my chief as he shall treat me with fair steeds impatient for the course, with body of the blind skimming like the sprit of the conflagration.

Cynddelw.

Mynw, a. (mwn) Quick, active, apt.

Maeloging mynwawr, mynw ryfod i gud;
Myrr deulid, daldid ood;
Angudd udd ordidwy bypod
Angudd fawdd angblawdd aughlod.

Maeloging greatly kind, for war was quick
To rise; the splendid leader was a wolf
To tear; not hid his rank in bold career
Of wild commotion, to prevent disgrace.

Cynddelw, m. t. O. Gwynedd.

Mynwâr, s. f.—pl. mynwâr (mwn—gwar) A collar; a collar of draught harness.

Mynwâr, a. (mynw) Corporeal; perasat.

Gweled yu myned mynwâr dddiddia
Gwyl gyfarchidat, yn chof amthaw,
Gorogwyn Mab Duw.—

The corporeal principles were seen to be going on the festival of the ascension, doubt not the memorial, the Son of God ascended.

Stn. ab Gwderham.

Mynwed, s. f. (mynw) Fellowship, company.

El dirchion f'chreidid ar fud,
A'i sar rhudd, a'i fudd, a'i fynydd.

His favours scattered amongst suitors, with his ready gold, his bounty, and his society.

Ll. P. Meek, i E. Gwyn.

Mynwen, s. f.—pl. t. au (mynw) A sepulchre.

Rhaid yu weithian
Al addid f'fai ydwy, wen,
Al fannedd ei f'r fynydd.

It is necessary at length, either to explain my condition to thee, fair maid, or the grave will become my dwelling:

R. Dda.

Mynwennawl, a. (mynwent) Monumental.

Mynwent, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (mynw) A sepulchre, a grave, a church-yard, a burial place.

Cyn plig Rodri rwydd eger, yu Mab,
Mynwentydd be braenar.

Before Radri was made to bend by the prospect for, in Meek, the burial grounds were a fallow.

Ll. P. Meek.

Mynwes, s. f.—pl. t. au (mynw) The bosom.

Gwas a fo'n't fedi yu ei fynydd.

Woe to such as carries his disgrace in his bosom.

Adage.

Mynwesawl, a. (mynwes) Belonging to the bosom.

Mynwesiad, s. m. (mynwes) A putting to or in the bosom.

Mynwesau, v. a. (mynwes) To put to the bosom.

Mynwor, s. f.—pl. t. as (mwn—gwr) A collar; a collar belonging to draught harness.

Aur melyn am awys mor
Tiedd man tros ei mynwor.

Like yellow gold round the foam of the sea are the delicate treasures over her collar.

D. ab Gwilym, i walli Marfud.

Myny, s. m. (mwn) That rises or ascends. With the preposition i, to, it forms adverbs; as i fyny, upwards, up, aloft: *Awa i fyny*, we will go up. In Gwent, *mynydd* is used.

Mynych, a. (mwn) Frequent, often. *Yn fynych*, frequently. *adw*. Frequently, often.

Bach a mynych fwyd, bach ac anfwych ddidd.

Little and frequent eating, little and infrequent drinking.

Adage.

Alfai gell i gi mynych ydd a iddi.

Should a dog have a chamber he would often go into it.

Adage.

Mynychawl, a. (mynych) Frequentative.

Mynychedig, a. (mynych) Being frequented.

Mynychedd, s. m. (mynych) Frequency.

Mynychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (mynych) Iteration, a rendering frequent; frequentation.

Mynychrwydd, s. m. (mynych) Frequentness.

Mynychu, v. a. (mynych) To frequent; to iterate.

Ac efelly y bu yn mynychu stel drwy yubaid muth mynodd, heb wybod o neb, eith ei anwyllid ohera oedd yu ei gwarchod.

And in that manner he was frequenting to her during the space of seven years, without any one knowing, except his own confidential friends who were guarding her.

Or. ab Arthur.

Mynychwedd, s. f. (mynych—gwedd) A variety of forms, or appearances. *a*. Of many forms.

Mynychwedd arall
Mewn meddgyrta brall;
Moddgar halli hwyll moddgar.

Variety of attendance with mead in buffalo horns, handsome the service exciting praise.

Elision offered.

Mynychwr, s. m.—pl. mynychwyr (mynych—gwr) A frequenter.

Mynychydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mynych) A frequenter.

Myryd, s. m. (mwn) That is a small part or particle; a minute.

Myrydd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (mwn) A mountain. *I fyrydd, upwards.* See *mysy*.

Gwell angheawg mor sog angheawg myrydd.

The neccoments at sea is better than the neccoments of the mountain. *Adogr.*

Rhydd o'r blaen oedd y farnor,
O'r rhydd y myrydd a'r mor.

Free therefore was the country, if free the mountains and the sea. *G. ab I. Tm.*

Mynyddawg, a. (mynydd) Mountainous, hilly.

Mynyddawl, a. (mynydd) Of the mountain.

Mynydd-dir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (mynydd—tir) Mountain ground.

Mynyddiad, s. m.—pl. mynyddiaid (mynydd) A mountaineer, or inhabitant of the mountains.

Mynyddig, a. (mynydd) Mountainous, hilly.

Mynyddwr, s. m.—pl. mynyddwyr (mynydd—gwr) A mountaineer, or man of the mountain.

Mynyddyn, s. m. dim. (mynydd) A small mountain

Mysyglawg, s. f. (mwnwgl) The quinsy; the woody nightshade, or bitter-sweet.

Mysyglw, s. m.—pl. mynygldlysau (mwnwgl—tws) A neck ornament.

Mynygdorch, s. f.—pl. mynygldyrch (mwnwgl—torch) A collar or wreath for the neck.

Mysyglwag, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (mwnwgl—gwag) A neck-kerchief; a neck-cloth.

Mysy, s. m. dim. (myn) A little he kid.

Myngawg, a. (mwng) Having a mane; maned.

Nis crows oed egrud rhag ysgwn,
Nis ddaigw myngawg, na myngawn.

Nor the headless, nor the proud will collect treasure; nor a boar, with long mane, nor be that is cropt. *Cynddelw.*

Myngawn, a. (mwng—twn) Having a cropt mane

F'm rhoddes o fethc—
Llawn dda, a dda, a myngawn melyn.

He gave me of steeds, some black, and dda, and mane-cropt yellow ones. *Gwalech m. i.*

Myngyn, s. f. dim. (mwng) The crest of a horse.

Myngfras, a. (mwng—bras) Thick-maned.

Metech with myngfras
Y dda morddwyd myngwas.

Swift and thick-maned steeds under the thigh of the splendid Aurwin.

Myngial, s. m. (mwng) A gutteral manner of speaking.

Myngialu, v. a. (mwngial) To speak gutterally.

Myngialus, a. (myngial) Gutterally speaking.

Mynglaes, a. (mwng—llaes) Having long mane.

Mynglwyd, a. (mwng—llwyd) Grey-maned.

Mynglyd, a. (mwng) Being of the throat. *Siarad yn fnyglyd*, to speak indistinctly, or thickly.

Myngus, a. (mwng) Of the throat, gutteral. *Dyn myngus*, a person who speaks indistinctly, mutteringly, or through the nose.

Myngwen, a. (mwng—gwen) White-maned.

Myngwyn, a. (mwng—gwyn) White-maned.

Myr, s. m. (my—yr) That is essential, or pure; that is intellectual. *a. Essential, pure, or holy.*

Myr awda, colofn cyfyrnala,
Myr moddgyr moddgyr bethala.

A bold person, a towering column, the spirit of meadhouse is the sovereign of Bethala. *Cynddelw, i O. Cyfyllingw.*

Mair forwynnald mor addwynnald;
Mair gylawnnald myr gylawnnald.

Mary chaste of nature so benign; Mary all complete in holy perfection. *I. ab R. ab I. Llwyd.*

Myr, s. pl. aggr. (mor) That is infinite, and fluctuating: an aggregate of floods, or the sea, also ants, or emmets.

Llhwad fy ngheddawd fy nghyd ord dydd;
Llofrudd fy neuudd yn awr echydd;
Lleufer ebyr myr morfydd dylun,
Pau lhwych huan ar faw fyrydd.

My companion in my day's stigmatisation bade my mare to flow; the spoiler of my checks in the evening hour: the first is bright like the light over the gulfs of the sea amidst the surrounding shores, when the sun illumines the lofty mountain. *for. Ffychan.*

Myrath, s. m. (myr) Purity, or essence.

Myrdwyn, s. m.—pl. t. an (myr—twn) An ant-hillock.

Myrdd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (myr) Infinity; a myriad; or ten thousand. *Mil-can-myrd, a hundred thousand myriads.*

Gwell eu hael na myrdd o aer.

Better is one sun than a myriad of stars. *Adogr.*

Caeth fyryd o feirddion eu lles
O foil Rodri ryddion.

A myriad of bards will find their benefit from praising Rodri the magnificent. *Lt. P. Moch.*

Myrdded, s. m. (myrdd) One of a myriad. *a.* Belonging to one out of a myriad.

Myrddiwn, s. m.—pl. myrddiwnau (myrdd) A million.

Myrddiwned, s. m. (myrddiwn) A millionth. *a.* Millionth.

Myred, s. m. (myr) That is pure or essential.

Myredd, s. m. (myr) A pure or essential state.

Myriad, s. m. (myr) A making pure or fair.

Myriawl, a. (myr) Of essential nature.

Myrion, s. pl. aggr. (myr) Ants, or emmets.

Gwneuthur mynydd o dwnpath myrion.

To make a mountain of the ants' bill. *Adogr.*

Myrionen, s. f. dim. (myrion) An emmet.

Myrnder, s. m. (mwrn) Sultriness, closeness.

Myndra, s. m. (mwrn) Sultriness, closeness.

Myrnedd, s. m. (mwrn) Sultriness, closeness.

Myrniad, s. m. (mwrn) A growing sultry.

Myrniaw, v. n. (mwrn) To become sultry.

Myrierid, s. pl. aggr. (myr—iar) Pearls.

It' huan fy ngherdd nag ef ad
Mai huan rhag moch myrierid.

The spreading of my songs before thee, be it not like casting pearls before swine. *Lt. P. Moch.*

Myrieriden, s. f. dim. (myrierid) A pearl.

Myrwyrydd, s. m. (myr—gwyrydd) A cause of motion; distraction; delirium.

Myrwyf myrwyrydd
Molawd Daw Ddofydd.

I am agitator of the palace of God the renovator. *Taliesin.*

Mit oes yn cadw oes, a moes, a mynydded
Llwyth Mariad mawreddus eu morwrydd.

There is no one supporting life, and manners, and courtesy, of the tribe of Mariad dignified their cause of agitation. *Gw. Brycheiniaw i Ddewi.*

Pradd fydd yn myrwyrydd mor
Y lling a gollo ei hangor.

Dismal will be in the tumult of the sea the ship that should lose its anchor. *W. Llwyn.*

Myrydd, s. pl. aggr. (myr) The sea rushes.

Mysangu, v. a. (sangu) To trample, to tread.

Caerusalem a fysegrir tan draed.

Jerusalem will be trampled under feet. *W. Solisbur.*

Mysawr, s. m. (mws) That is of strong scent.

Mysg, s. m. (my—ysg) The midst, the middle.

Yn mys, ar fysg, i fysg, amongst.

Trydydd Arianlle Ynys Prydain a elai pan Gaswallawn fab Beli, a Gwagwynwyn a Gwanar, melfion Lluf fab Nwyfre, ac Arianrod ferch Beli eu mam; a'r gwr hyn o Erch a Heledd pan hanoedd yst; ac aethyt yda Chawallawn eu hwythr ar fysg y Cymraidd o'r ynys hon: Sef lle y mae y gwr hyn yn Nwagwynyn.

The third silver host of the Isle of Britain went with Gaswallawn son of Beli, and Gwagwynwyn and Gwanar, the sons of Lluf son of Nwyfre, and Arianrod, daughter of Beli, their mother: and those men were natives of Erch and Heledd; and they went with Gaswallawn their uncle amongst the Cymraids out of this island: Where those men dwell is Gwagwyn.

Mysgaid, a. (mysg) Mixt, or compound.
Mysgawl, a. (mysg) Tending to mix; compound.
Mysgedig, a. (mysg) Being mixed or blended.
Mysgedd, s. m. (mysg) The state of being mixed.
Mysgi, s. m. (mysg) A mixed state; confusion.

Gwryd ardderchwng marchwng mygi.

The exalted manliness of the knight of *tumult*. *Ancurin.*

Mysgiad, s. m. (mysg) A mixing, a blending.
Mysgiwyth, s. m. (mysg—llwyth) A mixed race.
Mysgu, v. a. (mysg) To mix, to mingle, to blend.
Mysorig, a. (mysawr) Yielding a stench. *Wy mysorig*, an addle egg.

Myswrn, s. m.—pl. mysyrnau (swrn) Any small edged tool, or instrument.

Myswynog, s. f.—pl. t. au (swynog) A farrow cow, a cow that has passed a season without calving, and has milk through the winter.

Mysygan, s. f. (sygan) Soft expression.

Mysygandawd, s. m. (mysygan) Fond language.

Mysygannu, v. a. (mysygan) To use soft language.

Mysyglawg, a. (mwsawl) Having moss, mossy.

Ni bydd maen mysyglawg o'i fynydd drafod.

A stone will not be mossy that is frequently turned. *Adage.*

Mysygliad, s. m. (mwsawl) A gathering of moss.

Mysyglu, v. a. (mwsawl) To gather moss.

Y maen a dreigla ni fynydd.

The stone that rolls no moss will gather. *Adage.*

Mysyniad, s. m. (mwswn) A gathering of moss.

Mysynllyd, a. (mwswn) Apt to gather moss.

Mysynu, v. a. (mwswn) To gather moss.

Maen a dreigla ni fynydd.

A stone that rolls will gather no moss. *Adage.*

Myth, a. (my—yth) That pervades; that infects; a miasma.

Mythder, s. m. (mwrth) Swiftmess, velocity.

Mythdra, s. m. (mwrth) Swiftmess, velocity.

Mythiad, s. m. (mwrth) A giving swiftmess.

Mythiad, s. m. (mythl) A rendering torpid.

Mythlu, v. (mythl) To make torpid; to canker.

Mythnu, v. a. (mwrth) To give swiftmess.

Mythl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (myth) The state of being pervaded, or infected

Llywyr gwast a wyf gwyl gwast,
 Myddi cerych gael weithi arast!

I am quite wretched with the life of disappointment, that the coldly torturing canker should find a way to spoil them! *D. ab Gwilym, 6^r fathwr.*

Mywyllan, s. pl. aggr. (gwyl) Vigils, or eves of holidays.

Pan ddaw y garawyo,
 Mai y daw mywyllan dywyo.

When lent shall come as the lacustrine vigils come. *M. ab Rhys.*

Myw, s. m. (my) That has activity, motion, or life; an ant, or emmet.

Mywion, s. pl. aggr. (myw) Ants, pismires; also called *grugiaid*, *morion*, *myr*, and *myrion*.

Pan fo'r mywion mewu clyd lletty,
 Heb na gwyt, na gwaw l'w dryg,
 Ceir y ceillor rhesiyn yafyd
 Gwddi rhyne a mawr o awryd.

When the ants are in warm lodging, with neither wind nor rain to hurt them, the silly grasshopper will be found still and dead to the cold. *Engl. Howdd et Helyer.*

Mywionyn, s. m. dim. (mywion) An ant, emmet.

Oni well d'r mywionyn,
 A'r secullyd gellug rhesiyn;
 Pan fo'r naill yn cywain adre—
 Bydd y llall bob o'i arno.

Doest thou not see the ant and the idle grasshopper; when the one is carrying home, the other is void of care. *Engl. Howdd et Helyer.*

Mywyn, s. m. (gwyn) Pith; also called *marydion*.

Mywynaid, a. (mywyn) Like pith; pithy.

Mywynawg, a. (mywyn) Abounding with pith.

Mywynt, s. m. (mywyn) The pith, or core.

N.

NA, s. m. r. A cessation of concomitancy, or a negation of proceeding with; that implies a negative or denial; a no.

Gwell na no gas oddeudl.

A we is better than a false promise. *Lleford.*

Fy llysfam a dyngwys i'm na chaffwyl wraig byth byd na chaffwyl Olywen.

My mother-in-law did swear to me that I should not ever have a wife until *that* I should have Olywen.

H. Culhwch—Mabonogion.

Na, conj. Nor, neither; either. *Dyma beth heb na dechreu na diwedd*, here is a thing without either beginning or end. It is used before a word with a consonant initial.—*Na'm*, nor my; *na'ih*, nor thy; *na'i*, nor his, nor her; *na'n*, nor our; *na'ch*, nor your; *na'u*, nor their: Contractions of *na ym*, *na yth*, *na ei*, *na cin*, *na eich*, *na eu*. *Na ym caser*, may I not be hated.

Ni fwy cariad ei wala,
 Na'i ddangaws i llaw lu.

Love will not have itself concealed, nor its being shown to a crowd of people. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Na, adv. No, not, with imperative verbs, and in answering interrogatories, when governed by a verb with a consonant initial. *Na ladd*, thou shalt not kill: *A fu hi gno?* Has she been there? *Na fu*, or *na ddo*, not been, not taken

place, or she has not been. It is equivalent to *that*, or that not, in wishing; as, *Na bwasid ti yao!* O that thou hadst been there!

Na choll dy hen-fordd er dy ffordd newydd.

Loose not thy old way for the sake of thy new way. *Adgr.*

A fu ei ddoethach hyd Fon!
 Na fu un i nef i Einlon!

Has there been one wiser than him from here to Mon! there has not been one: heaven to Eilon! *L. G. Cuth.*

Nabod, s. m.—pl. t. au (na—bod) Cognizance.

Nabod, v. a. (na—bod) To know, to recognize.

Celfydd tafod hawdd ei nabod.

A tongue artist is easily known. *Adgr.*

Wrth en gwrthredoedd uss'
 Y mae nabod drwg a da.

By their nearest works they are to be known, the evil and the good. *T. Ll. D. ab Hywel.*

Nabodaeth, s. m. (nabod) Cognition, cognizance.

Nabodiad, s. m. (nabod) Cognition, a knowing.

Nabyddadwy, a. (nabyddu) Cognoscible.

Nabyddiad, s. m. (nabyddu) Cognition.

Nabyddiaeth, s. m. (nabyddu) Cognizance.

Nabyddu, v. a. (nabod) To recognize, to know.

Nabyddid fined fy mro,
 Wb! o'r hin o'r wybr heno!

Let her know how afflicting my condition, be! what weather from the firmament to-night! *D. ab Gwilym.*

Mid wrth faint ei lloerdydd
Y nabyddir dyn dodeddus.

Not by the magnitude of his discomure in the virtuous man to be
known. T. Ll. D. ab Hywel.

Nabyddus, a. (nabyddu) Cogniscitive.

Nao, conj. (na) Nor, neither; either. It is used before words, with vowel initials, as *na* precedes those with consonant initials.

Nac, adv. (na), not, in negative imperatives, and in negative answers; than, in phrases of comparison; and that, or, oh that, in expressions of wishing. It is used before words with vowel initials for **NA**, which precedes consonant initials. **Nac amhau**, doubt not.

Gwell nac hog addaw ni wabydd.

Better is a denial than to promise what will not be done. *Adage.*

Naca, v. a. (nac) To make a denial, to deny.

Nacâd, s. m. (naca) Abnegation, a refusal.

Nacâwl, a. (naca) Belonging to denial, negative.

Nacû, v. a. (naca) To refuse, or to deny.

Modd yr awd—

A drehuola a fu fas;

A rodola a fu fas;

A grola a gollas;

A nacola cydd fm coll.

With the soul—what I have wanted has been mine; what I have given is mine; what I saved I have lost; what I refused is to condemn me to perdition.

Nacûs, a. (naca) Apt to deny; denying.

Nacâwr, s. m.—pl. nacâwyr (naca—gwr) A refuser, a denier.

Nacwy, a. (nac) Tending to deny; negative.

Yr Wer adwyer, odd nacwy o serch,
Unlawn horedder lercu o Nacawdy.

To the Lord he she bellowed, that was negative of love, the upright and brightly fair maid of Nacawdy. *Refugn.*

Nach, s. m.—pl. neichiau (na—ach) That is obstructive. **Brys-neichiau cad**, the sudden efforts of battle.

Nad, s. f.—pl. t. au (na—ad) A shrill cry, a howl; clamour, noise. **Taw a dy nadau drwg**, have done with thy angry cries.

Nad, s. m. (na) A conditional negative or no. **adv.** That, that not. It is used before words with vowel initials. **O, nad elai hi yno!** O, that she would but go there! **Pan nad oeddwn yno**, when that I was not there.

Och wy, nad actant yn wreiddod.

Ho on the men, that they are not become women. *Adage.*

Och Ddew Tad, o chaddiwyd hi,
Nad oeddwn amdo iddi.

Oh! God the Father, since she has been covered over, that I had not been a shroud for her. *D. Nanmer.*

Nadael, v. a. (nad) To hinder, to obstruct. **Nad iddi fyned**, hinder her from going; **nadais iti dalu**, I hindered thee from paying.

Nadawl, a. (nad) Tending to hinder, obstructive.

Nadel, v. a. (nad) To hinder, to obstruct.

Nadiad, s. m. (nad) A hindering, or obstructing.

Nadredd, s. pl. aggr. (nadr) Snakes, adders.

Nadreddawg, s. (nadredd) Abounding with snakes.

Nadu, v. a. (nad) To utter shrill cries, to howl.

Nadwr, s. m.—pl. nadwyr (nad—gwr) One who utters shrill cries, a screamer.

Nadr, s. f.—pl. t. odd (nad) A snake.

Nadd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ny—add) That is whole, complete, or entire; that is formed, wrought or worked; that is cut or chipt.

Nadd, a. (ny—add) That is complete or whole; wrought, or worked. **Careg nadd**, a stone that may be wrought, or a free stone.

Pa beth a wrad—
O gofyn feru-ddya y fust
Mann nadd yr byn ni wyddost!

What wilt thou do if a rattling chap of boasting should ask about the artificial part, the which thou dost not know! *Edm. Pryi, i W. Cywael.*

Naddadwy, a. (nadd) Capable of being wrought into form; capable of being hewn.

Naddawl, a. (nadd) Relating to a working or hewing into form; hewing; sculpturing.

Dydwad iai—hanes y beirdd;
Pa wyr fu ar gerdd gu gynt
Naddawl athrawon iddynt.

Declare to me the history of the bards: what men were, of the lovely song of yore, instructive teachers to them. *Edm. Pryi.*

Naddedig, a. (nadd) Being wrought or worked into form; hewn, cut, or chipt.

Naddedigaeth, s. m. (naddedig) The act of working into form; the act of chipping.

Naddfaen, s. m.—pl. naddfeini (nadd—maen) A stone that may be worked; free stone; hewn stone.

Coetes—
Ieman ran rwydd, dy difeth,
Naddfaen, a gwynalch, falch fath;
Neb ni chyst y rhyw byst byth.

Ieman, of liberal parts, bore the expence of a substantial house, of wrought stones, and white wash, proud the plan; no one will ever bear the cost of similar pillars. *Hillyn.*

Naddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nadd) A working into form; a cutting, hewing, or chipping.

Naddiad dy foch nadd yn rhyw.

The cutting of thy cheek let it be cut close. *Adage.*

Naddial, v. a. (nadd) To be cutting or chipping.

Naddiaeth, s. m. (nadd) The practice or art of hewing into form.

Naddiaeth befr ni ddaw o'th ben,
Er neb, ond mydr anyben.

No fairly formed subject will come out of thy lips, for the sake of any body, but a drawing verse. *Edm. Pryi.*

Naddiant, s. m. (nadd) The act of working into form; the state of being wrought.

Naddion, s. pl. (nadd) Chippings, shreds, lint.

Naddo, adv. (na—do) Not done, not taken place.

Naddu, v. a. (nadd) To work or cut into form; to hew, to cut, to chip.

Awa i weryll y Stryald: o cadwant hwy ni n fyw, byw fyddwn;
ac os naddant ni, byddwn feirw.

Let us go into the camp of the Stryans: if they will preserve us alive, we shall live; and if they will cut us off, we shall die. *S. Trefredyn.*

Naddwr, s. m.—pl. naddwyr (nadd—gwr) One who works or cuts into form; a hewer, a chipper.

Naf, s. m.—pl. neifon (ny—af) That embraces or comprehends, a forming principle; one that forms, or constructs, a creator; the Lord.

Pwyll a'm cyfeiryd,
O'r crenawdr, o'r cyd
O'r Mab, o'r Ybryd,
O'r Iawndryd fti;
O'r Drindawd Undawd, un dra a mi,
Un dra dragareddu, unedd ofrt;
Under dair person,
Uch archengyllos,
Undonlon neifon,
Nerth heb draungi.

Reason informs me of the Creator, of the junction of the Son, of the Spirit, of the rightly conceived pre-existence: of the Triune Unity, one in kindred with me, one excelling in merry, of universal glory; three persons in one fairly joined, higher than archangels, creators one in attributes, of power without end. *Gwalchmai.*

Nafawl, a. (naf) Relating to formation; being wrought or formed.

Nafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (naf) An operation.

Dwg y rhord ar dy grair
Dyfad heb nafad nfair.

Fairly has been bestowed on thy jewel a growth without the operation of a hand. *H. ab D. ab I. ab Rhy.*

... o'leig i m. nadd (nadd) nodd

Na ddifia na nafa neb,
Gochel wreuther creitondub.
Destruct not, cut not any body, beware of doing a cruelty.
Nor. Tala.

Nag, s. m. (na) A negative; a denial.

Gwell nag nog addaw ni wneir.
Better a refusal than to promise what will not be done.
Adage.

Gwell nag no dau eddwid.
A denial is better than two promises.
Adage.

—Cair gweled
Nad da mynych nag am gied.
It shall be seen that a frequent denial of a boon is not good.
Llynorch Hen.

Nag, conj. (na) Nor, neither; either. It is used before words with vowel initials.

Nag, adv. (na) No, not; that, o that. It is used before words with vowel initials. *Nag* *ê*, no not, not it, it not, or not so; *nag ydyw*, *nag yw*, it is not; *nag oes*, there is not; *nag of*, I will not go; *nag wyf*, I am not; *nag yst*, thou art not; *nag yw*, he she or it is not; *nag ym*, *nag ydym*, we are not; *nag ych*, *nag ydych*, ye are not; *nag ynt*, *nag ydynt*, they are not.

Car y dyn da, ac nag aghar y dyn drwg.
Love the good man, and do not hate the bad man. *Adage.*

Nage, s. m. (nag—e) A negative, to answer particular questions. *adv.* Not that, not so, no. **Nagu, v. a. (nag)** To refuse, to deny; to hinder.

Crist culwydd—
O'm rhag lles neges na'm nagwy.
Christ the gracious one, of my craved earnest of good do not deny me. *Cyddelw.*

Nai, s. m.—pl. neiaint (na) That separates or branches of; a nephew.

Nid diwyd heb nai.
Not adherent without a nephew. *Adage.*

Naid, s. f.—pl. neidiau (na—ld) A recess; a withdrawalment; a refuge, or sanctuary; a leap, or jump.

Gresyn oedd na chaf groes naid,
I gyntuili da ring enaid!
It was a pity that he should not have a cross of refuge, to accumulate good for the soul! *D. Llwyd.*

Athraw in' oili, aeth i'r naid,
Oedd iwan: oeh na ddywaid.
A teacher to us all, who is gone to the refuge, was iwan—also, that he speaks not. *G. D. Ycham.*

Bwrw naid i'r wybr a wna!
Ar hyder yr ehadai.
He would give a bound towards the sky in confidence that he should fly. *T. Alld, i farch.*

Naill, pron. (nall) One of two, one or the other; one. *Ar y naill tx*, on one side; *naill ai hwn*, *ai hwna*, at hwna, either this person masculine, or that one present, or that one absent.

Y naill weawyn a ladd y llall.
The one poison will destroy the other. *Adage.*

Naill, conj. (ny—ail) Either, else, or.

Naill ai liwynog ai llwyn rhodyn.
Either a fox or a lump of fern. *Adage.*

Nain, s. f.—pl. neinoedd (ny—ain) Grandmother.

Nais, s. m.—pl. neisiau (ny—ais) A band, or tie, the being trimmed, dressed, or made elegant.

Naith, s. m.—pl. neithion (na—ith) That is past or completed; that is given; troth, faith.

Nall, pron. (ny—all) One of two; one. *Nall ac y llall*, one and the other. *Gwent.*

Nam, s. m.—pl. t. an (na) A mark, or stigma; a defect, fault, blemish, or malum; an offence, or sin; an exception.

Yn nghyweithas nam na'm bo myced.
Into the company of iniquity may I not be going. *L. P. Med.*
Gwnarthuq nam, a rhyfodd rhyf.
We committed a fault, and wonderful it was. *Ellid Hen.*

Oui cheidw Dew ring nam,
Fe diriglyf farch lle triga'n fann.
If God do not keep against a fault, the daughter will make a slip where the mother slips. *Adage.*

Nam, conj. (na) Except, but, save, only.

Nam mudi pl ddyrddio o ffar fidi.
Only seven there proceeded not from Char fidi. *Tala.*

Named, conj. (nam) Except, but, save. *Named* *un*, except one; *named f*, except me.

Namiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (nam) A making a mark, making a defect, a blemishing, an exception.

Namu, v. a. (nam) To stigmatise; to render defective; to except.

Namwy, v. a. (nam) To make exception.

Namwyn, conj. (nam) Except, but, save.

Namwyn Daw nid oes daria.
Except God there is none that knows the future. *Llynorch Hen.*

Namyn, s. m. (nam) An exception. *conj.* Except, but, save.

Ni thag namyn oedd.
An objection will not check a messenger. *Adage.*

Nan, s. m. (na) Something distinct; a what. *adv.* What, what now, now. *Wela nan*, well what now, or well what do you want.

Nant, s. m.—pl. nentydd (nan) A hollow formed by water, a ravine; a mountain torrent, a brook. It enters into the composition of a great many names of places.

Ac yw nant yllid yllid yllid.
And in the brooks were muddy tongue. *D. of Gwilym.*

Gwar yw nannu'r hyd y ddol,
A drol yw eu gweled.
Gentle are the brooks along the dale, and charming it is to see them. *W. D. T.*

Nar, s. m.—pl. t. edd (ny—ar) That is forward; that is abortive; a dwarf, a puny thing; an apt.

O fedredd, O nar, O orthyl, O yafyd, O fel tralloddy: yr y
yr awr hon y mae dy ystafelloedd gwythion!
Oh fifth, Oh thou puny thing, Oh thou miscreant, Oh thou mad one, Oh distracted simpleton! where are now thy splendid apartments! *Marchion Cynffwrdd.*

Naraidd, a. (nar) Abortive, dwarfish, or puny.

Nareiddiad, s. m. (naraidd) Dwarfishness.

Nareiddiaw, v. n. (naraidd) To become dwarfish.

Nareidrrwydd, s. m. (naraidd) Dwarfishness.

Naru, v. n. (nar) To be abortive, to become puny.

Nas, adv. (na—ys) That not, may not. It is of the same force with na; but when used, it preserves to the initial of the word that follows its radical power; as, *nas delo moni*, for *na ddelo moni*, that she come not.

Nid tylawd ond nas cyaro.
He is not poor but that does not enjoy. *Adage.*

Bychan y tal cyngor gwraig, ond gwas i'r nas cyaro.
A wife's advice is of little worth, but was to the husband that will not take it. *Adage.*

Naw, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ny—aw) That is up or ultimate; that limits; nine, or the number nine.

a. Nine.
Tri chaled byd: maeu celfi, dar saw gwynt, a choleu mudi
criuwas.
The three hard things of the world: a flint stone, and now times heated, and the heat of the sun of Africa. *Extemp.*

Y tri saw awbeng: saw ton y wellgi, saw radd y pot, a saw aw
lymp.
The three peculiar winds: the wind waves of the ocean, the vent orders of heaven, and the nine months of gestation. *T. med.*

Mynd, s. m. (mwn) That is a small part or particle; a minute.

Mynydd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (mwn) A mountain. *I fyngdd, upwards. See myny.*

Gwell anghenawg mor nof anghenawg mynydd.

The neighbourhood at sea is better than the neighbourhood of the mountains. *Adage.*

Rhydd o'r blaen oedd y farnor,
On rhydd y mynydd a'r mor.

Free therefore was the country, if free the mountains and the sea. *G. ab I. Teu.*

Myyddawg, a. (mynydd) Mountainous, hilly.

Myyddawl, a. (mynydd) Of the mountain.

Myydd-dir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (mynydd—tir) Mountain ground.

Myyddiad, s. m.—pl. mynyddiad (mynydd) A mountaineer, or inhabitant of the mountains.

Myyddig, a. (mynydd) Mountainous, hilly.

Myyddwr, s. m.—pl. mynyddwyr (mynydd—gwr) A mountaineer, or man of the mountain.

Myyddyn, s. m. dim. (mynydd) A small mountain

Mynglawg, s. f. (mwnwgl) The quinsy; the woody nightshade, or bitter-sweet.

Myngldiws, s. m.—pl. myngldiwsan (mwnwgl—tw) A neck ornament.

Myngldorch, s. f.—pl. myngldyrch (mwnwgl—torch) A collar or wreath for the neck.

Mynglwag, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (mwnwgl—gwag) A neck-kerchief; a neck-cloth.

Myngw, s. m. dim. (myng) A little he kid.

Myngwg, a. (mwng) Having a mane; maned.

Nu crawn oed eugod rhag ysgwn,
Nu thalawg myngwg, na myngdwn.

For the headless, nor the proud will collect treasure; nor a hair, with long mane, nor be that is cropt. *Cynnddelw.*

Myngdwn, a. (mwng—twm) Having a cropt mane

Fm rhoddes o ffrich—
Llawr da, a dwg, a myngdwn melyn.

He gave me of steeds, some black, and dun, and mane-cropt yellow ones. *Gwatches i.*

Myngw, s. f. dim. (mwng) The crest of a horse.

Myngfwr, a. (mwng—bras) Thick-maned.

Meirch muth myngfwr
Y dan morddwyd myngwys.

Swift and thick-maned steeds under the thigh of the splendid youth. *Aneurin.*

Myngial, s. m. (mwng) A guttural manner of speaking.

Myngialu, v. a. (mwngial) To speak gutturally.

Myngialus, a. (myngial) Gutturally speaking.

Mynglaes, a. (mwng—llaes) Having long mane.

Mynglwyd, a. (mwng—llwyd) Grey-maned.

Mynglyd, a. (mwng) Being of the throat. *Sierad*

yn fynglyd, to speak indistinctly, or thickly.

Myngus, a. (mwng) Of the throat, guttural. *Dyn*

myngus, a person who speaks indistinctly, muttering, or through the nose.

Myngwen, a. (mwng—gwen) White-maned.

Myngwyn, a. (mwng—gwyn) White-maned.

Myr, s. m. (my—yr) That is essential, or pure; that is intellectual. *a. Essential, pure, or holy.*

Myrw oeth, colina cyfyrnais,
Myr moddyr mawddyrn bechalin.

A bold person, a towering column, the spirit of meadthorns is the sovereign of Bechalin. *Cynnddelw, i O. Cyfelliung.*

Mae forwynydd mor addwynydd;
Mae gylfawydd myr gylfawydd.

Many chance of nature so benign; Many all complete in holy perfection. *I. ab R. ab I. Llwyd.*

Myr, s. pl. aggr. (mor) That is infinite, and fluctuating; an aggregate of floods, or the sea, also ants, or emmets.

Llŷdau fy ngheddau fy nghyd oed dydd;
Llofrudd fy neuudd yn awr echydd;
Lleufer rhyr myr morfeydd dylan,
Pau llewyd huan ar fas fyngdd.

My companion in my day's designation bade my muse to flow; the spoiler of my cheeks in the evening hour; she that is bright like the light over the gulf of the sea amidst the surrounding shores, when the sun illumines the lofty mountain. *Ior. Fyfean.*

Myraeth, s. m. (myr) Purity, or essence.

Myrdwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (myr—twyn) An ant-hillock.

Myrdd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (myr) Infinity; a myriad; or ten thousand. *Mil-can-myrd, a hundred thousand myriads.*

Gwell un haol na myrdd o ser.

Better is one sun than a myriad of stars. *Adage.*

Caeth fydd o freiddlon eu lles
O foli Rodri rydder.

A myriad of birds will find their benefit from praising Rodri the magnificent. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Myrddfed, s. m. (myrdd) One of a myriad. *a. Belonging to one out of a myriad.*

Myrddiwn, s. m.—pl. myrddiwnau (myrdd) A million.

Myrddiynfed, s. m. (myrddiwn) A millionth. *a. Millionth.*

Myred, s. m. (myr) That is pure or essential.

Myredd, s. m. (myr) A pure or essential state.

Myriad, s. m. (myr) A making pure or fair.

Myriawl, a. (myr) Of essential nature.

Myrion, s. pl. aggr. (myr) Ants, or emmets.

Gwneuthur mynydd o dwnpath myrion.

To make a mountain of the ants' bill. *Adage.*

Myrionen, s. f. dim. (myrion) An emmet.

Myrnder, s. m. (mwrn) Sultriness, closeness.

Myndra, s. m. (mwrn) Sultriness, closeness.

Myrnedd, s. m. (mwrn) Sultriness, closeness.

Myrniad, s. m. (mwrn) A growing sultry.

Myrniaw, v. a. (mwrn) To become sultry.

Myrierid, s. pl. aggr. (myr—iar) Pearls.

It' has fy nghedd nag ef id
Mae heur moch myrierid.

The spreading of my songs before thee, be it not like casting pearls before swine. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Myrieriden, s. f. dim. (myrierid) A pearl.

Myrwerdd, s. m. (myr—gwerdd) A cause of motion; distraction; delirium.

Myrwyf myrwerdd
Molawd Daw Ddofydd.

I am agitator of the peace of God the renovator. *Taliesin.*

Mil oes yn cadw oes, a mow, a mynydd
Llwyth Mawr mawreddus eu merwerdd.

There is no one supporting life, and manners, and courtesy, of the tribe of Mawr dignified their cause of agitation. *Gw. Brychriawg i Ddraig.*

Prudd fydd yn myrwerdd mor
Y llong a golio ei hangor.

Dimel will be in the tumult of the sea the ship that should lose its anchor. *W. Llwyn.*

Myrydd, s. pl. aggr. (myr) The sea rushes.

Mysangu, v. a. (sangu) To trample, to tread.

Caernewen a fyeogr tan draed.

Jerusalem will be trampled under feet. *W. Solitary.*

Mysawr, s. m. (mws) That is of strong scent.

Myg, s. m. (my—ysg) The midst, the middle.

Yn mysg, ar fysg, i fysg, amongst.

Trydded Arianna Yng Prydain a elai gan Caswallawn fab Beli, a Gwynwynn a Gwanar, merthion Llŷd fab Nwyfre, ac Arrianrod ferch Beli eu mam; a'r gwr hyn o Erch a Heledd gan hynedd yst; ac aethynt gyda Caswallawn eu hawythr ar fysg y Ceinwald o'r yns hon: Seif lle y mae y gwr llyng yn Ngawgwyn.

The third silver host of the Isle of Britain went with Caswallawn son of Beli, and Gwynwynn and Gwanar, the sons of Llŷd son of Nwyfre, and Arrianrod, daughter of Beli, their mother; and those men were natives of Erch and Heledd; and they went with Caswallawn their uncle amongst the Cumbrians out of this island: Where those men dwell is Gasconne. *Trioedd.*

Nawsoli, v. a. (nawsaw) To temper; to soften.
Nawsolrwydd, s. m. (nawsaw) Temperateness.
Nawsyllt, a. (naws—gwyllt) Of a wild disposition, of a furious nature; passionate.
Nawter, s. f. (nawd) Nature, quality; habit, or custom. *Mac ynol ryw nawter ddwrg, thou hast got some bad habit. Sil.*
Nawtur, s. f. (nawd) Efficient principle; nature.
NE, s. m. r. A state of going or passing, a hue.
Ne, conj. (ne, s.) Or, otherwise, else, either.

Ne i afaith tan uffern.

Or to the influence of the fire of hell.

B. Ddyl.

Nëad, s. m. (ne) An opening to let out.
Neb, pron. (ne—eb) Whatever, any, *any one*, none, somebody, any body, nobody. *a. Any, some, none.—Y neb a elo, whosoever that goes.*

*Dyn ni wna daloni i neb
Ydyw un & dau wyneb.*

A man that would not do good to *any* is the one with a double face.

*Ni roe neb, ac ni rown i
Seron bren er ei sori.*

D. ab Gwilym.

There would not be given by *any body*, and I would not give a chip, though he were affronted.

Gr. Grgg.

Nebawd, s. m. (neb) Any body, nobody.
Nebdyn, s. m. (neb—dyn) Any person, any one.
Nebie, s. m. (neb—lle) Any place, no place. *adv.* No place, no where.
Nebpell, s. m. (neb—pell) Any distance. *adv.* At no distance, not far.
Nebryhw, s. m. (neb—rhyw) Any kind. *adv.* Of any sort; not any sort.
Nebun, s. m. (neb—un) Any one, somebody; nobody.

*Nid mór ddiarheb nebun
I'n gwlad ni a hi ei hun.*

Not so famous *any one* in our country as she herself.

D. ab Gwilym.

*Hoen ffyr, da ddwrg, nid oedd un,
Hauw w'br, a hi nebun.*

Brightly bloom of health, of good instruction, there were not one, luminary of the sky, and she nobody.

D. ab Gwilym, t. Angharad.

Nedd, s. f.—pl. nydd (ny—edd) That forms a whirl or turn; a small diangle or hollow; a place where any thing rests; also nits on the hair.
Neddai, s. f. (nadd) That works into form.
Neddair, s. f. (nedd) The hollow of the hand, the grasp of the hand; the hand.

*Pen a borthaf i'm neddair,
Eryr echwydd, oedd ni gair!*

A head I bear in my *hand* of the eagle of the country, who was and will not again be had!

Llywarch Hm.

*A'i neddair, f'auwyl-grair fwy
Y nythodd fedw yn adolwyn.*

With her *hand* my kind dear jewel has elegantly entwined the birch.

D. ab Gwilym.

Neddawg, a. (nedd) Abounding with smalls, whirls, turns, or rests; abounding with nits.
Nedden, s. f. dim. (nedd) A single nit.
Neddyt, s. f. (nadd) A tool for cutting or working into form, and adze.

*Tyfad heb naddid neddyt,
Ty, ar an piler y tyf.*

A growth having not the operation of the *adze*; a house, upon one pillar it rises up.

D. ab Gwilym.

Nef, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ny—ef) A limit of a course, a turn, place of rest, a hollow, heaven.
Ty yn y nef, the house in the hollow; there are places so called.

A ranodd nef a gafas.

He that has distributed has obtained *heaven*.

Adagr.

Pump tywarchen y dydd; scf, delar, dwfr, tan, awyr, a nef; ac o'r pedair cystal pob defnydd difwyd; ac o'r nef Duw, a phob bywyd, a bywydawl; ac o ymgyd y pomp hyn pob peth, a bywydawl, a bywydawl y bo.

Five elements there are; that is to say, earth, water, fire, air, and the *heaven*: and out of the four first comes every luminous matter; and of the *heaven* God, and all of life, and living; and from the conjunction of these five come all things, or animals, or inanimate they be.

Berides.

Pan ddyfo Trindawd—

*Lia nef amdanu,
Llithr llydan ato,
Cyrrad a cherddorion,
A chathiau egyptia,
Dyrchafant o feddau—y mewn.*

When the Trinity shall come, surrounded by the host of *heaven*, pressing to him an extensive throng, with the songs of minstrels, and the hymns of angels, out of the graves the dead shall rise.

Taliesin.

Nefair, s. f. (nef) An epithet for the opening or grasp of the hand; a hand.

Nefawl, a. (nef) Heavenly, celestial.

Nefawr, a. (nef) Of a celestial nature.

Nefed, s. m. (nef) An expansion.

Nefliw, s. m. (nef—lliw) A cerulean. *a.* Of a cerulean hue.

Nefoedd, s. pl. aggr. (nef) The heavens.

*Ar first mawr gawr digoliant
Nifer o'r nefoedd a sythiant.*

At the great force of the shout of triumph numbers from the *heavens* shall fall.

D. Nefawr.

Nefolaidd, a. (nefawl) Heaven-like, heavenly.

Nefoldeb, s. m. (nefawl) Heavenlyness.

Nefolder, s. m. (nefawl) Heavenlyliness.

Nefoledd, s. m. (nefawl) A heavenly state.

Nefoleiddrwydd, s. m. (nefolaidd) Heavenlyness.

Nefolfryd, a. (nefawl—bryd) Heavenly-minded.

Nefolfrydedd, s. m. (nefolfryd) Heavenly-mindedness, a heavenly state of mind.

Nefoll, v. a. (nefawl) To render heavenly; to canonize; to become heavenly.

Nefoliaeth, s. m. (nefawl) A heavenly state.

Archaf i ti

Dwysawl nefoliaeth

A diwedd perffiaith

Fenrhaf th pob rhad.

I crave of thee a *heavenly state* divine, and a perfect end, the sovereignty of every grace!

D. ab Gwilym.

Nefoliannu, v. a. (nefoliant) To render heavenly; to celestify; to become heavenly.

Nefoliannus, a. (nefoliant) Of a tendency to render celestial.

Nefoliant, s. m. (nefawl) Celestification.

Nefolrwydd, s. m. (nefawl) Heavenlyliness.

Nefolus, a. (nefawl) Of a celestial nature.

Nefwy, s. m. (nef) A heavenly state.

Nid wy a'm nodowy

Amgylch balch nefwy;

Ynail rin y dydd fwy,

Gwawr gyrr Goroway.

They shall not be protecting me around the high *heaven*; there is a virtue that is more excellent, the light of the men of *Goroway*.

Taliesin.

Nefyd, s. m. (naf) A performance, what is wrought or formed.

Safyd wrth nefyd gwrthun

Yn dy lawl, dy faru dy has.

Thou wouldst stand by an absurd *performance*, in thy passion, thy own judgement.

Edo. Fyfe.

Neg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ny—eg) That is not open; that is not possible.

Neges, s. m.—pl. t. un (neg—es) An errand, or message; business.

A el llys heb neges dued a'i neges gaeo.

He that goes to court without an *errand* let him return with an *errand* in his possession.

Adagr.

Cenad hwyr drwg el neges.

A late messenger is upon a bad *errand*.

Adagr.

Negesa, v. a. (neges) To go on errands.

Negrasai, s. c.—pl. negescion (neges) One who goes on errands; a messenger.

Negesau, s. pl. aggr. (neges) Errands, messages.

Nenlad, s. m. (naill) A varying, a diversifying.
Nenllaw, v. a. (naill) To vary, to diversify.
Nenllawg, a. (naill) Diversified, varied.
Neilliedig, a. (neilliad) Being diversified.
Neilliedigaeth, s. m. (neilliedig) The being diversified or varied.
Neilllogaeth, s. m. (neilliawg) A variation.

Coler cynnal y cyfryw neilllogaeth yn yr un banas yn mhob arall o'r pennillfau.

Be it remembered that such diversity is to be maintained in the same verse in every other one of the stanzas. *Burdan.*

Neilllogi, v. a. (neilliawg) To diversify.

Oo o golofa adlaw y dwy y dyfyr, a rhai o'i banas o byny yn neilllogi ar ereill, coler cynnal y cyfryw neilllogaeth.

If the song is derived from a secondary canon, and some of those verses varying from others, it is to be remembered that such diversity is to be maintained. *Burdan.*

Neina, s. f. dim. (nain) A grandmammy.

Neirhiad, s. m. (nerth) A strengthener.

Fy Naw, fy neirhiad, fad rad rann.

My God, my supporter, freely dispensing grace.

Gw. Brycheiniawg.

Gwan wyf, ym nerthwyl fy neirhiad.

Feeble am I, may my supporter support me.

Y Brawd Madawg.

Neislad, s. m.—pl. t. an (nais) A kerchief.

Neislaw, v. a. (nais) To wrap with a band; to deck, to dress up; to trim up nicely.

Neithiad, s. m. (naith) A passing, completing.

Neithiaw, v. a. (naith) To pass, to complete.

Neithawl, a. (naith) Tending to perfect.

Neithiawr, s. m.—pl. neithioran (naith) A state that is completed or confirmed; complete-meat; a wedding; a wedding feast, in some parts, which is kept on a sixth day after the wedding, generally the following Sunday, when the guests bring presents to the newly married couple: The term *Neithioran* has been used for the Characteristics of Theophrastus.

Neithiora, v. a. (neithiawr) To bring to completion; to keep a marriage festival.

Neithiorawg, a. (neithiawr) Having a marriage or wedding feast.

Neithiorawl, a. (neithiawr) Tending to complete; relating to marriage solemnity.

Neithiori, v. a. (neithiawr) To render complete; to consummate a marriage solemnity.

Neithiorwr, s. m.—pl. neithiorwyr (neithiawr—gwr) One who consummates.

Neithiwr, s. m. (naith—hwyr) The evening past, or last night. *adv.* Last night, yesterday evening.

Neithyr, prep. (eithyr) Except, unless.

Nemawr, s. m. (nam) A few in number. *adv.* Not many; scarcely, hardly.

Nemof, pronom. prep. (nam) Except of me. *nemof*, except of thee; *nemo*, except of him; or it; *nemi*, except of her; *nemom*, except of us; *nemoch*, except of you; *nemont*, except of them.

Ei droedd ni dreisir nemoch.

His transgression will not be curbed except of you.

Cyddelan.

Nemor, s. m. (nam—or) An exception of extent, of quantity, or number. *adv.* Not many; scarcely.

Nēn, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ny—en) The inside top of a vault or canopy; the ceiling, roof, or top; a roof; a vault, or canopy; the heavens.

*Ynfaell Cyddylan, ys lywyll ei nen,
 Gwedy Gwen gyweithydd;
 Gwas ni was di ar dybydd.*

The hall of Cyddylan, its roof is dark, after Gwen the supporter; Woe that what shall come to it will produce no good! *Llywarch Hen.*

Nenawl, a. (nen) Appertaining to a vault, roof or ceiling.

Nenawr, s. f.—pl. nenorau (nen) An upper story, or garret.

Nenbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (nen—pren) The upper roof beam in a building.

Nenfw, s. f. (nen—mwd) A ceiling arch.

Nenfwd, v. a. (nenfw) To make an arched ceiling.

Nenlad, s. m. (nen) A vaulting, a ceiling.

Nenlar, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (nen—lar) The upper roof-beam; also, called *nenbren*.

Nenorydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (nenawr) A garretier.

Nennu, v. a. (nen) To vault, to roof, to cell.

Nenwawl, s. m. (nen—gwawl) Cerulean light.

*El ydoedd Owain hir, bywyll hwydd,
 Ac andawd o flun nenwawl ddolodd,
 A dyfawr a ni mawr garwodd.*

He was the stately Owain, the ready pledge of lepton, and surrounded with a mass of heavenly light, who formed with me a lasting union. *Gwalchmai.*

Ner, s. m.—pl. t. edd (ny—er) That is without impulse from another; that has self energy; an epithet of God; the Lord.

*Cadfan per enner anaw, cerddorion
 Cerdduam ar oddiaw;
 Arwr trydar sris apaw;
 Eyr gwr ffrwd dymyr ffrw.*

Cadfan the sovereign of the energy of song, the minstrel who adorned with thy protection; the director of the tumult of the tearing conflict; the eagle of the toiling mass of a pleasant region. *L. P. Hen.*

Nerth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ner) Might, power, strength, force; aid, help, or succour.

El nerth yw annerth diried.

The strength of the mischievous is his ability. *Adge.*

*Tyl achaw bywedigion: cariad Daw, gwa eiddi deall cyfaw;
 deall Daw, yu gwylod eithir maddaw; a nerth Daw, gwa deall
 maw, cariad a deall.*

The three causes of animated beings: the love of God with a plenitude of perfect knowledge; the knowledge of God constituting a plenitude of means; and the power of God with a plenitude of will, love, and knowledge. *Burdan.*

*Am bob dirion ddeffon
 A'i nerth, a'i gwybodaeth i ni,
 —Nerf'w anaw!*

For every tender blessing, and his power, and his counsel to me heaven to his soul. *Gw. Thomas, a Fagwag.*

Nerthai, s. c.—pl. nertheion (nerth) Strengtheners
Nerthawg, a. (nerth) Mighty, powerful, potent.

Wrth gadarn nerthawg ydoedd;

At it's gwan trugerau oedd.
With the mighty he was powerful; and to the weak terrible was he. *Guto y Gipsy.*

Nerthawl, a. (nerth) Powerful or strong.

Nerthedig, a. (nerth) Being strengthened.

Nerthedigaeth, s. m. (nerthedig) A strengthening.

Nerthedd, s. m. (nerth) Potency, or strength.

Nerthfawr, a. (nerth) Of great strength, powerful.

Nerthfawrawg, a. (nerthfawr) Of great power.

Nerthfawrogi, v. a. (nerthfawrawg) To endow with great strength.

Nerthfawrogiad, s. m. (nerthfawrawg) An endowing with great power.

Nerthfawrus, a. (nerthfawr) Of a potent nature.

Rhaid iai ymwithard a gwyddon, ac oriet o'r campas nerthioranion.

Thou must refrain from vices, and practice the feats that are strength-creating ours. *Cyngylan Fuchedd.*

Nerthfawrusaw, v. a. (nerthfawrus) To render strengthening; to become strengthening.

Nerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (nerth) A strengthening; a supporting, or assisting.

Nerthiannawl, a. (nerthiant) Of a strengthening quality; empowering.

Nerthianus, v. a. (northiant) To render strengthening; to become strengthening.

Nerthianus, a. (northiant) Of a strengthening nature; tending to empower.

Nerthianusaw, v. a. (nerthianus) To render of a strengthening nature.

Nerthiant, s. m. (nerth) A strengthening.

Nerthiaw, gwr. (nerthiad) In strengthening.

Nerthiob, s. m. (nerth) Efficaciousness, potency.

Nerthior, sup. (nerth) To be strengthening.

Nerthocad, s. m. (nerthawg) A rendering powerful, strong, or potent.

Nerthocau, v. a. (nerthawg) To render potent.

Nerthogi, a. a. (nerthawg) To make powerful.

Nerthogiad, s. m. (nerthawg) A making potent.

Nerthorwydd, s. m. (nerthawg) Powerfulness.

Nertholdeb, s. m. (nerthawl) Potency, ability.

Nertholodd, s. m. (nerthawl) Powerfulness.

Nerthol, v. a. (nerthawl) To render powerful.

Nertholwydd, s. m. (nerthawl) Powerfulness.

Nerthwydd, s. m. (nerth) Potency, energy.

Nerth, v. a. (nerth) To strengthen; to help.

Nerthus, a. (nerth) Efficacious, potent.

Nerthusaw, v. a. (nerthus) To render efficacious; to become efficacious.

Nerthusedd, s. m. (nerthus) Efficaciousness.

Nerthswydd, s. m. (nerthus) Efficaciousness.

Nerthwyr, s. m. (nerth) Potency, energy, strength

Nerthwr, s. m.—pl. nerthwyr (nerth—gwr) A

strengthened; a supporter.

Nerthydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (nerth) A strengthener

Nerya, s. m. dim. (nar) The child of old age; a child born when the father is absent.

Nes, s. m. (ny—es) The state of being without distance, close, or proximate. *a.* Divested of distance: It is also used for the comparative *nesach*, nearer, closer, of less distance. *Ni byddi nes er hwy,* thou wilt not be the nearer for that.

Nes na choel.

Neser than belted.

Adage.

Nes, adv. (ny—es) Until. *Ni chei glod nes marw,* thou shalt not have fame until thou art dead.

Nesad, s. m. (nesau) Approximation; approach

Nesawl, a. (nesan) Approximating.

Nesach, a. (nes) Nearer, or more near.

Nesaf, a. (nes) Nearest, next, most near. *s. m.* The next, the nearest.

Melyaf y gwelw nesaf i'r ddair.

Sweetest the grass next to the ground.

Adage.

Nesau, v. a. (nes) To draw near, to approach.

Nesawr, s. m.—pl. nesawyr (nesau—gwr) One who draws near or approximates.

Nesedig, a. (nes) Being approximated.

Nesedigaeth, s. m. (nesedig) Approximation.

Nesefia, s. m.—pl. t. ion (nesaf) A neighbour.

Nesefiad, s. m.—pl. nesefiad (nesaf) One who is nearest of kin; a relative.

Nesiad, s. m. (nes) A drawing near, or approaching; approximation.

Nesiannawl, a. (nesiant) Tending to approximate

Nesianna, v. a. (nesiant) To approximate.

Nesiant, s. m. (nes) Approximation.

Nesator, ger. (nesiad) In approximating.

Nesitor, sup. (nes) To be approximating.

Nesnes, a. (nes repeated) Nearer and nearer.

Nesnes y Sefali i'r dref.

Nesnes and nesnes the shooting to the town.

Adage.

*Nesnes yw coradd Taliesin,
A'i fawr beueirddiaid o'i fu*

Closer and closer still to Taliesin's song, and his mastery prates from his lips.

S. Cost.

Nearwydd, s. m. (nes) Nearness, proximity.

Nest, s. m. (nes) That is compact or close.

Nester, s. m.—pl. t. i (nest) A cupboard.

Nestig, a. (nest) Of a compact nature.

—Nestig wridrath

Meldraur i'larf job llawnaeth.

Compact the structure of the accomplisher of the labour of every fulfilment.

Elidi. Nais.

Nestn, v. a. (nes) To draw near, to approximate.

Nestn, v. a. (nest) To appropriate.

*O rhoddia genadi wrwg dand i allied, —af cheiff yr en o blant
houo etieddfa arbwig hyd y drydded ach; ac o'r rhy y gymwedd
bono y nestigwarieth difach i eu teulu.*

If a tribe betroth a poor woman to an alien, none of the children of such a one shall obtain a special station, until the third descent; and, from that sort of connection, cattle not available as surety shall be appropriated to their family.

Nes, v. a. (ne) To pant; to wish earnestly.

Neu, conj. (ne) Or. Tydi nes arall, thou or another; *dyred neu baid,* come or let it alone.

Neu, adv. (ne) Truly so; will not, is there not; otherwise, else. *Neu ym, neu'm,* will not of me; *neu yth, neu'th,* will not of thee.

*Breuddwydau ar bun hachilw arlen doe;
Ysoddawg nes, neu ym hebgyr cawdd!*

Dreaming about the nymph of the superb hue of the hoar drop; excellent be the night, does it but save me from grief!

Gwaelchmai.

*Nes'm cynnwys drwg Bowys trwy barch;
Neu'm arwar, neu'm cor, neu'm cyfaroh!*

Me will not the leader of Powys receive with respect; will he not me solace, will he not me love, will he not me greet!

Cynddelw.

Nes'm bu dydd cer eilydd Elwy.

To me truly there was a day by the stream of Elwy.

Ll. P. Moch.

Nenad, s. m. (nen) A panting; a longing.

Neuadd, s. f.—pl. t. au (nen—add) A hall. ✓

Neuadd pob diddos.

Every shelter is a hall.

Adage.

Wyl bardd neuadd, wyl cyff cadair;

Digouaf i feirdd i'larf llestair.

I am bard of the hall, I am bust of the chair; I shall be able to frustrate the talkative bard.

Neuaddawg, a. (neuadd) Having a hall.

Neuaddawl, a. (neuadd) Belonging to a hall.

Neuaddwys, s. f. (neuadd—gwys) A hall-full.

Addwys enwydd yn neuaddwys.

Pressing the mistle in the hall.

Taliesin.

Nenant, s. m. (neu) A panting; longing; regret.

Neuaw, v. a. (neu) To pant; to wish earnestly.

Eryr glyw glewaf, neuaf na ddaw!

As an eagle the most gallant chief, I regret that he does not come!

Cynddelw.

Er pan las llyw red nesd nesd nes!

Nesaf nes gwelaf fal ym gwelaf.

Since the leader of generosity has been slain, is not regret come near! I regret that I see him not as he has seen me.

Cynddelw, m. Cadwallon.

Neuawd, s. m. (neu) A panting; a longing.

Neuawl, a. (neu) Panting; longing; regretting.

I'r gwir Ddew ydd wylf ya erchi,

Er gwr nes o'm uwawl weddi

—Tori glas elyn.

To the true God I am praying, for heaven knows my earnest request, that the blue shackles may be broken.

Hywel For.

Neud, adv. (neu) Is it not, is it not that, does not; verily it is.

Neud amser gansf gwalaf gwelgi,

Gwellig morauar hwyfar bell;

Neud arlen arlen Eryr writhon;

Neud echei gwendon gwyn-dir Enll.

Is it not the time of winter the ocean is most pale, the bed of the sea low is the raging course of the brine: does not the hoar envelope Eryr now; is not the white wave lead round the merced land of Enll.

Blodwyn Fardd.

Neued, s. f. (neu) A panting; longing; regret.

Yn y mae yfed, heb neued, heb nag,
Heb nebaud eiaued.

Where there is drinking, without regret, without refusal, without any kind of want.

Cynedfawr.

Neuedd, s. m. (nen) A panting, or palpitation; a panting after, or longing.

Neufedd, s. m. (neu—medd) Wealth, riches.

Neur, adv. (neu—yr) Is it not; verily so.

Nens, adv. (nen—ys) Is it not; verily it is.

New, s. m. (ne) That is proceeding or going off.

Newid, s. m.—pl. t. iau (new) A change; a cheap rate, small value, or cheapness.

Nid erchie yr hen Gyrrys oold a fal rhwag y newidiau.

Old Gyrrys asked for no more than what might be between the berguins.

Adage.

Angau'r newidiau fy nddi a was
Yn un o'r merthylti:

Angel a't at Eli
A'm an Daw, a'm eiaud i.

The death of *cherys* will mark me as one of the martyrs: may an angel go to Eli, and my only God, with my soul!

L. G. Colthi.

Clyen dyngu, a rhesi, a chable, oni roeswa i newid ar fy agtiodian rhag gwrandaw.

I could bear swearing, cursing and blaspheming, so that I would have set a *berguin* upon my ears rather than listen.

Elio Wyn, B. Cwg.

Newid, v. a. (new) To change, to exchange.

Newid y gwawyr.

To change the pain.

Adage.

Newidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (newid) A changing.

Newidiadwy, a. (newidiad) Changeable.

Newidiannawl, a. (newidiant) Tending to change.

Newidiannu, v. a. (newidiant) To produce a change or alteration; to transform.

Newidiant, s. m. (newid) The act or state of changing; alteration; transformation.

Newidiaw, v. a. (newid) To change; to transform.

Tri pheth nis gall namyn Daw: dyddodol bythoedd y cyngant; cynghyd a phob cyfiwr heb newidiaw; a rhoi gwell a newydd ar bob peth heb ei roi ar goll.

Three things, which none but God can accomplish: endure the periods of eternity; converse with every state without changing; and confer improvement and renovation upon every thing without consigning it to annihilation.

Barddas.

Mae'n ei bryd fy newidiaw;

Mae'r wall oedd fy mwrw o'i llaw.

It is in her mind to change me; great were the rashness to cast me off her hand.

Iwan Dyf.

Newidiawg, a. (newid) Having a change.

Newidiawl, a. (newid) Changeable, mutable.

Newidiedig, a. (newidiad) Being changed.

Newidioldeb, s. m. (newidiawl) Changeableness.

Newidiolder, s. m. (newidiawl) Changeableness.

Newidioli, v. (newidiawl) To be changeable.

Newidiolrwydd, s. (newidiawl) Changeableness.

Newidiwr, s. m.—pl. newidwyr (newid—gwr) A changer; one who barter.

Newidrwydd, s. m. (newid) A changed state.

Newidwriaeth, s. m. (newidiwr) Exchange, commerce, or traffick; a bartering of wares.

Gwiddyn wyd; gwaeddan dywyl:
Wachwaeth newidwriaeth wyf.

Then art an excellent person; a miserable wight am I: Worse and worse the commerce of love.

D. ab Owilym.

Newidwriaethawl, a. (newidwriaeth) Appertaining to exchange or commerce.

Newydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (new) What is new.
Papur Newydd, a. a news paper; **newyddion da,** good news; **dywed imi ryw newydd,** tell me some news.

Na re goel i newyddion oni bont yn hen.

Give no credit to news until they are grown old.

Adage.

Newydd, a. (new) New; fresh. **Newydd gra,** **newydd tanllaw,** brand new.

Newydddaidd, a. (newydd) Somewhat new.

Newyddawl, a. (newydd) Of a new quality.

Newyddban, a. (newydd—ban) Newly dressed.

Newyddbeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (newydd—beth) A new thing, a novelty.

Newydd-deb, s. m. (newydd) Newness, novelty.

Newydd-der, s. m. (newydd) Newness, novelty.

Newydd-dra, s. m. (newydd) Newness, novelty.

Newyddedd, s. m. (newydd) Novelness, newness.

Newyddgrêad, s. m. (newydd—crêad) A new creation. **a. Newly created.**

Newyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (newydd) The art of making new; a becoming new; innovation.

Newyddian, s. c.—pl. t. od (newydd) A novice.

Nid yn newyddian, rhag iddo ymchwylw, a sylhau i fardigrath y diawl.

Not a novice, lest, being lifted up with pride, he fall into the condemnation of the devil.

1 Timothy 3. 6.

Newyddianaeath, s. m. (newyddian) Noviciate.

Newyddiannawl, a. (newyddiant) Appertaining to a new state; of a new condition.

Newyddiannu, v. a. (newyddiant) To render of a new state; to become novel.

Newyddiannus, a. (newyddiant) Tending to a new state; in a state of newness.

Newyddiant, s. m. (newydd) A state of newness.

Newyddiaw, v. a. (newydd) To make new.

Newyddiedig, a. (newyddiad) Being made new.

Newyddrwydd, s. m. (newydd) Recentness.

Newyddu, v. a. (newydd) To make new; to modernize, to innovate, to become new.

Newyddus, a. (newydd) Tending to innovation.

Newyddwr, s. m.—pl. newyddwyr (newydd—gwr) One who makes new; an innovator.

Newyn, s. m. (ne—gwyn) Hunger; famine.

Gloddest awr a newyn biwydyu.

Excess for an hour and famine for a year.

Adage.

Ni ddwg newyn mawr weision.

Boys will not bear the hunger of a mother.

Adage.

Pwybyng a gyfarfall ag Arthur, ag on dyrnwyd y badd, a d' a'i farc; ac wrth hyu pawd a foynt rhagddu, megys bwynt a' falfellid rhag lleu dywal, pan fal newyn mawr aro.

Whoever happened to meet with Arthur, with one stroke was slain, him and his horse; and therefore every body had fear him, as the beasts might flee from a furious lion, when he might be suffering great hunger.

Gr. ad Arsur.

Newynawg, a. (newyn) Having hunger, famished.

Hwareidd mab noeth, ni hwyr mab newynawg.

A naked child may play, a hungry child will not play.

Adage.

Newynawl, a. (newyn) Famishing; hungry.

Newyndawd, s. m. (newyn) Hungeriness.

Newyndra, s. m. (newyn) A hungry state.

Newynedig, a. (newyn) Being famished.

Newyniad, s. m. (newyn) A famishing.

Newynllyd, a. (newyn) Hungry, half starved.

Newynllydrwydd, s. m. (newynllyd) Hungeriness.

Newynogaeth, s. m. (newynawg) Famishment.

Newynu, v. a. (newyn) To starve one, to famish; to be starved, to be famished.

Ludd gloddest yn newyn y moddy.

To destroy intemperance is to starve the doctor.

Adage.

Mhi celliawg y rhedys yn canu yr haf a newyn y gae.

Like the grasshopper singing in summer and famishing in winter.

Adage.

Newynwr, s. m.—pl. newynwyr (newyn—gwr)

One who hungers; a famisher.

Nhw, pron. (hwy) They, or them.

Nhwy, pron. (nhw) They, or them.

Nhwythau, pron. (nhwy—tau) They also.

NI, s. m. r. A number separate or apart.

Negesawg, a. (neges) Having an errand. *s. m.*
One that carries a message; a messenger.

*Elwath ydd euthym yn negesawg
O leufer llyw cammaw, lawa dywysawg.*

A second time I went to an ambassador from the splendor of the leader of conflict, the righteous prince. *Meilyr.*

Negesawl, a. (neges, Missionary. Negesallion, missionaries.

Negeseua, v. a. (negesau) To go on messages; to transact business; to negotiate.

Negesengar, a. (negesau) Officious.

Negesengarwch, s. m. (negesengar) Officiousness.

Negesenwr, s. m.—pl. negeseuwyr (negesau—gwr) An errand-man, a messenger.

Negesenwraig, s. f.—pl. negeseuwragedd (negesau—gwraig) A woman-messenger.

Negesar, a. (neges) Fond of errands, officious.

Negesgarwch, s. m. (negesar) Officiousness.

Negesiad, s. m. (neges) A carrying an errand.

Negesiath, s. m. (neges) A commission.

Negesiannawl, a. (negesiant) Appertaining to a commission.

Negesiannu, v. a. (negesiant) To commissionate.

Negesiant, s. m. (neges) A commission.

Negeswas, s. m.—pl. negesweision (neges—gwas) An errand-boy.

Negeswr, s. m.—pl. negeswyr (neges—gwr) An errand-man, a messenger.

Negeswraig, s. f.—pl. negeswreigedd (neges—gwraig) An errand-woman.

Negeswriaeth, s. m. (negeswr) The business of a man who transacts for another.

Negesydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (neges) A messenger.

Negesyddawl, a. (negesydd) Appertaining to a messenger, missionary, missive.

Negesyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (negesydd) The business of a messenger.

Negiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (neg) A disabling.

Negiant, s. m. (neg) A disabling.

Negiaw, v. a. (neg) To disable, to render impossible. *Mac arnaf eivieu ei nego fe, I am in want of disabling him. Sil.*

Negiawl, a. (neg) Tending to disable.

Negiwyr, s. m.—pl. negwyr (neg—gwr) A disabler.

Negydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (nag) A denier.

*Ni bu Rodri, nai Beredur,
Negydd o'i wily, nag o'i ddur.*

Rodri, the nephew of Peredur, has not been a denier of his wine, nor of his steel. *Guto y Glynn.*

Negyddawl, a. (negydd) Negative, refusing.

Negyddiad, s. m. (negydd) A denying, a refusing.

Negyddiaeth, s. m. (uegydd) A denial, a refusal.

Negyf, s. m. (nag) A negation, a denial.

Negyfaeth, s. m. (negyf) A refusal, a denial.

*Cadarn i arwyddu ar wynob Prydain,
Pryddidion diwbet;
Ni fuanai lywyl ateb;
Ni fuanai negyfaeth i neb.*

The bounteous violent one, over the face of Britain the ports are unanswerable; he would not concede a stern answer; he will not cherish a denial to any one. *Li. P. Mach.*

Nehedd, s. m. (ne—hedd) Entreaty, prayer.

Neidiad, s. m. (naid) A leaping, or springing.

Neidiaw, v. a. (naid) To leap, to jump; to pulse.

Neidiawl, a. (naid) Leaping, springing, throbbing.

Neidiwr, s. m.—pl. neidwyr (naid—gwr) A leaper.

Neidraidd, a. (naidr) Snake-like, snaky.

Neidrlys, s. m. (neidr—llys) Snakewort.

Neidrydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (naid) The temples; also called *arlais* and *arlaisias*.

*Brath y lleidr drwy ei neidrydd;
Beth ddawr ei iadd byth, gwr gywydd.*

Seek the thief through his temples: who would ever mind his death, the gone of a man. *H. ab Gwilym.*

Neidr, s. f.—pl. t. odd (nad) A snake. *Neidr dda, a viper; neidr fraith, neidr y tomenydd, the common snake, or adder.*

Cyfrithod a neidr.

As variegated as an adder.

Adage.

Chwefrawr chwyth neidr o'i nyth.

February will blow the snake out of her nest. *Adage.*

Neifion, s. m. (naf) The comprehending one; the creator; also the name of a person in the British mythology, probably the same with *Neptune*.

*Dadwyrals i Frythoo
A oren Gwilion;
Gelwydd ar Neifion;
Ar Gyril o achwynnau,
Hyd pan y gwaraist.*

A resurrection to the Britons was accomplished by Gwilion; there was a calling upon the Creator; upon Christ for rescue, until when he should deliver. *Taliesin, Cad Gwddan.*

Ef a yr nifer i for Neifion.

He will send a number to the sea of Neifion. *L. G. Cwâl.*

*Y nodid a wnaeth Neifion
O Drois fawr draw i Fon.*

The swimming which Neifion performed from great Troy after to Mona. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Neillawr, s. f. (naill—awr) The other hour, the next hour. *adv.* At another time.

*Eu buchedd hoen-wedd buham, y neillawr,
Na weilant rhag drygiam.*

Their lives of sprightly mood why, the next hour, they do not mind for fear of an evil sleep. *W. Middelton.*

Neilldu, s. m. (naill—tu) One of two sides, one side. *O'r neilldu, from one side; ar neilldu, on one side, or aside.*

Neillduad, s. m. (neilldu) A going aside; a putting aside; a separating; separation.

Neillduath, s. m.—pl. t. au (neilldu) A separation, dissociation. *Tir neillduath, the land of reservation.*

Neillduathu, v. a. (neillduath) To make a separation; to reserve, to put aside.

Neillduaw, v. a. (neilldu) To go on one side; to go aside, to retire, to recede, to dissociate; to separate, to put asunder, to set apart.

*Yn ill dau ni neillduent
I roi y naid i wyr gynt.*

Then they two would not separate in giving battle to men formerly. *L. G. Cwâl.*

Neillduawl, a. (neilldu) Separate, retired, solitary; particular, distinct; discrete.

Neillduedig, a. (neillduad) Separated, abstracted.

Arthal—yn myned i ofdi y gwyr rhyfeynt cydymddithlon neillduedig iddu gynt; ac yn cerdded trwy y coed hwnu y cyfarfu ag Eilir ei frand yn ddjarwybod.

Arthal, going to terrify the men who formerly had been his particular companions; and in walking through that wood he met with Eilir his brother unexpectedly. *Gr. ab Artur.*

Neillduedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (neillduedig) The state of being put aside or separated; sequestration.

Neillduedigaw, v. a. (neillduedig) To render separated or sequestered; to become separated.

Neillduedd, s. m. (neilldu) Separateness, retiredness; distinctness, discriminateness.

Neillduolaeth, s. m. (neillduawl) The state of being separated; discrimination.

Neillduoldeb, s. m. (neillduawl) Separability; distinctness, discriminateness.

Neillduoli, v. a. (neillduawl) To render separate, or distinct; to particularize.

Neillduolrwydd, s. m. (neillduawl) Separateness, distinctness; particularity.

Neillduwr, s. m.—pl. neillduwyr (neilldu—gwr) One who goes aside; one who puts aside.

Neillad, *s. m.* (naill) A varying, a diversifying.
Neillaw, *v. a.* (naill) To vary, to diversify.
Neillawg, *a.* (naill) Diversified, varied.
Neilliedig, *a.* (neilliad) Being diversified.
Neilliedigaeth, *s. m.* (neilliedig) The being diversified or varied.
Neilllogaeth, *s. m.* (neilllawg) A variation.

Collef cyanael y cyfryw neilllogaeth yn yr un banau yn mhob an arall o'r penatllou.

Be it remembered that such diversity is to be maintained in the same terms in every other one of the volumes.
Borddon.

Neilliogi, *v. a.* (neilllawg) To diversify.

Oo o golofa adlaw y daw y dyfyr, a rhai o'i banau o hynt yn neilliogi ar ereill, eoder cyanael y cyfryw neilllogaeth.

If the song is derived from a secondary canon, and some of those verses varying from others, it is to be remembered that such diversity is to be maintained.
Borddon.

Neina, *s. f. dim.* (nein) A grandmammy.

Neirhiad, *s. m.* (nerth) A strengthener.

Fy Naw, fy neirhiad, fad rad rann.

My God, my support, freely dispensing grace.
Gw. Brycheiniawg.

Gwan wyl, ym nerthwyl fy neirhiad.

Feeble am I, may my supporter support me.
Y Brudd Madawg.

Neislad, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (nais) A kerchief.

Neisiaw, *v. a.* (nais) To wrap with a band; to deck, to dress up; to trim up nicely.

Neithiad, *s. m.* (naith) A passing, completing.

Neithiaw, *v. a.* (naith) To pass, to complete.

Neithiawl, *a.* (naith) Tending to perfect.

Neithlawr, *s. m.—pl. neithiorau* (naith) A state that is completed or confirmed; complete-ment; a wedding; a wedding feast, in some parts, which is kept on a fixt day after the wedding, generally the following Sunday, when the guests bring presents to the newly married couple: The term *Neithiorau* has been used for the Characteristics of Theophrastus.

Neithora, *v. a.* (neithlawr) To bring to completion; to keep a marriage festival.

Neithiorawg, *a.* (neithlawr) Having a marriage or wedding feast.

Neithiorawl, *a.* (neithlawr) Tending to complete; relating to marriage solemnity.

Neithiori, *v. a.* (neithlawr) To render complete; to consummate a marriage solemnity.

Neithiorwr, *s. m.—pl. neithiorwyr* (neithlawr—gwr) One who consummates.

Neithiwr, *s. m.* (naith—hwy) The evening past, or last night. *adv.* Last night, yesterday evening.

Neithyr, *prep.* (eithyr) Except, unless.

Nemawr, *s. m.* (nam) A few in number. *adv.* Not many; scarcely, hardly.

Nemol, *pronom. prep.* (nam) Except of me. *nemol*, except of thee; *nemo*, except of him; or it; *nemi*, except of her; *nemom*, except of us; *nemoch*, except of you; *nemont*, except of them.

El droedd at dreisr nemoch.

His transgression will not be excused except of you.

Cynddylan.

Nemor, *s. m.* (nam—or) An exception of extent, of quantity, or number. *adv.* Not many; scarcely.

Nen, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (ny—en) The inside top of a vault or canopy; the ceiling, roof, or top; a roof; a vault, or canopy; the heavens.

*Ynneffl Cynddylan, ys tywyll ei nen,
 Gwedy Gwen gyweithydd:*

Gwen at won da at dybydd.

The hall of Cynddylan, its roof is dark, after Gwen the support-er; Way that what shall come to it will produce no good!
Llywarch Hen.

Nenawl, *a.* (nen) Appertaining to a vault, roof or ceiling.

Nenawr, *s. f.—pl. nenorau* (nen) An upper story, or garret.

Nenbren, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (nen—pren) The upper roof beam in a building.

Nenfwd, *s. f.* (nen—mwd) A ceiling arch.

Nenfydu, *v. a.* (nenfwd) To make an arched ceiling.

Neniad, *s. m.* (nen) A vaulting, a ceiling.

Neniar, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (nen—iar) The upper roof-beam; also, called *nenbren*.

Nenorydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (nenawr) A garret.

Nenu, *v. a.* (nen) To vault, to roof, to cell.

Nenwawl, *s. m.* (nen—gwawl) Cerealian light.

*El pederd Owain hir, byrydd hwydd,
 Ac anawd o ffen nenwawl deffnydd,
 A deffnyddu ei manau gwynydd.*

He was the strictly Owain, the ready pledge of baptism, and surrounded with a sense of heavenly light, and formed with his leading nation.
Gwynchael.

Ner, *s. m.—pl. t. edd* (ny—er) That is without impulse from another; that has self energy; an epithet of God; the Lord.

*Cadfan ger erer awan, cerddorion
 Cerddorion ar oddmor;
 Erer tryder trin agaw;
 Eyr gwyf frawd dymbyr frow.*

Cadfan the sovereign of the energy of song, the minstrel who surrounded himself with protection; the director of the minstrel of the bearing conflict; the eagle of the toiling man of a pleasant note.
Ll. P. Rich.

Nerth, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (ner) Might, power, strength, force; aid, help, or succour.

El nerth yw annerth diriaid.

The strength of the minichlorous is his ability.
Adge.

*Tri achaw bywydgyrion: cariad Daw, gwaith deall dylus;
 deall Daw, yn gwybod eithaf maddoes; a nerth Daw, yn deall
 myn, cariad a deall.*

The three causes of animated beings: the love of God with a plenitude of perfect knowledge; the knowledge of God carrying a plenitude of means; and the power of God with a plenitude of will, love, and knowledge.
Borddon.

*Am bob trion deffnydd
 A'i nerth, a'i gwybodaeth i ni,
 Neirfwr eidd!*

For every tender blessing, and his power, and his counsel we breathe to his soul.
Ian. Thomas, a Fagyn.

Nerthai, *s. c.—pl. nertheion* (nerth) Strengtheners
Nerthawg, *a.* (nerth) Mighty, powerful, potent.

With radars nerthawg ydoedd;

Ac i'r gwan trugarsaw oedd.
With the mighty he was powerful; and to the weak nerthi was he.
Guto y Glyn.

Nerthawl, *a.* (nerth) Powerful or strong.

Nerthedig, *a.* (nerth) Being strengthened.

Nerthedigaeth, *s. m.* (nerthedig) A strengthening.

Nerthedd, *s. m.* (nerth) Potency, or strength.

Nerthfawr, *a.* (nerth) Of great strength, powerful.

Nerthfawrawg, *a.* (nerthfawr) Of great power.

Nerthlawrogi, *v. a.* (nerthfawrawg) To endow with great strength.

Nerthlawrogiad, *s. m.* (nerthfawrawg) An endowing with great power.

Nerthlawrus, *a.* (nerthfawr) Of a potent nature.

*Rhaid i'r ymwrthawd a gwyddon, ac erio'r e'r canpas nerthi-
 tawd.*

Thou must refrain from vices, and practice the laws that are strength-creating ones.
Geoffrey Pechell.

Nerthlawrusaw, *v. a.* (nerthlawrus) To render strengthening; to become strengthening.

Nerthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nerth) A strengthening; a supporting, or assisting.

Nerthlawnawl, *a.* (nerthiant) Of a strengthening quality; empowering.

Nerthnos, v. a. (nerthiant) To render strengthening; to become strengthening.

Nerthnosus, a. (nerthiant) Of a strengthening nature; tending to empower.

Nerthnosaw, v. a. (nerthnosus) To render of a strengthening nature.

Nerthiant, s. m. (nerth) A strengthening.

Nerthior, ger. (nerthiad) In strengthening.

Nerthior, s. m. (nerth) Efficaciousness, potency.

Nerthior, sup. (nerth) To be strengthening.

Nerthiad, s. m. (nerthawg) A rendering powerful, strong, or potent.

Nerthiad, v. a. (nerthawg) To render potent.

Nerthiog, a. a. (nerthawg) To make powerful.

Nerthiogiad, s. m. (nerthawg) A making potent.

Nerthiorwydd, s. m. (nerthawg) Powerfulness.

Nerthioledd, s. m. (nerthawl) Potency, ability.

Nerthioledd, s. m. (nerthawl) Powerfulness.

Nerthiol, v. a. (nerthawl) To render powerful.

Nerthiorwydd, s. m. (nerthawl) Powerfulness.

Nerthiorwydd, s. m. (nerth) Potency, energy.

Nerth, v. a. (nerth) To strengthen; to help.

Nerthus, a. (nerth) Efficacious, potent.

Nerthusaw, v. a. (nerthus) To render efficacious; to become efficacious.

Nerthusodd, s. m. (nerthus) Efficaciousness.

Nerthusorwydd, s. m. (nerthus) Efficaciousness.

Nerthwch, s. m. (nerth) Potency, energy, strength.

Nerthwr, s. m.—pl. nerthwyr (nerth—gwr) A strengthener; a supporter.

Nerthydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (nerth) A strengthener.

Neryn, s. m. dim. (nar) The child of old age; a child born when the father is absent.

Nes, s. m. (ny—es) The state of being without distance, close, or proximate. *a.* Divested of distance: It is also used for the comparative *nesach*, nearer, closer, of less distance. *Ni byddi nes er hwyg*, thou wilt not be the nearer for that.

Nes na choel.

Nearer than belief.

Adag.

Nes, adv. (ny—es) Until. *Ni chet glod nes marw*, thou shalt not have fame until thou art dead.

Nesad, s. m. (nesau) Approximation; approach.

Nesawl, a. (nesau) Approximating.

Nesach, a. (nes) Nearer, or more near.

Nesaf, a. (nes) Nearest, next, most near. *s. m.* The next, the nearest.

Nelymf y gwelw nesaf i'r ddolwr.

Swamp the grass next to the ground.

Adag.

Nesau, v. a. (nes) To draw near, to approach.

Nesawr, s. m.—pl. nesawyr (nesau—gwr) One who draws near or approximates.

Nesdig, a. (nes) Being approximated.

Nesdig, s. m. (nesedig) Approximation.

Nesfin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (nesaf) A neighbour.

Nesfiad, s. m.—pl. nesefiad (nesaf) One who is nearest of kin; a relative.

Nesaf, s. m. (nes) A drawing near, or approaching; approximation.

Nesannawl, a. (nesiant) Tending to approximate.

Nesannu, v. a. (nesiant) To approximate.

Nesiant, s. m. (nes) Approximation.

Nesior, ger. (nesiad) In approximating.

Nesior, sup. (nes) To be approximating.

Nes, a. (nes repeated) Nearer and nearer.

Nesnes y Sefid i'r dref.

Nearr and nearrr the shunting to the town.

Adag.

*Nesnes yw ceadu Talfelin,
A'i fawr beneddiddiad o'i fia*

*Closer and closer still to Talfelin's song, and his mastery prais'd
from his lips.* *S. Cant.*

Nearwydd, s. m. (nes) Nearness, proximity.

Nest, s. m. (nes) That is compact or close.

Nester, s. m.—pl. t. i (nest) A cupboard.

Nestig, a. (nest) Of a compact nature.

*—Nestig wriddraeth
Meidraiair i'fwr job llawnaeth.*

*Compact the structure of the accomplisher of the labour of
every fulfilment.* *Blidi. Kait.*

Nestn, v. a. (nes) To draw near, to approximate.

Nestn, v. a. (nest) To appropriate.

*O rhodda gen-dl wraig dlawd i allied,—ni chaff yr un o blant
hono siatoddia arbring hyd y drydded ach; ac o'r thw gymmedd
bono y nestl gwartheg difach i eu teulu.*

*If a tribe betroth a poor woman to an alien, none of the chil-
dren of such a one shall obtain a special station, until the third
descent; and, from that sort of connection, cattle not available as
safety shall be appropriated to their family.*

Neu, v. a. (ne) To pant; to wish earnestly.

Neu, conj. (ne) Or. *Tydi neu arall*, thou or an-
other; *dydd neu baid*, come or let it alone.

Neu, adv. (ne) Truly so; will not, is there not;
otherwise, else. *Neu ym, neu'm*, will not of me;
neu yth, neu'th, will not of thee.

*Broadwyddlaw ar ben balchile arien doe;
Ys odidwng neu, neu ym bebgyr cawdd!*

*Dreaming about the nymph of the superb hae of the hoar drop;
excellent be the night, does it but save me from grief!*

Gwclachol.

*Nes'm cynnwys drwg Bowys trwy barch;
Neu'm arwar, neu'm car, neu'm cyfaroh!*

*Me will not the leader of Powys receive with respect; will he
not me solace, will he not me love, will he not me cheer!*

Cynddelw.

Nes'm bu dydd eer clydd Elwy.

To me truly there was a day by the stream of Elwy.
L. P. Mech.

Neuad, s. m. (neu) A panting; a longing.

Neuadd, s. f.—pl. t. au (neu—add) A hall. ✓

Neuadd pob diddos.

Adag.

*Wyl bardd neuadd, wyl cyff codair;
Digonaf i feirdd i'fwr llietair.*

*I am bard of the hall, I am bust of the choir; I shall be able to
frustrate the talkative bard.*

Neuaddawg, a. (neuadd) Having a hall.

Neuaddawl, a. (neuadd) Belonging to a hall.

Neuaddwys, s. f. (neuadd—gwys) A hall-full.

Addwyn enwydd yn neuaddwys.

Fleching the minstrel in the hall.

Talfelin.

Nenant, s. m. (neu) A panting; longing; regret.

Neuaw, v. a. (neu) To pant; to wish earnestly.

Eryr glyw glewaf, neuaf na ddaw!

*As an eagle the most gallant chief, I regret that he does not
come!* *Cynddelw.*

*Er pan las llyw red neuad neuad ne!
Neuaf nus gwelaf fal ym gwelw.*

*Since the leader of generosity has been slain, he not regret come
near! I regret that I see him not as he has seen me.*

Cynddelw, m. Cadwallon.

Neuawd, s. m. (neu) A panting; a longing.

Neuawl, a. (neu) Panting; longing; regretting.

*I'r gwr Ddaw ydd wyl yn erchi,
Er gwr nef o'm neuaf weddi
—Toti glas elyn.*

*To the true God I am praying, for heaven knows my earnest
request, that the blue shackles may be broken.* *Hymn. Forl.*

Neud, adv. (neu) Is it not, is it not that, does
not; verily it is.

*Neud amwr gansf gnelwaf gwelg,
Gwelgwg morauar hwl'far bell;
Neud arien arien Eryr writhon;
Neud ebel gwedon gwyn-dir Eall.*

*Is it not the time of winter the ocean is most pale, the bed of
the sun low is the raging course of the brine: does not the hoar
envelope Eryr now; is not the white wave lead round the mered
land of Eall.* *Bloddydd Parod.*

Neued, s. f. (neu) A panting; longing; regret.

*Yn y mae yfed, heb neued, heb nag,
Heb nebawd eiddad.*

Where there is drinking, without regret, without refusal, without any kind of want. *Cynaddu.*

Nenedd, s. m. (nen) A panting, or palpitation; a panting after, or longing.

Neufedd, s. m. (neu—medd) Wealth, riches.

Neur, adv. (neu—yr) Is it not; verily so.

Nens, adv. (nen—ys) Is it not; verily it is.

New, s. m. (ne) That is proceeding or going off.

Newid, s. m.—pl. t. iau (new) A change; a cheap rate, small value, or cheapness.

Nid eirha yr hen Gyrus oidd a fal rhwng y newidiau.

Old Cyrus asked for no more than what might be between the *bergains.* *Adage.*

*Angau'r newidllaw fy nddi a was
Yn uu o'r merthyl:
Angel a 2 at Eli
A'u na Duw, a'm could i.*

The death of *champs* will mark me as one of the martyrs: may an angel go to Eli, and my only God, with my soul! *L. G. Colki.*

Clywn dyngu, a rhegi, a chabls, oni roeswa i newid ar fy nghludau rhag gerundaw.

I could bear swearing, cursing and blaspheming, so that I would have set a *bergain* upon my ears rather than listen. *Elin Wyn, B. Cwng.*

Newid, v. a. (new) To change, to exchange.

Newid y gwelyr.

To change the pain. *Adage.*

Newidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (newid) A changing.

Newidiadwy, a. (newidiad) Changeable.

Newidiannawl, a. (newidiant) Tending to change

Newidiannu, v. a. (newidiant) To produce a change or alteration; to transform.

Newidiant, s. m. (newid) The act or state of changing; alteration; transformation.

Newidiaw, v. a. (newid) To change; to transform.

Tri pheth hys gall awyau Duw: dydddef bythoedd y ceugant; cynghyd a phob cyfwr heb newidiaw; a rhioi gwell a newydd ar bob peth heb of roi ar goll.

Three things which none but God can accomplish: endure the periods of eternity; converse with every state without *changing*; and confer improvement and renovation upon every thing without consigning it to annihilation. *Barddas.*

*Mae'n ei bryd fy newidiaw;
Mawr wall oedd fy mawr o'i llaw.*

It is in her mind to change me; great were the rashness to cast me off her hand. *Iwan Dyf.*

Newidiawg, a. (newid) Having a change.

Newidiawl, a. (newid) Changeable, mutable.

Newidiedig, a. (newidiad) Being changed.

Newidioldeb, s. m. (newidiawl) Changeableness.

Newidiolder, s. m. (newidiawl) Changeableness.

Newidioli, v. (newidiawl) To be changeable.

Newidiolrwydd, s. (newidiawl) Changeableness.

Newidiwr, s. m.—pl. newidwyr (newid—gwr) A changer; one who barterers.

Newidrwydd, s. m. (newid) A changed state.

Newidwriaeth, s. m. (newidiwr) Exchange, commerce, or traffick; a bartering of wares.

*Gelwddyn wyd: gwaeddan ydyf:
Wechloeth newidwriaeth wyf.*

Thou art an excellent person; a miserable wight am I: Worse and worse the commerce of love. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Newidwriaethawl, a. (newidwriaeth) Appertaining to exchange or commerce.

Newydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (new) What is new. *Papur Newydd*, a news paper; *newyddion da*, good news; *dywed imi ryw newydd*, tell me some news.

Na re geul i newyddion oni bont yn hen.

Give no credit to news until they are grown old. *Adage.*

Newydd, a. (new) New; fresh. *Newydd grai*, *newydd tanllin*, brand new.

Newydddaidd, a. (newydd) Somewhat new.

Newyddawl, a. (newydd) Of a new quality.

Newyddban, a. (newydd—pan) Newly dressed.

Newyddbeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (newydd—beth) A new thing, a novelty.

Newydddeb, s. m. (newydd) Newness, novelty.

Newyddder, s. m. (newydd) Newness, novelty.

Newydddra, s. m. (newydd) Newness, novelty.

Newydddedd, s. m. (newydd) Novelness, newness.

Newydddread, s. m. (newydd—cread) A new creation. a. Newly created.

Newyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (newydd) The art of making new; a becoming new; innovation.

Newyddian, s. c.—pl. t. od (newydd) A novice.

Nid yn newyddian, rhag iddo ymnewyddu, a cyfithro i farn i gath y diawl.

Not a novice, lest, being lifted up with pride, he fall into the condemnation of the devil. *1 Timothy 3. 6.*

Newyddiannaeth, s. m. (newyddian) Noviciate.

Newyddiannawl, a. (newyddiant) Appertaining to a new state; of a new condition.

Newyddianu, v. a. (newyddiant) To render of a new state; to become novel.

Newyddiannus, a. (newyddiant) Tending to a new state; in a state of newness.

Newyddiant, s. m. (newydd) A state of newness.

Newyddiaw, v. a. (newydd) To make new.

Newyddiedig, a. (newyddiad) Being made new.

Newyddrwydd, s. m. (newydd) Recentness.

Newyddu, v. a. (newydd) To make new; to modernize, to innovate, to become new.

Newyddus, a. (newydd) Tending to innovation.

Newyddwr, s. m.—pl. newyddwyr (newydd—gwr) One who makes new; an innovator.

Newyn, s. m. (ne—gwyn) Hunger; famine.

Gloddest awr a newyn blyddyn.

Excess for an hour and famine for a year. *Adage.*

Ni ddwg newyn mam weision.

Boys will not bear the hunger of a mother. *Adage.*

Pwybyng a ryfardal ag Arthur, ag un dyddiad y baid, se d a'i farch; ac wrth hyu pawb a foynt rhadod, megys boynt y saifolled rhag llew dywal, pan fai newyn mawr ardd.

Whoever happened to meet with Arthur, with one stroke he was slain, him and his horse; and therefore every body fled from him, as the beasts might flee from a furious lion, when he might be suffering great hunger. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Newynawg, a. (newyn) Having hunger, famished.

Hareidd mab noeth, ni lloery mab newynawg.

A naked child may play, a hungry child will not play. *Adage.*

Newynawl, a. (newyn) Famishing; hungry.

Newyndawd, s. m. (newyn) Hungeriness.

Newyndra, s. m. (newyn) A hungry state.

Newynedig, a. (newyn) Being famished.

Newyniad, s. m. (newyn) A famishing.

Newynllyd, a. (newyn) Hungry, half starved.

Newynllydrwydd, s. m. (newynllyd) Hungeriness.

Newynogaeth, s. m. (newynawg) Famishment.

Newynu, v. a. (newyn) To starve one, to famish; to be starved, to be famished.

Lludd gloddest yn newyn y meddyg.

To destroy intemperance is to starve the doctor. *Adage.*

Mhi celiang y rhedyn yn canu yr haf a newyn y gwyl.

Like the grasshopper singing in summer and famishing in winter. *Adage.*

Newynwr, s. m.—pl. newynwyr (newyn—gwr)

One who hungers; a famisher.

Nhw, pron. (hwy) They, or them.

Nhw, pron. (nhw) They, or them.

Nhwythan, pron. (nhwy—tan) They also.

NI, s. m. r. A number separate or apart.

Ni, pron. (ni, s.) We, us. *Dyma ni*, here we are; *ni awn*, we will go; *ni sydd yma*, it is we who are here.

Gwell gwas ffin gwas ni.

Better was me than was us.

Adage.

Ni, adv. Not; used mostly before words with consonant initials. *Ni ddauant*, they will not come; *ni wneith er hyny*, no matter for that; *ni ym*, *ni yth*, *ni yn*, *ni ych*, by syncope become *ni'm*, *ni'th*, *ni'n*, *ni'ch*.

Ni bydd doeth ni llo.

He will not be wise that will not read.

Adage.

Ni bydd diriad heb hawl.

The mischievous will not be without a claim.

Adage.

Gwr ni'rh gar ni'rh gwyfudd.

A person who loves thee not will not bear with thee.

Adage.

Ar ni oddeffo gwas bid was iddo ei hun.

He that will not bear with a servant let him be a servant to himself.

Adage.

Enidib ni char ei enidib.

Scandal loves not to be scandalized.

Adage.

Diwedd ni bydd h', na dechre ni bu.

An end there will not be to thee, nor beginning has there been.

Ein. ab Gwelmaw.

Nid, s. m. (ni—id) A stop of progress; that is impending or in a state of rest.

Nid, adv. (ni—yd) Not; used mostly before words with vowel initials. *Nid yw da*, it is not good; *nid y ff ond y fo*, not me but him; *nid oes ond er doe er pan aeth*, it is only since yesterday that he is gone; *nid amgen*, not otherwise, to wit; *nid hwygrach*, perhaps.

A Daw nid da ymdaraw.

With God it is not good to strive.

Adage.

Nid bod ond angen, nid angen ond Daw.

There is no being but necessity, there is not a necessity but God.

Adage.

Nidr, s. m. (nid) A let, impediment, or hindrance; an entanglement; a delay, or lingering.

Nidrad, s. m. (nidr) An entangling; perplexity.

Nidraw, v. a. (nidr) To entangle; to be entangled; to embarrass; to perplex.

Y faren—

Nidredd anglych fy neudredd.

The trouble is entangled about my two feet.

D. ab Gwilym.

Nidrawl, a. (nidr) Entangling; dilatory.

Nidredd, s. m. (nidr) Entanglement; perplexity.

Nidri, s. m. (nidr) Entanglement; perplexity; obstruction, hindrance.

O nidri nid ai un adref.

From perplexity not one would reach home.

M. ab Grifin, fr. Serron.

Nidriad, s. m.—*pl.* *nidriald* (nidr) An entangler.

Nidrawr, s. m.—*pl.* *nidrawyr* (nidr—gwr) One who entangles; a delayer.

Nif, s. m. (ni) A specific number or tale.

Nifer, s. m.—*pl.* *s. oedd* (nif) A number; a number collected together, a multitude, a host, a company; a retinue.

Niferai, s. c.—*pl.* *nifereion* (nifer) Numerator.

Niferawg, a. (nifer) Consisting of many.

Beiridd newd niferawg orsedd.

The oak of bards a numerous congress.

Cyduddelw.

Niferawl, a. (nifer) Relating to number; numerical, numeral.

Niferedig, a. (nifer) Being numbered, or told.

Niferedd, s. m. (nifer) Numerousness.

Niferiad, s. m. (nifer) A numbering.

Niferiaeth, s. m. (nifer) Numeration.

Nifeiriannawl, a. (niferiant) Numerary.

Nifeiriannu, v. a. (niferiant) To enumerate; to make out a number.

Nifeiriant, s. m. (nifer) Numeration.

Niferogi, v. a. (niferawg) To render numerous; to become numerous or multitudinous.

Niferogrwydd, s. m. (niferawg) Numerousness.

Niferu, v. a. (nifer) To number, to count.

Niferydd, s. m.—*pl.* *t. ion* (nifer) A numerist.

Nifwl, s. m. (nif—gwl) A mist; a cloud.

Nifwlawg, a. (nifwl) Misty, hazy, cloudy.

Nig, s. m.—*pl.* *t. ion* (ny—ig) That is strait.

Nigiad, s. m. (nig) A straitening, a narrowing.

Nigiaw, v. a. (nig) To straiten, to narrow.

Nigus, a. (nig) Strait, narrow, confined.

*Ni wlecaf fenyg nigus
O growi amlu.*

I will not wear any strait gloves of the skin of sheep.

D. ab Gwilym.

Nill, s. m.—*pl.* *t. ion* (ny—ill) What tends to gain upon or to encroach; a poppy.

Nilla, v. a. (nill) To be over-reaching, to augment

Nillai, s. c.—*pl.* *nilleion* (nill) A sickle.

Ninnau, pron. (ni—tau) We also, and us.

*Ebal Arawn ab Cynfarch, cyrchwn yr banner-gwyr; a safon yn eu cyrchu, hyl pan orfom ni aruddent hwy, can ddwyn eu ar-
rhydded, yd arferom ninnau o lawen fodd; goliaeth.*

Said Arawn son of Cynfarch, let us fall on these half men; and let us persevere in attacking them, until we overcome them, so by taking away their honour, that we then may enjoy a glad triumph.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Nis, adv. (ni—ys) Not. It is synonymous with *Ni*, and used before words with consonant initials, and preserving them in their radical form; as *nis doi*, for *ni ddoi*, thou wilt not come; or *nis gweli*, for *ni weli*, thou wilt not see, and the like.

Eddewid nis gwneier nid yw.

A promise that shall not be performed doth not exist.

Adage.

Ni cheff byll ni pryuo.

He shall not obtain wit who buys it not.

Adage.

Nith, s. f.—*pl.* *t. oedd* (ny—ith) That is pure, or clear; a niece.

Nithiad, s. m. (nith) A winnowing, a cleaning.

Nithiannawl, a. (nithiant) Tending to purify.

Nithianau, v. a. (nithiant) To make clean.

Nithiant, s. m. (nith) A purifying; a winnowing.

Nithiaw, v. a. (nith) To purify; to winnow.

Also Troelli and dioldi.

Nithla o'm bron grealon gredd;

Noetha yn war nyth anwired.

Purge from my breast a cruel disposition; gently lay open the nest of iniquity.

D. D. ab Iwan.

Nithlawl, a. (nith) Tending to clear; relating to winnowing.

Nithiedig, a. (nithiad) Being winnowed.

Nithiwr, s. m.—*pl.* *nithwyr* (nith—gwr) A winnower.

Nithlen, s. f. (nith—llen) A winnowing sheet.

Nithlen, pedair celniawg a dal.

A winnowing sheet, its value is four pence.

Welsh Laws.

Niw, s. m. (ny—iw) That is violent or sharp.

Niw, adv. (ni) Of what not, of that not.

Ni chyll niw dyfudd.

There will be no loss of what will not be.

Adage.

Niwed, s. m.—*pl.* *niweidiau* (niw) Harm, hurt, damage, prejudice, disadvantage.

Nu cheur hyd alwad.

Nu cheulwair hyd liwed.

Play not till harm comes, just not till it becomes clammy.

Adage.

Niweda, v. a. (niwed) To hurt, or to injure.

Nad fr cythrel, y geisyn,
Nodau dig niweddu dyu.

Prevent the devil, the foe, of wrathful impulses, to injure man.
T. Gruffydd.

Niweidiad, s. m. (niwaid) A hurting a damaging.
Niweidiannawl, a. (niweidiant) Of a noxious or hurtful quality; injurious.

Niweidiannu, v. a. (niweidiant) To create a hurt, or injury; to become an injury.

Niweidiant, s. m. (niwed) A harming, a hurting.

Niweidiaw, v. a. (niwed) To hurt, to harm, to injure, to damage, to annoy.

Niweidiawg, a. (niwaid) Hurtful, injurious.

Niweidiawl, a. (niwed) Nocent, mischievous.

Niweidiedig, a. (niwed) Hurt, or injured.

Niweidioldeb, s. m. (niweidiawl) Noxiousness.

Niweidiolodd, s. m. (niweidiawl) Noxiousness.

Niweidioli, v. a. (niweidiawl) To render noxious; to become noxious or hurtful.

Niweidiolrwydd, s. m. (niweidiawl) Noxiousness.

Niweidiwr, s. m.—pl. niweidiwyr (niwaid—gwr) One who hurts or injures.

Niweidrwydd, s. m. (niwed) Hurtfulness.

Niwl, s. m.—pl. i. oedd (ni—gwl) Mist, fog.

Niwl y gwawyn, gwawyn gwyt;
Niwl yr haf, gwawyn tref;
Niwl y cynhauf, gwawyn gwlaw;
Niwl y gwal, gwawyn oira.

Mist in spring is the source of wind;
Mist in summer is the source of heat;
Mist in autumn is the source of rain;
Mist in winter is the source of snow.

Adage.

Niwlen, s. f. dim. (niwl) A small mist; a small detached cloud.

Niwlach, s. pl. aggr. (niwl) Scattered clouds of mist; flying clouds.

Niwlau oedd niwlach;
Nid yfai win; nid wyf iach.

I see ought but misty clouds: I will not drink wine: I am not well.
H. ab Owlym.

Niwlad, s. m. (niwl) A becoming misty or cloudy.

Niwlhaw, v. a. (niwl) To become misty or cloudy.

Niwlhawg, a. (niwl) Covered with mist, misty.

Niwligrwydd, s. m. (niwlhawg) Mistiness.

NO, s. m. r. That stops, confines, or keeps in.

No, adv. (no, s.) Than, compared with. It is used before words, with consonant initials.
Llai no dim, less than nothing; mwy no dim, more than any thing.

Gwell ceinlog no brawd.

A penny is better than a brother.

Adage.

Nod, s. m.—pl. t. au (no—od) A characteristic, a token, a mark, a butt, a brand. Gwr nod, a man of note; haist y nodau, the plague; nod y dwfr yw gwltybeniaeth, the characteristic of water is liquidity.

Llan haelon o ddynon tra fawr,
Triuwr nod mawr on clod, g'u Elgan.

Shin were men generous whilst they were, three men of note great of fame, by Elgan.

Taliesin.

Ni chwynnau nychu canyd,
Nod hach, a newidlo hach.

I would not complain to offer awhile, as a small token, and to change condition.
D. Jones, a Llanfair.

Nod, adv. (no—od) Marking, to, even, likewise.

Car hach, nod dy elyn.

Love every body, even thy enemy.

Adage.

Nodach, s. pl. aggr. (nod) Snndry articles.

Nodadwy, a. (nod) Remarkable, observable.

Nodal, s. c.—pl. nodelon (nod) A noter.

Nodawg, a. (nod) Having a mark or sign, noted.

Nodawl, a. (nod) Tending to characterize, or to mark; marked, notable, eminent, considerable.

Nodedig, a. (nod) A characteristic.

Nodedig, a. (nod) Characterized, noted, marked, eminent, considerable.

Noden, s. f.—pl. t. i (nawd) Thread, yarn.

Nodi, v. a. (nod) To characterize, to note, to mark, to point out; to appoint.

Eddi Arthur gys, chie na thigdi di yma, nodys, di a gysli y cyfwrws a noto dy ben.

Thereupon Arthur said there thou wilt not carry here. Hence, thou shalt have the request, which thy tongue may mention.
H. Culiarch—Mabingion.

Wedi iddynt nodi diwraod iddo, llawer a ddoeth ato of, fu llyth, i'r rhai y tytiolarthodd—am yr llaen.

After they had appointed a day for him, many came to him, into his lodgings, to whom he testified concerning Jesus.
Acts xviii. 2.

Nodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nod) A characterizing; a noting, a pointing out; an appointing.

Nodiadawl, a. (nodiad) Characteristical.

Nodiadu, v. a. (nodiad) To characterize.

Nodiadur, s. m. (nodiad) An annotator.

Nodiannawl, a. (nodiad) Characteristic.

Nodiannu, v. e. (nodiad) To characterize.

Nodiannus, a. (nodiad) Characteristical.

Nodiannusrwydd, s. m. (nodiannus) Characteristicness; that is of a marked condition.

Nodiant, s. m. (nod) A notation, a noting.

Nodlwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (nodiad) One who characterizes: one who remarks; a notary.

Nodlyfr, a. m.—pl. t. au (nod—lyfr) Note book.

Nodoldeb, s. m. (nodawl) Characteristicalness.

Nodolodd, s. m. (nodawl) Characteristicalness.

Nodoli, v. a. (nodawl) To characterize.

Nodolrwydd, s. m. (nodawl) Characteristicalness; notableness, notability.

Nodrwydd, s. m. (nodd) A notable condition.

Nodwedd, s. m. (nodd—gweidd) A characteristic.

Nodweddawl, a. (nodwedd) Characteristical.

Nodweddedig, a. (nodwedd) Characterized.

Nodweddiad, s. m. (nodwedd) A characterizing.

Nodweddn, v. a. (nodwedd) To characterize.

Lith y ym meddys dyfalu—pob dyfwrwg ar a ddechys bryt ac awen dyn o nodweddn.

Language is adequate to describe every item, which the mind and genius of man may be able to characterize.
Llywelyn a Llanfyllid.

Nodweddnus, a. (nodwedd) Characteristical.

Nodweddwyr, s. m.—pl. nodweddwyr (nodwedd—gwr) A characterizer.

Nodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (nod) A noter, a marker.

Nodyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nodydd) A notation.

Nodyn, s. m. dim. (nod) A note, a mark, a sign.

Nodd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ny—odd) The moisture or fluid pervading bodies; the juice, or sap of vegetation.

Noddadwy, a. (nawdd) Capable of affording refuge.

Noddawl, a. (nawdd) Tending to protect.

Nodded, s. f. (nawdd) Refuge, protection.

Noddfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (nawdd—ma) A place of refuge, a sanctuary.

Ne iddian newydd fawr.

New sanctuaries they were. L. G. Coll.

Man hen gweu mal cyrru noddfa ym dywedd Diwrth.

There is an old cross, like a stone of refuge, in the church-yard of Diwrth.

Noddi, v. a. (nawdd) To give refuge, to protect.

A noddo Daw rhy noddi.

That will be protected by God will be protected completely.

Fryfodd gwaw Mon:

Digw lach, am ei ddech hi,

A noddo pob mas iddi.

I will pray for the preservation of Mon: May God the Father, for its excellency, protect every part of it.

Noddiad, *s. m.* (nawdd) A giving refuge, a protecting, a making an asylum.
Noddiannawl, *a.* (noddiant) As to protection.
Noddiannu, *v. a.* (noddiant) To make a refuge.
Noddiant, *s. m.* (nawdd) Protection, refuge.
Noddlyd, *a.* (nodd) Of a juicy nature, sappy.
Noddlydiad, *s. m.* (noddlyd) A rendering juicy; a becoming juicy or sappy.
Noddlydrwydd, *s. m.* (noddlyd) Juiciness.
Noddlydu, *v. a.* (noddlyd) To render juicy; to become juicy or sappy.
Noddas, *a.* (nawdd) Affording a refuge or asylum.
Noddusaw, *v. a.* (noddus) To render protective; to become protective.
Noddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* noddwyr (nawdd—gwr) One who gives refuge; a protector.
Noddwraig, *s. f.*—*pl.* noddwreigedd (nawdd—gwaig) A protectress.
Noddyn, *s. m.* (nawdd) That envelopes, an abyss.

*Elen y gwr a elwir Gwyn
 Ab Nudd aeth hon y noddys—
 Aed ag ef.*

*May the tier of him who is called Gwyn ab Nudd take him
 above the abyss. R. Numer, i'r llang.*

Noe, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (no) Any shallow vessel; a platter, or flat wooden dish; a tray. *Noe bobî, cefn tyllinas*, a kneading vessel or trough.

*March—ar pan aeth oaf to ddoddeidd mwydd a ddily fed with
 me ei thad.*

*A girl, from the time when she is born until she shall be twelve
 years old ought to be at her father's dish. Welsh Laws.*

Noead, *s. m.* (noe) A putting in a platter or dish.
Noeaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* noeidian (noe) A platter-full.
Noeaw, *v. a.* (noe) To put in a platter, to dish.
Noeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ny—oeth) A naked one.

Dod feathig i noeth, nis cai dranoeth.

*Give a loan to the naked one, thou wilt not have it the next day.
 Adage.*

✓ **Noeth**, *a.* (ny—oeth) Naked, bare, exposed.

Caroiddech argwydd a chledd noeth ys enbyd.

*The familiarity of a lord with a naked sword is dangerous.
 Adage.*

Noethadwy, *a.* (noeth) That may be made naked.
Noethawg, *a.* (noeth) Being naked or bare.
Noethawl, *a.* (noeth) Tending to make bare.
Noethedig, *a.* (noeth) Being made bare.
Noethedd, *s. m.* (noeth) Nakedness, nudity.
Noethi, *v. a.* (noeth) To make bare, to strip.

*Tri angenwrthau beirdd Ynys Prydain: cel gîn orfod, er hodd-
 uch a llo; cwys anafu, gan radd cyfawnder; a noethi cledd ar
 ddiffrwd ac arbalith.*

*The three repulsive obligations of the bards of the Isle of Britain:
 secrecy by compulsion, for the sake of peace and of good; the
 complaint of disaster, for the sake of justice; and to unweath-
 er the sword against evil and devastation. Harleian.*

Noethiad, *s. m.* (noeth) A making naked.
Noethiadawl, *a.* (noethiad) Apt to make bare.
Noethiadu, *v. a.* (noethiad) To denudate.
Noethiannawl, *a.* (noethiant) Apt to denudate.
Noethiannu, *v. a.* (noethiant) To denudate.
Noethiant, *s. m.* (noeth) A denudation.
Noethlwm, *a.* (noeth—lwm) Nakedly bare.
Noethlyman, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (noeth—llyman) One
 that is stark naked. *a.* Stark naked.
Noethni, *s. m.* (noeth) Nakedness, bareness.
Nof, *s. m.* (ny—of) That is moving or flowing.
Nofant, *s. m.* (nof) A state of motion; a fluid.
Nofant, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (nawf) A swimming.

*Ac ys noethach ym gwnaethiant
 Ns gwlaid yn nofiad nant.*

*And more naked they made me than the salmon in the swim-
 ming course of the brook. L. G. Colai, i wpr Cartlenn.*

Nofiadeth, *s. m.* (nofiad) The art of swimming.
 Vol. II.

Nofiadawl, *a.* (nofiad) Relating to swimming.
Nofiadoldeb, *s. m.* (nofiadawl) Buoyancy.
Nofiadoledd, *s. m.* (nofiadawl) Buoyancy.
Nofiadur, *s. m.* (nofiad) That causes to swim.
Nofiadur pysgodyn, nawf pysgodyn, the swim or
 wind bladder of a fish.
Nofiadwy, *a.* (nofiad) Capable of swimming.
Nofianawl, *a.* (nofiant) Buoyant, swimming.
Nofiannu, *v. a.* (nofiant) To render buoyant;
 to become buoyant.
Nofiant, *s. m.* (nawf) A swimming; a swim.
Noflaw, *v. a.* (nawf) To swim; to cause to swim.
*A eili di noflaw dros yr afon? Canst thou swim
 over the river? Dwyf a nofla long*, water that
 will swim a ship.

*Ni nofla mewn an afon
 Y doeth yn erbyn y don.*

*The wise will not swim in a river against the stream of the wave.
 Adage.*

Nofiedig, *a.* (nofiad) Being swimmied.
Nofiedigaeth, *s. m.* (nofiedig) The art of swim-
 ming; a swimming condition.
Nofiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (nofiad) A swimmer.

*Niwl wyhen—
 Nofiedydd y nef ydwyf:
 Gwasgarn f'ch gwag oror;
 Dy lo: hea yw monnes mor.*

*Vapour of the atmosphere, thou art the swimmer of the sky: dis-
 perse to thy region of repose; thy retreat is the bosom of the sea.
 D. Richard.*

Noflwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* nofwyr (nawf—gwr) A swimmer
Nofle, *s. m.* (nawf—lle) A swimming place.
Nofwg, *s. m.* (nawf) Buoyancy, a swimming state
Nog, *adv.* (no) Than, compared with. It is used
 before words with vowel initials.

Gwell crafft nog arllawd arglwydd.

Better is a trade than the profession of a prince. Adage.

Nag eirnach un nog arall.

*Spare not one more than another.
 H. Llwyd Cynfal, i'r llyngog.*

Nol, *v. a.* (ny—ol) To fetch, or to bring.
Noli, *v. a.* (nol) To fetch, or to bring.
Non, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ny—on) A stream, a brook.

*Dy fynawna lydan, dylleaw nonau;
 Dyddaw, dyhebyr, dybrys dybrus:
 Marwnad Corol a'm cyffrois.*

*Thy ample fountain, it will replenish the streams; sad omens
 come, depending with the path of hate: the death-cry of Corol
 hath agitated me! Tellesin.*

Nos, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (ny—os) Night. *Min nos*,
min y nos, the twilight of evening; *hanner nos*,
canol nos, midnight; *perfeddion y nos*, *dyfnder y*
nos, the middle of the night, or the dead of the
 night; *o'r nos y ganer ef*, from the night when
 he shall be born.

Nos yw mam y cyssulwan.

Night is the mother of plots. Adage.

Gwath y nos y dydd a'l dengyn.

The work of the night the day will disclose. Adage.

Nosawl, *a.* (nos) Relating to night, nocturnal.

*Mawrws yr hollgyfnoethawg Ddaw ei dragaredd yn mhllth y
 Prydeiliaid, rhag ei llywllaw hwynt o uosau dywyllig angau.*

*The omnipotent God hath magnified his mercy amongst the Bri-
 tones, in preventing their being darkened by the night-like dark-
 ness of death. Gr. ab Arthur.*

Nosgrwydr, *s. m.*—*pl.* nosgrwydrau (nos—crwydr)
 A night ramble.

Nosgrwydrad, *s. m.* (nosgrwydr) A night ramble.

Nosgrwydrai, *a. m.*—*pl.* nosgrwydroion (nos-
 grwydr) A night rambler.

Nosgrwydrydd, *s. m.*—*pl.* nosgrwydryddion (nos-
 grwydr) A night rambler.

Nosi, v. n. (nos) To become night, to draw towards night, to grow late.

Er nosi dygeirdeh eich gweld,
O'ch llygad dan gwawr i'osudd—
Kio e wawria.

Though the brightness of your countenance is become night,
from your eye being hidden under a cloud, again it shall shine.
Ro. Edwards Offiriad.

Nosi, s. f. (nos) A night-time, darkness of night.

Fensid dion, ni ddaw nosi
I aduili haf y del hl.

My pretty soul, night will not come to the summer solstice where
she comes.
D. ab Gwilym.

Nosiad, s. m. (nos) A becoming night.

Nosig, s. f. dim. (nos) A night time, a night.

Mabon fab Modron a ddygid yn nhair nosig iwrth ei fam.

Mabon the son of Modron was taken in three nights from his
mother.
H. Cuthbert—Mabonion.

Noson, s. f. (nos) A night time, a night; a certain night.

Iacob—a leitllyl y noson hono yn y gweraill.

Jacob lodged for that night in the camp.
Genesis 32. 21.

Noswaith, s. f.—pl. nosweithiau (nos—gwaith) A certain night, a night.

Noswyl, s. f.—pl. t. iau (nos—gwyl) The eventide, the nightfall, the time of leaving off work at eve; a vigil.

Noswyl iâr, gwae ai câr.

The hen's night-time, woe to such as loves it.
Adage.

Noswylad, s. m. (noswyl) A leaving off work at eve; a keeping vigils.

Noswylaw, v. a. (noswyl) To give over work at eve; to keep a vigil.

Noswylawg, a. (noswyl) Resting for the night.

Noswylidig, a. (noswylad) Being laid by at night

Noswylwr, s. m.—pl. noswylwyr (noswyl—gwr) One who leaves off for the night; one who keeps vigils.

Notur, s. m.—pl. t. ion (nawd) Nature.

Noturiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (notur) Nature.

Noturiawl, a. (notur) Natural, or genial.

Nudd, s. m. (ny—udd) A fog, haze, or mist.

Nug, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ny—ug) A shake, a quiver, a ripple. *a. Shaking; quivering.*

Meirch—

Meth, mynngas, hirllam, haecllog,
Na bwynt gyt na rhywynt och ryd ang.

Steeds, swift, white-manned, of long stride, and impatient, may
they not be more fleet than the stormy wind above the rippling
ford.
Lt. F. Mach.

Nuglad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nug) A shaking; a rippling; or broken motion.

Nuglaw, v. a. (nug) To shake; to quiver; to ripple; to wrinkle.

Nuglaw gân y cwn.

To be shaken by the dogs.
Adage.

Nuglawl, a. (nug) Tending to shake or ripple.

Nur, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ny—ur) A pure body or being; essence.

Am Fodawg dafuallawg dofa awen;
Am nar pur fal pair Ceridwen—
Y pryderaf.

For the accomplished Madawg of profound genius; for a pure
essence like the cauldron of Ceridwen I am sad.
Sefyda.

NW, s. m. r. That is of a pervading nature.

Nwd, s. m. (ny—wd) That is sharp or pointed.

Nwdd, s. m. (nw) That is pervasive or oozing.

Nwf, s. m. (nw) That is subtil; that is pure, or hallowed. *a. Holy, or pure.*

Nwn, s. m. (nw) That is of an intense nature.

Nwth, s. m. (nw) That draws in or pulls.

Nwy, s. m. (nw) That is pervasive; spirit, or vivacity; spiritliness.

Nwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (nwy) Drift, or scope; bent of the mind, or passion; a whim, or trick; a way, or manner. *Nwyddau drwg, bad tricks; enghwedd fydd nwyd e hen gefyl, it is difficult to break an old horse of a trick.*

O bant i bant bont llyg
Harwng lwyd i nwyd sodd!

From bottom to bottom is not the dam roving ship of the same
course as a snake!
R. Neumer.

Nwydaw, v. a. (nwyd) To have a particular bias of mind; to have a whim or trick.

Nwydawl, a. (nwyd) Having a particular passion; having a whim or trick.

Nwydawl, a. (nwyd) Of a peculiar bent of mind; whimsical; apt to have tricks.

Nwydedd, s. m. (nwyd) The state of being of a peculiar turn of mind; whimsicalness; a habit of freaks or tricks.

Nwydiad, s. m. (nwyd) A filling with whims or freaks; a becoming whimsical.

Nwydiant, s. m. (nwyd) A whimsical disposition.

Nwydus, a. (nwyd) Freaky, or whimsical.

Nwydusaw, v. a. (nwydus) To render whimsical; to become whimsical or full of freaks.

Nwydusurwydd, s. m. (nwydus) Whimsicalness.

Nwydwyllt, a. (nwyd—gwyllt) Abounding with wild freaks; half-brained.

Nwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (nwy) Essence; stuff, substance, or materials; commodity; effects; wealth, riches. *Mae nwydd da yn yr eiddiau hyn, there is good stuff in these shoes. Sil.*

Nwyddaw, v. a. (nwydd) To endue with matter or substance; a becoming substantial.

Nwyddawg, a. (nwydd) Material, or substantial.

Nwyddawl, a. (nwydd) Material, or substantial.

Nwyddiad, s. m. (nwydd) A rendering material or substantial; a becoming substantial.

Nwyddus, a. (nwydd) Material, or substantial.

Nwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (nwy) A subtil pervading element; a fine ethereal fluid; animal spirits, liveliness, or vivacity; energy.

Tri bocsod awen, nwyf, prydl, a gwybodaeth.

The three foundations of genius, vigor, judgment, and knowledge.
Burdett.

Nwyfaw, v. a. (nwyf) To cheer up the spirits, to enliven; to become sprightly or wanton.

Nwyfawg, a. (nwyf) Full of vivacity, sprightly; wanton, amorous.

—Golygus willoged
Yn serchawg nwyfawg eu mald.

Slightly madd of amorous and wanton leap.
T. Pry.

Nwyfawl, a. (nwyf) Full of vivacity, sprightly; wanton, amorous.

Nwyfedig, a. (nwyf) Being made sprightly or wanton; being become lively or wanton.

Nwyfedigaeth, s. m. (nwyfedig) A rendering or becoming full of spirits.

Nwyfiad, s. m. (nwyf) An enlivening; a becoming sprightly or lively; a becoming wanton.

Nwyfiadawl, a. (nwyfiad) Of an enlivening tendency; of an amorous tendency.

Nwyfiadu, v. a. (nwyfiad) To render sprightly or vivacious; to become sprightly or wanton.

Nwyfiadu, a. (nwyfiad) Enlivening, cheering.

Nwyfiannawl, a. (nwyfiant) Enlivening.

Nwyfiannu, v. a. (nwyfiant) To render sprightly or wanton; to become full of spirits.

El arogi o'i lwyd yn fwyd e'm nwyfiannodd;
Hwyliu'n caln arieth.

His fragrant from his grove kindly cheered me; it guided my
brilliant design.
E. Dafydd.

Nwyfiannus, a. (nwyfiant) Animating.

Nwyfannusaw, v. a. (nwyfannus) To render sprightly; to become full of vivacity.
Nwyfiant, s. m. (nwyf) Vivacity, sprightliness; wantonness.

*Brodyr a'm bonnt
As a bob gerwyf o'vylad
Ni w'r ffron parhau cygnant!*

Brothers to me there were, and each of these princely hairs possessed vigour: but ffron knows no congenial object.
Llywarch Hen.

Nwyfiator, ger. (nwyfiad) In enlivening.
Nwyfiator, sup. (nwyf) To be enlivening.
Nwyfoed, s. m. (nwyf—oed) A love meeting.

*Adwasen of o'i fedw nwyfoed,
Awdur codd eidd y codd.*

I know him from his birchen room of love, the author of song for the birds of the grove.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r ffronfrailh.

Nwyfre, s. f. (nwyf—rhe) The ethereal sphere; the firmament, the atmosphere.

*Addwyn i'w yd yn awyfr yn nwyfre.
Glaston is the sun moving in the firmament.*
Tollu.

*Gordyranodur, gwyb ffrailh,
Llyw nwyfre, o'vylad i'w
Gwyfalon ring brailh!*

Chamorus are the birds, the strand is wet, clear is the wealth, ample the wave: the heart is pained with longing!
Llywarch Hen.

Nwyfserch, s. m. (nwyf—serch) Wanton love.
Nwyfus, a. (nwyf) Full of spirits, sprightly, lively, cheerful; wanton.
Nwyfusaw, v. a. (nwyfus) To render sprightly; to become lively; to become wanton.
Nwyfusedd, s. m. (nwyfus) Sprightliness, vivacity; wantonness.
Nwyfusrwydd, s. m. (nwyfus) Sprightliness, vivacity; wantonness.
Nwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (nwy) A drift, a course, whim, an oddity, a prank; impertinence. *Mae nwythau rhyfodd yn y dyn yma, there are odd freaks in that man. Sil.*
Nwythad, s. m. (nwyth) A rendering eccentric; a becoming eccentric or whimsical.
Nwythas, s. f. (nwyth) Eccentricity, oddity.

*Drymer pob aer, pob nwythas dayra;
Daw e aet i'w nwythas;
Wyd p'wylid de Prydain a'i eiddas.*

Be thou taking every chieftain, every prince of arrogance; God of heroes hath bound thee; to thee appertain the land of Britain and its chiefs.
L. F. Mech, i Llywarch II.

Nwythaw, v. a. (nwyth) To render whimsical; to become full of freaks or whimsical.
Nwythawg, a. (nwyth) Having oddities.
Nwythawl, a. (nwyth) Eccentric, whimsical.
Nwythedig, a. (nwythad) Rendered eccentric; become eccentric or whimsical.
Nwythiad, s. m. (nwyth) A rendering eccentric; a becoming eccentric or whimsical.
Nwythig, a. (nwyth) Eccentric, whimsical.
Nwythas, a. (nwyth) Full of whims, freaks, or oddities; whimsical, freaky; impertinent. *Dyn nwythas, a whimsical and impertinent person.*
Nwythasaw, v. a. (nwythas) To render whimsical; to become whimsical.
Nwythusrwydd, s. m. (nwythus) Eccentricity.
NY, s. m. r. That is spreading, pervasive, or universal; that is whole or in continuity. It is used as a prefix, implying augmentation, and certitude.

Nych, s. m. (ny—ych) A state of pain, a languishing, a pining away.

Mir nych i angu.
Long pining to death.
Adage.
Bid nych cwyd claf.

Languishing be the complaint of the sick.
Adage.

Nycha, interj. (ny—ycha) Behold! lo! see here!

Nychawl, a. (nych) Languishing; tormenting.
Nychdawl, s. m. (nych) A state of languishment or pain; a lingering disorder; a languishment.

Gwell marw na hir nychdawl.

Better is death than long languishment.
Adage.

Nychedig, a. (nych) Tortured, or afflicted.
Nychiad, s. m. (nych) A languishing; a causing pain, a tormenting.
Nychial, v. a. (nych) To be languishing or in pain.
Nychiant, s. m. (nych) Languishment; pain.
Nychlyd, a. (nych) Languishing, pining; painful.
Nychlydrwydd, s. m. (nychlyd) A state of anguish.
Nychlydu, v. a. (nychlyd) To become languishing.
Nychu, v. a. (nych) To inflict pain, to torment, to consume with pain; to languish, to pine, to waste away. *Paid a'i nychu hi, do not torture her.*

*Wylaf—
Nychwyd, anafwyd effer,
Na chawn ragot-bdawn gerdwr.*

I weep, afflicted, wounded are many, that we shall not enjoy the ministrals of superior talent.
Sghyri.

Nychwaw, s. m. (nych—gwaw) A languishing pain.

Nychwedd, s. f. (nych—gwedd) A countenance of anguish.

Nydd, s. f.—pl. t. i (nwd) A needle.

Nydwydd, s. f.—pl. t. au (nwd—gwydd) A broach, or pin; a needle. *Nydwydd ddur, a stitching needle; cei y cwd a'r nydwydd ar ei ol, thou shalt have the bag and the broach after him: Nydwydd y bygel, shepherd's needle.*

Nydwyddal, s. c. (nydwydd) Worker at a needle.

Nydwyddaw, v. a. (nydwydd) To needle.

Nydwyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (nydwydd) A needlewoman, a seamstress.

Nydwyddwr, s. m.—pl. nydwyddwyr (nydwydd—gwr) A needleman, or seamster.

Nydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ny—ydd) A spin, a turn, or twist; a perversion; equivocation, evasion.

Nyddawl, a. (nydd) Spinning; turning, twisting.

Nyddedig, a. (nydd) Being spun or twisted.

Nyddfa, s. f.—pl. nyddfaydd (nydd) A spinning place.

Nyddiad, s. m. (nydd) A spinning; a twisting.

Nyddoes, s. m. (nydd—oes) Spinach.

Nyddu, v. a. (nydd) To spin; to turn, to twist; to pervert, to equivocate, to evade.

Nyddwedd, s. f. (nydd—gwedd) The size of yarn in spinning.

Nyddwr, s. m.—pl. nyddwyr (nydd—gwr) A spinner.

Nyddwraig, s. f.—pl. nyddwreigedd (nydd—gwraig) A spinning-woman, a spinster.

Nyf, s. pl. aggr. (nwf) Snow. It is more generally called *ciry, eira*, and *od*.

Gwynbrd nyf cyn daddiswdd.

A white countenance of snow before it dissolves.
Ior. Gyrilang.

Nyfed, s. f. (nwf) A pure or holy nature.

Dyphorthes meinir molud nyfed.

The slender maid bore the praise for sanctity.
Acuria.

*Gorthwys nefoedd nyfed eglur,
Gwrtwyl na bo trist Crist cressur!*

Supreme of the heavens of splendid purity, at me may Christ the creator not be grieved!
Cyaddelu.

Y gwr a oren awyrawl ednail,

Ac edoes ddaurawl,

Erglyw s, arglwydd caanwynawl;

Erglywed gwar nyfed nefawl;

Tu y bwyl y bo dy xanawl,

Tad yspwyd, a'n Tad yspwydawl.

The Being who caused the aerial creature of wing, and earthly abodes, hear me, thou universal Lord; let the gentle sanctity of heaven listen; the wide I am of be thou praised there. Father of spirit, and our spiritual Father.
Kitar Sato.

Neued, s. f. (neu) A panting; longing; regret.

*Yn y mae yfed, heb neued, heb nag,
Heb nebawd eiawed.*

Where there is drinking, without regret, without refusal, without any kind of want. *Cynddelw.*

Nenedd, s. m. (nen) A panting, or palpitation; a panting after, or longing.

Neufedd, s. m. (neu—medd) Wealth, riches.

Neur, adv. (neu—yr) Is it not; verily so.

Neus, adv. (neu—ys) Is it not; verily it is.

New, s. m. (ne) That is proceeding or going off.

Newid, s. m.—pl. t. ian (new) A change; a cheap rate, small value, or cheapness.

Nid erchib yr hen Gyrrys oidd a fal rhwng y newidiau.

Old Crys asked for no more than what might be between the *bergins.* *Adage.*

*Angau'n newidiau fy nodd a was
Yn uu o'r merthylt;
Angel a d at Eli,
A'm a Duw, o'm enaid i.*

The death of *change* will mark me as one of the martyrs: may an angel go to Eli, and my only God, with my soul! *L. G. Collet.*

Clynn dyngw, a rhegi, a chabio, onl roeswn i newid ar fy nghludias rhag gwrandawr.

I could bear swearing, cursing and blaspheming, so that I would have set a *bergain* upon my ears rather than listen. *Elio Wyn, B. Curg.*

Newid, v. a. (new) To change, to exchange.

Newid y gwawyr.

To change the pain.

Adage.

Newidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (newid) A changing.

Newidiadwy, a. (newidiad) Changeable.

Newidiannawl, a. (newidiant) Tending to change

Newidiannu, v. a. (newidiant) To produce a change or alteration; to transform.

Newidiant, s. m. (newid) The act or state of changing; alteration; transformation.

Newidiaw, v. a. (newid) To change; to transform.

*Tri pheth nis gall samyn Duw: dydddef bythoedd y ceugant;
cynghyd a phob cyflwr heb newidiaw; a rhoi gwell a newydd ar
bob peth heb ei roi ar goll.*

Three things which none but God can accomplish: endure the periods of eternity; coalesce with every state without *changing*; and confer improvement and renovation upon every thing without consigning it to annihilation. *Barddas.*

*Mae'n ei bryd fy newidiaw;
Mawr wall oedd fy mawr o'i llaw.*

It is in her mind to change me; great were the rashness to cast me off her hand. *Iwan Dyfl.*

Newidiawg, a. (newid) Having a change.

Newidiawl, a. (newid) Changeable, mutable.

Newidiedig, a. (newidiad) Being changed.

Newidioldeb, s. m. (newidiawl) Changeableness.

Newidiolder, s. m. (newidiawl) Changeableness.

Newidioli, v. (newidiawl) To be changeable.

Newidiolrwydd, s. (newidiawl) Changeableness.

Newidiwr, s. m.—pl. newidiwyr (newid—gwr) A changer; one who barbers.

Newidrwydd, s. m. (newid) A changed state.

Newidwriaeth, s. m. (newidiwr) Exchange, commerce, or traffick; a bartering of wares.

*Geluddyn wyd: gweddau ydyf;
Waelhwaeth newidwriaeth newt.*

Thou art an excellent person; a miserable wight am I: Worse and worse the commerce of love. *L. o. Gwilym.*

Newidwriaethawl, a. (newidwriaeth) Appertaining to exchange or commerce.

Newydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (new) What is new. *Papur Newydd.* a news paper; *newyddion da,* good news; *dywed imi ryw newydd,* tell me some news.

Ns re goel i newyddion onl bont yn hen.

Give no credit to news until they are grown old. *Adage.*

Newydd, a. (new) New; fresh. *Newydd grai,* *newydd tanllaw,* brand new.

Newydddawl, a. (newydd) Somewhat new.

Newydddail, a. (newydd) Of a new quality.

Newyddban, a. (newydd—pan) Newly dressed.

Newyddbeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (newydd—peth) A new thing, a novelty.

Newydddeb, s. m. (newydd) Newness, novelty.

Newyddder, s. m. (newydd) Newness, novelty.

Newydddra, s. m. (newydd) Newness, novelty.

Newydddedd, s. m. (newydd) Novelness, newness.

Newyddgrëad, s. m. (newydd—crëad) A new creation. a. Newly created.

Newyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (newydd) The act of making new; a becoming new; innovation.

Newyddian, s. c.—pl. t. od (newydd) A novice.

Nid yn newyddian, rhag lldo ymchwyddaw, a cythlaw i farwel-igarth y diafol.

Not a novice, lest, being lifted up with pride, he fall into the condemnation of the devil. *1 Timothy 3. 6.*

Newyddianaeth, s. m. (newyddian) Noviciate.

Newyddiannawl, a. (newyddiant) Appertaining to a new state; of a new condition.

Newyddiannu, v. a. (newyddiant) To render of a new state; to become novel.

Newyddiannus, a. (newyddiant) Tending to a new state; in a state of newness.

Newyddiant, s. m. (newydd) A state of newness.

Newyddiaw, v. a. (newydd) To make new.

Newyddiedig, a. (newyddiad) Being made new.

Newyddrwydd, s. m. (newydd) Recentness.

Newyddu, v. a. (newydd) To make new; to modernize, to innovate, to become new.

Newyddus, a. (newydd) Tending to innovation.

Newyddwr, s. m.—pl. newyddwyr (newydd—gwr) One who makes new; an innovator.

Newyn, s. m. (ne—gwyn) Hunger; famine.

Gloddast awr a newyn biwyddyn.

Excess for an hour and famine for a year. *Adage.*

Ni ddwg newyn mam welion.

Born will not bear the hunger of a mother. *Adage.*

Pwybyng a gyfarfall ar Arthur, ag un dyddwys y Baddid, ac d a'i farch; ac wrth hwy pwb a foynt rhadod, megis boym y sailfiald rhag llew dywal, pen fal newyn mawr arno.

Whoever happened to meet with Arthur, with one stroke was he slain, him and his horse; and therefore every body fled from him, as the beans might fly from a furious lion, when he would be suffering great hunger. *Gr. o. Arthur.*

Newynawg, a. (newyn) Having hunger, famished.

Hareuidd nab noeth, ni lwyri nab newynawg.

A naked child may play, a hungry child will not play. *Adage.*

Newynawl, a. (newyn) Famishing; hungry.

Newyndawd, s. m. (newyn) Hungriness.

Newyndra, s. m. (newyn) A hungry state.

Newynedig, a. (newyn) Being famished.

Newyniad, s. m. (newyn) A famishing.

Newynllyd, a. (newyn) Hungry, half starved.

Newynllydrwydd, s. m. (newynllyd) Hungriness.

Newynogaeth, s. m. (newynawg) Famishment.

Newynu, v. a. (newyn) To starve one, to famish; to be starved, to be famished.

Llodd gloddast yw newyn y meddyg.

To destroy intemperance is to starve the doctor. *Adage.*

Mai celliawg y rhedyn yn canu yr haf a newyn y goad.

Like the grasshopper singing in summer and famishing in winter. *Adage.*

Newynwr, s. m.—pl. newynwyr (newyn—gwr)

One who hungers; a famisher.

Nhw, pron. (hwy) They, or them.

Nhw, pron. (nhw) They, or them.

Nhwythau, pron. (nhw—tan) They also.

NI, s. m. r. A number separate or apart.

Ni, pron. (ni, s.) We, us. *Dyma ni*, here we are; *ni awu*, we will go; *ni sydd yma*, it is we who are here.

Gwell gwae fi na gwae ni.

Better woe me than woe us.

Adage.

Ni, adv. Not; used mostly before words with consonant initials. *Ni ddewant*, they will not come; *ni wusth er hyru*, no matter for that; *ni ym*, *ni yth*, *ni yn*, *ni ych*, by syncope become *ni'm*, *ni'th*, *ni'n*, *ni'ch*.

Ni bydd doeth ni llo.

He will not be wise that will not read.

Adage.

Ni bydd diriad heb hawl.

The mischievous will not be without a claim.

Adage.

Gwr n'ith gar n'ith gwyfdd.

A person who loves thee not will not bear with thee.

Adage.

Ar ni oddeffo gwae bid was iddo ei hun.

He that will not bear with a servant let him be a servant to himself.

Adage.

Enillu ni char ei galltho.

Scandal loves not to be scandalized.

Adage.

Dwedd ni bydd i't, na dechre ni be.

An end there will not be to thee, nor beginning has there been.

Ein. ab Gwethmali.

Nid, s. m. (ni—id) A stop of progress; that is impending or in a state of rest.

Nid, adv. (ni—yd) Not; used mostly before words with vowel initials. *Nid yw da*, it is not good; *nid y f ond y fo*, not me but him; *nid oes oad er doe er pan aeth*, it is only since yesterday that he is gone; *nid angen*, not otherwise, to wit; *nid hwyrach*, perhaps.

A Duw nid da ymdraw.

With God it is not good to strive.

Adage.

Nid bod ond angen, nid angen ond Duw.

There is no being but necessity, there is not a necessity but God.

Adage.

Nidr, s. m. (nid) A let, impediment, or hindrance; an entanglement; a delay, or lingering. **Nidrad, s. m.** (nidr) An entangling; perplexity. **Nidraw, v. a.** (nidr) To entangle; to be entangled; to embarrass; to perplex.

Y faren—

Nidredd amgylch fy neudrood.

The trouble it entangled about my two feet.

D. ab Gwilym.

Nidrawl, s. (nidr) Entangling; dilatory.

Nidredd, s. m. (nidr) Entanglement; perplexity.

Nidri, s. m. (nidr) Entanglement; perplexity; obstruction, hindrance.

O nidri nid ai un adref.

From perplexity not one would reach home.

Id. ab Gwiliam, fr. Saxon.

Nidriad, s. m.—*pl.* *nidriaid* (nidr) An entangler.

Nidrrwr, s. m.—*pl.* *nidrrwyr* (nidr—gwr) One who entangles; a delayer.

Nif, s. m. (ni) A specific number or tale.

Nifer, s. m.—*pl.* *t. oedd* (nif) A number; a number collected together, a multitude, a host, a company; a retinue.

Niferai, s. c.—*pl.* *nifereion* (nifer) Numerary.

Niferawg, s. (nifer) Consisting of many.

Beirdd aedod niferawg oredid.

The whole of bards a numerous congress.

Cyddfutu.

Niferawl, s. (nifer) Relating to number; numerical, numeral.

Niferedig, s. (nifer) Being numbered, or told.

Niferedd, s. m. (nifer) Numerousness.

Niferiad, s. m. (nifer) A numbering.

Niferiath, s. m. (nifer) Numeration.

Nifeiriannawl, s. (niferiant) Numerary.

Nifeiriannu, v. a. (niferiant) To enumerate; to make out a number.

Niferiant, s. m. (nifer) Numeration.

Niferogi, v. a. (niferawg) To render numerous; to become numerous or multitudinous.

Niferogrwydd, s. m. (niferawg) Numerousness.

Niferu, v. a. (nifer) To number, to count.

Niferydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (nifer) A numerist.

Nifwl, s. m. (nif—gwl) A mist; a cloud.

Nifwlawg, s. (nifwl) Misty, hazy, cloudy.

Nig, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (ny—ig) That is strait.

Nigiad, s. m. (nig) A straitening, a narrowing.

Nigiaw, v. a. (nig) To straiten, to narrow.

Nigus, s. (nig) Strait, narrow, confined.

Ni wraig fangw nigus

O green uoili.

I will not wear any strait gloves of the skin of sheep.

D. ab Gwilym.

Nill, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (ny—ill) What tends to gain upon or to encroach; a poppy.

Nilla, v. a. (nill) To be over-reaching, to augment

Nillai, s. c.—*pl.* *nilleion* (nill) A sickle.

Ninnau, pron. (ni—tau) We also, and us.

Ebal Arawn ab Cynfarch, cyrchwn yr banner-gwyr; a safon yn en cyrchu, hyd pan orfom ni arnoddant hwy, can dwyn en arnhydded, yd arferon ninnau o lawen fuddi gollacth.

Said Arawn son of Cynfarch, let us fall on those half men; and let us persevere in attacking them, until we overcome them, and by taking away their honour, that we them may enjoy a glad triumph.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Nis, adv. (ni—ys) Not. It is synonymous with *Ni*, and used before words with consonant initials, and preserving them in their radical form; as *nis doi*, for *ni ddoi*, thou wilt not come; or *nis gweli*, for *ni weli*, thou wilt not see, and the like.

Eddawid nis gwneier nid yw.

A promise that shall not be performed does not exist.

Adage.

Ni cheiff byyll nis pryno.

He shall not obtain wit who buys it not.

Adage.

Nith, s. f.—*pl. t. oedd* (ny—ith) That is pure, or clear; a niece.

Nithiad, s. m. (nith) A winnowing, a cleaning.

Nithiannawl, s. (nithiant) Tending to purify.

Nithiannu, v. a. (nithiant) To make clean.

Nithiant, s. m. (nith) A purifying; a winnowing.

Nithiaw, v. a. (nith) To purify; to winnow.

Also Troelli and dioldi.

Nithia o'm bron greulon gredd;

Noetha yn war syth awnirad.

Purge from my breast a cruel disposition; gently lay open the nest of iniquity.

Id. D. ab Ifan.

Nithiawl, s. (nith) Tending to clear; relating to winnowing.

Nithiedig, s. (nithiad) Being winnowed.

Nithiwr, s. m.—*pl.* *nithwyr* (nith—gwr) A winnower.

Nithlen, s. f. (nith—llen) A winnowing sheet.

Nithlen, pedair celinlaw a dal.

A winnowing sheet, its value is four pence.

Welsh Laws.

Niw, s. m. (ny—iw) That is violent or sharp.

Niw, adv. (ni) Of what not, of that not.

Ni chyll niw dyfodd.

There will be no loss of what will not be.

Adage.

Niwed, s. m.—*pl.* *niweldiau* (niw) Harm, hurt, damage, prejudice, disadvantage.

Na chwar hyd niwed.

No chetwair hyd liwed.

Play not till harm comes, lest not till it becomes calamity.

Adage.

Niweda, v. a. (niwed) To hurt, or to injure.

Nad fr cythrel, y helyn,
Nodau dig niweddu dyn.

Prevent the devil, the foe, of wrathful impulses, to injure man.
T. Gruffydd.

Niweidiad, s. m. (niwaid) A hurting a damaging.
Niweidiannawl, a. (niweidiant) Of a noxious or hurtful quality; injurious.

Niweidiannu, v. a. (niweidiant) To create a hurt, or injury; to become an injury.

Niweidiant, s. m. (niwed) A harming, a hurting.
Niweidiaw, v. a. (niwed) To hurt, to harm, to injure, to damage, to annoy.

Niweidiawg, a. (niwaid) Hurtful, injurious.

Niweidiawl, a. (niwed) Nocent, mischievous.

Niweidiedig, a. (niwed) Hurt, or injured.

Niweidioldeb, s. m. (niweidiawl) Noxiousness.

Niweidiolodd, s. m. (niweidiawl) Noxiousness.

Niweidioli, v. a. (niweidiawl) To render noxious; to become noxious or hurtful.

Niweidiolrwydd, s. m. (niweidiawl) Noxiousness.

Niweidiwr, s. m.—pl. niweidiwyr (niwaid—gwr) One who hurts or injures.

Niweidrwydd, s. m. (niwed) Hurtfulness.

Niwl, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ni—gwl) Mist, fog.

Niwl y gwawyn, gwawyn gwyt;
Niwl yr haf, gwawyn tref;
Niwl y cynhauf, gwawyn gwyl;
Niwl y gwafr, gwawyn eira.

Mist in spring is the source of wind;
Mist in summer is the source of heat;
Mist in autumn is the source of rain;
Mist in winter is the source of snow.

Adage.

Niwlenn, s. f. dim. (niwl) A small mist; a small detached cloud.

Niwlach, s. pl. aggr. (niwl) Scattered clouds of mist; flying clouds.

Ni welaf ond niwlach:
Nid ydwl win; nid wyf iach.

I see nought but misty clouds: I will not drink wine: I am not well.
H. ab Gruffydd.

Niwlid, s. m. (niwl) A becoming misty or cloudy.

Niwlaw, v. n. (niwl) To become misty or cloudy.

Niwlawg, a. (niwl) Covered with mist, misty.

Niwllogrwydd, s. m. (niwlawg) Mistiness.

NO, s. m. r. That stops, confines, or keeps in.

No, adv. (no, s.) Than, compared with. It is used before words, with consonant initials.
Llai no dim, less than nothing; mwy no dim, more than any thing.

Gwell ceinlog no brawd.

A penny is better than a brother.

Adage.

Nod, s. m.—pl. t. au (no—od) A characteristic, a token, a mark, a butt, a brand. Gwr nod, a man of note; haint y nodau, the plague; nod y dwfr yw gwllybaniath, the characteristic of water is liquidity.

Llew bactor o ddynon tra fawr,
Driwyr nod manwr au dlo, g'n Eilan.

Shin were men generous whilst they were, three men of note great of fame, by Eilan.

Talkin.

Ni chwynnau nychu canyd,
Nod hach, a newidlo bod.

I would not complain to suffer awhile, as a small token, and to change condition.
D. Jones, o Lanfair.

Nod, adv. (no—od) Marking, to, even, likewise.

C'r hwb, nod dy elyn.

Love every body, even thy enemy.

Adage.

Nodach, s. pl. aggr. (nod) Snndry articles.

Nodadwy, a. (nod) Remarkable, observable.

Nodal, s. c.—pl. nodeion (nod) A noter.

Nodawg, a. (nod) Having a mark or sign, noted.

Nodawl, a. (nod) Tending to characterize, or to mark; marked, notable, eminent, considerable.

Nodeh, s. m. (nod) A characteristic.

Nodedig, a. (nod) Characterized, noted, marked, eminent, considerable.

Noden, s. f.—pl. t. i (nawd) Thread, yarn.

Nodi, v. a. (nod) To characterize, to note, to mark, to point out; to appoint.

Ebol Arthur gwa, cda mo thafgi di yna, apor, d goll y cyfrws a noto dy ben.

Thereupon Arthur said place thou wilt not carry here, prince, thou shalt have the banquet, which thy tongue may mention.
H. Culhwch—Mabynog.

Welld iddynt nodi diwrnod iddo, llawer a deuth ato of, f'w hdy, f'r rial y tydolacthodd—am yr lloer.

After they had appointed a day for him, many came to him into his lodgings, to whom he testified concerning Jesus.
Acts xviii. 25.

Nodiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (nod) A characterizing; a noting, a pointing out; an appointing.

Nodiadawl, a. (nodiad) Characteristical.

Nodiadu, v. a. (nodiad) To characterize.

Nodiadur, s. m. (nodiad) An annotator.

Nodiannawl, a. (nodiad) Characteristic.

Nodiannu, v. v. (nodiad) To characterize.

Nodiannus, a. (nodiad) Characteristical.

Nodiannusrwydd, s. m. (nodiannus) Characteristicalness; that is of a marked condition.

Nodiant, s. m. (nod) A notation, a noting.

Nodllydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (nodiad) One who characterizes: one who remarks; a notary.

Nodlyfr, s. m.—pl. t. au (nod—lyfr) Note book.

Nodoldeb, s. m. (nodawl) Characteristicalness.

Nodolodd, s. m. (nodawl) Characteristicalness.

Nodoli, v. a. (nodawl) To characterize.

Nodolrwydd, s. m. (nodawl) Characteristicalness; notableness, notability.

Nodrwydd, s. m. (nodd) A notable condition.

Nodwedd, s. m. (nodd—gweidd) A characteristic.

Nodweddawl, a. (nodwedd) Characteristical.

Nodweddedig, a. (nodwedd) Characterized.

Nodweddiad, s. m. (nodwedd) A characterizing.

Nodweddu, v. a. (nodwedd) To characterize.

Islith yn yw medra dyfalu—pob dyfaluwr ar a ddiolch hylt a wna dyn o nodweddu.
Language is adequate to describe every thing, which the soul and genius of man may be able to characterize.
Llyfr y Lloer.

Nodweddu, a. (nodwedd) Characteristical.

Nodweddwyr, s. m.—pl. nodweddwyr (nodwedd—gwr) A characterizer.

Nodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (nod) A noter, a marker.

Nodyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nodydd) A notation.

Nodyn, a. m. dim. (nod) A note, a mark, a sign.

Nodd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ny—odd) The moisture or fluid pervading bodies; the juice, or sap of vegetation.

Noddadwy, a. (nawdd) Capable of affording refuge.

Noddawl, a. (nawdd) Tending to protect.

Nodded, s. f. (nawdd) Refuge, protection.

Noddfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (nawdd—ma) A place of refuge, a sanctuary.

No ddifan newydd fawr.

New sanctuaries they were.

L. G. Gelli.

Mae ben groes mal cwrw noddfa yn ymment Ddiarth.
There is an old cross, like a stone of refuge, in the churchyard of Ddiarth.
L. Llew.

Noddi, v. a. (nawdd) To give refuge, to protect.

A noddo Daw rhy noddi.

That will be protected by God will be protected completely.
Adage.

Fyristad gadw i Nos:

Llaw Tad, am o dardd hi.

A noddo pob man iddi.

I will pray for the preservation of Nos: May God be Father, for his excellency, protect every part of it.
G. G. Gelli.

Noddind, *s. m.* (nawdd) A giving refuge, a protecting, a making an asylum.
Noddiansawl, *a.* (noddiant) As to protection.
Noddiannu, *v. a.* (noddiant) To make a refuge.
Noddiant, *s. m.* (nawdd) Protection, refuge.
Noddlyd, *a.* (nodd) Of a juicy nature, sappy.
Noddlydiad, *s. m.* (noddlyd) A rendering juicy; a becoming juicy or sappy.
Noddlydrwydd, *s. m.* (noddlyd) Juiciness.
Noddlydu, *v. a.* (noddlyd) To render juicy; to become juicy or sappy.
Noddas, *a.* (nawdd) Affording a refuge or asylum.
Noddusaw, *v. a.* (noddus) To render protective; to become protective.
Noddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* **noddwyr** (nawdd—gwr) One who gives refuge; a protector.
Noddwraig, *s. f.*—*pl.* **noddwreigedd** (nawdd—gwaig) A protectress.
Noddyn, *s. m.* (nawdd) That envelopes, an abyss.

*Ebor y gwr a elwir Gwyn
 Ab Nodd wrach hys y noddyn—
 Aed ag of.*

*Bay the hier of him who is called Gwyn ab Nodd take him
 above the abyss. R. Nanner, I'r llang.*

Noe, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (no) Any shallow vessel; a platter, or flat wooden dish; a tray. *Noe bobi*, *cufa tylinaw*, a kneading vessel or trough.

*Merch—o'r pan azer oai to ddeuddeg mlwydd a ddylly fed with
 noe ei thad.*

*A girl, from the time when she is born until she shall be twelve
 years old ought to be at her father's dish. Welsh Lark.*

Noead, *s. m.* (noe) A putting in a platter or dish.
Noeaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* **noeaidian** (noe) A platter-full.
Noeaw, *v. a.* (noe) To put in a platter, to dish.
Noeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ny—oeth) A naked one.

Dod feathyg i noeth, na cai dranoeth.

*Give a loan to the naked ear, thou wilt not have it the next day.
 Adage.*

✓ **Noeth**, *a.* (ny—oeth) Naked, bare, exposed.

Caroddwch argwydd a chledd noeth ys enbyd.

*The familiarity of a lord with a naked sword is dangerous.
 Adage.*

Noethadwy, *a.* (noeth) That may be made naked.
Noethawg, *a.* (noeth) Being naked or bare.
Noethawl, *a.* (noeth) Tending to make bare.
Noethedig, *a.* (noeth) Being made bare.
Noethedd, *s. m.* (noeth) Nakedness, nudity.
Noethi, *v. a.* (noeth) To make bare, to strip.

*Tri agenwyrthau beirdd Ynys Prydain: cel gŵn orlod, er hodd-
 uch a llo; curys adawli, gŵn raid cyflawnder; a noethi cledd ar
 ddifraw ac arhallth.*

*The three repulsive obligations of the bards of the Isle of Britain:
 secrecy by compulsion, for the sake of peace and of good; the
 complaint of disrepair, for the sake of justice; and to strip the
 sword against evil and devastation. Barddas.*

Noethiad, *s. m.* (noeth) A making naked.
Noethiadawl, *a.* (noethiad) Apt to make bare.
Noethiadu, *v. a.* (noethiad) To denudate.
Noethiansawl, *a.* (noethiant) Apt to denudate.
Noethiannu, *v. a.* (noethiant) To denudate.
Noethiant, *s. m.* (noeth) A denudation.
Noethlwm, *a.* (noeth—lwm) Nakedly bare.
Noethlyman, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (noeth—llyman) One
 that is stark naked. *a. Stark naked.*
Noethni, *s. m.* (noeth) Nakedness, bareness.
Nof, *s. m.* (ny—of) That is moving or flowing.
Nofant, *s. m.* (nof) A state of motion; a fluid.
Nofant, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (nawf) A swimming.

*Ar yn noethach yn gwaethiant
 Na gwisgud yn noethiant.*

*And more naked they made me than the salmon in the swim-
 ming course of the brook. L. O. Culi, I m'r Corthion.*

Nofnadaeth, *s. m.* (nofiad) The art of swimming.

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Nofiadawl, *a.* (nofiad) Relating to swimming.
Nofiadoldeb, *s. m.* (nofiadawl) Buoyancy.
Nofiadoledd, *s. m.* (nofiadawl) Buoyancy.
Nofiadur, *s. m.* (nofiad) That causes to swim.
Nofiadur pysgodyn, nawf pysgodyn, the swim or
 wind bladder of a fish.
Nofiadwy, *a.* (nofiad) Capable of swimming.
Nofiansawl, *a.* (nofiant) Buoyant, swimming.
Nofiannu, *v. a.* (nofiant) To render buoyant;
 to become buoyant.
Nofiant, *s. m.* (nawf) A swimming; a swim.
Nofiau, *v. a.* (nawf) To swim; to cause to swim.
A eili di nofaw dros yr afon? Canst thou swim
 over the river? *Dwfr a nofa long*, water that
 will swim a ship.

*Ni nofa mewn un afon
 Y doeth yn erbyn y don.*

*The wise will not swim in a river against the stream of the wave.
 Adage.*

Nofiedig, *a.* (nofiad) Being swimmied.
Nofiedigaeth, *s. m.* (nofiedig) The art of swim-
 ming; a swimming condition.
Nofiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (nofiad) A swimmer.

*Niwl wybrwn—
 Nofiedydd a nef ydwy:
 Gwasgarn fŷh gwa cyror;
 Dy lo: hys yw monwes mor.*

*Vapour of the atmosphere, thou art the swimmer of the sky: dis-
 perse to thy region of repose; thy retreat is the bosom of the sea.
 D. Richard.*

Nofiwyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* **nofwyr** (nawf—gwr) A swimmer
Nofie, *s. m.* (nawf—lle) A swimming place.
Nofwg, *s. m.* (nawf) Buoyancy, a swimming state
Nog, *adv.* (no) Than, compared with. It is used
 before words with vowel initials.

Gwell crefft nog arllawd arglwydd.

Better is a trade than the profusion of a prince. Adage.

Nag eirach un nog arall.

*Spare not one more than another.
 H. Llwyd Cynfal, i'r llywyog.*

Nol, *v. a.* (ny—ol) To fetch, or to bring.
Noli, *v. a.* (nol) To fetch, or to bring.
Non, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ny—on) A stream, a brook.

*Dy fŷnawyn llydan, dyllewn nonau;
 Dyddau, dyddwyr, dybryn dybrau:
 Mawrdd Corol s'm cyfrowi.*

*Thy ample fountain, it will replenish the streams; sad omens
 come, dispensing with the path of haste: the death-cry of Corol
 hath agitated me! Taliesin.*

Nos, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ny—os) Night. *Min nos*,
min y nos, the twilight of evening; *hanner nos*,
canol nos, midnight; *perffedion y nos*, *dysfader y*
nos, the middle of the night, or the dead of the
 night; *o'r nos y ganer ef*, from the night when
 he shall be born.

Nos yw mam y cyfnewin.

Night is the mother of plots. Adage.

Gwaith y nos y dydd a'i deugyn.

The work of the night the day will disclose. Adage.

Nosawl, *a.* (nos) Relating to night, nocturnal.

*Mawrdd yr hollgyfnoethawg Ddau ei dregaredd yn mhllth y
 Prydeiniad, rhag ei tywyliaw hysut o nosau dywyfwr saes.*

*The omnipotent God hath magnified his mercy amongst the Bri-
 tones, in preventing their being darkened by the night—his dark-
 ness of death. Gr. ab Arthur.*

Nosgrwydr, *s. m.*—*pl.* **nosgrwydrau** (nos—crwydr)
 A night ramble.
Nosgrwydrad, *s. m.* (nosgrwydr) A night ramble.
Nosgrwydrai, *a. m.*—*pl.* **nosgrwydroion** (nos-
 grwydr) A night rambler.
Nosgrwydrydd, *s. m.*—*pl.* **nosgrwydryddion** (nos-
 grwydr) A night Rambler.

Oergriaw, v. a. (oergri) To cry dismally.
Oergwymp, s. m. (oer—cwypm) A dismal fall.
Oergwymp galanas, the sad lapse of slaughter compensation. It is an ancient law term, otherwise called *Dynggoll cenedl*, and *Dynggolled cenedl*.

Oergwymp galanas yw: pis laddo dyn ddyn arall, doddi oed dydd i wneudur hawn drosto, a'i ladd yntau o ddyn o genedi arall na dylio. Oergwymp galanas y geiwr hyn, rhag trymad ei goll ei, a gadaw y gydaian a wneudai ar ei genodi, a gorfod ei thaliu.

This is the *dismal event* of murder compensation: when a person kills another, appointing a day to make satisfaction for it, and he being killed by a person of another family, to whom he owes nothing. It is called the *dismal event* of murder, by reason of the grievousness of losing him, and leaving the weight of the heinous deed, committed by him, upon his family, and being obliged to make amends for it. *Welsh Laws.*

Oeri, v. a. (oer) To make cold, to cool; to become cold; to grow cool.

*Gwne chwser deg, o chwsered oedd,
 Gan hiraeth, gwn, a'i hoerodd!*

It is woeful to the fair sister, so bitter was it, through regret, which I know, did make her cold! *Ed. Dafydd.*

Oeriad, s. m. (oer) A cooling, or a chilling.
Oerlain, v. a. (oer) To keep cooling; to seek cooling shades; to cool liquids by pouring from one vessel to another.

Oerlais, s. m.—pl. oerleisian (oer—llais) A cold voice, a repulsive or grating voice.

Oerlef, s. m. (oer—llef) A dismal moan.

Oerlefain, v. a. (oerlef) To moan dismally.

Oerleisiad, s. m. (oerlais) A shrieking dismally.

Oerleisiaw, v. a. (oerlais) To shriek dismally.

Oerilyd, a. (oer) Of a cold quality; chilly.

Oerilydrwydd, s. m. (oerilyd) Frigidness.

Oernad, s. f.—pl. t. au (oer—nad) A dismal howl, a lamentable or doleful cry.

Oernadn, v. a. (oernad) To howl dolefully.

Oerni, s. m. (oer) Coldness, chillness; cold weather.

Oersych, a. (oer—sych) Being cold and dry.

Oerwaedd, s. f. (oer—gwaedd) A dismal cry.

Oerwedd, s. f. (oer—gwaedd) A chilling aspect.
 a. Of a chilling aspect.

Oerweiddi, v. a. (oerwaedd) To cry dismally.

Oerwern, s. f. (oer—gwern) A cold slough; a bar-dic epithet for the seat of lowest existence; and, under the christian system, often used for hell.

*Rhag oerwern gethern uffern affau,
 Affen anoddeu, lle anoddyn,
 Lleu n, Dafydd hucydd hyn:
 Llauer a wna Daw er dynoladn!*

From the fends of the cold slough of the hell of uproar, the insuperable hold, the place profound, assign me a station, thou Creator comprehending eternity: Much doth God do for mankind! *Elidr Sais.*

Oerwylb, a. (oer—gwylb) Being cold and wet.

Oerwr, s. m.—pl. oerwyr (oer—gwr) A cold man.

Oerwynt, s. m. (oer—gwynt) A chilling wind.

Oeryn, s. m. dim. (oer) A cold person.

Oes, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (o—es) A period of time; a duration of life, an age; life. *Er cyn yr oesoedd*, from before the ages, from eternity; *oes oesoedd, pyth bythoedd*, age of ages, world of worlds.

Hwchedd oes oes less, a hyd frawd y para.

The sixth age the age of Jesus, and till judgement it will last. *Taliesin.*

*Daw! y sydd dawy oes beddyw;
 Un fry fyth, na fer i fyw.*

God! there are two existences this day; one above for ever, one short to live. *T. Ald.*

Oes, adv. (o—es) There is; is there. *A oes neb yn y ty?* Is there any body in the house? *Oes*, there is.

Nid oes cywilydd rhag godd.

There is no shame against affliction. *Adagr.*

Nid oes neb heb ei fal.

There is not any body without his fault. *Adagr.*

Oesawg, a. (oes) Aged, in years, olden.

Oesawi, a. (oes) Relating to a period of existence.

Y brynau oeswi a grymanat.

The everlasting hills did bow down. *Hebarns Rh. a.*

Oesbarth, s. m. (oes—parth) A period of existence.

Oesbell, a. (oes—pell) Of extended existence.

Oesbell gariad, long existing love.

Oesboen, s. m. (oes—poen) The pain of life. a. Life-tormenting.

*—Oesboen ddagrau rwy
 Rhyddyg llw fy agrediaid!*

Excess of life-tormenting tears takes away the colour of my cheek! *Buddyn Fawdd.*

Oesbraff, a. (oes—praff) Of ample existence.

Oesdaith, s. f. (oes—taith) A course of life.

Menawd molaidd gwaidd gne tñn wadddeg

Manar wigg leasr afar ogy.

Mill a'i mawr, heb dawl, diroddd chwag fynydd,

Mawr-dawn ganynddaith oesdaith ogy.

Impressive be the praise of her whose skin is of the hue of the hoarse-sounding wave, the nymph of the azure vent of penative mind. A thousand praise her, without ceasing, in sweet comprehensive speech unstinted, a greatly gifted society of a life of study. *Cassidy.*

Oesdlawd, a. (oes—tlawd) Of necessitous life.

Oesdrais, s. m. (oes—trais) Oppression of life.

a. Life-oppressing.

Oesdraul, s. f. (oes—traul) The consumption of life. a. Life-consuming.

Oesdrawd, s. m. (oes—trawd) A course of life.

Oesdru, s. m. (oes—tru) Misery of life.

Oesdrwch, s. m. (oes—trwch) A cutting off life.

a. Life-breaking; life-destroying.

*P'y fudd cerdd niwch, oesdrwch estraw;
 P'y fudd oed wallaw fai Cadwallaw.*

Who will be the theme of song, the life destruction of strangers who will be scattering gifts like Cadwallaw. *Cynddel.*

Oesdrwydden, s. f. (oes—trwydd) The hornbeam.

Oesfoddawg, a. (oes—boddawg) Having respect to life; leading a contented life.

Ni bydd penododd y mab gwedy ei dad yn nannf lldd, cwy oesfoddawg y penododd.

The son shall not be the patron of the family after his father's succession, for a headship of family is during life. *Welsh Laws.*

Oesfriw, s. m. (oes—briw) A lapse of life.

*Gorllethetall elias o'i oesfriw oedru;
 O'i angus anghlaur.*

I have harboured regret from his brittle-shielded lapse of life: from his melancholy death. *Cassidy.*

Oesfyr, a. (oes—byr) Of short life, shortlived.

Oesfyr dy alon, seafwri Fawdd.

Shortlived thy love, Marredodd with the battered shield. *L. P. Mch.*

Oesgaeth, a. (oes—caeth) Leading a captive life.

Oesgawdd, a. (oes—cawdd) Of a vexatious life.

*Bro amawdd, oesgawdd, oesgawdd ei gwydd
 Ei gynnal nid hawdd-waith.*

The protection of the country, of vexatious existence the continued life of his opponent: to support him in no easy work. *Cynddel, 1 O. 2d. Mch.*

Oesgur, s. m. (oes—cur) The throb of life, the anguish of life. a. Life-afflicting.

Oesgwyn, s. f. (oes—cwyn) The complaint of life. a. Complaining of life.

Oesi, v. n. (oes) To pass through life, to live; to give life. *Hid Duw i'w oesi*, be God to grant him life.

*T'wys, er d'ow, at oed
 Gwirion fodd.—*

Conduct, for the sake of thy name, towards existing in no uncertain way. *W. Middleton.*

Y gwr a'n rose i nos,
Gyw da deuth, a'n gŵd dŷ.

Thus that placed thee to erie preserve thee, thou black decreet
bird. T. Prye, *ŷr fupgichon*.

Oesiad, s. m. (oes) A passing through life.
Oesran, s. f. (oes—rhan) An assigned portion of
existence, a duration of life.

Oesred, s. f. (oes—rhed) A course of existence.
Oeswr, s. m.—pl. oeswyr (oes—gwr) One who
passes through life; a liver.

A'm bad gannos yn oeswr.

And my being a liver during a hundred ages. T. Prye.

Oeth, s. m. (o—eth) That is intense, pungent or
harsh. **a. Intense, pungent, harsh.**

Ac yn llys a'fawd ym aiddau:
Fy south oeth dyddadl, o dywyf rydd.

And in the hall of hospitality I shall be wished for: if asked I
shall be harsh, if I shall be free. Gwaichmau.

Er mawr-gwmp Madawg, modur plymawd;
Am host cad, ced goeth, oeth yn aithryd!

For the mad fall of Madog, the leader of conflict; for the pillar
of battle, of precious gift, severely have I been damaged! Gwaichmau.

Oethi, v. a. (oeth) To render intense, pungent,
sharp, harsh, or severe.

OF, s. m. r. The elementary state of a thing;
an atomical state; atoms; particles, motes;
fine; that is uncombined or crude.

Of, s. (of, s.) Elementary, or in an uncombined
state; crude; raw; frail, mouldering.

Hirwynn a Hirastron—gan elynt i west, add oedwyt na thew na
themon, na thwym nac oer, na oer na chroew, nac l'r na halli, na
l'wed nac of.

Long-nail and Long-trail, if they went on a visit, they would
leave nor fat nor lean, nor cold nor hot, nor sour nor sweet, nor
fresh nor salt, nor boiled nor raw. H. Cuthbert—Mabington.

Dyd of yr fudd:—

Dyd tost, maw'r ŷr bywyd dyn.

A fruit world for a hard; a cruel world, the life of man is short.
D. Erasmus.

Ofaid, a. (of) Elementary; of a crude or raw
quality; frail; mouldering.

Melwud Daw molaŷ a'ŷ dywald;
Ac molaŷ, a'ŷw molaŷ ofaid,
Am ebery, am obrid fy llydd.

I will praise such as express the praise of God; and if I praise,
I shall not praise the fruit, for a reward, for the satisfying of my
society. Cynddelo.

Ofaid, a. (of) Of an elementary nature; of a
crude or raw tendency; crumbling, mouldering.
Ofawd, s. m. (of) A reducing to an elementary
state; a making crude, a mouldering.

Ofawg, a. (of) In an elementary state; having a
crude or raw quality; crumbly.

Ofawl, a. (of) Elementary; of a crude nature, of
a raw quality; mouldering.

Ofedd, s. m. (of) An elementary or atomical state;
rawness; a crumbling or mouldering state.

Ofen, a. (of—er) Waste, vain, useless, idle, frivo-
lous. It is prefixed in composition.

Hyd tra fuch na ŷydd ofen.

As long as thou shalt exist be not useless. Adage.

Ofen, v. a. (ofer) To waste, to squander; to act
vainly or idly; to pass time frivolously.

Oferchwedi, s. m.—pl. t. au (oferchwedi) A vain
or empty report.

Oferdith, a. f.—pl. overdeithian (taith) A fruit-
less journey.

Oferdawd, s. m. (ofer) Vanity; frivolity.

Huffi o'r wael awen a gŵd bob overdawd.

Away with the object mere that seeks for every frivolity. Adage.

Oferdlws, s. m.—pl. overdlwsau (ofer—dlws) A
vain toy, ornament, or jewel; a jewel merely
ornamental.

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Y brawdwyr llyn a ddylly oferdylwsau, pan wrydder ei swydd iddo,
add-sangen, i'w bwrdd o sargwra morrh i gan y brenin, a modwyr
a'r i gan y frestwr, ac a'rall i gan y bardd i'w llyn; ac yr oferdylwsau
hyn, al ddylly eff nac eu rhoddi nac eu gwerthu tra llydau byw.

The judge of the palace claims ornamental jewels, when his of-
fice is pledged to him; namely, a chessboard of the house of a sea-
animal from the king, and a gold ring from the queen, and ano-
ther from the domestic bard; and those ornamental jewels he ought
neither to give, nor to sell whilst he lives. Welsh Laws.

Oferdraul, s. f. (traul) Useless expenditure.
Oferdrenliad, s. m. (overdraul) A using needles-
sly, a spending uselessly.

Overdreuliaw, v. a. (oferdraul) To use in vain.
**Overdreuliwr, s. m.—pl. overdreuliwyr (oferdraul
—gwr)** One who wastes uselessly.

Oferdyb, s. f.—pl. t. iau (over—tyb) Idle conceit.

Oferdybiaw, v. a. (overdyb) To have idle notion.

Overddadl, s. f.—pl. t. au (dadl) A vain dispute.

Oferddadlu, v. (oferddadl) To dispute vainly.

Oferddawn, s. m.—pl. oferddonau (dawn) An
useless talent, gift, or quality.

Oferddefawd, s. f. (defawd) An idle custom.

Oferddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ofer—dyn) A vain
idle person; a squanderer, or a dissipated man.

Oferedd, s. m. (ofer) Vanity, frivolity, idleness,
worthlessness, dissipation.

Oferelw, s. m. (elw) Useless wealth or riches.

Oferelwa, v. a. (oferelw) To heap useless wealth.

Oferfardd, s. m.—pl. oferfardd (ofer—bardd)
A person who assumes the bardic order irregularly

Tri rhyw beirdd Ynys Prydain: prif-fardd er cys cred; a gwel
cred beirdd baki, ac yr oferfardd.

The three distinctions of bards of the Isle of Britain: the primi-
tive bards from before christianity; and after conversion the bards
of verities, and the bards by assumption. Barddon.

Tri oferfardd Ynys Prydain: Arthur, Cadwallawn mab Cadfan,
a Rhyawd all Morgant.

The three assumptive bards of the Isle of Britain: Arthur, Cad-
wallawn son of Cadfan, and Rhyawd son of Morgant. Triodd.

Oferfawl, s. f. (mawl) Empty or vain praise.

Oferfoll, v. a. (oferfawl) To praise vainly.

Oferfost, s. f. (bost) An empty boasting.

Oferfostiaw, v. a. (oferfost) To boast vainly.

**Oferfostiwr, s. m.—pl. oferfostwyr (oferfost—
gwr)** A vain boaster.

Oferfrait, s. m.—pl. oferfreintian (braint) An
useless privilege.

Oferfudd, s. f. (budd) A vain or useless benefit.

Ofergadw, v. a. (cadw) To keep uselessly.

Ofergais, s. f. (cais) A vain attempt.

Ofergall, a. (call) Uselessly cunning.

Oferganlyn, v. (canlyn) To follow uselessly.

Oergaru, v. a. (caru) To love fruitlessly.

Ofergeisiaw, v. a. (ofergais) To make a vain at-
tempt, to try uselessly.

Ofergoel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (coel) Vain belief.

Ofergoelaid, a. (ofergoel) Superstitious.

Ofergoelodd, s. m. (ofergoel) Superstitiousness.

Ofergoellad, s. m. (ofergoel) A vainly crediting.

**Ofergoeliwr, s. m.—pl. ofergoeliwyr (ofergoel—
gwr)** A superstitious man.

Ofergoelus, a. (ofergoel) Superstitious.

Ofergred, s. f. (cred) Vain belief; superstition.

Ofergredn, v. n. (ofergred) To believe vainly.

Oferhela, s. m. (hela) Fruitless hunting.

Gwerth gellgi y brenin yn ei ofarhela chweuain.

The value of the king's back-bond in his training is six score
pence. Welsh Laws.

Oferhela, v. a. (hela) To hunt fruitlessly.

Oferiaith, s. f. (iaith) Useless idle talk.

Oferieithus, a. (oferiaith) Full of idle talk.

Oferlaeth, s. m. (laeth) Useless or over milk.

Tri oferieth y ddŷ: llaeth cath, llaeth gast, a llaeth cawg,
can ni ddwygŷr dim am danddyfalu.

There are three waste milks: the milk of a cat, and the milk of
a bitch, and the milk of a mare; for no satisfaction is made for
them. Welsh Laws.

Oferorchest, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gorchest) A vain exploit.

Oferorchwyl, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ofer—gorchwyl) A frivolous piece of business.

Oferwaith, s. m. (gwaith) Useless or vain work.

Oferwas, s. m.—pl. oferwelstion (gwas) A worthless chap.

Oferwawd, s. m. (gwawd) Empty praise.

Oferweithiaw, v. a. (oferwaith) To work vainly.

Oferwr, s. m.—pl. oferwyr (ofer—gwr) An useless idle man; an idler.

Gwas oferwr yn nghynant.

Wee to the idler during harvest.

Adage.

Oferymadrawd, s. m.—pl. oferymadroddion (ymadrawd) Vain discourse; fruitless discussion.

Tri oferymadrawd, a ddwyddir yn llyu, ac ni fynnat: gwad cyn deddfys, a llyu cyn amser, a chof a chyngaws wedi bwrh.

The three fruitless discussions, which are uttered in court, and which shall not avail: a denial before restoration, and objection before the time, and record and pleading after sentence.

Welsh Laws.

Oferymadrawd, v. a. (ymadrawd) To discourse vainly, to talk uselessly.

Oferymboeni, v. a. (ymboeni) To toil vainly.

Oferymgaib, s. m. (ymgaib) An idle attempt.

Oferymryson, s. m. (ymryson) Vain strife.

Oferymryson, v. a. (ymryson) To strive vainly.

Ofi, v. a. (of) To decompose; to become decomposed, to fall into an atomical state; to moulder, to crumble. *Mae y gareg hon yn dechreu off, this stone is beginning to crumble.*

Ofiad, s. m. (of) A reducing to an elementary state; a falling to atoms; a becoming crude; a mouldering, a decomposing.

Ofiannawl, a. (ofiant) Tending to decompose, tending to fall to atoms; mouldering.

Ofiannu, v. a. (ofiant) To reduce to an atomical state; to render friable.

Ofiannus, a. (ofiant) Relating to an elementary or atomical state.

Ofiannusaw, v. a. (ofiannus) To reduce to an elementary or atomical state.

Ofiannussedd, s. m. (ofiannus) An elementary or atomical state.

Ofiant, s. m. (of) A reducing to atoms.

Ofyd, a. (of) Apt to decompose, apt to fall to atoms; apt to moulder.

*Diflao ganddo dy ofyd
Eiriau, heb eu cwplian cyd.*

Disagreeing to him thy jumbled words, without their being connected together.

E. Egan, o Aberdwr.

Ofydded, s. m. (ofyd) A state of decomposition.

Ofydrwydd, s. m. (ofyd) A state of decomposition; a mouldering state; friableness.

Ofydu, v. n. (ofyd) To become decomposed; to crumble, to moulder.

Ofn, s. m.—pl. t. an (of—yn) Fear, or dread.

Gwell than ofn na rhan cariad.

Better the share of fear than the share of love.

Adage.

Ofnâd, s. m. (ofnâu) A terrifying, a frightening; intimidation; a becoming frightened.

Ofnadwy, a. (ofn) Terrible, frightful, awful.

Ofnâu, v. n. (ofn) To become fearful; to render fearful or awful.

Ofnawg, a. (ofn) Fearful, timorous, timid.

Ofnawl, a. (ofn) Tending to frighten.

Ofnedig, a. (ofn) Being made timid.

Ofnedd, s. m. (ofn) Fearfulness, timidity.

Ofni, v. n. (ofn) To fear, to dread, to be afraid; to frighten, to terrify, to put in fear.

Cala Delaw yn gar, ac nag ofna far.

Seek God for thy friend, and fear no ill.

Adage.

*A bed of law—
Ar gloddwr, er ei gloddwr,
At law y gwelw yd gwrdd,
Et o wna'r beith ofnâf bed.*

Should his head be on his sword, though he were buried, and his manly form laid down, the proud boaster would be no law for the grave.

L. G. Gidd.

Ofnâd, s. m. (ofn) A dreading, a fearing.

Ofnid, s. m. (ofn) Terror, dread, or fear.

*Llan terian penneth, a llyu anghaf,
Llan y pen ofnid yn llawn glaw.*

The figure of a chieftain's shield, and the figure of arrows, the figure, of a gorgon head full of pins.

L. G. Gidd, i bwyll gwyb.

Ofnocâu, a. (ofnawg) To stand in fear or awe.

Rhaid yw hwl frodyr, caru ddirgwrch parhau, ac ofnâd pen na ofnâd.

It is necessary for me, brethren, to love the hills of paradise, and fear the pains of hell.

Breuddwyd Penl. 100.

Ofnogi, v. n. (ofnawg) To become timid.

Ofnogrwydd, s. m. (ofnawg) Fearfulness.

Ofnu, v. a. (ofn) To fear; to frighten.

Ofnus, a. (ofn) Fearful, timorous.

Ofnusaw, v. n. (ofnawg) To become timid.

Ofnusedd, s. m. (ofnawg) Timorosity.

Ofnusrwydd, s. m. (ofnawg) Fearfulness.

Ofnwr, s. m.—pl. ofnwyr (ofn—gwr) One who dreads or fears.

Ofnu, a. (of) Atomical; being decomposed.

Ofnedd, s. m. (ofnawg) An atomical state.

Ofydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (of—ydd) One who is initiated into first principles or elements; a scientific person, a natural philosopher, a teacher of science, an artist; the name for a member of the scientific class, in the bardic system; an ovate. *Cad ofydd, the regulator of battle; gal ofydd, the regulator of hostility, whose person was sacred.*

*Bedd Gwrgi gwybydd—
A bedd Llaur, llw ofyd,
Yn ngwraith Gwraeth.*

The grave of Gwrgi the hero, and the grave of Llaur, the regulator of the host, in the height of Gwraeth.

Engl. Bidden Myny.

*Hi yn wry, heb wld;
Hi yn hollaw red,
Yn rheg ofydd.*

She a virgin, without denial; she of perfect grace, the leader of the great artificer.

Gwasgell, i Par.

*Od eich breif-fairdd ofydd o walth Dew ofydd,
Dydwedw i'ch breithen beth fydd ei dringwydd.*

If ye are primary bards of faith of the work of God the great artist, declare to your king what will be his masterpiece.

Taliesin, bawl i bawl.

Ofyddaid, a. (ofydd) Ovatic, scientific.

Ofyddawl, a. (ofydd) Relating to the functions of an ovate; scientific.

Ofydddeb, s. f. (ofydd) A discourse upon ovatism, a treatise upon science.

Ofyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (ofydd) A female member of the scientific class of bards.

Ofyddfardd, s. m.—pl. ofyddfeirdd (ofydd—bardd) A bard of science, a bard of arts, his office was analogous to that of a lay graduate now in the universities.

Ofyddiaeth, s. m. (ofydd) What is taught by an ovate, ovatism, philosophy.

Llaur o beth gwybyddu ydyw, ofyd yn namhorth i'w ofnawg—gwybyddu cerdd, a llyu anghaf, yn llyu anghaf.

Many contrary things, also, there are unfavourable to true philosophy—the frenzy of love, and the noise of philosophy leading sleep.

Llaur Brydded lly.

Ofyddiannawl, a. (ofyddiant) Belonging to ovatism, philosophical.

Ofyddiannu, v. a. (ofyddiant) To exercise ovatism; to philosophise.

Ofyddiant, s. m. (ofydd) Ovatism; philosophy.

Ofydd, v. a. (ofydd) To embrace avidly; to philosophise.

OFF, s. m. r.—pl. t. ion. That is essential or tending to a beginning.

Offeiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (offer) A minister.

Offeiriad teulu, eiddo ddwyfod yw wastad ysgol yr hysbys, canys trydydd sylwgyr yd.

The domestic priest, he ought to be continually with the king, for he is the third indispensable one. *Welsh Laws.*

Offeiriadaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (offeiriad) A priesthood, the function of a priest.

Dydai eu heneiddiad iddynt yn offeiriadaeth trugwyddawol drwy eu cenedlaethau.

Their antiquity shall be to them for an everlasting priesthood through their generations. *Exodus 40. 15.*

Offeiriadaidd, a. (offeiriad) Of a clerical quality.

Offeiriadawl, a. (offeiriad) Belonging to a priest.

Offeiriadu, v. a. (offeiriad) To perform priestly functions, to minister as a priest.

Rannodd feithian Aaron, megys yr eiddoedd en Tud bwynt, i offeiriadu i mi.

Andst the children of Aaron, as thou hast anointed their father, so minister before me. *Exodus 40. 15.*

Offeiriadu, s. m.—pl. offeiriadu (offer) Ministration, the act of sacrificing.

*Meddys—
A ffaith offeiriadu, a'i hofferiadu,
A pharhadu offeiriadu.*

Meddys with its stately priest, and its sacrifice, and the ready mass of love. *Cyddfodion.*

Offeiriadydd, s. m. dim. (offeiriad) A bit of a priest, in cant language.

Offer, s. pl. offer. (off—er) That has power to effect; an instrument; implements; gear, traces, or harness.

*Gwell tyron, cymysgus awn;
Na thier offer na phrethar.*

Better to yoke on, exerting strength, than the breaking of gear or harness. *Math. 23. Llywelyn Goch.*

Offerawl, a. (offer) Instrumental, serving.

Offeren, s. f.—pl. t. au (offer) Instrumentality; the service of the church of Rome, the mass.

*Offeren parh yd ei galon.
Ewry body's religion for his heart.* *Adage.*

Offerena, v. a. (offeren) To do the duty of the church in general; to celebrate mass.

Offerenawl, a. (offeren) Belonging to divine service; belonging to the mass.

Offerendor, s. f. (offeren—tor) The vestment worn at mass; a cope.

Offereniad, s. m. (offeren) A performing of divine service; a saying mass.

Offerennu, v. a. (offeren) To perform divine service; to say mass.

Or gwnai gwyrys newn talpudol gan gantio y breudd, a'i had yn gorffennu, os offeiriad yn offerenau yddi, rhydd fydd y dref hono o hyng arian.

If a church shall be built in a village down, with the permission of the king, and it should be a place of interment, and a priest doing duty in it, that town shall be free from that time forward. *Welsh Laws.*

Offerenwr, s. m.—pl. offerenywr (offeren—gwr)

One who celebrates mass, a mass-priest.

Offerenwig, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (offeren—gwig) A vestment worn in celebrating mass.

Offeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (offer) An acting as an instrument; a becoming an agent.

Offeriannawl, a. (offeriant) Instrumental.

Offerianniad, s. m. (offeriant) A rendering instrumental; a becoming instrumental.

Offeriannus, v. a. (offeriant) To be instrumental.

Offeriannus, a. (offeriant) Instrumental.

Offeriaid, s. m. (offer) Instrumentality.

Offeru, v. a. (offer) To provide implements or tools; to equip; to furnish with gear or harness

Offerwr, s. m.—pl. offerwywr (offer—gwr) One who equips or furnishes.

Offeryn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (offer) An instrument, or agent; a tool.

Off-ryn gwasdawol yn llaw pob dyn yw ei ddawl, ar hysbys idd oes heb y wyr ei offer yn iawn.

A tool which is continually in the hand of every person is his understanding, and yet no one knows how to use it rightly. *Adage.*

Offerynawl, a. (offeryn) Instrumental, agent.

Offerynoldeb, s. m. (offerynawl) Instrumentality.

Offerynn, v. a. (offeryn) To act as an instrument; to be instrumental.

Offr, s. m. (off) That has the power to effect.

Offrwm, s. m.—pl. offrwm (offr) An offering.

Offrwm, v. a. (offr) To offer, or to sacrifice.

Offrymawl, a. (offrwm) Offering up, sacrificial.

Offrymiad, s. m. (offrwm) The act of offering.

Offrymu, v. a. (offrwm) To offer, or to sacrifice.

Offrymwr, s. m.—pl. offrymwywr (offrwm—gwr) One who offers up, a sacrificer.

Offrymydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (offrwm) One who offers up, a sacrificer.

OG, s. f. r.—pl. t. au. That is full of motion; that is apt to open or expand; that is full of life, youth; that moves or stirs; a harrow.

Tra rhoi yr og rhedat y freuan.

Whilst the harrow moves let the mill move. *Adage.*

Mai y llyfau dan yrog.

Like the frog under the harrow. *Adage.*

Og, a. (og, s.) Having aptitude for motion; apt to move or stir; apt to open or expand; young, youthful.

*A'm gyrrys yn nghrog,
A wyddws yn og.*

That sent me to the crows, I knew when young. *Taliator, arwr dyddbreudd.*

Ogaid, s. f. (og) A stroke of the harrow.

Ogan, s. f. dim. (og) A little harrow.

*Cael a wasathu beith arlan,
A phrynu arlan ac ogan.*

I obtained some money and bought me a plough and a harrow. *S. Tudor.*

Oged, s. f.—pl. t. au (og) That stirs or opens; a harrow.

Ogedig, a. (oged) Being stirred or harrowed.

Ogedu, v. a. (oged) To stir; to use a harrow.

Ogfaen, s. f.—pl. ogfaen (og—maen) Hip, or the fruit of the dog-rose. It is also called *crawel y moch*, *bwyd y moch*.

Mai y llywogwyr yn ogfaen.

Like the fox after the dog. *Adage.*

Ogfaenawg, a. (ogfaen) Abounding with hips.

Ogfaenen, s. f. (ogfaen) A single hip.

Ogfaenen yn agosau hen-wch.

A hip in the mouth of an old sow. *Adage.*

Ogfaenllw, s. m. (ogfaen—llw) The colour of hips. *a. Of the colour of the hip.*

Ogfaenllwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (ogfaen—llwyn) A bush of dog-rose thorns.

Ogi, v. a. (og) To use the harrow, to harrow. *Llyfnu*, to smooth, is popularly used.

Ogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (og) A harrowing.

Ogiadwr, s. m. (ogiad—gwr) A harrower.

Ogi, s. m. (og) That is full of motion or life; expansion; growth. *a. Full of motion or life; expanding, growing; youthful.*

*Heddyw, dydd da ff! horeddi'n
Ffyn ogi a gorff, ffynwgi gwyn.*

This morning, good day to thee! stout build, of slender growth in body, and white neck. *Sir Huw Rhobert.*

Ogled, s. m. (ogi) Fullness of activity or motion

Ognaw, *s. m.* (og—naw) Activity, earnestness.
 Ogof, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (og—of) A cave; a den.
 Ogofawg, *a.* (ogof) Abounding with caves.
 Ohan, *pronem. prep.* (o—han) Out of, from out of.
Ohanof, out of me, of me; *ohanot*, out of thee; *ohani*, out of her; *ohano*, out of him or it; *ohanom*, out of us; *ohanoch*, out of you; *ohanynt*, out of them.
 Ohon, *pronem. prep.* (o—hon) Out of, from out of, from.
Ohonof, out of me; *ohonot*, of thee; *ohono*, of him or it; *ohoni*, of her; *ohonom*, out of us; *ohonoch*, of you; *ohonynt*, of them.
 Oi, *v. a.* (aw) To proceed to; to come forward.
 Oi, *interj.* (oi, v.) Expressive of applause. Well.

Oi, was da; canys buost yn fyddiawn yn ychydigyn, cymer feddiantar ddeg dinas.

Well, thou good servant; as thou hast been faithful in a very little, be thou ruler over ten cities. *W. Salisbury, Luke 19.*

Gyr y gwartheg o'r egin;
 Oi! Oi! tro y llai o'r llin.

Drive the cattle out of the corn; Come! Come! drive the calves out of the flax. *D. ab Gwilym.*

O'i, *prep. and pron.* (o—ei) Out of or from the third person; from its, from his, from her.

Drug pawb o'i wybod.

Every one is bad from his being known.

Adage.

Gwell gwr o'i bercht.

A man is better from his being respected.

Adage.

Ni cheiff chwedl nidd ei o'i dy.

He will get no news who does not go out of his house.

Adage.

Oiad, *s. m.* (oi) A listening, or hearkening.

Oian, *s. m.* (oi) A listening, a hearkening.

Oiane, parchetan! y parchell gwyn gwyn,
 Na chysgi hun for;
 Na chliodd yn mhryce, rhag dawed
 Rhydderch! Haei a'i gwa cyfwrta;
 Gwa rhael ohonoti y coed
 Rhedodd dy chwy.

Listen, little porkling! thou forward little white pig, that thou dost not sleep a morning nap: do not burrow on the open ridge, lest Rhydderch the generous should come with his cunning dogs: As thou hast been able to get to the woods, thy sweat has trickled.

Oianu, *v. a.* (oian) To hearken, or to listen.

Oiaw, *v. a.* (oi) To hark, to listen, to attend.

Gwrandaw is the expression popularly used.

Oia di yr Argiwydd dy Ddau.

Hear thou the Lord thy God.

Mabynog I.

Aeth elw dros frig with aelwyd;
 Oia, sygan odu, mas o'd wyd.

Embers have become spread over eight hearths; hark, sable sleep, be to me. *D. ab Gwilym, Pr amkunoedd.*

Oio, *interj.* (oi) Oh! dear! well! alack!

OL, *s. m. r.—pl. t. ion.* A mark, trace, or impression; a track, course, or path; a footstep; what is in course, the future and the past; the rear, the hinder part. *Mae arnaf ei ol*, I bear his marks; *ol bwyall*, the mark of a hatchet; *ol troed*, the print of a foot; *Mae yr amser gorau yn ol eto*, the best time is yet in course (to come); *pa un sydd ar ol?* What one is on the rear? or, what one is behind? *Blaen ac ol*, foremost and hindmost; *bod yn ol*, to be wanting; *troi yn ol*, to turn back; *rhoi yn ol*, to give back; *ar ol bod yno*, after being there; *yn ol*, according to; *yr amser yn ol*, the time hereafter; *mynd ar ol*, to go after.

Eidd bryd yn ol breuddwyd.

Let the mind go after the dream.

Adage.

Ol, *a.* (ol, s.) Hindmost. *Y pen ol*, the posterior

Olaf, *adv.* (ol) Farthest back, hindmost, last. *s. m.* The last, the hindmost.

Gada y noe waethaf yn ol.

To leave the worst night till last.

Adage.

Olafedd, *s. m.* (olaf) Posteriority, ultimity.

Olafiad, *s. m.—pl.* olafiad (olaf) A successor.

Olafiaeth, *s. m.* (olaf) A successorship.

Olbrain, *s. m.* (ol—brain) Wart-cress, wine-cress.

Olbre, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (ol—pre) The thumb on the end of a web; also called *eddi*.

Olddyddiad, *s. m.* (dyddiad) An after-dating.

Olddyddlaw, *v. a.* (ol—dyddlaw) To post date.

Ole, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (ol) A ribble; a ravine, such as is formed by the current of waters.

Cyfarfod, yn yr ole fwyn,
 A wnae a loden.

A meeting, in the pleasant dingle, I had with a maid.

Morgan Gwynedd.

Olew, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (ol—ew) Oil. *Dodi olew*, to administer extreme unction.

Olewwydd, *s. pl. aggr.* (olew—gwydd) Olive trees

Olewwydden, *s. f.* (olewwydd) An olive tree.

Oli, *v. a.* (bl) To proceed lastly; to be last.

Oliad, *s. m.—pl.* oliad (ol) That is in course, or consequent; posterity; the hindmost. *Blaen-iaid ac oliad*, leaders and followers; *cael oliad ar beth*, to get a scent of a thing.

Oliannawl, *a.* (oliant) Successive; tracing.

Oliannu, *v. a.* (oliant) To form a track; to come in succession.

Oliant, *s. m.* (ol) Succession; a tracing.

Oliedydd, *s. m.* (oliad) A pricker, in hunting.

Olion, *s. pl. aggr.* (ol) Things left behind, leavings, refuse.

Oliwr, *s. m.—pl.* oliwyr (ol—gwr) A pricker.

Olp, *s. m.* (ol) A puncture; an oillet-hole.

Oipai, *s. m.* (olp) A tag put into an oillet-hole.

Olrhain, *s. m.* (ol—rhain) A searching after.

Olrhainu, *v. a.* (ol—rhain) To follow by the trace; to trace, to search out, to seek by the print of the feet; to search carefully.

Gwell cadw nog olrhain.

Better to keep than to search after.

Adage.

Olrhe, *s. m.* (rhe) A following a track.

Olrhëad, *s. m.—pl.* olrhëaid (olrhe) A beagle.

Olrhëain, *v. a.* (olrhe) To trace after, to indagate

Am ael rhw i'm olrhëwyd.

About the brow of the hill I have been traced. *O. ab Ll. Rhod.*

Olrhëawd, *s. m.* (olrhe) A scrutiny, a tracing out

Olrhëawl, *a.* (olrhe) Scrutinizing, searching.

Olrheiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (olrhain) Indagation.

Olrheiniadu, *v. a.* (olrhëiniad) To indagate.

Olrheiniadwy, *a.* (olrhëiniad) Scrutable.

Olrheiniaw, *v. a.* (olrhain) To indagate, to search out, to investigate, to scrutinize.

Olrheiniedig, *a.* (olrhëiniad) Being traced out.

Olrheiniedydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (olrhëiniad) An indagator, a scrutinizer, a tracer.

Olrheiniwr, *s. m.—pl.* olrhëiniwyr (olrhain—gwr)

A scrutinizer, a finder out.

Olrhëwr, *s. m.—pl.* olrhëwyr (olrhe—gwr) A di-

ligent seeker, a scrutinizer.

Oiw, *s. m.* (bl) That makes track, or mark.

Oiwen, *s. f.* (bl—gwen) Of a white or fair track; the *Venus* of the Britons, or a poetical personage, representing the prolific principle of nature.

Four white trefoils sprang up wherever she trod.

Oiwr, *s. m.—pl.* oiwyr (ol—gwr) One who is last;

a follower; a tracer.

Oiwydd, *s. m.* (ol—gwydd) Knowledge by acant.

Oiwyn, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (olw) What moves or

turns to form a track; a wheel. *Olewyn awr*,

the beam of a sledge or drag.

Pen a lloeth in my hand,
Ondd sugwyd ar ol wlad, ond olwyn yn aghed.

A hand I bear by the side of my thigh, that was a shield over
his country, that was a wheel in battle. *Llywarch Hen.*

- Olwyn**, *s.* (ol-gwyn) Having a white track.
Olwyned, *s. m.* (olwyn) A moving in a track; a wheeling, a forming a wheel.
Olwynaw, *v. s.* (olwyn) To move in a track; to wheel, to form a wheel.
Olwynawg, *s.* (olwyn) Having wheels, wheeled.
Olymadrawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* olymadroddion (ymadrawd) An after-discourse; an epilogue.
Olynol, *adv.* (ol-yn-ol) In succession, one after another.

Disystris, Nythw'r llaith olynol
Moll olynol f'ensid.

Destroy, send to the dust one after another all the enemies of
my soul. *H. D. ab Iffan, ps. 143.*

- Olysgrif**, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (ysgrif) A postscript.
Olysgriften, *s. f.* (olysgrif) A postscript.
OLL, *s. m. r.* That is separate, distinct, or complete in itself; a whole, or all.
Oil, *s.* (oil, *s.*) All, the whole of, every one.

Gores oil y gores a ellir.

The best of all is what is possible.

Adage.

- Ollallu**, *s. m.* (gallu) All-power, omnipotence.
Ollalluawg, *s.* (ellallu) Almighty, omnipotent.
Ollalluedd, *s. m.* (ollallu) Almightyness.
Ollallueddus, *s.* (ollallu) Omnipotential.
Ollalluogi, *v. s.* (ollalluawg) To render omnipotent, to become omnipotent.
Ollalluogrwydd, *s. m.* (ollalluawg) Almightyness.
Ollarfawg, *s.* (arfawg) Completely armed.
Ollarfawth, *s. m.* (ollarfawg) A panoply.
Olldifawwl, *s.* (difawwl) All-consuming.
Olldigonawl, *s.* (digonawl) All-sufficient.
Ollddoeth, *s.* (doeth) All-wise, all-knowing.
Ollgyfoeth, *s. m.* (cyfoeth) All-power.
Ollgyfoethawg, *s.* (ollgyfoeth) All-powerful.
Olli, *v. s.* (oll) To render distinct or complete in itself; to make up a whole or all.
Ollinach, *s. m.* (ollinach) An universal remedy; the herb all-heal. *a.* Perfectly well.
Ollid, *s. m.* (oll) An entirety, or a whole.
Ollnawdd, *s. m.* (nawdd) Complete protection.
Ollnerth, *s. m.* (oll—nerth) All of power.
Ollnerthawg, *s.* (ollnerth) Omnipotent.

Mollnawf—

Yn ei wyrthiau ollnerthawg.

I will praise him in his mighty wonders. *W. Middleton.*

- Ollnerthedd**, *s. m.* (ollnerth) Omnipotence.
Ollnoddawg, *s.* (ollnawdd) All-protecting.
Ollnoddawl, *s.* (ollnawdd) All-protecting.
Ollorfod, *s. m.* (gorfod) Universal conquest.
Ollorfodawg, *s.* (ollorfod) All-conquering.
Ollrad, *s. m.* (oll—rhad) All of grace.
Ollradawg, *s.* (ollrad) All-gracious.
Ollryw, *s.* (rhyw) Omnigenious, of all kinds.
Ollsylvad, *s. m.* (sylvad) Omnipercipency.
Ollsylviad, *s. m.* (sylvad) Omnipercipency.
Ollus, *s.* (oll) Of a whole or entire form.
Ollwedd, *s. f.* (gwedd) A whole appearance. *a.* Every way, all manner.

Bed yn uddf, dodd f y Don,
Cof ollwedd, f'eb cyffidol.

To be humble, after the maxim of Don, remembering always,
to your friends. *Wel. ab Hywel.*

- Ollweddawg**, *s.* (ollwedd) Omniform, of all forms.
Ollwel, *s.* (gwei) All-seeing, seeing all things.
Ollwneuthurawl, *s.* (gwneuthurawl) Omnific.
Ollwybod, *s. m.* (gwybod) Omniscience.
Ollwybodawg, *s.* (ollwybod) Omniscious.

- Ollwybodawl**, *s.* (ollwybod) Omniscient.
Ollwybodus, *s.* (ollwybod) Omniscious.
Ollwydd, *s. m.* (gwydd) Omnipresence, ubiquity.
Ollysawl, *s.* (oll—ysawl) All-consuming.
Om, *s. m. r.* That stretches round, extends over, or includes; that bulges or swells out.
O'm, *pronem. prep.* (o—ym) Out of my, from my.
O'm pen, out of my head.
ON, *s. f. r.* That rises up; that is over superior, or beyond; that is in continuity; also an ash. It is also a plural termination.
O'n, *pronem. prep.* (o—yn) Out or from our.
Onaddu, *pronem. prep.* (o—yn—addu) Of them.

Peidwar mab ar aglaid a'm by—
Ondd Gwen gorres gwy onaddu.

Four and twenty sons there were to me: Gwen was the best man
of them. *Llywarch Hen.*

Ni chefale—

Onaddu yn ar erioed.

I obtained not of them ever a single one. *D. ab Gwilym.*

- Onaddynt**, *pronem. prep.* (onaddu) Of them.
Onaidd, *a.* (on) Like the ash, ash-like, ashen.
Onawl, *s.* (on) Belonging to the ash.
Onc, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* od (on) That stretches out, or that is headlong; an oak. *Rada.*
Onco, *pron.* (onc) That, speaking of what is near or under observation. *Dyrol tmi onco*, give me that; *a fyny di onco?* Wilt thou have that. *Dyfed.*
Onco, *adv.* (onc) There, or in that place.
Ond, *conj.* (on) But, only, except, save. *Ond oddid, nid hwyrrach*, peradventure; *dim ond hwyrr*, no more than that! *ond gwell iti beidiaw*, but thou hadst better to be quiet.

Nid derwydd eithr a enwad;
Nid derwydd ond Daw.

Only a druid from appellation; for there is no druid but God. *Adage.*

Ni bu Arthur ond tra fu.

Arthur was not but whilst he was.

Adage.

- Onen**, *s. f. dim.* (on) An ash, an ash tree; also by metonymy, a spear. *Onen wyllt*, a wild ash: *Rhyrd rudd ei onen*, Rlyrd with his crimson spear.
Oni, *conj.* (o—ni) If not, unless, except. It is used before words with consonant initials.
Oni ddoi, if thou dost not come; *on'm gweli*, if thou dost not see me.

Oni dyddi cyfarwydd cyfreh.

If thou art not acquainted enquire. *Adage.*

- Oni**, *adv.* (o—ni) Until, to the time that; be not; will not. *Oni ddoi di yno?* Wilt thou not come there? *Oni weli di f?* Dost thou not see me?

Ni cheidw Cymro oni goilo.

A Welshman will not keep until he loses.

Adage.

- Onid**, *conj.* (o—nid) If not, unless, except. It precedes words with vowel initials. *Onid eiff hi, arosed*; if she will not go, let her stay; *onid e*, if not so.

- Onid**, *adv.* (o—nid) Until, to the time that; be not; will not. *Onid wyf yma?* am I not here? *Onid elo hi yno*, until she goes there.

- Onide**, *conj.* (onid—e) Otherwise, else, or.

Rhaid i weithdau—fod yn gadarn yn y gwirionedd, onide ni
wneir ag of ond collawg gwyni.

It is necessary for a minister to be firm in the truth, otherwise
nothing will be made of him but a weathercock. *Ter. Owen.*

- Onide**, *adv.* (onid—e) If not so; if not that, otherwise; is it not so? how otherwise? *Onide yn wir?* is it not so indeed?

- Onis**, *conj.* (o—nis) If not, unless. It is used before words with consonant initials, preserving such as are mutable in their radical state. *Onis teli*, if thou dost not pay.

Onis, adv. (o-mis) Until, to the time that; be not; will not. *Onis delom*, until we come.
Onite, conj. (onide) Otherwise, else, or, if not.
Onite, adv. (onide) If not so, if not that, or else, otherwise; is it not so? how otherwise?
Onwaew, s. f. (on-gwaew) An ashen spear.
Onwydd, s. pl. aggr. (on-gwydd) Ash trees.
Onwydden, s. f. dim. (onwydd) An ash tree.
Onynt, pronem. prep. (on-ynt) Of them.

*Lia delon', wethlon bald, pawb aysat,
 Fy dyng o'r dowy-bald,
 Tria gweria cethis y caid.*

Where they should come, the outcast rabble, every one of them, of whichever of the two parties, irritably they would be found to oppress the multitude. *H. D. ab Iwan.*

Ong, s. f. (on) A point of divergency.
Ongl, s. f.—pl. t. an (ong) A corner, an angle.
Yr ongl, the haw, a disorder in the eye so called.
Onglaidd, a. (ongl) Angular, angle-wise.
Onglawg, a. (ongl) Having angles, angular.
Ongli, v. a. (ongl) To make an angle; to make angular; to form a corner.
Ongliad, s. m. (ongl) A forming an angle.
Ongyr, s. f. aggr. (ou-gyr) A brunt or push of spears; an aggregate or throng of spears.

Tri cryt ongyr aherddawl.

Three eagles of the vehement throng of spears. *Ll. P. Mech.*

*Aherddrud, aeth egedd wrth aeryll ongyr,
 Eryr rhodd bytyr mewn rhyddd bebyll.*

Bold in slaughter, the swift one went with the gleaming of the throng of spears, the eagle of magnificent gift in the moving tent. *Erydded Brynon.*

OR, s. f. r.—pl. t. oedd. That is outward, extreme, or bordering; a limit, a boundary; a coast, margin, brim, or edge.

Oedd—

Tres rhag llew, rhag llyw pedair or.

There was a pressure before the lion, before the ruler of four borders. *Cyndddu.*

Or, conj. (o-yr) If; but not so generally used as *o, ed*, and *as*. **Or bydd**, if there shall be.
O'r, prep. and art. (o-yr) Out of the, from the.

Gwenfharth deo-ddrog o'r an.

Making two eyes of the one. *Adage.*

Oraw, v. a. (or) To utter, to send outward.
Orch, s. f. (or) That is an extreme; a rim; a limit, or border.
Ori, v. a. (awr) To make pauses; to breath at long intervals; to utter, to send out, to puff.
Oriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (awr) A puffing, a panting.
Oriadur, s. m. (oriad) What measures the hour; a watch.

Oriadur yn gofyn ei ddwrn i ffrwydd bob dydd yw modwl.

The mind of man is like a watch, which requires to be wound up every day. *Dafydd y Nant.*

Oriath, v. a. (awr) To puff out, to pant for breath.
Maly byddai hi yn oriain ac yn methu cael ei gwynt! how she used to be panting and failing to draw her breath.

Orian, s. f.—pl. t. au (awr) An utterance; a panting, or a puffing.

Oe cywair fy nghadair—

Ys gwyr Manawydd; a Phryderi,

Tair orian, i am dan, a gae rhagddi:

Ac am ei bennu ffrwyddau gweith;

A'r ffrwyddau ffrwyddau ywdd o'dochdi;

Ys cwmegach na'r gwia gwyn y llyn ydd.

If my chair is to order, it is known to Manawydd; and Phryderi, three utterances, around the fire, will be slow before it; and about its bowls the streams of the torrent, and the fruitful spring is above it; more delicious than the white wine the liquor is it. *Taliesin.*

Orian, a. pl. aggr. (awr) Hours; periods; fits.
Dyn a rhyw orian drug arno, a person with some bad fits upon him.

Oriawg, a. (awr) Having periods, changes, or fits; fickle, inconstant, changeable.

Oriawl, a. (awr) Belonging to the hour, horary.

Oriawr, s. f.—pl. oriorau (awr) A watch.

Oriel, s. m.—pl. t. au (or) A porch; a gallery.

Orig, s. f. dim. (awr) A short hour, a little while.
adv. Now. Awr ac orig, continually. *SH.*

Oer yu'r lona—

By orig yn Nremanan.

Severe to the pang, which is now in Dremman. *A. Tigh.*

Origyn, s. m. dim. (orig) A short space.

Oriogl, v. a. (oriawg) To become capricious.

Oriogrwydd, s. m. (oriawg) Capriciousness.

Oriais, s. m.—pl. orleislan (awr—llais) A clock.

Orieisawr, s. m. (oriais—gwr) A clockmaker.

Orieisfydd, s. m.—pl. t. lon (oriais) A clockmaker.

Orn, s. m.—pl. t. au (or) A start, a push, a fiver, a threat, a challenge, a stray.

Ornald, a. (orn) Tending to push out; apt to start; threatening.

Ornair, s. m.—pl. orneirian (orn—gair) A word of challenge or threat.

Gillale i'm corn gae ornair;

Cael ygwyrdd, collis y gair.

I receded into my shell at the threatening word, getting a push, I concealed the expression. *L. ab Gwyn.*

Ornawl, a. (orn) Repulsive; starting; threatening, challenging.

Ornedig, a. (orn) Threatened, challenged.

Ornedigaeth, s. m. (ornedig) A starting, a threatening, a challenging.

Ornedd, s. m. (orn) A starting; a threatening state, a challenge.

Maboneth arfellieth waredd,

Mab Brochwyl, bronbet, hawl ornedd.

A picture of mildness the infancy of the one of Brochwyl, generous breast, with earnest for chains. *Cyndddu, I Dydd.*

Ornest, s. f.—pl. t. an (orn) A tilting match, or tournament; a single combat, a duel.

Ni ffrwydd ornest ar wr ond be st oed; ac o ddrwg bethu ddi cyfrith lido ornest.

A man shall not be judged liable to a combat until he shall be 21 years of age; and from three and twenty onward he is to be for him to combat. *Wdd Llan.*

Ornestfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (ornest) A place of combat, a place for tournament.

Ornestiad, s. m. (ornest) The engaging in a tilting match; a fighting in single combat.

Ornestiaeth, s. m. (ornest) The practice of tournaments; the practice of single combat.

Ornestle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ornest—lle) A tiltyard, a place for tournaments.

Ornestu, v. a. (ornest) To engage in a tournament; to fight a single combat, to fight a duel.

Ornestwr, s. m.—pl. ornestwyr (ornest—gwr) One who engages in tournaments; a combatant.

Ornestydd, s. m.—pl. t. lon (ornest) Combatant.

Ornfoedd, s. f. (orn—bloedd) A shoot of threat.

Ornfoeddiad, s. m. (ornfoedd) A shooting in a threatening manner.

Ornfoeddiaw, v. a. (ornfoedd) To shoot threateningly; a shout of defiance.

Orngri, s. f. (orn—cri) A threatening cry.

Orngriad, s. m. (orngri) A making a cry of threatening, or of defiance.

Orngriaw, v. a. (orngri) To cry threateningly.

Ornl, v. a. (orn) To push out, or forward; to start, to threaten, to challenge.

Orniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (orn) A pushing out, a starting, a threatening, a challenging.

Ornu, v. a. (orn) To push out or forward, to start, to threaten, to intimidate, to challenge.

*Gwynn afon—
A'i dryddia (ai) thuan Taf,
Ornuo, yn curu arnaf.*

A pale river, with its torrents like the waves of Taf, beating upon me, I started with fear. *D. ab Gwilym.*
Ornuwr, s. m.—pl. ornuwyr (orn—gwr) One who pushes or starts out; a starter, a threatener.
Ornydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (orn) A starter, a threatener, one who intimidates.
Oröi, v. a. (oraw) To utter, to be uttering.
Oroian, s. f. (oröi) An exclamation, an expression of joy; jubilation, iö pëan.

*Hleuk, fili sechne,
El chled ys Ngrwydded schlan.*

I have spread, as a song of triumph, her fame entirely over Gwynedd. *Lk. ab Gwilym, i Forydd.*

Oroian, v. a. (oröi) To utter a shout of triumph.
OS, s. m. r. That tends from, out, or forward; that tends to increase; an increment. It is also a diminutive termination affixed to plural nouns, mostly used in tender language; as *plant*, children; *plantos*, dear little children.

Os, conj. (o—ys) If; used in common with *o*, *edd*, *ed*, and *or*, with verbs of the indicative mode. *Os doi yma*, if thou wilt come here. See PE.

*Os pwyll caswyll rhag gwynn,
Goren caswyll yw pwyll pen.*

If woe is a lamp to guard against contention, the best lamp is common sense. *Rhon Cer Llwyd.*

Osai, s. m. (awa) A sweet juice; cyder.

Rhyw—dried, mewn mall arisai, o cawl wedy of glawar ar dri o fwyar rhoddwr.

I would have for drink, in a silver basin, cyder after it has been warmed on three ruddy-glowing embers. *Arwel Gwynn.*

*Pe bai gan mli, yn ddilys,
O eryd rhyf ar dir Rhye;
A chysleu gwylan a gwia;
Ac yn mla gan mliu;
Pe bai'r ddolwr yn fira i
Nen fawr ar fal cwl dda;
Yn of wled rhyfodd harau
Droed y wladwr ddi dda.*

If there were a hundred thousand, to a certainty, of numbered ploughs on the land of Rhye; and three hundred vineyards teaming with wine; and is gridding a hundred mists; if the earth were of bread; or the tools of water like fine cyder; in his foot, it would be a wonder if the water and the land were to last for three days. *D. Nanmor.*

Osb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (os) That is erratic, a guest.

Gnawd osb or nas gwboddir.

A guest is wont to come though he may not be invited. *Adams.*

Osbawl, s. (osb) Belonging to a guest.

Osbil, s. a. (osb) To come as a guest; to be a guest or visitor.

Osg, s. m. (os) That tends from or out.

Osgatfydd, adv. (osg—atfydd) Peradventure.

The same as *agatfydd* and *ygatfydd*.

Osged, s. f.—pl. t. au (osg) A laver, a basin.

Osgl, s. m.—pl. t. an (osg) A bough or branch; a twig, a spray.

Erechle y gwr y bloedd y berllan i'r garddwr dori an nen ddau o oeglas y gram mawr.

The person who owned the orchard ordered the gardener to cut down one or two of the branches of the large tree. *Hanes Dosthion Rhufeia.*

Osglwd, s. m. (osgl) A ramification.

Osglawg, s. (osgl) Having branches, branched, branching, full of branches.

*Osglawg, hanes derw; chwerw clwath on;
Hwag ofer; chwerthindt ion;
Ni chel y gredid gwynedd calio.*

Full of branches the top of the oak; bitter the taste of ash, lessens the cow-parsnep; breaking out the wave; the cheek will not conceal the affliction of the heart. Llywarch Hen.

Osgledig, a. (osgl) Branched, ramified.

Osgledd, s. m. (osgl) Fullness of branches.

Osglen, s. f. dim. (osgl) A branch, a twig.

Osgli, v. n. (osgl) To branch, to shoot out.

Osgliad, s. m.—pl. t. an (osgl) A branching.

Osgo, s. m. (osg) Obliquity, or slope; a digression. *Ar osgo*, obliquely, aside.

Osgoad, s. m. (osgo) A going aslant, a going aside, a digression, a starting aside.

Osgöawl, a. (osgo) Tending to go aside, starting.

Osgöedd, s. m. (osgo) Obliquity, a starting aside.

Osgoi, v. a. (osgo) To go aslant, to go obliquely, to digress, to start aside.

Osgoiyd, a. (osgoi) Apt to go aside, apt to start aside, apt to be shy or coy.

Osgoiydrwydd, s. m. (osgoilyd) Aptness to start aside, aptness to avoid.

Osgöwr, s. m.—pl. osgöwyr (osgo—gwr) A starter, one who starts aside.

Osgyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (osg) A laver, a basin.

Osl, v. a. (os) To offer to do, to attempt.

Osiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (os) A making an essay.

Osiaw, v. a. (os) To offer to do, to essay, to make an attempt, to dare.

Osiawl, a. (os) Tending to make an essay.

Osid, adv. (os—id) If it be, if so be, peradventure.

Ost, s. m. (os) That is out, that extends out, that is spread or displayed.

Ostid, s. f. (ost) That is outward; an epithet for a shield or buckler.

Ostl, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ost) An open place, an inn.

Ostler, s. m.—pl. t. i (ostl) One who receives guests or acts at an inn, an ostler.

Ostr, s. m. (ost) That is spread out, or displayed.

Ostri, s. m. (ostr) Display of hospitality. *Cadw ostri*, to keep open house.

Ostlys, s. m. (ost) Openness of conduct, display of hospitality; complaisance.

Osw, s. m. (os) That runs onward; a steed. *Yn Osw*, to run on.

Oswydd, s. pl. aggr. (osw) Those that run out; ravagers; an epithet for war-horses; or the cavalry.

Ni byddai diwyth i lwyth oswydd.

There would be no abatement of wrath to the tribe of ravagers. *Meilyr.*

Gwelai darf ar dyrla oswydd.

He beheld alight amongst a host of ravagers. *D. ab Lloisgerna Mew.*

*A'i cadarnnau, ced hylwydd, yn hir,
I ymddiffyn tir rhag torf oswydd.*

And long to support her, a prosperous treasure, to defend the land against a host of ravagers. *Llygad Gwr.*

*Gwynedd gwrth lawr;
Gwynedd teawr;
Oswydd gwyddaw.*

The divider of opposing ground, the divider of shields, causing the fall of ravagers. *Selyll Bryf-bwrch.*

Osyd, adv. (os—yd) If so; peradventure.

OTH, s. m. r. That is exterior or extreme.

O'th, pronom. prep. (o—yth) Out of thy.

OW, s. m. r. A breathing out; a moan.

Ow, interj. (ow, s.) Woe is me, alas, ah me!

Oyma, adv. (o—yma) From here, from hence.

Oyna, adv. (o—yna) From there, from thence; speaking of what is under observation.

Oyno, adv. (o—yno) From thence; speaking of what is distant, as to time or place.

P.

P A B

PA, *s. m. r.* What tends to proceed; what forms a continuity.

Pa, *pron. (pa, s.)* What, which. *Pa le?* which place? *pa beth?* what thing? *pa un?* which one? *pa beth bynag a fo*, what thing soever it shall be; *pa ddyn bynag*, what person soever.

Pa, *adv. (pa, s.)* To what, whither; what, which, how. *Pa ffordd y do?* which way wilt thou come? *I bale yr af?* Where shall I go? *Pa fan y byddi?* Where wilt thou be? *Pa un?* Which one? *Pa rai?* Which ones? *Pa gwaith?* How often? *Pa sut sydd?* How is it with thee? *Pa beth sydd arnat?* What is the matter with thee? *Pa sawl?* How many? *Pa gan?* With what? *Pa faint?* How much? *Pa gymaint, pa ducysg?* What quantity? *Pa hyd?* How long? *Pa rag?* From what? *Pa ryw?* What kind? *Pa am?* Wherefore? *Pa ffordd, pa ddull, pa wedd, pa ddelw, pa fodd?* in what way or form? *Pa gan gymaint?* About what quantity?

Pa anwyberwyd, unben, a weledol arnat?

What indiscerned, unben, didst thou perceive in me?

Abenddi ba andaw.

What beating can be of a tumult.

Adage.

Pab, *s. m.—pl. t. an (pa—ab)* That produces motion; that produces life; a father; the pope.

Argwydd ien Grist erglwy,
Un Mab Daw bab wyd a byw.

Lord Jesus Christ hear me, the son of God the living Father art thou.

R. Llaf.

Pabaeth, *s. m. (pab)* Paternity: the papacy.

Pabidd, *a. (pab)* Papal, or like the pope.

Pabawg, *a. (pab)* Having a pope, papal.

Pabawl, *a. (pab)* Belonging to a father; papal.

Pabell, *s. f.—pl. pebyll (pab—ell)* A moving habitation; tent, a pavillion; a tabernacle.

Pan ddol mugi Llywelyn,
Pab llwyn a fydd pebyll yn.

When the grayhound of Llywelyn comes, every grove will be a haunt for us.

Huw Cae Llwyd.

Pabellawg, *a. (pabell)* Having a tent, tented.

Pabelliad, *s. m. (pabell)* A fixing a tent.

Pabellig, *s. f. dim. (pabell)* A little tent.

Pabellu, *v. a. (pabell)* To pitch or fix a tent.

Pabeth, *pron. (pa—peth)* What thing.

Pabi, *s. m.—pl. t. odd (pab)* That is productive of motion or life; a poppy.

Pabiadd, *a. (pabi)* Papaverous, poppy-like.

Pabiawg, *a. (pabi)* Abounding with poppies.

Pabiawl, *a. (pabi)* Papaverous, of poppy.

Pabir, *s. pl. (pab—ir)* Rushes, rush-candles.

Yr aelwyd hon newn cadd myr?
Mwy gerdwyfneai babir gloew,
A chylleddau cywir.

This hearth, is it not covered with ants? More congenial would have been the shining rushes, with festivals of good faith.

Llywarch Hen.

Pabiradd, *a. (pabir)* Like rushes, or rush-like.

Pabirawg, *a. (pabir)* Abounding with rushes.

Pabl, *s. m.—pl. pablau (pab)* Activity; vigour, energy, faculty. *Dwfn babi*, profound faculty

P A E

Pablaidd, *a. (pabl)* Active; nervous, or potent.

Pablaidd gorrff, pablaidd a gur,
Foot addwys haol, pain dewdder.

Vigorous of body, men he overcomes, a pillar stately and generous, clad in a coat of thick steel.

Iolo Goch, i O. Glendaf.

Pabled, *s. m. (pabl)* Activity; vigorousness.

Pabliad, *s. m. (pabl)* A rendering active; a rendering vigorous.

Pablu, *v. a. (pabl)* To render active; to render nervous or vigorous; to give a faculty.

Pablus, *a. (pabl)* Nervous, vigorous.

Pablusaw, *v. a. (pablus)* To render vigorous.

Pablusedd, *s. m. (pablus)* Vigorousness.

Pabogaeth, *s. m. (pabawg)* The papacy.

Pabwyr, *s. pl. aggr. (pab—wyr)* The large rushes; rushes used for burning; also called *brwyn*.

Pabwyr, *v. a. (pabwyr)* To gather rushes.

Pabwyradd, *a. (pabwyr)* Like rushes.

Pabwyrwg, *a. (pabwyr)* Abounding with rushes.

Pabwyrn, *s. f. dim. (pabwyr)* The soft rush.

Pabwyrn, *s. m. dim. (pabwyr)* A bulrush. *Yr wyf gan wipied a'r pabwyrn*, thou art as wet

as the bulrush.

Pabydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (pab)* A papist.

Pabyddaid, *a. (pabydd)* Like a papist.

Pabyddawl, *a. (pabydd)* Papistical, popish.

Pabyddiaeth, *s. m. (pabydd)* Popery.

Pabynag, *pron. (pa—bynag)* Whatsoever.

Pad, *s. m. (py—ad)* That sustains, that keeps in continuity, that keeps together.

Padell, *s. f.—pl. t. i (pad—ell)* A pan. *Padell bridd*, an earthen pan; *padell effyd*, a brass pan; *padell doddion*, a dripping pan.

Pwyll a ddydd padell.

The pan requires attention.

Adage.

Padellaid, *s. f.—pl. padelleidian (padell)* A panful, or the contents of a pan.

Padellaid, *a. (padell)* Formed like a pan.

Padellan, *s. f. dim. (padell)* A little pan.

Padellawg, *a. (padell)* Having a pan.

Padellwg, *s. f. dim. (padell)* The kneecap; also called *padell y glin*.

Padellig, *s. f. dim. (padell)* A little pan.

Padellu, *v. a. (padell)* To form a pan.

Padellwr, *s. m.—pl. padellwyr (padell—gwr)* A pan maker; a dealer in pans.

Padwysg, *adv. (pa—twysg)* What quantity.

Padyw, *adv. (pa—yd—yw)* What is it; why.

O Ddaew! padyw yth reddid gwrnathir,
Cynddylan, ar bedwar-dog-meirch.

O God! why to thee are given the trappings of Cynddylan, in four times ten steeds.

Llywarch Hen.

Padd, *s. m. (py—add)* That causes to proceed; that keeps in a course.

Pae, *s. m. (pa)* That causes to go onward, that forms a continuity, that surrounds; a constraint; a panting, or constrained breathing; hesitation.

Paeled, *s. f.—pl. t. eu (pae—lled)* A spread; a plaster; a skullcap.

A thrydyll eu balonau, a briwau eu paeledau, ac ysgau yr efau a orugyn.

And perforate their helmets, and cut their skullcaps, and break their weapons was what they did.

M. Gervase—Mabynogion.

Paledu, v. a. (pael) To lay on, to spread over, to plaster; to put on a skullcap.
Paen, s. m.—pl. t. od (pa—en) That spreads; a peacock.

Nid teg onid paen.

Nothing so fine as a peacock.

Adogr.

Paenes, s. f.—pl. t. od (paen) A paen.
Paenos, adv. (pae—nos) Every night, nightly.
Paenydd, adv. (pae—dydd) Every day, daily.
Paent, s. m. (paen) Any thing plastered on.
Paentiad, s. m. (paent) A painting, a daubing.
Paentiaw, v. a. (paent) To paint; to daub.
Paentiawl, a. (paent) Painting, painted.
Paentiedig, a. (paentiad) Painted, daubed.
Paentiwr, s. m. (paent—gwr) A painter.
Paeol, s. m.—pl. t. an (pae—ol) A pail, a pot.
Paeu, adv. (pae—tu) On every side, round.
Paeth, s. m. (py—ath) That forms a course, that keeps in a track; concurrence, agreement.
Pafan, adv. (pa—man) What place, to what place, whither.
Paff, s. m.—pl. t. iau (py—aff) A lump, a bulk.
Paffiad, s. m. (paff) A thumping, a buffetting.
Paffiaw, v. a. (paff) To thump, or to bang.
Paffiwr, s. m.—pl. paffiwr (paff—gwr) A thumper.
Pagan, adv. (pa—can) What with, with what.
Pagwaith, adv. (pa—gwaith) How many times.
Pagymaint, adv. (pa—cymaint) What quantity, how much.
Paham, adv. (pa—ham) What about, wherefore, for what cause, what for, why.

Did heneid weithian, a lyoad yw, ac uniwg, paham y gelwir y lle hwnn yn ymys, a phaham yn afallorch.

Be it known therefore; and it is notable and manifest, wherefore that place is called an island, and wherefore orchard.

H. Dinedd Arthur.

Pahyd, adv. (pa—hyd) How long, what length.
Pai, s. m. (pa) That sends out or from; that is objective.
Paid, s. m. (py—aid) A cessation of motion; a cessation, a state of rest, quiet. *Paid, peidiu*, be quiet; used for the imperative *peidia*.
Paill, s. m. aggr.—pl. peillion (pall) Farina, flour.
Pain, s. m. aggr. (pan) Bloom, fine powder, or dust; farina; the bloom on fruits, the farina on flowers. *Gwenith wedi burw y pain*.
Pair, s. f. aggr. (par) An union of causes, instrumentalities or energies; a cause; also a boiler, a cauldron. *Pair dadeni*, the instrumentality or the alembic of regeneration; *pair ceridwen*, the energy of the smile of love, or prolific nature. *Bardism*.

Pair Frydain profen yn nhangnef.

The energy of Britain we shall enjoy in tranquillity.

Cred fy ngair, o'm pair perid staf.

Believe my word, from my command he was caused to come to me.

Iolaif bair, o bured arwar,
A beris amad ac adar.

I will praise the cause, from an impulse so pure, that caused the various beasts and fowls.

Llywelyn Fordd.

Pais, s. f.—pl. peisiau (py—ais) A coat. *Pais arfau*, a coat of arms; *pais ddur*, a coat of mail.

Pawb a drah yn mhais ei dad.

Every one will oppress in his father's coat.

Adogr.

Paisg, s. m. (pais) That forms a coating; a pod.
Paith, s. m.—pl. peithion (py—sith) An opening, a strait forward course; a glance; a prospect, a scene.

Difwys bath odwys,
Bethynted glau grys,
Argoedwys argleddu.

Leading over a steep across, an explorer of a beauteous pile, the defender of the men of Argoed. Cynddelw, i O. C. Cyfylling.

VOL. II.

Pal, s. f.—pl. t. au (pa—al) A spread, a ray, a flat body, a spade; the puffin, a bird so called. *Rhaw bal, rhaw balar*, a shovel, a spade.
Palad, s. m.—pl. t. on (pal) A spreading or shooting out, a beaming, a radiating, a paling.
Paladr, s. m.—pl. pelydr (palad) A ray, a beam, a shaft, a stem, a trunk, a stalk, axis; a pole, or perch. *Paladr melin*, the shaft of a mill wheel; *paladr gwaw*, the shaft of a spear; *paladr angor*, the shank of an anchor; *cyswyrn paladr*, spear charge, a payment so called; *pelydr haul*, sun-beams; *paladr englyn*, the stave of a stanza; *paladr hir*, broom-rape; *paladr trwyddo*, the herb thorow-wax.

Celwraig baladr yw yr hon a dalai bob gwr o'r genedl tu ar at dala galanas:—Ni thal gwraig genlwg baladr, am nad oes kili ond cogel.

The spear-penny is that which every man of a family need to pay towards satisfying a fine for homicide:—A woman does not pay a spear-penny, as she has but a distaff.

Welsh Laws.

Paladrawg, a. (paladr) Having a stem or shaft.
Paladriad, s. m. (paladr) A forming a stem.
Paladru, v. a. (paladr) To form a beam or shaft; to shaft; to rise in a stalk, or to bole.
Paladrwym, s. m. (palad—rhwym) The fastening, which joins the two parts of a flail.
Paladu, v. a. (palad) To spread or shoot out; to beam, to radiate.
Palalwyf, s. f. (pall—llwyf) A lime tree; also called *gwaglawy*.
Palar, s. f. (pal—ar) Delving soil or ground.

I Addaf a'i gymhar
Y rhod rhaw balar
I dori dalar
I gael bara.

To Adam and his partner there was given a spade for soil-delving, to break up the ground to obtain bread.

Audi Frith.

Palawr, s. m.—pl. palorion (pal) A deliver.
Paled, s. f.—pl. t. au (pal) A shaft, a javelin, a dart. *Gwae paleid*, a tilting match.

Gwedi cyflawni o honam ni pob peth, or a berthynam ar y dwyau y damulniws y rhwng dau weintat cyfrydd am fuddug-ollarth gwae paleid.

After we had completed every thing, which appertained to the Gods, there happened between two nephews a dispute about the victory at a tilting match.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Paledrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (paladr) A maker of arrows, a fletcher.
Paledu, v. a. (paled) To throw a javelin, to tilt.
Paledwr, s. m.—pl. paledwyr (paled—gwr) A tilter, one who uses a javelin.
Palf, s. f.—pl. t. au (pal) The flat part or end of a shaft: a blade, as of an oar: a paw, the palm of a hand. *Palf y gath*, the herb cat's-foot: *palf y llew*, common ladies' mantle: *palf yr erth*, stinking hellebore: *palf y blaid*, common club-moss: *palf y gath bali*, ground pine.

Nid llygoden dan balf y gath.

Like a mouse under the cat's paw.

Adogr.

Palfaid, s. f.—pl. palfaidiau (palf) The stroke or motion of a palm.
Palfal, s. m. (palf) A moving the paws in all directions, a grope.
Palfaliad, s. m. (palfal) A groping about.
Palfalu, v. a. (palfal) To grope, to creep on the hands and feet.
Palfalwr, s. m.—pl. palfalwyr (palfal—gwr) One who gropes, a creeper on all-fours.
Palfawd, s. f.—pl. palfodau (palf) A stroke with the paw, a slap with the palm of the hand.
Palfawg, a. (palf) Having a palm, pawed.
Palfes, s. f.—pl. palfisiau (palf) A shoulder of a quadruped. *Palfes mollt*, *ysbard mollt*, a shoulder of mutton.

S D

Palfad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (palf) A pawing.
Palfodiad, *s. m.* (palfawd) A slapping with the paw, a slapping with the open hand.
Palfodiaw, *v. a.* (palfawd) To slap with the paw.
Palfodiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* palfodwyr (palfawd—gwr) One who slaps, a slapper.
Palfre, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (palf—rhe) A palfrey.
Palfu, *v. a.* (palf) To paw, to grope gently with the hand.
Palfwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* palfwyr (palf—gwr) A pawner.
Pali, *s. m.* (pal) That is of a downy glossy surface, satin, velvet. *Cath bali*, the glossy fur cat, an epithet for some ferocious animal, probably a tiger. See *Palug*.

Pwy y rian oco, a gwig o bali melyn amddol?

Who is yonder lady, with a robe of yellow satin on her?
Hanes O. ab Urian—Mabinogion.

Neu'm rhoddes hil Rhun rudd a phall.

Have I not been gifted by the race of Rhun with crimson and satin?
Cynddylp.

*Rhwyl rhoddes, blaen beirdd i'u foll,
 A llicen, a llyfrau, a llen bali.*

Lord of the virtues, it is incumbent upon bards to do him honour, with learning, and books, and satin veil.

Gw. Brycheiniog, i Ddewi.

Paliad, *s. m.* (pal) A throwing out, a spreading, a delving, or digging.

Paliadd, *a.* (pali) Glossy like satin, or velvet.

Paliawg, *a.* (pali) Of satin, of velvet.

Palis, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (pal) A thin partition, as of boards, wattling, or laths: a wainscot; the steep of a rock.

O bali lly nef, ef a gwympid, ac a fwrdd i'r cerchar laf.

From the pole of the court of heaven, he was made to fall, and he was cast into the lowermost prison.
Einionianus xiii. 14.

Ni saif palis a oodir yn uchel yn erbyn y gwynn.

A paling that is placed on high will not stand against the wind.
Einionianus xiii. 14.

Palisaw, *v. a.* (pallis) To make a partition of boards or laths, to wainscot.

Palisawg, *a.* (pallis) Partitioned, wainscotted, paled, paly.

*Dy ryw baliawg darian—
 Yw hon.*

Thy appropriate paly shield is this. *Gr. Hiraethog.*

Palisiad, *s. m.* (palis) A partitioning; a wainscotting; a paling.

Palm, *s. m.* (pal) A spread; a flag.

Palmant, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (palm) A pavement.

Palmantawg, *a.* (palmant) Having a pavement.

Palmantiad, *s. m.* (palmant) A paving.

Palmantu, *v. a.* (palmant) To make a pavement.

Palmantwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* palmantwyr (palmant—gwr) One who makes a pavement, a pavior.

Palmid, *s. m.* (palm) That is spreading or flat.

Palmidwydd, *s. pl.* (palmid—gwydd) Palm trees.

Palmidwydden, *s. f. dim.* (palmidwydd) Palm tree.

Palmwydd, *s. pl. aggr.* (palm—gwydd) Palm trees.

Palmwydden, *s. f. dim.* (palmwydd) A palm tree.

Palores, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (palawr) A chough.

Palu, *v. a.* (pal) To delve, or to dig.

Palug, *s. m.* (pāl) That is of a smooth glossy surface. *Cath palug*, the glossy coated cat, some fierce animal, probably a tiger, mentioned in the historical triads to have been one of three molesters of Mona, which were reared in it.

Palwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* palwyr (palu—gwr) A digger.

Pali, *s. m.* (py—all) Loss of power, energy, or compactness; that is incompetent; a failing; neglect, omission, deficiency; a perishing state.

*Yr holl wylionedd ar bali aeth
 O bith hiliogeth dynion.*

All righteousness is gone to naught from amongst the generation of men.
Edm. Fry.

Pall, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (pa—all) That encloses, as a loose hanging, or curtain; a mantle; also a tent, a pavilion; a threque.

Nid y mywn ty ydd oeddynt, samyn y mywn pallau.

Not in houses were they, but in tents.
Ysgrif. Ben. From—Mabinogion.

Pall, *a.* (py—all) Of a spreading or incompetent tendency; tending to fall or decay.

Ygwydd holl gwall Gobeilyn.

The spreading and welcome shield of Gobeilyn. *L. P. Nich.*

Palladwy, *a.* (pāl) Fallible; perishable.

Pallawd, *s. m.* (pāl) Failure; shortiveness.

Palldeg, *a.* (pāl—teg) Spreadingly-fair.

Maesgar glod bell-deer, gylt baiddeg aggrifio.

A stone mansion of far-extended fame, a warm spreading fair spacious place.
Cernyw.

Pallder, *s. m.* (pāl) Fallibleness; a perished state.

Palldegid, *a.* (pāl) Being of a failed state.

Palleq, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (pāl) A coverlid.

Palliad, *s. m.* (pāl) A divesting of energy or compactness; a failing, a perishing.

Pallianawr, *a.* (palliant) Tending to fallibility.

Palliannu, *v. a.* (palliant) To render fallible, to render perishable, to become fallible.

Palliant, *s. m.* (pāl) A failure, neglect, omission; a perishing, or a failing.

Pallu, *v. a.* (pāl) To fail, to neglect, to omit; to be deficient, to cease; to perish, to miss.

Gnewd oeddwid guraig ry phall.

A woman's promise naturally will fail. *Idyq.*

Ys da ffrin a balledd.

Good is the still which has been very out. *Idyq.*

Pan peddai pob rhai, nid Rhys a balledd;

Pan balledd pob rhai, fe a roddai Rhys.

When every body would be giving, Rhys would not fail; when every body would fail, Rhys would give. *D. Neuw.*

Pallus, *a.* (pāl) Apt to fail, fallacious.

Pallusaw, *v. a.* (pallus) To make fallible; to become fallible.

Pallusedd, *s. m.* (pallus) Aptness to fail.

Palluswydd, *s. m.* (pallus) A state of failing.

Pallwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* pallwyr (pāl—gwr) One who fails, one who neglects or omits.

Pallydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (pāl) One who fails.

Pam, *adv.* (pa—am) What about, wherefore, for what cause, why.

Pan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (py—an) A vessel of capacity; a pan; a bowl, a cup.

Gwiraidd a ddysgir o ddigwra am;

Gwis o ban, rhan rhadlawn.

Liquor will be brought in plenty to us; wine from the pot, a grateful portion. *Cynddylp.*

Owl ddaw i mewn o'r modd gorau oll

Gwiraidd o ban, dy hon foddol!

If there does not come of the mend the best of all, Sweet from the pan, thy head shall answer! *O. Cynddylp.*

Pan, *s. m.* (pa—an) That is universal; pervasive, of spreading grain or texture; down; far; nap; the milling, falling, or thickening of cloth. *Gynaw pan*, fur gowns.

Pan, *adv.* (pa—yn) When, at which time; whence, from whence; since, for which cause.

Pan fo, when there shall be; *pan elo hyn hribio*,

when this shall pass away; *pan yw*, that is;

hyd pan, so that; *pan hyn oeddynt?* Whence were they descended?

Pan ddysgir cyfrith carthol a farwyd, neu o neb dall arall—
bydd an poth a dale bent, brein blwydd.

When the law takes an inebriate from a death house, or from any other claim, if there should be any one thing of the value of a pound, it shall belong to the king. *Wick Law.*

Pan fel hwnn ffrin, pan dyddi wael,
Pan wyar wayn,
Pan rhyf, pan ruddid of that
Pan ruddian yw rudd-lye logat,
Pan ruddian ruddian ffrwythaf hyd nef,
Yn addaf of notid.

When the ruddian ruddian, when blood hastens, when gore bul-
bers, when there was war, when its houses were reddened, when
Ruddian of the time its red court turned, when we made the red-
dy ffrin to glow, it fumed up to heaven, no habitation would
yield shelter.
Hymn ab Owain.

Dryddyn hwyntu writh; pan deul di w! O'r gae'r waelch
chw'r rhoco.

They then said to him: Whence comest thou, man! From the
castle that you see yonder. *Hanes Calanach—Huntington.*

Panan, s. c. (pan) That involves together.

Panas, s. f. (pan) A kind of straw hangings, or
plaited partition of straw; also called *plaid-
wellt*; *parnep*; *panas y dwf*, water *parnep*.

Panawg, a. (pan) Covered with down or nap;
furred; frized; thickened by furling, or
milled. *Y dew banawg*, the great mullein.

Panc, s. m.—pl. t. lau (pan) A blow; a spank.

Pand, adv. (pa—ond) What but; is it not.

Pandy, s. m.—pl. t. au (pan—ty) A furling mill.

Paned, adv. (pan) When, at which time.

Panedig, a. (pan) Covered with down or fur;
thickened by furling or milling.

Paneg, s. f.—pl. peny (pan) A gut, or entrail.

Cyryll hyl chwedyl, chwedyl prwy mairch.

The ugly trunk of six parts, with a tall discharging horse's chit-
terings. *M. Ysterg, i Adaf Ewyrch.*

Panel, s. m.—pl. t. i (pan) What is plaited or
worked together; the thick matting of straw,
or the cushion of a pack-saddle; it is also
called *panlle*; also the pannel, or pack-saddle,
otherwise called *yströdyr*, and *pyntoreg*.

Panclawg, a. (panel) Involved, or blended to-
gether; consisting of plaited work; pannelled.

Pancu, v. a. (panel) To involve, plait, to mat.

Panfa, s. f.—pl. panfeydd (pan) The state of be-
ing covered with down, nap, or fur; the act of
furling; a bawing.

Panfod, s. m.—pl. t. au (pan) A covering with
down, nap, or fur; a furling, or thickening by
beating; a bawing.

Pannawl, a. (pan) Tending to involve; or to
hem in; forming a depression or hollow.

Pannedig, a. (pan) Hemmed in; depressed.

Pannel, s. m.—pl. t. aa (pan) A little slope or
fall; a small dingle.

Pwy, yn all y pannelau,
A gan mor bwr of gennu
A'r caws!

What one, in the recesses of the dingles whose mouth so sweetly
sings to the nightingale! *Melirys Dafydd.*

Pannclawg, a. (pannel) Abounding with small
hollows, or falls in the ground.

Pannela, v. a. (pannel) To form a gentle depres-
sion in a surface; to form a small hollow.

Pannoli, v. a. (pannawl) To form a devexity; to
sink in, to slope down, to dimple.

Pannon, s. m. (mutation of panton) That com-
prehends universally; an epithet for the deity;
the originator, the creator.

E luntal Pannon,
Ar awr glyn Ebron,
A'i ddwyllaw gwynion,
Gwrlwen Adon,
A new am mwydd,
Hob wawr ymgelidd,
Y bu yn gorwedd,
Hob cawdd.

The Creator formed, on the ground of Ebron vale, with his fair
hands, the superior frame of Adam. Nine hundred years, without
the dawn of self-supporting foresight he had been lying, before
he obtained a soul. *Awel Ffrith.*

Pannu, v. a. (pan) To involve, to include, to

hem in, to cause to sink in, to make a depres-
sion or hollow; to cause a panic.

Pannu a fydd ddr rhag dewr gorffwng,
Pan fo dyddi gorwedd, a chad yn wag.

A shrinking in will be certain before a hard sternity there, when
there shall be a day of depredation, and a battle year.
Ido. ab Idd. Rhawdd.

Pannwl, s. m.—pl. panaylau (pant) A depression,
a hollow, a sinking in; a dimple, a dingle.

Pannylawg, a. (pannwl) Abounding with falls,
depressions, or hollows.

Pannyledd, s. m. (pannwl) Devexity of surface.

Pannylad, s. m. (pannwl) A devexity; a sinking
in, a forming a hollow.

Pannylu, v. a. (pannwl) To form a devexity; to
sink in, to slope down into a hollow.

Pant, s. m.—pl. pentydd (pan) That involves,
circumscribes or includes; a depression, or
sinking in, a hollow, a dingle, a low place, or
bottom hemmed in all round.

I'r pant y rhod y dwr.

To the hollow will the water run. *Adaf.*

Mae gwynell, yr elwir plaf gan ddralg,
A dragon modrydraf,
Hob bent mohat miledod maf,
Hob bannu gan y penaf.

After my example, there will be obtained riches from the chief
and the dragon of tents; without a sinking thousands will praise
the prince, without the sovereign's wishing any fall.
Id. P. Moch, i R. ab H. ab Owain.

Pant, a. (pan) Involving, hemming in; involved,
encompassed, included.

Mi a'i gyraf o'm gorwedd,
Mor bent a'r aur ar y bedd.

I will cause it to be by my lying down, so involving as the ma-
sonry on the grave. *Gws. Tew, i dely pin.*

Pant, prep. (pan) Down. *Af bant i Landain*, I
will go down to London. *Dyfed.*

Pantawg, a. (pant) Having a depression, a sink-
ing in or hollow.

Pantawl, a. (pant) Depressing, apt to sink in.

Pantedd, s. m. (pant) The state of being depres-
sed, sunk in, or made hollow.

Pantlad, s. m. (pant) A depression, a sinking in,
a becoming hollow; a dimpling.

Panton, s. m. (pant) The all-comprehending one;
a bardic appellation for the deity.

Pantu, v. a. (pant) To involve, to compass: to
depress, to bulge in: to dimple: to sink in,
to become a hollow.

Pannu, v. a. (pan) To make universal or perva-
sive: to form a texture or grain: to cover with
down or nap, to full or to mill cloth, to thick-
en by bawing, to bang, to beat. *Cei dy bannu
yn dda*, thou shalt be well beaten.

Awen gordd bannu.

The genius of a furling beetle. *Adaf.*

Panwaen, s. f.—pl. panweunydd (pan—gwen) A
wet meadow, a peat moss; also called *gwacn
bon*, and *mawnog*.

Panwlan, s. m. (pan—gwlan) Down or fine wool.

Panwr, s. m.—pl. panwyr (panu—gwr) A fuller.
Criban y panwr, the tassel.

Panwriaeth, s. m. (panwr) The fuller's trade.

Panyw, adv. (pan—yw) Whence it is; that it is;
that is.

O derfydd I'r amddiffynwr ddodi yn athen yr arglwydd ac yr yug-
nau panwyr hwnn yw y dydd.

If the defender shall have declared to the lord and the judges
that it is that is the day. *Welsh Laws.*

Bid ddian i dawb, panyw yn mynwrat y fynachlog ya Ynys
Athalch, gwedi gweil angennuwl ar safon Gwmian ya Ngharsyr y
ciaddio Arthur.

Be it certain to every one, that it is in the monastery of the Isle
of Avalach, after mortal wounds on the river of Camian in Ceti-
yw, was Arthur buried. *Hanes Dinodd Arthur.*

Pang, *s. m.* (pang) A pang; a convulsion fit.
 Pangaw, *v. n.* (pang) To have a convulsion fit.
 Pangawl, *a.* (pang) Convulsive, giving a pang.
 Pangiad, *s. m.* (pang) A convulsing; convulsion.
 Pagn, *v. a.* (pang) To be convulsed.
 Papyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pab) Paper. *Papyr gwyn*, white paper; *papyr llwyd*, brown paper.
 Papyraidd, *a.* (papyr) Like paper, papery.
 Papyrawl, *a.* (papyr) Consisting of paper.
 Papyrfrwyn, *s. pl. aggr.* (papyr—brwyn) Paper-reeds.

Papyriad, *s. m.* (papyr) A papering.
 Papyrwr, *s. m.*—*pl. papyrwr* (papyr—gwr) A paperman, a papermaker.

Par, *s. m.* (py—ar) That is upon, or contiguous; that is in continuity; a state of readiness or preparedness; also a pair, fellow, match, or couple.

*Ac yno, yn medw Gwynedd,
 I ml ar bar y mae'r bedd.*

And there, in the birch groves of Gwynedd, for me in readiness is the grave. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Par, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pa—ar) A cause; that is instrumental in causing or producing; the essence, germ or seed of a thing; also a spear.
 Par, *a.* (pa—ar) Causing; causative; caused; in a state of energy or instrumentality.
 Para, *v. n.* (par) To continue, to endure; to last; to persevere.

Hir nis pery yr abwy lle bo llawer o frain.

The carrion will not last long where there are many crows. *Adage.*

*Nis pery gloewder seren;
 Na'i phryd ond enyd i wen.*

The splendor of a star will not endure; nor her countenance to the fair but for a while. *Bodo Brwynllys.*

Para, *adv.* (pa—rha) What sort, what kind.

*Para leddad arbenig yr ydym ni yn ei dderbyn oddiwrth dderch-
 aidd Crist!*

What particular benefits are we receiving from the ascension of Christ? *The Williams, in T. a Kempis.*

*At bara ymddolen gynt y mae y rhyfel hwn, rhwng yr angel-
 ion da a drwg, debycal yn bwrw!*

To what former contentions does this war, between the good angels and the bad, most probably refer? *Ibid.*

Parâad, *s. m.* (parâu) Perseverance; continuance, duration.

*Digyrith yw dy garlad,
 Daw'r bedd, mewn rhyfedd barlad.*

Inexhaustible is thy love, God of peace, in wonderful duration. *D. Richard, Glan y Morfa.*

Parâawl, *a.* (parâu) Continuing, continual.

Parab, *s. m.* (par—ab) Aptitude for utterance.

Parabl, *s. m.* (parab) The power of speech; speech, utterance; discourse.

Parablain, *v. a.* (parabl) To talk continually.

Parabledd, *s. m.* (parabl) Readiness of discourse

Parabliad, *s. m.* (parabl) A discoursing.

Parablu, *v. a.* (parabl) To hold a discourse.

Parabulusaw, *v. a.* (parablu) To render fluent in discourse; to become eloquent.

Parablusedd, *s. m.* (parablu) Readiness in discourse or speech.

Parablwr, *s. m.*—*pl. parablwr* (parabl—gwr) A discourser; a preacher.

Parad, *s. m.* (par) Causation; a causing.

Paradwy, *a.* (parad) Causable, effectible.

Paradwyad, *s. m.* (paradwy) Effectuation.

Paradwyawl, *a.* (paradwy) Efficient, effective.

Paradwys, *s. m.* (para—twys) A continuity of increase or fructification; paradise.

Paradwysaidd, *a.* (paradwys) Paradisiacal.

Paradwysain, *a.* (paradwys) Paradisiacal.

Paradwysawl, *a.* (paradwys) Relating to paradise.
 Paradwysoli, *v. a.* (paradwysawl) To render paradisiacal; to become like paradise.

Paraed, *s. m.* (para—ed) A partition.

Paraeth, *s. m.* (par) A causation, a cause.

Paraethu, *v. a.* (paraeth) To render causative.

Parag, *adv.* (pa—rhag) Because of what, why so

Parai, *s. c.* (par) That causes or makes to be.

Parator, *ger.* (parad) In causing or bidding.

Parâu, *v. n.* (para) To persevere, to persist; to continue, to remain, to last, to abide.

A fydd barâu yn hir yn iousau, nod yn chwyrdd yn iau.

He that wishes long to continue young, let him soon become old. *Adage.*

Parâus, *a.* (para) Of long continuance.

Parâusder, *s. m.* (parâus) Lastingness.

Parâusrwydd, *s. m.* (parâus) Lastingness.

Parawd, *s. m.* (par) That is in readiness. *a.* Ready, prompt, prepared.

*Ni cheill nâ'i wir, nâ'i wrhydri,
 Ar gynnifer gwad,
 Amdrychion am draed,
 Ac iau bod parlad
 Parawd loegi.*

His justice nor his prowess will be concealed, as the frequent meetings of blood, breaking round the foot, and about every wall a ready burning. *Lt. P. Mach, i Llewelyn II.*

Parawl, *a.* (par) Causing, effective; creative.

Parâwr, *s. m.*—*pl. parâwr* (parâ—gwr) One who continues.

Parc, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (par) An enclosure; a field; a park.

Parcawl, *a.* (parc) Belonging to enclosure.

Parciad, *s. m.* (parc) An enclosing, a shutting in.

Parciaw, *v. a.* (parc) To enclose, to hedge in.

Parciwr, *s. m.*—*pl. parciwr* (parc—gwr) One who encloses, a hedger, a ditcher.

Parch, *s. m.* (py—arch) Respect, reverence.

A fydd barch bid gadarn.

Who would obtain honour let him be mighty. *Adage.*

Mwy parch bynnas no hynod.

Greater the respect of the good-natured than the reverend. *Adage.*

Parchadwy, *a.* (parch) Respectable, reputable.

Parchawl, *a.* (parch) Tending to respect.

Parchedig, *a.* (parch) Respected, reverend.

Parchedigaeith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (parchedig) A shewing respect, a reverencing or honouring.

Parchedigaw, *v. a.* (parchedig) To render reverent; to become revered or honoured.

Parchedd, *s. m.* (parch) Respectability; repute.

Parchiad, *s. m.* (parch) A respecting, honouring.

Parchlawn, *a.* (parch) Respectful, full of respect

Parchlonder, *s. m.* (parchlawn) Respectfulness.

Parchlonedd, *s. m.* (parchlawn) Respectfulness.

Parchraith, *s. f.* (parch—raith) A law of honour

Parchrydd, *a.* (parch—rhydd) Respectfully free

Parchu, *v. a.* (parch) To respect, or to honour.

*Morwysion moellon, gwelgodd rhewydd,
 Cerant, ni pharchant eu caruonodd;
 Rhwydd ni bydd gyfrwydd wrth ei gilydd,
 Esgyb anghyfaith, diffaith, diffydd.*

Base-headed virgins, wanton wives, they will love, they will not respect their relatives; readily they will not be mutually liberal to one another, bishops of strange language, unprofitable and void of faith. *Myrddin.*

Parchus, *a.* (parch) Respectful; respectable.

Parchusaw, *v. a.* (parchus) To render respectable; to become respectable or respected.

Parchusedd, *s. m.* (parchus) Respectability.

Parchusrwydd, *s. m.* (parchus) Respectableness.

Parchwr, *s. m.* (parch—gwr) A respector.

Parddu, *s. m.* (par—du) The black adhering to vessels, that are set on fire: smut.

Pardduad, s. m. (parddu) A covering with smut.
Pardduaw, v. a. (parddu) To cover with smut, to smut; to become smutty.

Pardduawg, a. (parddu) Covered with smut.
Pardduawr, a. (parddu) Tending to be smutty.

Pared, s. m.—pl. t. au (par—ed) A partition.

Paredig, a. (pared) Caused, being bidden.

Paredigawl, a. (paredig) Causative, mandatory.

Paredlys, s. m. (pared—lys) Pellitory of the wall

Parf, s. m. (par) That is upon, or intervening.

Parfa, s. f.—pl. parfeydd (par—ma) That hems in, or that serves as a fender.

Parfaes, s. f.—pl. parfeisiau (parf—aes) A sending plane; an epithet for a shield.

Parfyg, s. m. (parf) The herb henbane.

Parf, s. m. (par) That is close, together, or in continuity; a string, drove, or flock, as sheep

Parf o ddechrau ar lan ffrwd, o fydd ar bob an ofn dechrau mynd trwmdd; cithur pan elo an o'r bren, y lleill igyd yn ddalawyd a gwyddant.

A flock of sheep on the brink of the current of a river, every one will be afraid of going through; but when one proceeds before, all the others will follow without fear. S. Trefedyn.

Pariad, s. m. (par) A causation; a causing, or effecting, a commanding, a bidding.

Parianawr, a. (pariant) Causative, mandatory.

Parianu, v. a. (pariant) To render causative.

Parianusaw, a. (pariant) Causative; mandatory.

Parianusaw, v. a. (parianusaw) To render causative, to become causative.

Pariant, s. m. (par) Causation; effectuation.

Pariedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pariad) A causer.

Parl, s. m. (par) That is instrumental to effectuate, a vocable.

Parlas, s. m.—pl. t. au (par—glas) A green plat.

Parlawr, s. m.—pl. parlorau (par—llawr) Parlour

Parlawr o friddall parlas.

A parlour of fresh leaves of pure green. D. ab Gwilym.

Parliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (parl) A discoursing.

Parliaw, v. a. (parl) To argue; to discourse.

Parliannawl, a. (parliant) Interlocutory.

Parliannu, v. a. (parliant) To dialogue.

Parliant, s. m. (parl) Interlocution; dialogue.

Parliwr, s. m. (parl—gwr) A discourser.

Parodad, s. m. (parodau) A preparation.

Parodawl, a. (parodau) Preparatory, preparing

Parodadwy, a. (parawd) Capable of preparing.

Parodau, v. a. (parawd) To make ready; to become ready, to be prepared.

Parodawl, a. (parawd) Tending to prepare.

Parodedd, s. m. (parawd) Preparedness.

Parodi, v. a. (parawd) To make ready, to prepare; to become ready or prepared.

*Ni chadod brad, na'i barodi;
 Ac ni chadod yn eiddad chwi.*

No treachery was found, nor a preparing of it; nor was such a thing had in your line. R. Dafydd.

Parodiad, s. m. (parawd) A preparing.

Parodiaeth, s. m. (parawd) Preparation.

Parodiannawl, a. (parodiant) Preparatory.

Parodiannu, v. a. (parodiant) To make preparation; to become prepared.

Parodiad, s. m. (parawd) Preparation.

Parodoldet, s. m. (parodawl) Preparedness.

Parododd, s. m. (parodawl) Preparedness.

Parodoli, v. a. (parodawl) To render prepared.

Parodwydd, s. m. (parawd) A prepared state.

Parowen, s. f. (parawd) An ashen spear.

Parotaw, v. a. (parawd) To prepare, to get ready

Parotod, s. m. (parotoi) A preparing, preparation, a getting ready.

Parotawl, a. (parotoi) Preparative; preparing.

Parotodedd, s. m. (parotoi) Preparedness.

Parotoi, v. a. (parotaw) To prepare, to get ready

Parotoi bwyllgras, a llawer eu llongau o honant—a oregant.

Prepare provisions, and fill their ships therewith, they did. Gr. ab Artkaur.

Parotous, a. (parotaw) Preparative, preparatory

Parotowr, s. m.—pl. parotowyr (parotoi—gwr)

A preparer, one who makes ready.

Parotoydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (parotoi) A preparer

Parael, s. m.—pl. t. au (par—ael) What is aimed at, a butt, a mark.

Saethu'n iael baraelau

A wnawn, teg fe'r mawr-ddawn mas.

Shoot keenly at butts I would, fair was my great talent.

R. ab C. Guch.

Ei fwa a saethau a srwyddos ffolnech y rhael ffolleid, y sydd yn cynnygu eu huanau i fod yn baraelau iddo, ac yn sefyll yn llosgydd tra fo efe yn eu saethu.

His bow and arrows denote the folly of the foolah ones, who are offering themselves to be as butts for him, and standing still whilst he might be shooting at them. Merchaug Cwmpudred.

Parth, s. m.—pl. t. au (par) A part; a division; a region. **Parth a Chymru**, towards Wales; **parth ag atam**, towards us.

*Nef, dsiar, uffern, pan y berynych,
 Dod nod i'm gwynneb s'm hadnepych;
 Parth cled i minnau, ni mynych fy mod,
 Parth yr oen gorfod ni'm gosodych.*

Heaven, earth, hell, when thou shalt judge, set a mark in my face by which thou shalt know me. Then on the left side, thou wouldest not that I should be, on the part of the victim, hark thou wouldest not place me. Y Brawd Nad. ab Gwiler.

Parthadwy, a. (parth) Discriminable, divisible.

Parthawd, s. m. (parth) A dividing, a parting.

Parthawl, a. (parth) Discriminate; parting.

Parthred, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (parth) A part; a division; a region.

Parthedig, a. (parthred) Divided, severed.

Parthedigaeth, s. m. (parthedig) Discrimination.

Parthedigawl, a. (parthedig) Discriminative.

Parthedd, s. m. (parth) A divided state.

Parthgymeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (parth—cymeriad) A participle.

Parthgymeriadawl, a. (parthgymeriad) Participial, relating to a participle.

Parthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (parth) A parting.

Parthiannawl, a. (parthiant) Discriminative.

Parthiannu, v. a. (parthiant) To discriminate.

Parthiannus, a. (parthiant) Discriminative.

Parthiannusaw, v. a. (parthiannus) To render discriminative; to become discriminative.

Parthiant, s. m. (parth) A division, a severing.

Parthiator, ger. (parthiad) In discriminating.

Parthitor, sup. (parth) To be discriminating.

Parthotor, part. (parthawd) Dividing, parting.

Parthred, s. f.—pl. t. ion (parth) Distinction, discrimination; a side, or party.

Pan welas Agamemnon ladd llawer o'i barthred, of a anfonas ar Bria, i erchi cyngurair.

When Agamemnon beheld the slaughter of many of his party, he sent to Priam to demand a parley. Ytori Dared.

Parthredawg, a. (parthred) Of a particular party

Parthredawl, a. (parthred) Discriminating.

Parthrededd, s. m. (parthred) Discriminateness.

Parthrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (parthred) A discriminating; discrimination.

Parthrediannawl, a. (parthrediant) Belonging to discrimination; discriminative.

Parthrediannu, v. a. (parthrediant) To make a discrimination, to make a distinction.

Parthrediannus, a. (parthrediant) Tending to discrimination.

Parthrediannusaw, v. a. (parthrediannus) To render discriminating, to discriminate.

Parthrediannusedd, s. m. (parthredi annus) The state of being discriminative.

Parthrediant, s. m.—pl. parthrediannau (parthred) Discrimination.

Parthredu, v. a. (parthred) To discriminate.

Parthredus, a. (parthred) Discriminating.

Parthredusaw, v. a. (parthredus) To render discriminative, to become discriminative.

Parthredusedd, s. m. (parthred) Discriminateness.

Parthryd, s. m. (parth—rhyd) A distinct course.

Parthu, v. a. (parth) To part, to partition, to separate, to divide.

I archbepob y Lloeddau y parthid Lloneg yn hollau.

To the archbishoprick of London was appropriated the whole of England.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Parthwr, s. m.—pl. parthwyr (parthu—gwr) One who makes a distinction, a separator.

Parthy, s. m. (parth) Distinction, characteristic. *Parthy y peth a'r peth*, the characteristic of such and such a thing.

Para, v. a. (par) To put in continuity, to put together, to couple, to join, to pair.

Parwar, a. (par—gwar) Silent, still, calm.

Egwyddu Bann, ynt barwar heno;

A minnau wyf dyar;

Rhodd ynt hwy; rhwy fy ngwlad!

The churches of Bann, they are silent this night; and I am clamorous: red are they; excessive is my grief! Llywarch Hen.

Parwg, s. m.—pl. parygoedd (par) Enclosed field

Parwr, s. m.—pl. parwyr (par—gwr) A causer.

Parwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (par—gwyd) Partition.

A wyddost—

Fy paris parwyd

Rhwng dyn ac enwyd!

Doest thou know who caused a partition between man and fridgidity?
Taliesin.

Parwydaw, v. a. (parwyd) To make a partition.

Parwydawg, a. (parwyd) Having a partition.

Parwydawl, a. (parwyd) Belonging to a partition.

Parwyden, s. f. dim.—pl. t. au (parwyd) Work that encloses, a fence, the trunk or the region of the ribs and breast of an animal; partition work in a house.

Gofidau wyf o barwydenau fy nghalon.

I am afflicted from the sides of my heart. Jeremiah iv. 19.

Y delyn ledr—

Ni lantwyd ei pharwyden,

Naf chregidau ond i Sals ben.

The leathern harp, its trunk was not formed nor its hoarse sound, but for an old Saxon. D. ab Gwilym.

Parwydd, s. m. (par—gwydd) That is cognitive of acting or causing, a verb. It is also called *petrwyddiad*.

Parwyddawl, a. (parwydd) Belonging to a verb.

Parwyddiad, s. m.—pl. parwyddiaid (parwydd)

that conveys the knowledge of causing, a verb

Parydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (par) A causer.

Paryddawl, a. (parydd) Procuratorial; causative.

Pas, s. m.—pl. t. an (pa—as) That is expulsive, that causes to pass, a pass, an exit, a cough, a hooping cough.

Pasawl, a. (pas) Expulsive, belonging to cough.

Pasawl, adv. (pa—sawl) What number, how many

PASC, s. m. Easter. *Tri gwyl arbenig, Nadolig, Pasc, a Sulgwyn*, the three principal festivals, Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide.

Pasg, s. m. (pa—asg) A feeding, or fattening. *Bod yn mharg*, to be fed in a stall; opposed to *pori allan*, to feed out or in pasture.

Pasgadur, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pasg) One who feeds.

Pasgadwy, a. (pasg) Capable of being fattened.

Pasgawl, a. (pasg) Feeding, or fattening.

Pasgdwrch, s. m. (pasg—twrch) A fattened pig.

Pasgedig, a. (pasg) Fed, fattened, crammed. *Ych pasgedig*, a fattened ox.

Pasgell, s. f. (pasg) A pasture, a feeding place. **Pasgfarch, s. m.—pl.** pasgfarch (pasg—march) A pampered steed.

Pasghwch, s. f.—pl. t. od (pasg—hwch) Fat sow.

Pasgiad, s. m. (pasg) A feeding, or a fattening.

Pasgiadur, s. m.—pl. t. on (pasgiad) A feeder.

Pasgle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (pasg—le) A feeding place.

Pasgnawd, s. m. (pasg—nawd) A tendency to become fat. *Pasgferch pasgnawd*.

Paslad, s. m. (pos) A causing an exit, expulsion, a passing.

Pasiaw, v. a. (pas) To cause an exit, to expulse, to make an exit, to pass.

Pasiedig, a. (pas) Being expelled or passed.

Pasiwr, s. m.—pl. paswyr (pas) One who passes.

Pastwn, s. m.—pl. pastynau (pas—twn) Long staff.

Estydd ym bastwn eidd.

There was reached to me an angry staff. Llewelyn.

Pastyn, v. a. (pastwn) To beat with a staff.

Pathawr, adv. (pa—tawr) What concerns it, who cares, mangle, in spite of, notwithstanding.

Cychwyn fu thoriyn, pathawr ei hollawd,

Hirfelyn ei gwawwr:

Dywas, dyw calan lawwr,

Dywas an dardd fawwr.

Set off to its confined mangle its sprightly sodality, its long-yellow spurs: make thy way, on new year's day, may that we see coming to Meck. G. Cythlwyn.

Pathew, s. m.—pl. t. od (pa—tew) A dormouse.

Nid enwyth ond pathew.

Nothing so sleek as the dormouse. Adage.

Pau, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (pa) That is in continuity, that extends, or extends about, that includes, or confines: a settled country, or where the tribes spread about and are apt in their career

Dymgwaliad ei win o'i wdd add,

Yn Arfonig gwr, yr hiriell bae.

I have been charmed with his wine from his white princely hand, in the Arfonian town, near the region of the river of glory. Gwalcham.

Gorpyrf gan Ddew fry, gwedy gwyliau,

Gorffod gorpyrhwys baradwyn bae!

May I be caused to be with God above, directed of managements, enjoying the repose of the region of paradise. Elin. ab Gwilym.

Päun, adv. (pa—un) Which one, what one.

Päunfodd, adv. (päun—modd) Which way soever, what way soever, in a manner.

Paw, s. m. (pa) That extends round.

Pawan, s. c. (paw) A spreader, or extender.

Celliawg pawen, a peacock, *iar bawen*, a pea-hen

Pawb, pron. (paw) Every body, all persons.

Rhydd baw i bob.

Opinion is free to every body. Adage.

Caffant baw eu teitid, llawen i Brython,

Ceiustor corn eiwh caid haddwch a hian.

All persons shall obtain their rights, Britons shall be glad; the horn of triumph proclaiming the hymn of peace and of courtesy. Hydrion.

Y bodd yn Ysoddrachau,

Y mae pawb yn ei amgylch

Bodd Gwilym Gwilym.

The grave in Ysoddrachau, every body suppose it to be the grave of Gwilym Gwilym. Adage. Boddau y Mynydd.

Pawb, a. (paw) Every body: all, applied to people. *Pawb ac na*, one and all.

Pawd, s. f. (paw) That stretches out, a shank.

Pawen, s. f.—pl. t. au (paw) A paw, a hoof.

Pawen, v. a. (pawen) To gather with the paw.

Pawenidd, a. (pawen) Like a paw.

Pawenawg, a. (pawen) Having a paw.

Pawenid, s. m. (pawen) A pawing.

Pawen, v. a. (pawen) To use the paw.
Pawenwr, s. m.—pl. pawenwyr (pawen—gwr)
 One who uses his paw.
Pawgon, s. f.—pl. f. au (paw—cên) A sock.
Pawl, s. m.—pl. polion (paw) A pole, a stake.

Drug part ni safu fyrdyn.

Had to the pole that will not stand for a year. Adage.

Pawr, s. m.—pl. porion (py—awr) Pasture, grass,
 a grazing, or feeding in pasture.

Ti haf—

Ded yno 'n y fro dy fring.

Yn awnau hawr, yn iwring.

*Then summer, before there was the country thy track, in
 luxurious pasture, in verdant covering. B. ab Gwilym.*

*Rhodri bethid hyd y llawr,
 A gwyrh y pawr ei laed.*

*Summer sowers strew the ground, and how gay the green so
 green. Gw. Ym.*

Pawrwrffit, s. m. (pawr—gwelit) Brome-grass.
PE, s. m. r. That is causative, that is an agent.
Pe, conj. (pe, s.) If. It is used conditionally,
 with verbs of the subjunctive and potential
 moods, before words with consonant initials.
See ped, pes, pe, s, ed, es.

Pe a bawd y gwrdd gwe.

If with a thumb a web were woven. Adage.

Pebr, s. m. (py—ebr) That is uttered.
Pebr, v. a. (pebr) To be chattering.
Pebrath, s. m. (pebr) A chattering, a tattling.
Pebrs, s. m. (pebr) A chatter, a babble.

Pebrs o'i safu pob ryw awl.

*Every kind of chattering from her mouth.
 Gr. Brawddeg, i freufluth.*

Pebyd, s. m. (pab) That is of the pope, papacy.
Pebydlawg, s. m. (pebyd) The popedom: also a
 cantref so called, in Dyfed.
Pebylliad, s. m. (pabell) A putting up tents.
Pebylliau, v. a. (pabell) To pitch tents.
Pebyllawg, s. m. (pabell) Having tents, tented.
Pebyllwr, s. m.—pl. pebyllwyr (pebylliau—gwr)
 One who puts up tents.

Pech, s. m. (py—ech) A cessation, a ceasing to
 exert; a still state; a swerving from; the sin
 of inaction; sin. *Bydd di pech, be thou quiet.*
Armore.

Ni spedd ni wyddid hech.

There has not been born any but has known sin. Adage.

Pech, s. (py—ech) Void of exertion; inert.
Pechaberth, s. m.—pl. f. au (aberth) Sin-offering.
Pechadur, s. m.—pl. f. on (pech) A sinner.

Dangwys nafi bechadur.

Show heaven to a sinner. Adage.

Pechadures, s. f. (pechadur) A female sinner.
Pechaduriad, s. m.—pl. pechaduriad (pechadur)
 One who commits sin; a sinner.
Pechaduriath, s. m. (pechadur) The state of a
 sinner.

Pechadurus, a. (pechadur) Of a sinful aptitude.
Pechadurusarwydd, s. m. (pechadurus) Sinfulness.
Pechaduryr, s. m. dim. (pechadur) A sinful one.
Pechawl, s. m.—pl. pechodau (pech) Sin.

Pechodau aithrawon yst aithrawon pechodau.

The sins of instructors are instructors of sins. Adage.

*Saith ryw herbarw marwawl i ydd—cyberwyd, cyngorfynt,
 trilionedd, trwydd byddawl neu laegedd, chwant a chybyddeth,
 gylthmab a mchodawd, godinh.*

*There are seven kinds of deadly sins: pride, envy, anger, de-
 jection in worldly affairs, or inaction, desire and sordidness,
 voluptuousness and drunkenness, adultery. Ll. Gwyn Hergest.*

Pechawl, a. (pech) Appertaining to sin; sinning.
Pechedd, s. m. (pech) A sinning condition.

Pechiad, s. m. (pech) A sinning; a transgressing.
Pechodawg, a. (pechawd) Abounding with sin.
Pechodawl, a. (pechawd) Appertaining to sin.
Pechodlawr, a. (pechawd) Full of sin, sinful.
Pechu, v. a. (pech) To sin, to commit sin.
Pechus, a. (pech) Apt to commit sin; sinful.
Pechusaw, v. n. (pechus) To become sinful.
Pechusarwydd, s. m. (pechus) Sinfulness.

Pechwr, s. m.—pl. pechwyr (pech—gwr) A sinner
Ped, s. m.—pl. f. ion (py—ed) That is agent of
 progression, that bears onward; a foot.

Ped, conj. (pe—yd) If; used for *pe*, before words
 with vowel initials. *Ped ara, if I were to go:*
petwn, if I were; petis, if thou wert; petat, if
it, he, or she, were; petym, if we were; petych,
if ye were; petyat, if they were.

Ped, adv. (pe—yd) How many, what number.

Pedair, s. f. (ped) The number four, speaking of
 the feminine gender. *a. Four.*

Pedawl, a. (ped) Belonging to a foot, pedal.

Pedeirael, s. pl. aggr. (pedair—ael) Four skirts.
a. Having four skirts or corners.

*Ei orwydd oedd a—Hen pedeirael amano, so afal aur wrth bob
 ael iddi: Can mai oedd gwerth pob awl.*

*His steed was with a four-cornered cloth about him, and an
 apple of gold to each of its corners: A hundred kine was the va-
 lue of each apple. B. Culnach—Mabinogion.*

Pedeirawdl, s. pl. aggr. (pedair—awdl) Four
 rhymes. *a. Of four varieties of rhyme.*

Pedeirblwydd, s. pl. aggr. (pedair—blwydd)
 Four years. *a. Of four years old.*

Pedeirblwyddawl, a. (pedeirblwydd) Quadrien-
 nial.

Pedeirdalen, s. f. (pedair—dalen) That consists
 of four leaves. *a. Quadriphyllous.*

Pedeirfordd, s. f. (pedair—ffordd) Where four
 roads meet. *a. Of four roads.*

Pedeirgwaith, s. pl. aggr. (pedair—gwaith) Four
 times. *a. Of four times.*

Pedeirllaw, s. pl. aggr. (pedair—llaw) Four
 hands. *a. Quadrimanous.*

Pedeiror, s. pl. aggr. (pedair—or) Four limits;
 four regions; four quarters. *a. Of four sides.*

Ef yn dddechor;

Ef yn dddeior;

Ef o bechador;

Ni bydd wrth kynghor;

Ni bydd heb gynghor.

*He uncondoned; he without a fellow; he from four regions; he
 will not be according to council; he will not be without council.
 Talerion, t'r gwyn.*

Pedeirran, s. pl. aggr. (pedair—rhan) Four
 shares or parts. *a. Quadripartite.*

Pedeirranawg, a. (pedeirran) Of four parts.

Pedeirranawl, a. (pedeirran) Of four parts.

Pedeirraniad, s. m.—pl. f. au (pedeirran) A qua-
 dripartition; a quartering.

Pedeirranu, v. a. (pedeirran) To part into four.

Pedeirsaill, s. pl. aggr. (pedair—saill) Four sylla-
 bles. *a. Of four syllables.*

Pedeirsaillawg, a. (pedeirsaill) Of four syllables.

Pedeirsaillawl, a. (pedeirsaill) Belonging to what
 consists of four syllables.

Pedest, s. m. (ped) Motion of the feet.

Pedestr, s. m.—pl. pedestron (pedest) That tra-
 vels on foot, a pedestrian.

Yn bedestr anwybodawl.

Being a pedestrian uninformed. Ein, ab Gwalchmai.

Pedestraid, a. (pedestr) Pedestrian.

Pedestrawg, a. (pedestr) Having a power of
 walking or of using the feet.

Pedestrawl, a. (pedestr) Of foot travelling.

Pedestres, s. f.—pl. t. au (pedestr) A walking female, a female pedestrian.

*Pedestres weddiadid yn hydaidd hir,
Pedestrig iolig, pa hyd y'th folir !*

*The handsome female pedestrian a long journey travelling, thou
famous in walking, how long wilt thou be famed !* Cynddelw.

Pedestriad, s. m. (pedestr) A travelling on foot.

Pedestrig, s. f. dim. (pedestr) A foot pace.

Ei gafas ei bedestrig.

He recovered his walking. H. Cer. Mag—Mabinogion.

Pedestru, v. a. (pedestr) To travel on foot.

Pedestrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pedestr) A foot traveller, a pedestrian.

Pedfed, adv. (ped) Of what number.

Pedi, adv. (ped) A round about way of asking or craving, also a guarding against a request, by anticipating a similar want. v. a. To ask or crave indirectly.

Nid rhaid pedi yn llys arglwydd.

There is no necessity of begging restrainedly in a prince's court. Adage.

Pediad, s. m. (ped) A making use of feet.

Pedol, s. f.—pl. t. au (ped—ol) What is under a foot, a pedal, a shoe of a horse or other animal.

Pedol y march, tufted horse-shoe vetch. *Ceffyl yn ennill ei bedolan,* a horse gaining his shoes, a term for a horse's laying down to tumble.

Pedolawg, a. (pedol) Having something under the foot, pedalled; having shoes as horses.

Pedoli, v. a. (pedol) To put something under the feet to save them, to pedal, to shoe a horse or other animal.

Arian pedoli yw treth, a osodwyd er ys talm o fynyddoedd, ar ddeiliad yr arglwydd, am bedoli meirch yr arglwydd; ac yn wrechneinig y tellir.

Shoeing money is a tax which was laid many years ago, on the subjects of the lord, for shoeing the lord's horses; and in Brecknockshire it is paid. Hen Ddeffodau.

Pedoliad, s. m. (pedol) A shoeing; a forming a pedol, a fixing a pedal; the using a pedal.

Pedolwr, s. m.—pl. pedolwyr (pedol—gwr) A shoer; one who makes or uses a pedal.

Pedr, s. m. (pad) That consists of four. It is used as a prefix in composition.

Pedrain, s. f.—pl. pedreiniau (pedr) The buttock, breech, or crupper. *Pedrain march,* a horse's crupper.

Pedrawg, a. (pedr) Of a square form, square-built, complete.

Pedrawl, a. (pedr) Belonging to square.

Pedreindew, a. (pedrain—tew) Fat-buttocked.

Pedreindor, s. m. (pedrain—tor) A covering of cloth reaching over a horse's crupper from the saddle. a. Crupper-covered.

Coch rodawg pedrydawg pedror,

Yr orwydd pedrogl pedreindor.

A red chariot moving squarely with four limits over a crupper-covered steed of perfect form. Cynddelw, i O. Cyfeiliawg.

Pedrenwawl, a. (pedr—enwawl) Quadrimomial.

Pedrogl, s. m.—pl. pedroglau (pedrawg) That consists of four sides; a square, a quadrangle. a. Quidrilateral, square, complete, of perfect symmetry.

Pedrogl triw, pwy a dreigl Franc.

Thou square of visage, who wilt turn a Franc. T. Alld.

Pedroglaid, a. (pedrogl) Like a square.

Pedroglawd, s. m. (pedrogl) A quadrating.

Pedroglawg, a. (pedrogl) Of a square form.

Pedrogledd, s. m. (pedrogl) A quadrature.

Pedrogl, v. a. (pedrogl) To quadrate.

Pedrogliaid, s. m. (pedrogl) A quadrating.

Pedrogl, s. m. dim. (pedrogl) A quadrate.

Pedrongl, s. f.—pl. pedronglau (pedr—ongl) A quadrangle. a. Of four angles.

Pedronglawg, a. (pedrongl) Of four angles.

Pedrongledd, s. m. (pedrongl) The state of being quadrangular; that consists of four angles.

Pedrongli, v. a. (pedrongl) To form a quadrangle.

Pedrongliad, s. m. (pedrongl) A making to consist of four angles, a forming a quadrangle.

Pedror, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (pedr—or) That consists of four sides, a square. a. Quadrilateral, square. *Par pedror,* a four-sided spear.

Pedrorawg, a. (pedror) Having four extremities.

Pedrorawl, a. (pedrawr) Of a square form.

Pedroroddarn, s. m.—pl. t. au (pedror—darn) A quarter-piece.

Pedroredd, s. m. (pedror) A squareness.

Pedrori, v. a. (pedror) To quadrate, to square.

Pedroriad, s. m. (pedror) A quadrating.

Pedroryn, s. m. dim. (pedror) A quadrate.

Pedrorod, s. f. (pedr—rhod) That has four wheels. a. Four-wheeled.

Pedrorodawg, a. (pedrorod) Having four wheels.

s. f. A carriage with four wheels.

Pedru, v. a. (pedr) To quadrate, to square.

Pedrus, a. (ped—rhus) Apt to start, hesitating, dubious, uncertain.

Pedrusad, s. m. (pedrus) A starting aside, a doubting, a hesitating.

Pedrusaeth, s. m. (pedrus) Hesitation, doubting.

Pedrusaw, v. a. (pedrus) To start aside, to hesitate, to doubt, to scruple.

Yr wyf i'nau yn erchi dy drugaredd di, ac yn caelw pŵer a north y genyd di i gelaiau fy nghyfouth i mi tracheta, hyd pan fo trwy fy north i'nau a'm porth y gelych dithau onwyr Yr Frydain: Ac o hyn nas petrus ddim; canny add oes dim byd i mi i'nau ya yr yndardd hwa.

I am likewise entreating thy mercy, and am seeking support and strength of thee towards getting my kingdom back again, so that it shall be through my power and my aid thou shalt overcome and subdue the late of Britain: And of this do not hesitate in the least; for there is neither deceit nor treachery in this declaration. Gr. ab Arthur.

Pedrusawd, s. m. (pedrus) Hesitation, doubting.

Pedrusawg, a. (pedrus) Having a doubt.

Pedrusawl, a. (pedrus) Hesitating, doubting.

Pedrusawd, s. m. (pedrus) Hesitation.

Pedrusdeb, s. m. (pedrus) A doubting state.

Pedrusder, s. m. (pedrus) Dubiousness, scrupulosity, indeterminateness.

Pedrusedd, s. m. (pedrus) A state of hesitation.

Pedrusgar, s. m. (pedrus) Apt to hesitate.

Pedrusgarwch, s. m. (pedrus) Aptness to doubt.

Pedrusi, s. m. (pedrus) Hesitation, doubt.

Pedrusiad, s. m. (pedrus) A hesitating.

Pedrusiannawl, a. (pedrusiant) Tending to hesitation, indeterminate.

Pedrusiannu, v. a. (pedrusiant) To make hesitation; to become indetermined.

Pedrusiannus, a. (pedrusiant) Of a doubtful tendency, of an uncertain state.

Pedrusiannusaw, v. n. (pedrusiannus) To become of a hesitating disposition.

Pedrusiant, s. m. (pedrus) Hesitation.

Pedrusoldeb, s. m. (pedrusawl) Dubiousness.

Pedrusoli, v. n. (pedrusawl) To become starting or hesitating; to become scrupulous.

Pedruswydd, s. m. (pedrus) Doubtfulness.

Pedruswch, s. m. (pedrus) Doubtfulness.

Pedruswr, s. m.—pl. pedruswyr (pedrus—gwr) One who hesitates, a doubter.

Pedrwg, s. m. (pedr) A quadrature; a perfect state, completeness of parts.

Pedwgi, s. m.—pl. pedrygion (pedwgi) That is quadrate; that is perfect, a model.

Plant Pedry—
Pedwar agwr pedrygion
Angelwyr mawrwr Môn.

The children of Pedry—four, conspicuous models, evangelists of the community of Môn.

Pedry, s. m. (pedr) That consists of four; that belongs to four. It is used as a prefix in composition.

Pedryad, s. m. (pedry) A quadrating, a squaring.

Pedryael, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (pedry—ael) That has four skirts or borders, a square. *a. Square.*

Fy nghyfarw oes calaf, dwys dy ngheddi ti a wnaif hyd y bu dy gied yn mhedyaeli byd bellaf.

My bones if I obtain not, thy infamy will I bear as far as, thy fame has been in the furthest four extremities of the world.

H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Pedryaw, v. a. (pedry) To make of four parts.

Pedryawg, a. (pedry) Having four parts.

Pedryawl, a. (pedry) Belonging to four.

Pedrychwal, s. m. (pedry—chwal) That spreads out four ways. *a. Four ways spreading.*

Pedrychwelyd, v. a. (pedrychwal) To spread or separate four different ways.

Pedryfan dwfa pedrychwelyd.

A deep quarry four ways opening. *Lleifed.*

Pedryd, s. m.—pl. t. on (pedr) A quadrate.

Pedrydan, s. m.—pl. t. au (pedry—tan) That extends or spreads out four ways, four extents, four regions. *a. Four ways spreading; universal.*

Peryng cyronwair pair pedrydan.

The grapple of depredation of universal way. *Cynddalu.*

Yn agwath Naws Carnedd, can frôgrau

Dynabryr alaf styf doniau;

Dyblud cled Frydan bedrydanau.

In the action of Naws Carnedd, with the barons wealth dispenses with the splendour of talents; the fame of Britain accumulates in the four regions. *Gwalchmai.*

Pedrydant, s. m. (pedryd) A quadrate state; a state of perfection. *Pedrydant dannau*, strings of harmony, tuneful strings.

Croais dy foliant, fal nes rygannat,

Milwr pedrydant, pedrydang ri.

I have sung thy praise, as they will not be able to sin, thou warrior of perfection, chief of perfect form.

Ll. P. Meek, i D. ab Owain.

Arwl marw mawrgol dderogant;

Armes uraf dragon pedrydant!

Come, alas, is the death of the magnificent hope of the oracle; the destiny of the paragon chief of Britons! *Cynddalu.*

Pedrydanu, v. a. (pedrydan) To extend or spread out four ways.

Pedrydawg, a. (pedryd) Having a quadrature, completely formed, complete.

Pau yw du trued alarch gwyn,

Pedrydawg gwacw iŷlyn.

As the foot of the white swan is black, the sharp spear is unerring. *Taliesin.*

Milwr pedrydawg Maclawr.

The complete warrior of Marlor. *G. F. ab G. ab Edryfdd.*

Pedrydawl, a. (pedryd) Of a quadrate state, of a perfect form.

Pedrydiad, s. m. (pedryd) A quadrating; a rendering complete or perfect.

Pedrydu, v. a. (pedryd) To quadrate; to perfect.

Pedrydydd, s. m. (peirly—dydd) The fourth day of the week. *Burddas.*

Pedryddail, a. (pedry—dail) Quadriphyllous.

Pedryfal, s. m.—pl. t. au (pedry—mal) That consists of four pieces or joints.

Pedryfan, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (pedry—man) That consists of four parts: a quarry, a quarter; four regions. *Pedryfanocdd byd*, the four quarters of the world.

VOL. II.

Adaracynidawg cawaw cyrnau drud
Draig Prydan pedryfan.

The birds-providing one adorned with a wreath, of a brave pre-eminent race the dragons of Britain the complete regions. *Ll. P. Meek, i Llywelyn II.*

Pedryfannawg, a. (pedryfan) Having four regions or parts, of four quarters.

Pedryfannawl, a. (pedryfan) Belonging to four regions; quaternary.

Pedryfaniad, s. m. (pedryfan) A making into four regions; a quartering.

Pedryfanu, v. a. (pedryfan) To make into four regions; to quarter.

Pedrygan, s. m. (pedry—can) That is contained between four, the quantity that is taken up between three fingers and the thumb.

Pedrygana, v. a. (pedrygan) To pinch up between the three fingers and the thumb.

Pedrygarn, a. (pedry—carn) Having four hoofs.

Pedryging, s. m. (pedryw—ing) The space between the three fingers and thumb closed together; the grasp.

Pedrylaw, s. m. (pedry—llaw) A square or quadrant, such as artisans use. *a. Dexterous.*

Parwdd o'i adaf, cyn no'i adaw,
Parau post onwair pair pedrylaw;
Pedrytiw ei lath i lath rhag-ia;
Pedrylef cwysafan cyrdd amdanaw!

Ready from his hand, before his departure, were the shafts of the pillar of the chace of dextrous energy; of perfect colour: his blade to slay before him; of continued voice the lamentation of songs for him! *Cynddalu, m. R. Ffled.*

Pedryled, s. m. (pedry—lled) Complete extension, a square superficies.

Pedrylef, s. m. (pedry—llef) A quadrate voice; a perfect voice.

Pedryliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (pedry—lliw) A quadrate colour, a perfect colour.

Pedrylun, s. m.—pl. t. ian (pedry—llun) A quadrate form; a perfect figure.

Pedryoled, s. m. (pedryawl) That consists of four divisions or intersections; the grasp.

Medd on pedryoled ei law.

As his shafts were scattered from the grasp of his hand.

Pedryoled henawr.

A four-pointed helmet. *Anarfin.*

Pedryoled, s. m. (pedryawl) Quadrature.

Pedryoli, v. a. (pedryawl) To quadrate, to square.

Pedryollt, s. m. (pedry—ollt) That is cloven or split into four parts; two splits crossing each other so as to form four parts.

A bolt in pedryollt bren.

With a bolt from the intersecting cleft of a piece of timber. *D. ab Owain.*

Pedryollti, v. a. (pedryollt) To split into four parts; to make an intersecting cleft.

Pedryor, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (pedry—or) That consists of four regions; a quadrate.

Pedryori, v. a. (pedryor) To quadrate.

Pedryran, s. f.—pl. t. au (pedry—rhan) Quadrant.

Pedryranawl, a. (pedryran) Quadripartite.

Pedryranu, v. a. (pedryran) To quadrate.

Pedrysawdd, s. f.—pl. pedrysoddion (pedry—sawdd) A square root.

Pedu, v. a. (pad) To ask or to crave in a roundabout way, also to guard against a request, by anticipating a similar want.

Pedw, s. m. (pad) That is made to diverge.

Pedwar, s. m.—pl. t. au (ped—gwar) The number four. *a. Four, speaking of masculines.*

Pedwaraid, s. m. (pedwar) That is included in four, that consists of four.

Pedwaran, s. c.—pl. t. au (pedwar) A fourth, a quarter, a quatern; a farthing.

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Pedwararbymtheg, *s. m.* (pedwar—ar—pymtheg) Nineteen. *a.* Nineteen.
Pedwararddeg, *s. m.* (pedwar—ar—deg) Fourteen. *a.* Fourteen.
Pedwarawl, *a.* (pedwar) Belonging to four.
Pedwarban, *s. m.* (pedwar—ban) That consists of four parts. *a.* Of four parts.
Pedwarbanawg, *s. m.* (pedwarban) A quadrain.
Pedwarcanfed, *s. m.* (pedwarcant) The four hundredth. *a.* Four hundredth.
Pedwarcanplyg, *s. m.* (pedwarcant—plyg) Four hundred times folded.
Pedwarcant, *s. m.* (pedwar—cant) Four hundred. *a.* Consisting of four hundred.
Pedwarcanwaith, *s. f.* (pedwarcant—gwaith) Four hundred times. *adv.* At four hundred times.
Pedwarcarn, *s. pl. aggr.* (pedwar—carn) Four hoofs. *a.* Four-hoofed.

Syrthid march oddiar ei bedwarcarn.

The horse may fall off his four hoofs.

Adage.

Pedwarcarnawg, *a.* (pedwarcarn) Having four hoofs; quadrupedous.
Pedwarcarnawl, *a.* (pedwarcarn) Belonging to the four hoofs, of four hoofs.
Pedwarcarniad, *s. m.* (pedwarcarn) A using the four hoofs, a galloping.
Pedwarcarnu, *v. a.* (pedwarcarn) To use the four hoofs; to gallop.

Yr oedd pethau wedi eu dadyrchwylu, a'n taffu bendramyngi; a nlanas oeddyr yn pedwarcarnu yn ol i Rafain.

Things were become reversed, and thrown topsy-turvy; and we were galloping back to Rome.

Idem.

Pedwardull, *s. f.* (pedwar—dull) A quadriform.
Pedwardyblyg, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (pedwar—dyblyg) A quadruplicate. *a.* Quadruple.
Pedwardyblygiad, *s. m.* (pedwardyblyg) Quadruplication; a doubling four times.
Pedwardyblygu, *v. a.* (pedwardyblyg) To quadruplicate, to double four times.
Pedwaredd, *s. m.* (pedwar) A fourth. *a.* Fourth.
Pedwariad, *s. m.—pl. pedwariad* (pedwar) A quaternary, one that is over four.
Pedwariannawl, *a.* (pedwariant) Quaternary.
Pedwariannu, *v. a.* (pedwariant) To form a quaternary, to make up of four.
Pedwariant, *s. m.* (pedwar) Quaternary.
Pedwarochr, *s. pl. aggr.* (pedwar—ochr) Four sides. *a.* Four-sided.
Pedwarochrawg, *a.* (pedwarochr) Having four sides.
Pedwarochrawl, *a.* (pedwarochr) Quadrilateral.
Pedwarochredd, *s. m.* (pedwarochr) Quadrilaterality; squareness.
Pedwarochri, *v. a.* (pedwarochr) To make quadrilateral, to render four sided.
Pedwarochriad, *s. m.* (pedwarochr) A making quadrilateral.
Pedwaroli, *v. a.* (pedwarawl) To make quarterly.
Pedwarparth, *s. pl. aggr.* (pedwar—parth) Four parts. *a.* Of four parts.
Pedwarpen, *s. pl. aggr.* (pedwar—pen) Four heads. *a.* Four-headed.
Pedwarplyg, *s. pl. aggr.* (pedwar—plyg) Four doubles, four folds. *a.* Fourfold, quadruple.
Pedwarplygiad, *s. m.* (pedwarplyg) Quadruplication, a making into fourfolds.
Pedwartro, *s. pl. aggr.* (pedwar—tro) Four turns, four times. *a.* Of four turns.
Pedwartroed, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (pedwar—troed) A quadruped. *a.* Quadruped, four-footed.
Pedwartroedawg, *a.* (pedwartroed) Quadrupedal.
Pedwartroedogion, quadrupeds.

Pedwartroedawl, *a.* (pedwartroed) Quadrupedous.
Pedwartu, *s. pl. aggr.* (pedwar—tu) Four sides. *a.* Four-sided, quadrilateral.
Pedwartuawg, *a.* (pedwartu) Having four sides.
Pedwartheg, *s. m.* (pedwar—deg) Fourteen.
Pedwaru, *v. a.* (pedwar) To make into four.
Pedwarygwr, *s. m.* (pedwar—gwr) A fourth person.
Pedworydd, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (pedwar) A fourth part, a quarter; a quartern. *a.* Fourth.
Pedyd, *s. pl. aggr.* (ped) The foot, the infantry.
Pedyddawd, *s. m.* (pedydd) The infantry.
Pedd, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (py—edd) The agent of progress; a foot. See *ped* and *troed*.
Peddest, *s. m.* (pedd) Foot travelling.
Peddestr, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (peddest) A pedestrian.

Gorau peddestr yw gau.

The best traveller is a lion.

Adage.

Peddestres, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (peddestr) A female pedestrian.
Peddestrig, *s. f. dim.* (peddestr) A pedestrian.
Peddiad, *s. m.* (pedd) A travelling on foot.
Peddu, *v. a.* (pedd) To use the feet, to go on foot.
Peddyd, *s. pl. aggr.* (pedd) The infantry.

Maddyddan a orug Baldwiph dwyn oeddai syrth am ben Arthur a'i lly, ac Arthur a wylio hysgr awr a orug Arthur ym, oeddau Cadiwr, tywyngwr Cernyw, a chwechiant marchwyr gwynion, ac a thair mil o beddyd ysgyrd ag of, a myned yn cefn; ac a'i ruged y nos hono.

It was proposed by Baldeph to make a night attack upon Arthur and his army; and Arthur knew that: what did Arthur then do, but he sent Cadwr prince of Cornwall, along with six hundred horsemen, and with three thousand infantry, and which should go against him, and meet him on that night.

Gr. of Arthur.

Pef, *s. m.* (py—ef) That radiates or beams.
Pefr, *s. m.* (pef) That is radiant, bright, or shining. *a.* Radiant, splendid, bright, smart.

Doga o aur pefr yw'r gwallt gwyn.

A wreath of radiant gold is the beauteous hair.

I. ab Rh. ab I. Llwyd.

Pefraidd, *a.* (pefr) Somewhat radiant, gairish.
Pefrawl, *a.* (pefr) Radiating, brightening, full of gaiety or smartness.
Pefredd, *s. m.* (pefr) Radiancy, gairishness.
Pefren, *s. f. dim.* (pefr) A smart little woman.
Pefri, *s. m.* (pefr) Splendour, gairishness.
Pefriad, *s. m.* (pefr) A radiating, a rendering bright or gairish; a smartening.
Pefriaw, *v. a.* (pefr) To cast a splendour, to render gairish, to become gairish, to brighten.
Pefrin, *a.* (pefr) Of a radiant or splendid appearance, gairish.
Pefrineb, *s. m.* (peffrin) Gairishness, smartness.
Pefrnydd, *s. f.* (pefr—nydd) A gay or smart disposition.
Pefru, *v. a.* (pefr) To radiate, to brighten, to render gairish, to become gairish, to smarten.
Pefrwellt, *s. m.* (pefr—gwellt) Canary-grass.
Pefryn, *s. m. dim.* (pefr) A smart bean.
Pefrynaidd, *a.* (peffryn) Beauish, like a bean.
Pefwch, *s. m.* (pef) Dilation, effusion.
Pefwg, *s. m.* (pef) Expansion; effusion.
Pefychawl, *a.* (pefwch) Expanding, effusive.
Pefychdawd, *s. m.* (pefwch) Effusiveness.
Pefychedd, *s. m.* (pefwch) Effusiveness.
Pefychiad, *s. m.* (pefwch) An opening out, effusion, a gushing.
Pefychu, *v. a.* (pefwch) To expand, to render clear or open, to become expanded, to puff out.

Pan ddineth o Ffrainc Ffranc, o orchi lechyd rhag clefyd, rhag cwyf doli, Wnobydgar diddar, dym a'i welli Pefychu, trwm, dryg fode Dew.

When there came out of France a Frank, in craving for deliverance from disease, from the ill of blindness, to whom that viage, nothing could be seen; he brightened, he looked, through the will of Dew.

Gr. Brychynnyng.

Peg, s. m. (py—eg) That is an agent of expansion or opening; that expands; also a measure of capacity, equal to eight bushels.

Pegald, s. m.—pl. pegeldiau (peg) The contents of an eight-bushel measure, or a quarter.

Peged, s. m. (peg) A measure of capacity, equal to eight bushels or a quarter.

Pegor, s. m.—pl. t. au (peg) That whereon any thing turns or is suspended; a centre of rotatory motion; a pivot, a pert little fellow, a dwarf. *Y pegor drwg!* The naughty little urehlin!

*Gogws yf pegor
Ysodd y dan for.*

I partly know what goes there beneath the sea. Tellerin.

Pegoraid, a. (pegor) Like a pivot or axis.

Pegorawl, a. (pegor) Serving as a pivot.

Pegori, v. a. (pegor) To form a pivot.

Pegoriad, s. m. (pegor) A forming a pivot.

Pegoryn, s. m. dim. (pegor) A small pivot or axis; a pert little chap; a dwarf.

Pegwn, s. m.—pl. pegynau (peg) A pole or axis, an axle, a pin, or spindle, a pivot.

Mai y der at y pegwn.

Like the steel to the pole.

Adage.

Pegwr, s. m.—pl. pegyrion (peg) A pivot, or axis; a dwarf, a pigmy.

Pegwrn, s. m.—pl. pegrynau (peg—gwrn) The axis whereon any thing revolves; a pivot.

Pegynawl, a. (pegwn) Belonging to an axis.

Pegyniad, s. m. (pegwn) A forming an axis.

Pegyns, v. a. (pegwn) To form a pivot or axis.

Pei, adv. (pe—l) If it were, if it should be.

*Pei egyptianwr ddrwg ag ar ddrwg y byddai wrwg, hi a ddal-
lai ddigw o lched i gynta tan y bore.*

*If every woman were as swift of foot as of tongue, she would
catch more of tightening to kindle a fire in a morning.*

Adage.

Peind, s. m. (pai) A rendering objective.

Peiaw, v. a. (pai) To render objective.

Peiawl, s. m. (pai) A being objective.

Peiawi, a. (pai) Objective; perceptive.

Peiawr, s. m. (pai) That is objective.

Peidid, s. m. (paid) A ceasing, a desisting.

Peidiannawl, a. (peidiant) Tending to cease.

Peidiannu, v. a. (peidiant) To make a pause.

Peidiant, s. m. (paid) A cessation, a ceasing.

Peidiaw, v. n. (paid) To cease; to leave off, to give over, to desist. *Gwell i ti beidiaw, thou hadst better be quiet; paid da dithau, be quiet, that is a good creature.*

Celli a doryll, cellach a baid.

The cunning will deceive, the more cunning will desert.

Adage.

Peidiawl, a. (paid) Tending to cease or desist.

Peidiedig, a. (peidiad) Being left off or ended.

Peidiad, s. m. (pai) A displaying, a raying.

Peidiaw, v. a. (pai) To spread out, to radiate.

Peidiawg, a. (pai) Having a display, rayonnant.

Peiddig, a. (peidiad) Displayed, radiated.

Peidlyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (paid—ty) A bolting-house.

Peillged, s. f. (paill—ced) A tribute of flour; each used to be paid by the prince of Math-raval to the prince of Aberfraw.

Peilliad, s. m. (paill) A bolting or sarching.

Peilliant, s. m. (paill) That is made into flour.

Peillaw, v. a. (paill) To sarch or to bolt flour.

Peillawd, s. m. (paill) A making into flour.

Peillawg, a. (paill) Abounding with flour.

Peillied, s. m. (paill) Bolted meal, or flour.

Peilliedig, a. (peilliad) Reduced to flour.

Peillion, s. pl. aggr. (paill) Fine flour.

Peilliwr, s. m.—pl. peillwyr (paill—gwr) A bolter, or sarcher of flour.

Peillwy, s. m. (paill) Fine flour, or powder.

Peillydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (paill) A sarcher.

Peillyddes, s. f. (peillydd) A female sarcher.

Peiniad, s. m. (pain) A producing a farina.

Peiniaw, v. a. (pain) To yield bloom or farina.

Peiniawl, a. (pain) Tending to yield farina.

Peiodawl, a. (peiawd) Objective, perceptive.

Peiodi, v. a. (peiawd) To render objective.

*Gwled pres f'ith erwald,
A chyd awch belodud,
Trichannil blwyddynedd.*

*The present world will be expecting thee, and with ardour will
be making thee the object, for three hundred thousand years.*

Tellerin, arnes dyddawedd.

Peiran, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (pair) A necessary.

Peiriad, s. m. (par) A causer, causer, or effector.

Yr haf—

Peiriad hardd yn peri dail.

The summer, a glorious cause causing foliage.

Dr. ab Owlym.

Peiriad, s. f. (pair) As much as a cauldron holds.

Peirianna, v. a. (peiriant) To bring together

causes or instrumentalities.

Peiriannawg, a. (peiriant) Having a cause.

Peiriannawl, a. (peiriant) Causative; effective.

Peiriannawr, s. m.—pl. peiriannorion (peiriant)

An instrumentality; what is conducive.

Peiriannedig, a. (peiriant) Being made instru-

mental or conducive.

Peiriannedd, s. m. (peiriant) Instrumentalness.

Peiriannolaeth, s. m. (peiriannawl) The act of

rendering instrumental; organization.

Peiriannoldeb, s. m. (peiriannawl) Instrumen-

tal; conduciveness.

Peiriannolder, s. m. (peiriannawl) Instrumenta-

lity; conduciveness.

Peiriannoled, s. m. (peiriannawl) Instrumenta-

lity; conduciveness.

Peiriannoli, v. a. (peiriannawl) To render instru-

mental; to become instrumental.

Peiriannu, v. a. (peiriant) To put in a state to

act; to organize, to accoutre, to harness. *Peir-*

ianna y cefyl, put the furniture on the horse.

Peiriannus, a. (peiriant) Apt to be instrumental.

Peiriannusaw, v. a. (peiriannus) To render in-

strumental; to become instrumental.

Peiriannussed, s. m. (peiriannus) Instrumenta-

lity; an organized state.

Peiriannusurwydd, s. m. (peiriannus) Instrumen-

talness; a conducive state.

Peiriannwr, s. m.—pl. peiriannwyr (peiriant—

gwr) One who puts in a state for action; an

organizer; one who accoutres.

Peiriannydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (peiriant) One who

puts in a state to act; an organizer.

Peiriant, s. m.—pl. peiriannau (par) The means

or agent by which any thing is accomplished,

instrumentality; an instrument, or a tool.

*Tri pheiriant Daw yn sbred, er gorffed drug a chlythawl, a di-
ane oddiwrthyst at wynfyd; angos, sughof, ac angos.*

*The three means of God in the circle of inchoation, for subduing
evil and the adverse principle, and to open a way from them to
happiness; necessity, loss of memory, and death.*

Berthidas. s.

*Ni all y corff weithur dim ohono ei hun, ond a wael yr enaid
twyddo o, megys trwy beiriant.—Y rhai drwg o megys peiriann-
au i buraw y rhai da.*

*The body is unable to perform any thing of itself, but what
the soul performs through it, as through a medium.—The wicked
ones are no instruments to purify those that are good.*

Elucidarius.

Peirwyddiad, s. m.—pl. *peirwyddiaid* (parwydd) That conveys the knowledge of causing; a verb

Peirwyddiad yw pob gair; neu beth, a arwyddocao gwneuthur. neu bwrind, o ba ddyia, neu beth, neu bwrind y bo y perit bynnag.

A verb implies every word, or circumstance, that denotes a doing, or causing, of what persons, or thing, or existence sever the agency may be. *Edgyn.*

Peiriennyn, s. m.—dim. (*peiriant*) An instrument.

Peisgwellt, s. m. (*paig—gwellt*) Fescue-grass.

Peisgwyn, s. m. (*paig—gwyn*) The great white poplar.

Peiswyn, s. m. aggr. (*paig—gwyn*) Chaff; also called *us*.

Peithadwy, a. (*paith*) Capable of being made clear or open; capable of being explored.

Peithas, s. f.—pl. t. au (*paith*) A scout, a sort of scout boat, which with the sails, used to be all of blue colour, to prevent a discovery.

Peithawd, s. m. (*paith*) The act of making clear or open, a laying waste, a scouting.

Peithdra, s. m. (*paith*) Planity; exposedness.

Peithedig, a. (*paith*) Being made plain or clear.

Peithes, s. f.—pl. t. au (*paith*) A female scout.

Peithfrig, s. m. (*paith—brig*) A clear top.

Differ fi, fy ner, rhag—

Y pair, gair aaredid, peithfrig poethfrych?

Protect me, my Lord, awful the word, from the furnace of hotly-agitated glowing surface! *Casnodyn.*

Peithi, s. pl. aggr. (*paith*) Those that are out or exposed, the people of the open plain; the people of the waste or desert, also those who scout; those who lay waste; the *PICTS*.

Peithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (*paith*) A making clear or open; a reducing to a desert; an exploration; a scouting, a hunting, a looking about.

Peithiannawl, a. (*peithiant*) Tending to make clear or open, exploratory.

Peithiannu, v. a. (*peithiant*) To put in a clear or open state; to make into a waste or desert.

Peithiannus, a. (*peithiant*) Of an open or exposed state; exploratory.

Peithiant, s. m. (*paith*) The act of making clear or open; a scouting.

Peithiaw, v. a. (*paith*) To make clear or open; to lay waste; to scout, to hunt, to look about, to search; to look, to seem, to appear.

—*Aerpan gedyndeth,*
Duru-dra-durn, dragys yd peith.

The battle-uphoking companion, with flat to flat, most violently he lays open. *Cynddelw, i O. ab Mudawg.*

Peithiawg, a. (*paith*) Having open space, open, desert, waste, having an open view or prospect

Dy gyanoddi dyfod—
A gwaelidwr gair aetfwr arfawg,
A gwaelidwr am ben yn peithiawg.

Thy custom is to come with the blood-streaming of armed men dealing slaughter, and a veil of blood over the head conspicuously *LL. P. Mech.*

Braw cwyddam ynghyd yn nghryd anghred;
Yn uffern gathern, gath drefred erwan;
Yn adfa poethfas, peithiawg drwydded.

Fearfully we should have fallen altogether in the lot of iniquity; amongst the fends of hell, a habitation confined and vile; in the reach of a hot place, of devastating course. *LL. P. Mech.*

Peithiawl, a. (*paith*) Tending to lay open or waste, of an open or exposed state.

Peithig, a. (*paith*) That is clear, plain, or open.

Peithin, a. (*paith*) Abounding with plainness, clearness, or openness.

Peithineb, s. m. (*peithin*) Planity; openness.

Peithioledd, s. m. (*peithiawl*) The state of being out, open, or exposed.

Peithw, a. (*paith*) That is plain, clear, or open.

Peithwr, s. m.—pl. *peithwyr* (*paith—gwr*) One who lays open; one who explores.

Peithlong, s. f.—pl. t. au (*paith—llong*) A scout-boat, an advice-boat.

Peithus, a. (*paith*) Being plain, clear, or exposed

Peithw, a. (*paith*) That is obscured or closed.

Peithwg, s. m. (*paith*) That is plain, clear, open, or exposed, an open space, hunting ground.

Peithwydd, s. pl. aggr. (*paith—gwydd*) The reeds of a loom, the slay; also called *peithyn*, *peithynau*, *rhwydau*, and *brwydau*.

Peithyll, s. m. (*paith*) That opens or yawns.

Peithyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (*paith*) Open space; open work; that is plain, clear, or open; what clears, or the reed-work of a loom, a slay; a slate, a tile, or other plain body. *Peithynau olwyn*, the cogs of a wheel.

Y mur a waethpwyd o beithynau pridd herwedig, wedi eu gwrddio o byg.

The wall was made of baked earthen tiles, after being over-spread with pitch. *Hamonian yr Ygyrtheg.*

Peithynawd, s. m.—(peithyn) The act of reducing to a flat or level; a laying flat.

Peithynawl, a. (*peithyn*) Tending to reduce to a flat or level; being an open space.

Peithyndawd, s. m. (*peithyn*) The state of being a flat or plain.

Peithyndo, s. m. (*peithyn—to*) A tiled roof.

Tan gefall treforedd ni ddwygwr, a fo mab wrthol y rhyngol a'r tal, a billes yn beithyndo.

The fire of a township smithery shall not be made good, which shall have seven fathoms between it and the house, so that it is of tile-covering. *Wick Llan.*

Peithynen, s. f. dim. (*peithyn*) That is plain or clear; a plain body, as a slate, tile, a sheet of paper, and the like; the elucidator, or frame of writing, the book of the ancient bards, which consisted of a number of four-sided or three-sided sticks written upon, which were put together in a frame, so that each stick might be turned round for the facility of reading.

Peithyniad, s. m. (*peithyn*) A making a clear place; a making into a flat; a making flat.

Peithynn, v. a. (*peithyn*) To make a clear place; to make a flat or plain, to flatten; to lay flat.

Yn nghyrrwydd a Lloegr, llydd amed,
Naw sgale am on a beithyned.

In the contention with Lloegr, of various conflicts, due were for one thou wouldst lay flat. *Talsarn, G. Meidwrn.*

Peithynwr, s. m.—pl. *peithynwyr* (*peithyn—gwr*) One who makes a level; one who lays flat, a layer of tiles.

Peithynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (*peithyn*) One who forms a flat or plain; one who flattens.

Pel, s. f.—pl. t. i (*py—el*) That has a principle of motion; a ball, a sphere.

A'r bel o ryfel yr ath,
At baladr o fabolacth.

With the ball from the war he went, on the shaft of youth. *Gale y Glyn.*

Pela, s. m.—pl. t. on (*pel*) That moves round or hovers; the titmouse. *Y pela glas bach, pen-loyn*, the ox-eye, a small bird so called.

Mor blaen a'r pela.

As brisk as the titmouse. *Adge.*

Pelaidd, a. (*pel*) Roundish, like a ball, globular.

Peled, s. f.—pl. t. au (*pel*) A ball, a ballet.

Pled gwyth rhag ofn peled gwr—
Y mwythys dur amrychlyn dyn.

A splendid plate for fear of the bullet of a gun; putting circles of steel round a person. *T. Pryg, i orfen gwynion.*

Peledu, v. a. (*peled*) To throw a ball.

Pelidral, s. m. (paladr) The pushing of spears.

*Atol beidral, dywal dilynidd;
Nid arbwyll car corff at gylidd.*

*Again shall come the toll of spears, fierce and sharp; the friend
shall not spare the body of his fellow.*
Gelyddan, armer Prydain.

Pelidriad, s. m. (paladr) A darting of rays; a gleaming; or a darting or pushing of spears.

Diwreiddus bowys pelidriad rhyfel.

The gleaming of war has rooted up Powys. *Gwalchmai.*

Pelidriannawl, a. (pelidriant) Tending to make a radiancy or gleaming.

Pelidriannu, v. a. (pelidriant) To produce a radiation; to make a radiancy.

Pelidriant, s. m. (paladr) A radiation.

Pelidriaw, v. a. (paladr) To radiate.

Pelen, s. f. dim.—pl. t. au (pel) A little ball.

Pelenawg, a. (pelen) Having a ball or lump.

Pelennid, s. m. (pelen) A forming into a ball.

Pelennu, v. a. (pelen) To form into a ball.

Pelen, s. m.—pl. t. od (pel) The greenfinch.

*A gylwriad a gant y pelre,
Gyda' adar yn chwarae!*

Best thou heard what the greenfinch sang, playing with his birds!
Englynion y Clywed.

Pelgib, s. f.—pl. t. au (pel—cib) A ball racket.

Peliad, s. m. (pal) A spreading out.

Peliaw, v. a. (pal) To spread out, to brandish.

Pelid, s. m. (pal) Radiancy; splendour.

Pelre, s. m. (pel—rhe) A beating of a ball backwards and forwards; turmoil, bustle, trouble.

*Crithodau mech clyuid eu golygon!
Marchawgfa mor dser am Gaer Llion;
A dial ledwal ar Aranwyddion
A gwara pelre a phen. Saxon.*

*Songsters, soon would their cries be heard; an army of horsemen
was harrowing round Caer Llion; and the revenge of Idwal on the
Aranwyddians; and the playing of ball-buffeting with Saxon
heads.* *Tellicin.*

Pelrëd, s. m. (pelre) A playing at ball; a tum-moiling; a bustling.

Pelrëu, v. a. (pelre) To knock a ball about; to play at ball; to turmoil.

Pelu, v. a. (pel) To move by revolving, to throw a ball, to ball, to throw a bullet.

Pelyd, s. pl. (paled) The legs of stockings with the feet cut off; also called *bacsau*.

Pelydr, a. pl. aggr. (paladr) Pellitory. *Pelydr gwyllt*, bastard pellitory, or bertram; *pelydr dd*, black hellebore.

Pelydraidd, a. (pelydr) Radiate; beaming.

Pelydrawg, a. (pelydr) Radiant; rayonnant.

Pelydriad, s. m. (pelydr) A radiating.

Pelydru, v. a. (pelydr) To radiate, to cast rays.

Pelydryn, s. m. dim. (pelydr) A ray, a beam.

Pell, s. m. (py—ell) An extreme limit or verge; the periphery of a circle.

Goren amddiffyafa digawn pell.

The best place of defence is a sufficient distance. *Adage.*

Pell, a. (py—ell) Being in the round, verge, or horizon; distant, remote, far. *Pell iawn, pell byd, par bell, tra phell*, very far.

Diawg i oed pryllawg pell.

Remies to an appointment is the remote thinker of it. *Adage.*

Drwg pachedd o'i bell erlid.

Bad is due from its being far pursued. *Adage.*

Pell ei ffrag a'i anaw,

Gweryd Machawe araw;

Beidaw Ruddy yn hwn ab Emry Llydaw.

*For his turmoil and his fame, the coil of Machawe is upon him;
Beiding the ruddy is this, the son of Emry Llydaw.*
Engl. Golden Mithyr.

Pellâd, s. m. (pellân) A rendering far; a removing to a distance; a becoming distant.

Pellach, a. (compar. of pell) More distant, farther. *adv.* At some point of time lately passed, at length, further, furthermore.

Pellaf, a. (superlative of pell) Farthest, utmost.

Pellan, s. c.—pl. t. au (pall) A form or range of seats round an area; the range of seats of an amphitheatre.

Pellân, v. a. (pell) To put far off; to remove far off; to be far removed; to elongate.

Pellbell, a. (pell repeated) Far and far, very far.

Pelldaer, a. (pell—taer) Remotely harassing.

Pellder, s. m. (pell) Remoteness, or distance.

Pelldra, s. m. (pell) Remoteness, distance.

Pelldrem, s. f.—pl. t. iau (pell—trem) A far view; a sight for a distant object.

Pelldremiaeth, s. m. (pelldrem) Dioptrics.

Pelldremiant, s. m. (pelldrem) A far viewing.

Pelldremiawl, a. (pelldrem) Assisting to view distant objects, dioptrical.

Pelldremyn, s. m. (pelldrem) A look to a great distance, a far sight.

Pellddrych, s. m. (pell—drych) A distant view.

Pelledd, s. m. (pell) Remoteness, farness.

Pellen, s. f. dim.—pl. t. au (pell) That is made for motion; that may be aptly implied; a compact round body; a round mass; a ball of thread, yarn, or other thing; a round lump, or gland in the body of an animal.

Pellenaid, a. (pellen) Like a ball, globular.

Pellenawg, a. (pellen) Having aptitude for moving off; having the form of a ball.

*Rhyddydd Llymawg,
A fydd wr chwannawg;
Arall a ddyfdd,
Pellenawg at llydd
Llewenydd i Frython.*

There shall come into existence Llymawg, who will be an ambitious man; another there will be far-extruding his boat, a triumph to Britons. *Tellicin.*

Pelleniad, s. m. (pellen) A forming into a ball.

Pellenig, a. (pellen) Of a remote situation, being distant, or remote. *s. m.* That is situated at a distance, that is of a far course, a stranger.

*—Drynau, wleuch
Naf dalarollon a phelleniglen ffluch.*

Ye hills, praise the Lord of earthly creatures and of rapid far-wandering bodiles. *D. Ddu, Hwaddug.*

Pellenigaeth, s. m. (pellenig) Any foreign affair.

Gwr cyffwrng, yn llys, ac yn llaw, ac yn aghammaw, ac yn mhob pellenigaeth—yw y taibantyle.

A mediating man, in court, and in congregation, and in combat, and in every foreign affair, is the representative. *Triodd Dyffwel.*

Pellenigaw, v. a. (pellenig) To render remote, to remove to a distance; to become remote.

Pellenigedd, s. m. (pellenig) Remoteness.

Pellenigiad, s. m. (pellenig) To render remote.

Pellenigrwydd, s. m. (pellenig) Remoteness of situation; an extreme state.

*Arglydd pellenigrwydd perch,
Owain waen blla-fein bllen-farch.*

Lord of the ultimate state of honour, Owain with the sharp pungent spear and foremost steed. *Gr. ab D. Fychen.*

Pellenigwr, s. m.—pl. pellenigwyr (pellenig—gwr) One who is remote; a stranger.

*Taladwy arwyd eurusledd gan cryr
i bellenigwyr—*

Costly the preparation of the golden feast of the eagle-hero for foreign men. *Mad. Dwygraig.*

Pellennu, v. a. (pellen) To form into a ball.

Pelliad, s. m. (pell) A rendering remote, a moving to a distance, a furthering.

Pellineb, s. m. (pell) Farness, remoteness.
Pellrwydd, s. m. (pell) Remoteness, farness.
Pellt, s. m. (pell) That is external, a surface.

Answer deil! ach beth allwedd.

Splattered shields about the ground he would leave.

Anarria.

Pelltawg, a. (pellt) Having a surface.
Pelltiad, s. m. (pellt) A forming a surface.
Pelltu, v. a. (pellt) To form a surface or outside.
Pellu, v. a. (pell) To render remote or distant;
 to remove far off.

*Trugarawg Argiwydd, trugaria
 Wrthwyf; i wrthdy n'f'm pellu.*

Merciful Lord, be merciful to me; from thee do not remove me away.

Cynddaleu.

Pellus, a. (pell) Tending to the exterior or verge, surrounding, compact.

Pellyng ei glod, pellus ei galch.

Far-extending his fame, compact his armour.

Anarria.

Pellyn, s. m. (pell) That is extreme or exterior.
Pellynawl, a. (pellyn) Far extending.

Pellynyg, a. (pellyn) Far-extending, far-wandering, far-roaming.

*Pellynyg fy nghof yn Nghaerwys dir;
 Pell ydd wyf!*

Far-roaming is my memory in Caerwys land; and far off am I!

Cynddaleu.

*Pellynyg fy nghof yn nghyffwrdd,
 Yn eithryd cwrn Caerwys feib.*

Far-roaming is my memory in the beginning of summer, on account of loving the nymph of Caerwys.

Gwalchmai.

Pellynu, v. a. (pellyn) To render remote, to remove far off; to become remote.

Pellynau, a. (pellyn) Tending to remoteness.

Pen, s. m.—pl. t. au (py—en) An extremity, end, or conclusion, the upper part; the head; a chief; a capital; a summit; a beginning, or foremost end; the state of being over or upon.
Pen Tir Lloegr, the Land's End of England;
pen y bent, the bridge end; **y pen yma**, **y pen hon**, this end; **y pen oco**, **pen acw**, **pen draw**, yonder end; **wedi dawed i ben**, being come to an end; **pen ty**, house top; **pen y ty**, the top of the house; **pen yn erdd**, at logger-heads; **bed yn ben**, to be a principal; **pen y bryn**, the summit of the hill; **lladron pen ffordd**, highway robbers; **pen blaen**, the foremost end; **Dygo kyn ar ei ben ei hun**, put this by itself; **bwro dwf am ben y tan**, to throw water over the fire; **mae hi yn chwcerthin am dy ben**, she is laughing at thee. **Pen y neidr**, dog's violet; **pennau y gwyr**, or **llwynhdydd**, ribwort plantain.

Tafawd sar yn mhen dedwydd.

A golden tongue is in the head of the wine.

Adage.

*Dy dafawd, wr da difeth,
 Dy ben, yw pen ar bob peith.*

Thy tongue, thou good and infallible man, thy head, over every thing be chief.

Gw. ab Ien. Hwn.

Swedion pen gwlad, rhy wir i hwerthin am en penau.

The common sayings of the multitude, too true to be heeded at.

Adage.

Pen, a. (pen) Head, chief, supreme, principal.

Penad, s. m. (pen) A making chief; a becoming a head, chief, or principal.

Penadar, s. m.—pl. t. on (penad) One that is supreme or principal, a primate, a sovereign.

*—Daw bendad,
 A'th del o'th halat, a'th dolur,
 A'th eiddodf anhawdd gowdd gur!*

God the supreme, bring thee out of thy illness and thy wound, and thy weakness and severely afflicting pain!

G. ab M. ab Doffydd, i Gwery.

*Tri meth Llywelyn:—
 Tri araf penaf penadurion.*

The three sons of Llywelyn these gentle ones, supreme of sovereigns.

D. Benfryn.

Penaduriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (penadar) Pre-eminence, sovereignty, supremacy.

Penaduriaethu, v. a. (penaduriaeth) To create a sovereignty or pre-eminence.

Penaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (pen) A pre-eminence, or supremacy, a principal, a chieftain, a chief.

*Nid gair gas, of gowdd gwyn.
 Hyd Gair Llyr, i hyd Gair Lleon,
 Hyd Ystrig Eilgi, hyd Aeron yr aeth
 Ei benneth o Benmon.*

It is no false word, he is the best of heroes; to Chae Llyr, out to Chae Lleon, to the English Ystrig to Aeron has his supremacy extended from Penmon.

Cynddaleu, i G. Gwynn.

*Ei blant a ddancant bob ddan,
 Rhydd tag o bennethau.*

His children come forward too by two, a tale mouthful of chief taint.

Iolo Goch, i G. Gwynn.

Pennaethawg, a. (penaeth) Having sovereignty.

Pennaethawl, a. (penaeth) Belonging to sovereignty; belonging to a sovereign.

Penaethiad, s. m.—pl. penaethiaid (penaeth) One who is supreme or principal, a chieftain.

Penaethu, v. a. (penaeth) To create a supremacy, to act as a chief, or a principal.

Pen sig yn penaethu.

A chief stick exercising pre-eminence.

Gw. Brycheiniog, Fr argl. Rhys.

Pênaf, a. (pen) Chiefest, most eminent.

Penafedd, s. m. (pênaf) Pre-eminence.

Penafiaeth, s. m. (pênaf) Pre-eminence.

Penafwrydd, s. m. (pênaf) Primeness, superiority

Penafu, v. a. (pênaf) To render superior.

Penag, conj. (pe—nag) If not; unless, except.

Penagored, a. (pen—agored) Open at top.

Cwch penagored, an open boat; **llistri penagored**, vessels without decks.

Penaidd, a. (pen) Prime, superior, or excellent.

*Ni bu neb; i—
 Ni bu Nadd yn benniddolach.*

There has been nobody; even Nadd was not more excellent.

Guto y Glyn.

Pennig, s. m. (pen—sig) A supreme stick, a supreme, a sovereign, a chieftain.

*Odd cadarn ddring bennig berth;
 Odd cad gynydd, cad ganorth.*

The fair chieftain was a mighty leader; he was the increase of bounty, the stay of battle.

Blodwyn Fardd.

Pennaeth Gwynedd ai heddyr:

Pau yd ai byll: pau ai da byr!

The prime stick of Gwynedd departs this day: why should reason depart; why is it good to live.

Gw. ab Gwynn, i Gwery.

Penain, s. pl. dim. (pen) Petty chiefs or lords.

*Rhaciradawd ei gladdf uch gwlad;
 Rhaglym fu yn penau penain.*

He carried forward his sword out of the sheath; forwardly has was he terrifying of many chieftains.

Cynddaleu, i H. ab Iwan.

Penant, s. m.—pl. penaint (pen) That is at top or over; supremacy, superiority; also a flag or gritty kind of stone used for paving.

*Yn nghyfoeth Dewi difed gwaen,
 A rhydd heb odd, heb oia amgen,
 Heb eith cyfnewt cyleb i beannu.*

In the donation of Dewi there are friends void of wealth, and liberty without moderation, without fearing a worse, without anxiety of a dispute about his prerogatives.

Gw. Brycheiniog.

Penardd, s. f.—pl. peneirdd (pen—gardd) The point or salient angle of a bending ridge.

Penarth, s. f.—pl. penairth (pen—garth) The jutting or trending of a mountain so as to form a cove; a cape or promontory. It is also called **penardd** and **penairth**.

Penaur, s. m. (pen—aur) The bird called yellow-hammer. **a. Gold-headed.**

Penawd, s. m. (pen) A conclusion or end.

Pennwg, a. (pen) Having superiority, or supremacy; headed. *s. m.* That is supreme; master. *Gydach cened y pennwg*, by your leave, master.
Pennwl, a. (pen) Capital, principal, supreme.
Pennwr, s. m. (pen) Superior, supreme, a master; covering, guard for the head; a headpiece, a helmet, also a headstall, a muzzle.
Penbalaedr, s. (pen—paladr) Especial, particular. *ado.* Particularly.

Deddf ameth Dafydd, ac un y gynsaffwrdd bôn, ac un Cymaru balaedr ar y mab a ddrwy cyfrifolrdd hys.

They impressed the course of God, and the one of that congregation, and the particular one of Wales, on such as should break those laws. Welsh Laws.

Penben, adv. (pen repeated) With heads together, in confusion, at loggerheads. *Gyru cwn yn benben*, to set dogs together to fight; *ni ddylid dodi y pethau hys yn benben*, those things ought not to be put confusedly together.
Penbleth, s. m. (pen—pleth) Confusion of the head; perplexity; anxiety, distraction of mind. *Pa benblethaydd arno?* What perplexity is he in?
Penblethiad, s. m. (penbleth) A distracting the head; a becoming perplexed.
Penblethu, v. a. (penbleth) To distract the head.
Penblydd, a. (pen—plydd) Soft-headed, or dull.
Penboeth, a. (pen—poeth) Hot-headed. *Y benboeth*, the common hemp-nettle.
Penboethni, s. m. (penboeth) Hot-headedness.
Penbwl, a. (pen—pwl) Blunt headed. *s. m.* A blunt head, a blockhead, the pilchard, a tadpole. *Y penbwl gwirion* / thou silly blockhead!
Penbwla, s. m. (penbwl) A blockhead, a dolt.
Penblydd, s. m. (penbwl) Blockishness.
Penblydd, s. m.—pl. penblydd (penbwl) That is blunt-headed, a tadpole.
Penbwl, v. a. (penbwl) To make blunt-headed.
Pencær, s. f. (pen—cær) A metropolis.
Pencais, s. m.—pl. pencaisiaid (pen—cais) A receiver general; a chief treasurer.
Pencawna, v. a. (pen—cawna) To gather the tops of ryegrass; to trifle away time seemingly about business. *Gwyddau yn pencawna*, geese picking the wild rye.
Pencærddiad, s. m.—pl. pencærddiaid (pencærdd) A chief of song, a chief singer.
Pencærddiaeth, s. f. (pencærddiad) The office of a chief of song, or of a chief musician.
Pencærddiaeth, s. f. (pencærdd) The office or jurisdiction of a chief of song.

Ni all neb bardd credu dim, heb gennad pencærdd hyd y bo ei bencærddiaeth ei, ond bardd gorwedd fydd, canys rhwyd fydd hys.

No bard can ask for any thing, without the licence of a chief of song within the extent of his jurisdiction of song, except he should be a bard of another country, for such a one is free. Welsh Laws.

Pencærddiaidd, a. (pencærdd) Belonging to a chief of song; like a chief of song.
Pencærddiaw, v. a. (pencærdd) To render masterly in song; to compose according to the laws of song.

Pa awli both a bencærddiaid cerdd dafwd!

How many points render complete according to art the vocal song? Sim. Pychan.

Pencærddiawl, a. (pencærdd) As a chief of song.
Pencaisiad, s. m.—pl. pencaisiaid (pencais) A chief receiver, a tax-gatherer.

Einion ab Gwilym ab Gwrsard ab Cuhelyn Fardd a laddes chwec-ar-ugain o bencaisiaid Cema.

Einion son of Gwilym son of Gwrsard son of Cuhelyn the bard, slew twenty-six of the chief-collectors of Cema. Breconian.

Pencenedl, s. m. (pen—cenedl) The head of a family, tribe or clan; the representative of a family.

Ni wdd yn bencenedl ond gwr a ymladdo gyd a'i gar ac a'i ofn; a ddynio gyd a'i gar ac a'i wraddawr; a lochale gyd a'i gar ac a'i grynwr.

It is not meet for any to be the head of family but a man who shall fight with his relation and who shall be feared; who shall speak on the part of his relation and shall be listened to; who shall be surety with his relation and shall be accepted. Adage.

Pencenediaeth, s. f. (pencenedl) The state or prerogative of head of a family.

Ni ddylir pencenediaeth o famwys.

The representation of a family ought not to be from maternity. Welsh Laws.

Pencenedlawg, a. (pencenedl) Having a family representation, as a head of a tribe.

Pencenedlawi, a. (pencenedl) Belonging to the headship of a family or tribe.

Pencerrdd, s. m.—pl. pencerrddion (pen—cerdd) A master of the science of song.

Sef fydd pencerrdd bardd gwddi canllu godair; Ni henw y pencerrdd o rif y awyrdigion llym.—Y bardd teulu a gan yn all yn y noedd, canys y pencerrdd a ddechra.

A master of song is a bard after he shall have obtained a chair; the master of song is not reckoned of the number of the officers of court.—The bard of the family shall sing the second in the hall, for the master of song shall begin. Welsh Laws.

Pencerrdradd, s. f. (pencerrdd—gradd) The degree of a chief or master of song.

Penci, s. m.—pl. t. on (pen—ci) The dog-fish.

Penciwadawd, s. m.—pl. penciwrdodion (pen—ciw—dawd) A chief or leader of a colony; a generalissimo.

Pencilwm, s. m.—pl. pencilymau (pen—clwm) A knob at the end of any thing; a close.

Dawal i fod yn balydd cyboides, pan dybal efe fod pethau wedi dawed fr fath benciwm, mal ag yr oedd yn ddiogel kido of ddiogel ei orladd.

He came to be a profound papist, so soon as he thought that things were come to such a conclusion, that it were safe for him to put off his mask. Ir. Gwyn.

Pencnaw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (pen—cnaw) The receiving end of a joint; a joint, or articulation.

Pencnawiau yr esgyrn, articulations of bones.

Pencnawiad, s. m. (pencnaw) The articulation of a joint, a jointing.

Pencnawlaw, v. a. (pencnaw) To articulate a joint, or to form a joint.

Pencnud, s. m. (pen—cnud) The chief of a skulk, the chief of a pack.

Gnawd cry: ahyt abar gwedd bangaw;

I benowd wy gyfod.

A chigfrain cyfyrailu cigwled,

Cigyddion coelion celaned.

The eagle of the waters exalts in spoiling the fair countenance; with the leader of wolves he revels, and with hovering ravens glitted with flesh, butchers with keen bodings for carcasses. Ll. P. Meek, i R. Gwyn.

Pencor, s. m. (pen—cor) The chief of a circle.

Pencun, s. m. (pen—cun) A chief leader.

Pencwd, s. m. (pen—cwd) The top of the bag.

A fu bencwd aeth yn dloewd.

That was the top of the bag is become the bottom of the bag. Adage.

Pencyfeistedd, s. m. (pen—cyfeistedd) The chief place of sitting, the principal seat of assize.

Pencynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pen—cynydd) The chief huntsman, the tenth officer of the court.

Pencynydd, pedair ceniawg cyfruth y gan bob cnydd mifer; ac wyth ceniawg cyfruth y gan bob cnydd goll, pan roddo y brenin eu swyddau lldyd.

The chief huntsman, four-pence in law shall he have from every huntsman with greyhound; and eight-pence in law from every huntsman with beekhound, when the king grants to them their offices. Welsh Laws.

Pencynghor, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pen—cynghor) A chief of council; a chief counsellor.

Penchwarëydd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (pen—chwarëydd) A principal player.

Penchwiban, a. (pen—chwiban) Light-headed.

Penchwibandawd, s. m. (penchwiban) Light-headedness; capriciousness, freakishness.

Penchwibanrwydd, s. m. (penchwiban) Light-headedness; whimsicality, capriciousness.

Penchwibanu, v. n. (penchwiban) To become light-headed, to become hair-brained.

Pendandde, s. m. (pen—tandde) A scald-head.

Pendarddiad, s. m. (pen—tarddiad) A breaking out of the head, a scabby head; also called *pendandde*, *pengrechi*, and *crach drwg*.

Pendawd, s. m.—pl. pendodau (pen) That is chief; that is ultimate; decision. *Pendawd y ty*, the principal of the house.

Tri phendawd treis gwaith Duw er peri pob peth; diwyne y drwg, nerthu da, ac amlygu pob gwahalaeth; mae y gwrth y ddylai oddiwrth na ddylai fod.

The three tendencies of the order of God's operation towards causing all things: extenuation of evil, increase of good, and manifestation of every diversity; so that it might be known what should and what should not be. *Berddas.*

Pendeddig, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pen—teddig) A principal one, a nobleman.

Pendefig, s. m.—pl. f. ion (pen—tefig) One of the highest rank; a grandee, a man of quality.

Neges pendefig yn rhad.

The errand of a nobleman gratis.

Adage.

*Trystan wyn, bendefig lla,
Car dy genedl, cred a fu,
A minau yn benteculu.*

Fair Trystan, chief leader of a host, love thy nation, overlook what has been, and use the head of the family.

Ymdd. Gwaichmai a Thrystan.

Pendefigaidd, s. m. (pendefig) Like a chieftain.

Pendefigawl, a. (pendefig) Belonging to the rank of nobility.

Pendefiges, s. f.—pl. f. au (pendefig) A woman of high rank; a lady.

Pendefigiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (pendefig) A state of the highest rank or of pre-eminence.

Pendel, s. m.—pl. t. i (pen—tel) A head ornament, or chaplet.

Gwngaw a orng Brutus, pendel o ddall y gwinwydd am ei ben.

Brutus put a chaplet of the leaves of the vine upon his head.

Brud. y Breninodd.

Pendelu, v. a. (pendel) To put on a chaplet.

Penderfyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (pen—terfyn) A conclusion, a settled point, determination.

Penderfynawl, a. (penderfyn) Definitive.

Penderfynedd, s. m. (penderfyn) Determinateness, conclusiveness.

Penderfyniad, s. m. (penderfyn) A determining; determination, conclusion.

Penderfynrwydd, s. m. (penderfyn) Conclusiveness, determinableness.

Penderfynu, v. a. (penderfyn) To determine.

Penderfynwr, s. m.—pl. penderfynwyr (penderfyn—gwr) A determinator.

Pendew, a. (pen—tew) Thick-headed, stupid.

Pendewedd, s. m. (pendew) Thick-headedness.

Pendiat, s. m.—pl. t. iau (pen—dist) A piazza.

Pendodaeth, s. m. (pendawd) Superiority.

Pendodaeth gwaig, digwylydd-dra merch, ac anwybodaeth mab a droant y byd wyneb i waered.

A wife's governing, a girl's shamelessness, and a boy's ignorance, will turn the world upside down.

Adage.

Pendodawl, a. (pendawd) Discriminative.

Pendodi, v. a. (pendawd) To render peculiar; to become notable; to discriminate.

Uchelwr pendodi, a newly created nobleman; *gwr pendodi*, a man become conspicuous, or an upstart

Pendodiad, s. m. (pendawd) A rendering particular; a becoming particular; discrimination. *Pendodiad teulu*, chiefs of a family.

Pendogn, s. m. (pen—dogn) A major part.

Pendoll, a. (pen—toll) Having a head full of holes. *Llysen bendoll*, a lamprey.

Pendraphen, a. (pen—tra—pen) Having head beyond head; promiscuous. *ade*. Confusedly.

Pendragon, s. m. (pen—dragon) A chief leader.

Pentraffollach, a. (pen—tra—follach) Having the head beyond the fork; having head over heels. *ade*. With head over heels; topsy-turvy.

Pendramynwgl, a. (pen—tra—mynwgl) Having the head beyond the neck; headlong. *ade*. With head foremost; topsy-turvy.

Pendrawn, a. (pen—trawn) Giddy-headed.

Pendraigl, a. (pen—traigl) Having a turning of the head; giddy-headed. *Dyn pendraigl sgeler*, a reprobate hair-brained person.

Pendreiglaid, s. m. (pendraigl) A turning of the head, a giddiness of the head.

Pendreiglaid, v. a. (pendraigl) To turn or roll the head about.

Pendreigledd, s. m. (pendraigl) The state of being giddy-headed.

Pendrist, a. (pen—trist) Having a drooping head.

Pendristedd, s. m. (pendrist) The penative appearance of the head, pensiveness.

Pendristwch, s. m. (pendrist) A droopingsness of the head, pensiveness.

Pendro, s. f. (pen—tro) A turning of the head, giddiness of the head, a vertigo, the stagger, also called *dera*.

Pendroad, s. m. (pendro) A turning round of the head; a becoming giddy-headed.

Pendroch, a. (pen—troch) Having the head broken or cut, having the end cut. *Sain bendroch*, a sound ending brokenly.

Pendroedig, a. (pendroad) Vertiginous, giddy-headed, hair brained.

Pendroi, v. n. (pendro) To become giddy-headed.

Pendroiawg, a. (pendroi) Giddy-headed. *Dyn hysgol pendroiawg*, a hair-brained person.

Pendrom, a. (f. of pendrwm) Heavy-headed.

Pendromi, v. n. (pendrom) To become top-heavy.

Pendroudawd, s. m. (pendrawn) The state of being giddy-head, or hair-brained. *Pendroudawd Cymro*, the whimsicality of a Welshman.

Pendronedd, s. m. (pendrawn) The state of being hair-brained; whimsicalness.

Pendroni, v. n. (pendrawn) To have strange whims in the head, to be hair-brained.

Pendroniad, s. m. (pendrawn) A rendering giddy-headed; a becoming giddy or hair-brained.

Pendrwch, a. (pen—trwch) Broken-headed; having the end broken, divided, or shattered.

—Gwnaeth pendragon pendrychion o wyr.

The supreme leader made broken-headed one's of men.

Cyaddan.

Pendrw, a. (pen—trwm) Being heavy-headed.

Pendrychawl, a. (pendrwh) Head-breaking; end-breaking, end shivering.

Pendrychiad, s. m. (pendrwh) A breaking or cutting of the head; a cutting of the end.

Pendrychn, v. a. (pendrwh) To break the head, to break, cut, or shiver the end.

Pendrymaidd, a. (pendrwm) Rather top-heavy.

Pendrymdawd, s. m. (pendrwm) Heaviness of the head, a stupefied state.

Pendrymedd, s. m. (pendrwm) Heaviness of the head, a state of stupefaction.

Pendrym, s. m. (pendrwm) Heaviness of head.
Pendrymiad, s. m. (pendrwm) A rendering top-heavy; a becoming top-heavy.

Pendrymu, v. n. (pendrwm) To become top-heavy; to drop the head; to droop.

Pendwmpian, v. n. (pen—twmpian) To be nodding the head.

Pendwpa, a. (pen—twpa) With a nodding head.

Pendwynaw, v. n. (pen—twynaw) To let the head fall different ways; to stagger.

Penddar, s. f. (pen—dar) A vertigo, a giddiness.

Penddaredd, s. m. (penddar) Giddiness of head.

Penddariad, s. m. (penddar) A rendering giddy, a distracting the head; a becoming giddy.

Penddaru, v. a. (penddar) To produce a vertigo; to distract the head; to become giddy-headed.

Penddiannod, a. (pen—diannod) Indispensable.

Penddifadawl, a. (pen—difadawl) Tending to distract the head, stupifying.

Penddifadiad, s. m. (pen—difadiad) A distracting the head, a becoming stupified.

Penddifadu, v. a. (pen—difadu) To distract the head, to be distracted, to be stupified.

Penddifadden, a. (pen—difadden) Indispensable.

*Eithr yn benddifadden yr dydd ni yn ciodfodi dy dduwawl
 Fawyd, am elo cadw y dydd hwn yn ddaugawl.*

*But in a most special manner, we adore thy divine Majesty, for
 preserving us this day in security. R. Fychan, y Duxialdd.*

Penddig, a. (pen—dig) Having an inflamed head.

Penddiged, s. f. (penddig) An inflamed tumour, a phlegmon. *Dull y benddiged*, St. John's wort.

Penddu, a. (pen—du) Black-head, s. c. Black-head. *Y benddu*, the marsh cudweed; *Penddu*, blackcap, several birds so called; *penddu y brwyn*, the blackcap of the rushes.

Pendduyn, s. m. dim. (penddu) A botch, a bile.

Pendduynawg, a. (pendduyn) Covered with biles.

Penelin, s. m.—pl. t. au (pen—elin) The top of the elbow; the elbow.

Nes penelin nog arddwn.

Nearer is the elbow than the wrist.

Adage.

Penelinad, s. m. (penelin) An elbowing.

Penelinaw, v. a. (penelin) To push with the elbow, to elbow, to rest on the elbow.

Penelinawd, s. m. (penelin) An elbowing.

Penenw, s. m.—pl. t. au (pen—enw) A surname.

Penenwad, s. m. (penenw) A surnamings.

Penenwawl, a. (penenw) Surnamed.

Penenwl, v. a. (penenw) To surname.

Penes, s. f.—pl. t. an (pen) One that is supreme or of the highest rank of females; a lady.

Penesig, s. f. dim. (penes) A smart little lady.

Peauraid, a. (peaur) Gold-headed. *Y beauraid*, wood crowfoot.

Peauryn, s. m. dim. (peaur) The yellow-hammer.

Penfaddeu, a. (pen—maddeu) Having the head forfeited; specially forfeited.

Tri gwynt ni ddygwidd yn beufadden.

Three pledges there are which shall not become specially forfeited.

Welsh Laws.

Rhoddi gwynt i fod yn beufadden yn ammodawl.

To give a pawn which may be under condition of sale, at a special time.

Welsh Laws.

Penfain, a. (pen—main) Having a pointed head or top, copped, tapering to the top.

Penfar, s. m.—pl. t. au (pen—bar) A muzzle, a muzzle to hinder a calf from sucking.

Penfas, a. (pen—bas) Shallow-pated, dull.

Penfader, s. m. (penfas) A shallow-pated state.

Penfasedd, s. m. (penfas) A shallow-pated state.

Penfaau, v. n. (penfas) To become shallow-pated.

Vol. II.

Penfawr, a. (pen—mawr) Large-headed.

Penfeddal, a. (pen—meddal) Soft-headed; dull.

Penfeddw, a. (pen—meddw) Giddy-headed.

Penfeddwadwl, s. m. (penfeddw) Giddiness of the head, a swimming of the head.

Penfeddwi, v. n. (penfeddw) To become giddy-headed, moidered, or crazed.

Penfeiniaw, v. a. (penfain) To acuminate.

Penfelen, a. (f. of penfelyn) Yellow-headed. *Y beufelen* or *grentus*, the groundsel.

Penfelyn, a. (pen—melyn) Yellow-headed.

Penfoel, a. (pen—moel) Bare-headed, bald.

Penfoelidd, a. (penfoel) Bare-headed.

Penfoeldra, s. m. (penfoel) Bare-headed state.

Penfoledd, s. m. (penfoel) A bare-headed state.

Penfoeli, v. a. (penfoel) To make bare-headed.

Penfoelni, s. m. (penfoel) A bare-headed state.

Penfrag, s. m. (pen—brag) A swimming in the head, also called *penddar*, and *pendro*.

Penfras, a. (pen—bras) Large-headed, thick-headed, fat-headed. *Y penfras*, the coal-fish.

Penfrasedd, s. m. (penfras) A thick-headed state.

Penfro, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (pen—bro) A head-land region; also the name of Pembrokehire.

Penffestin, s. f.—pl. t. ion (pen—ffestin) A helmet.

*Taraw Arthur yn ei ddal a wnaid Ffello, a phet na rybylwl y cledde
 yr ar fodwys y penffestin.*

*Strike Arthur on his forehead was what Ffello did, so that the
 sword was blunted on the rings of his helmet. Gr. ab Arthur.*

Penffestiniaw, v. a. (penffestin) To helmet.

Penffestiniawg, a. (penffestin) Wearing a helmet.

Penffestr, a. m.—pl. t. au (pen—ffestr) A head-stall; a collar.

Penffetur, a. (pen—ffetur) Headstrong, obstinate.

Penffetured, s. m. (penffetur) Peremptoriness.

Penffetus, a. (pen—ffetus) Head-strong.

Penffluwch, a. (pen—ffluwch) Bushy-headed.

Penffluwchedd, s. (penffluwch) Bushiness of head.

Penffol, a. (pen—ffol) Silly-headed, block-headed.

Penffoledd, s. m. (penffol) Blockishness, stupidity.

Penffirwyn, s. f.—pl. t. au (pen—ffirwyn) A head-stall; a muzzle.

Penffirwynaw, v. a. (penffirwyn) To muzzle.

Pengadarn, a. (pen—cadarn) Strong-headed.

Pengadarn yw barn pob dywybod.

Obstinate is the opinion of every knowance.

Adage.

Pengaead, a. (pen—caed) Close-headed.

Pengaled, a. (pen—caled) Having a hard head; headstrong. *Y pengaled*, the knapweed; also called *cluffillys*, *cramenog*, and *penlas*.

Pengaledrwydd, s. m. (pen—caled) Obstinacy.

Pengaledn, v. n. (pengaled) To become hard-headed; to grow obstinate or headstrong.

Pengam, a. (pen—cam) Wry-headed.

Pengamedd, s. m. (pengam) The state of having the head awry; perverseness.

Pengamiad, s. m. (pengam) A turning the head awry, a bending the head.

Pengamledd, a. (pengam—lledd) Having the head, or end, turning aside.

Pengamrwydd, s. m. (pengam) Wryness of the head, the state of having the head turning aside.

Pengamu, v. a. (pengam) To turn the head awry, to bend down the head; to nod.

Pengamwr, s. m.—pl. pengamwyr (pengam—gwr) A nodder, one who bends the head.

Pengarn, a. (pen—carn) The hard part of the head of some animals; a beak.

Pengem, s. m. (pengam) Wryness of the head.

Pengernyn, s. m. dim. (pengarn) A guard, also called *penheiryn* and *penhaiarn*.

3 F

Penglo, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pen—clo) A close; a stop at the end, a conclusion.

Pengload, *s. m.* (penglo) A closing up the end.

Penglog, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (pen—clog) A skull, a noddle; a thickhead, a blockhead.

Denparth clud yn mhenglog.

Two parts of fame in the skull.

Adage.

Penglogaid, *a.* (penglog) Blockheaded.

Penglogedd, *s. m.* (penglog) Blockishness.

Penglogeiddrwydd, *s. m.* (penglog) Blockishness.

Pengloges, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (penglog) A block-headed female.

Penglogfa, *s. f.* (penglog) A golgotha.

Penglogi, *v. m.* (penglog) To grow blockheaded.

Penglogyn, *s. m. dim.* (penglog) A umskull.

Pengloi, *v. a.* (penglo) To close the end, to close.

Penglwm, *s. m.*—*pl. penglymau* (pen—clwm) A knot at the end.

Pengoch, *a.* (pen—coch) Red-headed. *Y bengoch*, the knotgrass; also called *y benboeth*, *y dinboeth*, and *elinog gech*.

Pengochedd, *s. m.* (pengoch) Redness of the head.

Pengochi, *v. n.* (pengoch) To grow red-headed.

Pengoll, *a.* (pen—coll) Having the head lost, having the end lost or hidden.

Pengollawl, *a.* (pengoll) Having the termination lost; a term in grammar.

Unawdl union y byddo ei gych yn bengollawl.

The anirhythm direct that has its recurrence with a lost termination.

Gr. Robert, Duned.

Pengolli, *v. n.* (pengoll) To lose the termination.

Pengrach, *a.* (pen—crach) Scabby-headed.

Pengrachedd, *s. m.* (pengrach) Scabbiness of the head.

Pengrech, *a.* (*f. of* pengrych) Curly-headed; having the end rough.

Pengrechi, *s. m.* (pengrach) Scabbiness of head.

Pengrechleddf, *a.* (pengrech—lleddf) Soft with rough termination; a term in grammar.

Pengrechni, *s. m.* (pengrach) Scabbiness of the head, the state of having a scald head.

Pengrest, *a.* (pen—crest) Scurfy-headed.

Pengroes, *a.* (pen—croes) Having a cross head, having the end crossed.

Pengroesi, *v. a.* (pengroes) To cross the head.

Pengroesni, *s. m.* (pengroes) The state of having the head, or end, crossed.

Pengron, *a.* (*f. of* pengrwn) Round-headed.

Pengrwn, *a.* (pen—crwn) Round-headed.

Pengrych, *a.* (pen—crych) Rough-headed; curly-headed; frizzle-headed; having rough or curly ends.

Telamon, gwr grymus oedd, ag ymadrawd eglur ganhaw, a gwallt du pengrych ar ei ben: a dywal a chreulawn oedd wrth ei eiydon.

Telamon was an athletic man; he had a clear pronunciation, and he had black hair with curled ends on his head; and fierce and cruel was he to his enemies.

Ydori Dard.

Pengrychedd, *s. m.* (pengrych) Curly-headedness.

Pengrychiad, *s. m.* (pengrych) A becoming curly-headed, or frizzle-headed.

Pengrychni, *s. m.* (pengrych) Curly-headedness.

Pengrychu, *v. a.* (pengrych) To render rough-headed or curly-headed.

Pengrynawg, *a.* (pengrwn) Round-headed.

Pengrynedd, *s. m.* (pengrwn) Roundness of head.

Pengryuen, *s. f. dim.* (pengrwn) A round-head.

Pengryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. pengryniad* (pengrwn) A round-head.

Pengrynnu, *v. a.* (pengrwn) To grow round-headed; to grow to a head, as a cabbage.

Pengrynyn, *s. m. dim.* (pengrwn) A round-head.

Pengwch, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (pen—cuch) The fore part or poke of any head covering, a bonnet, a cap; also the capping or the work that joins the two pieces of a flail together.

Pengwch mwy a wlael merch newydd-weddyr.

A yellow bonnet used to be worn by a woman newly married.

Hen Dafydd.

Pengwch, criniawg a dal.

A bonnet, its value is a penny.

Wlad Llew.

Pengwaith, *s. m.* (pen—gwaith) A chief work.

Pengwas, *s. m.*—*pl. pengweision* (pen—gwa) A head servant.

Pengwastrawd, *s. m.*—*pl. pengwastrodion* (pengwastrawd) A head groom, being the sixth officer in the prince's household.

Y pengwastrawd a gollf groen ych y gamf, a chroes ych ynd i wneuthur cobystrau i feirch y brenin.

The head groom shall have the skin of an ox in winter and the skin of an ox in summer, to make balers for the horse of the king.

Wlad Llew.

Pengweithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. pengweithwyr* (pengwaith—gwr) A head workman.

Pengwleddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. pengwleddwyr* (pengwleddwr) One who is chief in the carousal.

Pengyrnig, *a.* (pen—cyrnig) Having the head pointed or tapering. *Bun pengyrnig*, a maid with a tapering crown.

Penhaiarn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (pen—haiarn) The gurnard; also called *pengernyn*, and *penhaiarn*. *Penhaiarn coch*, the red gurnard; also called *gagfarnog y mor*.

Penhebogydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (pen—hebogydd) The chief falconer; being the fourth officer of the royal household.

Penhebogydd a ddylly draian dirwy yr hebogyddion, a wneud y ca morchod.

The head falconer shall claim the third of the fee of the hewers, and the maiden fee of their daughters.

Wlad Llew.

Penhebogyddiaeth, *s. m.* (penhebogydd) The office of the chief falconer.

Penheirnyn, *s. m. dim.* (penhaiarn) A gurnard.

Penhoeden, *a.* (pen—hoeden) Giddy-headed.

Penhwntian, *v. n.* (pen—hwntian) To have the head ready to fall; to be tottering.

Penhwntiawl, *a.* (pen—hwntiawl) Top-heavy.

Penlwyad, *s. m.* (pen—lwyad) The pike, or jack.

Penhwyliar, *s. m.* (pen—hwyliar) A main mast.

Penhynaf, *s. m.*—*pl. penhynafion* (pen—hynaf) A chief of the elders; a title given to the tributary princes of the first rank, who did homage to the monarch.

Caradawg Freichfras penhynaf yn Nghernyn, ac Arthwr y benteyrnedd.

Caradog with the brawny arm chief of elders in Gernyn, and Arthur the supreme prince.

Wlad Llew.

Peniadur, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (peniad) That is the head; a principal.

Peniad beidd llawr ceiswawr oed;

Peniadur den-r-far Dyfed.

The sovereign of the hands of the floor gloriously shining was treasure; the crown-words of the gay rangers of Dyfed.

Prydydd Dyfychen, i Cyman at Dyfed.

Penial, *s. m.* (pen) A capital, a helmet.

Dafydd yw—
Penial cerdd, dyfal dafydd.

Dafydd is the chief of song, of persevering virtue.

Med. Dafydd.

Gnawu edyn adnodedd hore;

Gnawu an ban beial ystia.

Congenial for the birds to recognize the more: congenial round the bowl the chief of the man-don.

Gwethirion.

Ni ymadawdd Peredur ei foddol ei gwled y penial a oedd an ben Câl.

Peredur did not change his mind for seeing the helmet that was on the head of Câl.

H. Peredur—Mabynog.

Penialawg, a. (penial) Having a capital or chief; wearing a head-piece or helmet.

Penialu, v. a. (penial) To surmount with a capital; to put on a head-piece.

Penianawli, a. (peniant) Being a capitation.

Peniannu, v. a. (peniant) To make a capitation.

Peniant, s. m. (pen) A capitation, a heading.

Penig, s. f. dim. (pen) A little head; a nipple.

Penigamp, a. (pen—camp) Masterly, chief of the art. *Saer penigamp*, a masterly wright.

Penigan, s. f.—pl. t. i. (penig) A pink. *Penigan ruddgoch*, clove pink.

Penlas, a. (pen—glas) Blue-headed. *Y benlas*, field scabious; also called *pengeald*. Varieties: *Penlas yr yd*, and *penlas wen*, corn blue-bottle.

Penlasu, v. n. (penlas) To become blue-headed.

Penleuni, s. m. (penlas) Blueness of the head.

Penlin, s. m.—pl. t. iau (pen—glin) The head of the knee; the knee.

Penliniad, s. m. (penlin) A kneeling.

Penliniaw, v. a. (penlin) To fall on the knees, to kneel. *s. m.* The act of kneeling.

Deuni an yn rhodog, ac a beillniad lldo, ac a fynegai lldo; Adraw, po beth a waif i gwl meddianta bywyd brwythaw!

One came running, and he knovied to him, and spoke to him thus; Master, what shall I do to obtain life everlasting.

W. Salisbury.

Maeat hwy yn cynmeryd mwy o hollid mewn penlinio, gweddio, ac ymgydio, mwg ydi y byddolion yn an y byd hwn.

They are taking more delight in kneeling, praying, and fasting, than the worldlings do in the things of this world.

Merchaw Croydad.

Penliniwr, s. m. (penlin—gwr) A kneeler.

Penlōyn, s. m. dim. (pen—glōyn) The blackcap; the titmouse. Varieties: *Penlōyn mwyaf*, y riac, the chaffinch; *pela glas bach*, the ox-eye; y *llian*, gwas y dryw, *gucidw*, *sywidw*, the titmouse.

Gwell penlōyn yn llaw na hwyd yn awyr.

A titmouse in hand is better than a duck in the air; A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.

Adage.

Penllad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pen—lad) A chief good, the highest blessing. *Rhad penllad*, the grace or gift over measure.

Penlle, s. m. (penlle) Where the head should be; a head stead; a namaskull.

Penllian, s. m.—pl. penllieinian (pen—llian) A head-cloth.

Penllian, wyth penlliang a dal.

A head-cloth, eight-pence in its value.

With Laws.

Penllinyn, s. m. (pen—llinyn) A head-band.

Penllorcan, s. m. (pen—llorcan) A jolt-head.

Penlluestai, s. c. (pen—lluestai) The chief ar-ranger of tents; a quartermaster-general.

Penllwyd, a. (pen—llwyd) Hoary-headed, grey-headed. *s. m.—pl. t. ion.* The grayling; the sewin. *Y benllwyd*, common cudweed.

Penllwydaw, v. n. (penllwyd) To become grey-headed or hoary-headed.

Penllwydedd, s. m. (penllwyd) Greyiness of the head, grey-headedness.

Penllwydeg, s. f. (penllwyd) A net for catching graylings, young salmon so called.

Penllwydeg, neu rwyd penllwydlaidd, deuddeg ceniawg a dal.

A grayling net, or a net for graylings, twelve pence in its value.

Welsh Laws.

Penllwydi, s. m. (penllwyd) Greyiness of head.

Penllwydiad, s. m.—pl. penllwydlaidd (penllwyd) The grayling or sewin.

Penllwydni, s. m. (penllwyd) Hoariness or grey-ness of the head.

Penllyw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (pen—llyw) The head-

leader; a term in building for the stone next to, or which secures, the corner stone.

Penllywawdr, s. m.—pl. penllywodron (penllyw) A chief director or governor.

Penllywodraeth, s. m. (penllywawdr) Supreme government or direction.

Penllywodraethwr, s. m.—pl. penllywodraethwyr (penllywodraeth—gwr) A chief governor.

Penllywodraethydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (penllywodraeth) A governor general.

Penllywydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pen—llywydd) A sovereign lord.

Penllywyddiaeth, s. m. (penllywydd) Supreme dominion; sovereignty.

Pennill, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pen—dill) A prime division or part; a complete division; wattle; a pannel, a stall, a pane, a stanza, or strophe, an epigram.

Gwell car cell na ohar pennill.

Better the chamber friend than the song friend.

Adage.

Pennill yw offer o frackiau, o'r un neu fwy o'r cyhyddedion, trwy gadw cymharied, cyglanadedd, gair cyrch, gair toddaid, a chyfochried, ar yr un caled.

A stanza is a number of verses, of one or more of the metricalities, where the common initial, concatenation, word of modulation, and parallel, are preserved on the same rhythm.

W. Middleton.

Pennilliach, s. pl. dim. (pennill) Trifling verses.

Pennilliad, s. m. (pennill) A forming a stanza.

Pennilliaw, v. a. (pennill) To form a stanza.

Cadwynawd—modd gorchestawli iawn a fydd hwn ar oelli a phennilliaw.

The ratiocated rhyme, this is a very masterly mode of rhyming and of forming of stanzas.

Bardus.

Pennilliawg, a. (pennill) Consisting of stanzas.

Mewn cerdd beunilliawg, caner bob pennill o'r gerdd yn gyfalter bennu.

In a composition divided into stanzas, let every stanza be formed of the same number of verses.

Bardus.

Pennod, s. f.—pl. t. au (pen—nod) A concluding mark; a complete period; a chapter.

Pennodawl, a. (pennod) Belonging to a chapter.

Pennodi, v. a. (pennod) To mark the end or conclusion; to divide into chapters.

Pennnoeth, s. m. (pen—noeth) A bare head. *a.* Bare-headed.

Pennoethi, v. a. (pennnoeth) To make bare-headed; to uncover the head.

Pennoethiad, s. m. (pennnoeth) A making bare-headed; the act of uncovering the head.

Penodawl, a. (penawd) Particular, definitive, especial. *Yn benodawl*, especially.

Penodedig, a. (penawd) Defined, or specified.

Penodi, v. a. (penawd) To particularize, to specify; to constitute, to appoint, to assign.

Penodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (penawd) A particularizing, or specifying; a specification, assignation, allotment.

Penodiaeth, s. m. (penawd) Specification.

Penodoldeb, s. m. (penodawl) Definitiveness, particularity, speciality.

Penodolder, s. m. (penodawl) Specialness.

Penodoledd, s. m. (penodawl) Specialness.

Penodoli, v. a. (penodawl) To render definitive.

Penodolrwydd, s. m. (penodawl) Specialness.

Penodrwydd, s. m. (penawd) Particularity.

Penodwr, s. m.—pl. penodwyr (penawd—gwr) A specifier; one who assigns.

Penodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (penawd) A specifier

Penon, s. f.—pl. t. au (pen) A pennant.

Penorawg, a. (penawr) Wearing a helmet.

P'enorawl, a. (penawr) Principal, supreme.

Tri bancegyddion seyrreidd Ynys Prydain; Prydain ab Aedd Mawr, Dyfwal Moelmud, a Bran ab Ilyr Llediaith; sef gorw trefn eu trefn hwy ar deyrnadau Ynys Prydain; hyd oes beirdd hwy yu benorawl ar bob trefnau ereill.

The three consolidators of the monarchy of the Isle of Britain: Prydain son of Aedd the Great, Dyfwal Moelmud, and Bran son of Ilyr Llediaith; For the best regulation was their regulation of the monarchy of the Isle of Britain, so that they were deemed superior over every other regulation.

Penori, v. a. (penawr) To render supreme or principal; to put on a helmet.

Penorial, s. m. (penawr) A rendering supreme; a wearing a helmet; a putting on a helmet.

Penpington, s. m. (pen—pinc) Branchy head; the name of a droll character in ancient tales.

Penpington, enw un o berthorion Arthur, Penpligion, one of Arthur's door-keepers.

Penpington a ymddia ar ei ben er ardd ei draed.

Penpington would go upon his head to save his feet.

H. Culchuck—Mabinogion.

Penpryd, s. m. (pen—pryd) A visage.

Penre, s. f. (pen—rhe) A hair lace, a fillet.

Penrhaith, s. m.—pl. penrheithian (pen—rhaith) The chief of the law; that has supreme right; a supreme claimant; a principal evidence. *Brenin penrhaith Ynys Prydain, the king of supreme authority of the Isle of Britain.*

Drog y llw y llaw ordd beirhaith ei lloedd.

Had is the colour of the hand that was the supreme law of his armies.

D. ab Iwan—Maw.

Meibion Brychan Brycheiniawg a arthyst yu beirheithian yn Ysopu.

The sons of Brychan Brycheiniawg became as chiefs of jurisprudence in Spain.

Llyfr Acheru.

Penrheithiant, s. m. (penrhaith) Supreme jurisdiction; sovereignty of law.

Penrheithiaw, v. a. (penrhaith) To constitute supreme jurisdiction.

Penrheithiawg, a. (penrhaith) Having supreme jurisdiction or loyal supremacy.

Penrudd, a. (pen—rhudd) Ruddy headed. *Y beirudd, the common marjoram.*

Penrwym, s. m.—pl. t. au (pen—rhwym) A head-band, a hair-lace, or fillet, also called *penre, ffuen, and ysnoden.*

Penrwymaw, v. a. (penrwym) To bind the head.

Na pheirwyma yr ych a fu yn dyllod i'r i d.

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that shall be carrying the corn.

W. Sellsberg.

Penrwyriad, s. m. (penrwym) Binding the head

Penrwyryn, s. m. dim. (penrwym) A head-band

Penrydd, a. (pen—rhydd) Loose headed; dissolute; having loose ending. *Geiriau penryddion, unconnected words; can beirrydd, blank verse.*

Penryn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (pen—rhyn) End of a point, a promontory, cape, or head-land. It forms the names of several places: as *Penryn Blathdon, Cathness, Penryn Rhionydd, the point of Galloway, in Scotland; Penryn Penryth, Land's End, in Cornwall.*

Penrynawg, a. (penryn) Forming a headland.

Penrynu, v. a. (penryn) To form a headland.

Pensach, s. f. (pen—sach) The mumps.

Pensaer, s. m.—pl. penseiri (pen—saer) A chief architect, a chief wright.

Pensaerniaeth, s. m. (pensaer) Architecture.

Pensaerniaidd, a. (pensaer) Architective.

Pensag, s. m. (pen—sag) The hop-plant; hops.

Pensedd, s. f. (pen—sodd) A supreme seat.

Ma'r, addorfa'i ddywywant, ddifael benacod.

Mary, moral and divot, whose throne is without fruitfulness.

Dafydd Dafn, Hiraiddug.

Pensel, s. m.—pl. t. au (pen—sell) A supreme object; a grand standard.

*Goren ar ydd gan Wyddyl
Melyn a chwrch yn mloen llwyd;
Uddu bensei Llywelyn;
Arddel hwy a'r oedolw hya.*

The choicest taken with the Irish are yellow and red in the front of sunset; do thou consecrate the supreme standard of Llywelyn; do thou lead them on with these two colours.

Iolo Goch, i O. Gilyddfridur.

Penselliaeth, s. m. (pensel) The office of bearing the grand standard.

Pensigl, a. (pen—sigl) Having a shake of head.

Pensigliad, s. m. (pensigl) A shaking of the head

Pensigliaw, v. a. (pensigl) To shake the head.

*Caerion—
A'm ddystrynt, tan droi ttr,
A then beirigle staf.*

Families treat me with contempt, in passing by, and with wagging their heads at me.

Pensigliwr, s. m.—pl. pensigliwyr (pensigl—gwr) A wagger or shaker of the head.

Penswydd, s. f.—pl. t. au (pen—swydd) A chief or principal office.

Penswyddawg, s. m.—pl. penswyddogion (pen—swydd) A chief of office, a chief officer.

Penswyddwr, s. m.—pl. penswyddwyr (penswydd—gwr) A chief officer.

Pensyfrdan, a. (pen—syfrdan) A giddiness.

Pensyfrdanawd, s. m. (pensyfrdan) Distraction

Pensyfrdanlad, s. m. (pensyfrdan) A distracting the head; a becoming giddy-headed.

Pensyfrdawn, v. a. (pensyfrdan) To distract the head; to become stupefied.

Pentan, s. m.—pl. t. au (pen—tan) A fire back, a fire side; a chimney corner. *Cadw gwyl bentan, gwyliau gwyl bentan, to sit up all night*

Pentanfaen, s. m. (pentan—maen) The stone that forms the fire-back.

Penteulu, s. m. (pen—teulu) The chief of the family, the president of the household, the patron of the family.

Y penteulu a ddyfod yu fah i'r breud, neu yu mab, neu yu frawd, neu yu gyfunch gwr ag y galier penteulu o hono.

The president of the household should be a son of the king, or a nephew, or a brother, or a man of so high a rank as he may be made a president of the household.

Wrtsh Llan.

Penteulnaeth, s. m. (penteulu) The office of a president, or patron of the household.

Pentwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pen—tewyn) A fire-brand.

Gwae y cynhenus mewn gwlad!

Pentwynion aethu ydynt.

Woe to the contention in a country! They are the firebrands of hell.

Mer. Llan.

Penteyrnedd, s. m. (pen—teyrnedd) The supreme of princes; a sovereign.

Arthur yu beirteyrnedd yu Mhearyn Rhionydd yu y Gogheid, Cyndeyrn Garthwys yu beirteyrn, a Gwrthawel Whedig yu beirhynd.

Arthur a supreme of princes at the promontory of Rhionydd in the north, and Cyndeyrn Garthwys archbishop, and Gwrthawel Whedig chief of elders.

Pentwedd.

Pentir, s. m.—pl. t. edd (pen—tir) A headland, or promontory; also a term used in *Meir* for a land steward. *Pentir Ceinion, Cape Clear, in Ireland.*

Pentref, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (pen—tref) The head of a township, a village, or hamlet; also the outskirts or suburb of a city.

Pentrefaeth, s. f. (pentref) A villagery.

Pentrefaidd, a. (pentref) Villatic, village.

Pentrefawg, a. (pentref) Having a village.

Pentrefawl, a. (pentref) Belonging to a village.

Pentrefwr, s. m. (pentref—gwr) A villager.

Pentrefestad, s. m. (pen--treidlad) A supreme oppressor or tyrant.

Pentreiswr, s. m.—*pl.* pentreiswyr (pen--treiswr) A supreme tyrant or oppressor.

Pentrethwr, s. m.—*pl.* pentrethwyr (pen--trethwr) A chief tax-man or receiver of taxes.

Pentwr, s. m.—*pl.* pentwras (pen--twr) A raised heap or pile.

Pentwynaw, v. a. (pen--twynaw) To drop the head in different directions.

Pentwynawl, a. (pen--twynawl) Head-nodding.

Pentwyniad, s. m. (pen--twyniad) A nodding.

Penty, s. m.—*pl.* t. au (pen--ty) A building added to the main house; penthouse, a shed: also the head house.

*P'nd da yw'r ty yma y!
P'nd hwn yw'r penty cymyl!*

Why is not this house good for me! Is not this the first house for me!
L. G. Coeli.

Pentyrawg, a. (pentwr) Having a heap or pile.

Pentyrawl, a. (pentwr) Accumulative.

Pentyreddig, a. (pentwr) Accumulated, heaped.

Pentyredd, s. m. (pentwr) A heaped state.

Pentyriad, s. m.—*pl.* t. au (pentwr) Accumulation.

Pentyru, v. a. (pentwr) To heap up, to accumulate; to amass.

Y cuned a bratyrir yr amser hwnw, ac a oodir i gadw erbyn amser i ddawed, s'r pryd y bydd raid wrtho.

The produce will be accumulated in that time, and will be put to be kept against the time to come, and the season when there will be a necessity for it.
Jer. Ussak.

Pentyrwr, s. m. (pentwr--gwr) A heaper.

Pentywysawg, s. m.—*pl.* pentywysogion (pen--tywysawg) A supreme prince.

Pentywysogaeth, s. f. (pentywysawg) A supreme principality.

Penu, v. a. (pen) To render chief or principal; to become chief, to surpass, also to specify, to fix, to appoint.

Tri chyfauster gwyfyd: cyfina yn mhob amserdd ac yn cyfina yn pen; cyfyddu yn phob awen, ac yn au rhagori; caried at bob bys a bod, a thirgati on, ac Daw, ya beaf; ac yn y tri an ym y salf cyfauster uet a gwyfyd.

The three plenitudes of the intellectual world: participation in every nature, with a plenty one predominating; conformity with every end of genius, and in one excellent; love towards every life and existence, and towards one, that is God, more especially; and in these three ones consist the plenitude of heaven and felicity.
Bordas.

Pennuchaf, s. m. (pen--uchaf) An upper end.

Pennuchawg, a. (pen--uchawg) Being pre-eminent

*Tri chlas eu parau, fal Peryddon:
Tri chloa peuya, penuchogion;
Tri chlo ar eu bro rhag bradogion.*

Three with persevering spears, like Peryddon; three keystones of a capital, superior ones; three safe-guards over their country against depredation.
D. Benfras.

Penwag, a. (pen--gwag) Empty-headed. *s. m.*—*pl.* penwraig. A herring; also called *yagadan*.

Penwag, s. m. (pen--gwag) Weak-headed. *Dynionas penurion*, weak-headed mortals.

Penwader, s. m. (penwan) Weakness of head.

Penwar, s. m.—*pl.* t. au (pen--gwar) A head-stall; a muzzle; a barnacle, in farriery.

*Pwn âr en, fal penwar yw.
A load on a chin, like a muzzle it seems.*
Iolo Goch, i'w farf.

Penwen, a. (*s. f.* of penwyn) White-headed.

Penwendid, s. m. (penwan) Weakness of the head, brain-sickness, infatuation.

Penwg, s. m. (pen) That is superior, that is special or peculiar.

Penwig, a. f. (pen--gwig) A head-dress.

Penwigiad, s. m.—*pl.* t. au (penwig) The dressing of the head; a head-dress.

Penwn, s. m.—*pl.* penynban (pen--wn) A banner.

Penwyn, a. (pen--gwyn) White-headed. *Y penwyn, y bod penwyn, the head buzzard.*

Penwynder, s. m. (penwyn) Whiteness of head.

Penwynedd, s. m. (penwyn) Whiteness of head.

Penwyni, s. m. (penwyn) Whiteness of head.

Penwynu, v. (penwyn) To grow white-headed.

Penŵyr, a. (pen--gŵyr) Having the head inclined, wry-headed.

Penŵyrw, v. a. (penŵyr) To incline the head.

Penŵyredd, s. m. (penŵyr) Inclination of head.

Penyd, s. m. (pan) Atonement, penance.

Penydd, s. m. (penyd) A doing penance.

Penyddiaw, v. a. (penyd) To atone, to do penance.

Penyddiawl, a. (penyd) Atoning, expiatory.

Penyddiwr, s. m.—*pl.* penyddwyr (penyd--gwr) An atoner; one who performs penance.

Penydu, v. a. (penyd) To atone, to do penance.

*Cyl clywynt i llaun i benylu,
Dadl diau angan i eu troddu.*

Whilst they went to churches to do penance, the certain stroke of death pursued them.
Ancurim.

Penydd, s. m.—*pl.* t. ion (pan) An atonement.

Penyddawl, a. (penydd) Atoning, expiating.

*Gwith gwyfydlig dwys—
Daw'r aml ym pwn odfel cun penyddawl.*

A blessed work, to bear off earth and heaven before suffering of punishment, thou atoning prince.
Rhith-rdyn.

Penygawl, a. (penwg) Discriminative.

Penygen, s. f. *dim.* (paneg) The region of the entrails, the paunch.

Mid llawmch yr enaid, or lleawi y benygen.

The soul is not the more satisfied, though the paunch be filled.
Culrg.

Penygu, v. a. (penwg) To render supreme, peculiar, or notable; to discriminate.

*Penygai glod penigamp,
Penod, a chwmpod, a champ.*

He would discriminate superlative praise, in design, compass, and execution.
Gr. Grgg, i D. J. G. Gwilym.

Penyn, s. m. *dim.* (pen) A capital of a pillar.

Penynad, s. m.—*pl.* t. on (pen--ynad) A chief judge, a chief justice.

Penynadaeth, s. m. (penynad) Chief justiceship.

Penysgafn, a. (pen--ysgafn) Light-headed.

Penysgafnder, s. m. (penysgafn) Light-headedness, giddiness of the head.

Penystafellydd, s. m.—*pl.* t. ion (pen--ystafellydd) High chamberlain.

Pepra, v. a. (pebr) To be chattering.

Pepraeth, s. m. (pebr) Chattering, babbling.

Pepriad, s. m. (pebr) A chattering, a chatting.

Peprn, v. a. (pebr) To prate to chat, to babble.

Peprwn, s. m. (pebr) Chattering, babbling.

*Er pan fu Elphin yn nghyrrysedd
Maelgwn, nous iorthes peprwn pell dyfryddod!*

Ever since Elphin has been in the dispute of Maelgwn, has not babbling brought extensive woe!
Ph. Irydydd.

Pepryn, s. m. (pebr) A chatter-box, a chatterer.

Per, s. f.—*pl.* t. au (py--er) That pervades, that involves, that is involved; a spit; also sweet fruit; pears, pear-trees. *Cig ar y ber*, meat on the spit.

*Per gortu gormes
Yn mhilyauwyd mnes.*

Pear-tree the best of intruders in the conflict of the plain.
Talliesin, Cud Gollan.

Per, a. (py--er) Delicious, sweet. *Afalau perion*, ac *afalau urion*, cultivated apples, and sour apples; *cirinen ber*, a sweet plum; *llais per*, a sweet voice.

Perhad, s. m. (peran) A rendering sweet or savory, a becoming sweet or delicious.

Peraidd, *a.* (per) Somewhat delicious, sweetish, sweet, pleasant.

Perain, *s. pl. aggr.* (per) Pears; also called *gell-aig, ellaig, rhwynn*, and *peranaw*.

Un fân, neu yn felynach
A'r perain wyd o'r preu iach.

Of the same savour, or more delicious than the pears, art thou, from the luxuriant tree. *S. Ceri.*

Peran, *s. c. dim.—pl. t. au* (per) A pear.

Peranen, *s. f. dim.* (peran) A single pear.

Perarogl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (per—arogl) A perfume, or aromatic.

Peraroglaï, *s. c.—pl. perarogleion* (perarogl) A perfumer, a dealer in sweet scents.

Peraroglaidd, *a.* (perarogl) Odoriferous.

Perarogledig, *a.* (perarogl) Perfumed.

Perarogleidd, *s. m.* (perarogl) Perfumery, odoriferousness, fragrantcy.

Perarogli, *v. a.* (perarogl) To perfume.

Perarogliad, *s. m.* (perarogl) A perfuming.

Perarogliant, *s. m.* (perarogl) Fragrancy.

Peraroglin, *a.* (perarogl) Odorous, fragrant.

Peraroglinaw, *v. a.* (peraroglin) To render odoriferous or aromatic; to become odoriferous.

Peraroglwyr, *s. m.—pl. peraroglwyr* (perarogl—gwr) A perfumer, a dealer in aromatics.

Peraroglydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (perarogl) A perfumer, a dealer in aromatics.

Perarwynt, *s. m.* (per—arwynt) A perfume.

Perâu, *v. a.* (per) To render sweet, to become sweet, delicious, or fragrant.

Perawr, *s. m.—pl. perorion* (per) A musician.

Perbren, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (per—pren) A pear-tree.

Perc, *s. m.* (per) That is close, compact, or trim; a compact spot; a perch.

Yn fêl bawel dan berc.

Being a low mark under a perch. *I. ab R. ab Iwan Llwyd.*

Perc, *a.* (per) Compact, trim, neat, perk.

Percaidd, *a.* (perc) Tending to involve, wrap, or make compact.

Percawl, *a.* (perc) Involving, wrapping; tending to be compact or trim; perching.

Perced, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (perc) That encloses or wraps; a bow net; a wrapper.

Pilln rhag dryghin a drig;
Perced ddiwedd Wyddelig.

A covering against the angry storm; an Irish wrapper of two breadths. *D. Ll. ab Ll. ab Gruffudd, i fustell.*

Percediad, *s. m.* (perched) A closing, a wrapping.

Percedn, *v. a.* (perced) To involve, to close.

Percell, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (perc) A place that is compact or safe; a store place, a magazine.

Hwaw— a wnaeth bercell o Ddinas Basing.

That one made a store place of Basingwerk.

I. Brooke o Fawddwy, Ll. Acha.

Perceta, *v. a.* (perced) To amass; to gain.

Percetwr, *s. m.—pl. percetwyr* (perced—gwr)

One who makes compact or shuts in; one who heaps together.

Perciad, *s. m.* (perc) A rendering compact, close, neat, or trim.

Percin, *a.* (perc) Tending to involve, make compact, neat, tidy, or trim, a trimming.

Percini, *s. m.* (percin) The mesentery.

Percu, *v. a.* (perc) To trim, to make smart.

Percus, *a.* (perc) Tidy, smart, trim, perk.

Percusaw, *r. a.* (percus) To render tidy, trim, or smart; to become smart, or perk.

Percusedd, *s. m.* (percus) Trimness, smartness.

Percusurwydd, *s. m.* (percus) Smartness, neatness.

Perchen, *s. c.—pl. t. oedd* (parch) A possessor, owner, or proprietor.

Calli ni blas, anghall hwn berchen.

Calling is I own, simple is I was a possessor. *Adage.*

Adnau gan berchen.

To pass with the owner. *Adage.*

Perchenawg, *a.* (perchen) Having possession.

s. m.—pl. perchenogion. A possessor, an owner.

Perchenawg y tir y lladdwr arno a ddyll ddaug i gwn y neb a'i lladdo.

The proprietor of the land whereon any thing shall be cut of shall claim fifty pence from whosoever shall cut it. *Welsh Laws.*

Perchenawl, *a.* (perchen) Possessory, possessive.

Perchenogath, *s. m.* (perchenawg) Ownership.

Tri rhyw berchenogath y tydd ar dir, herwydd cyfaint: m yw eafyn heb orogyn; all yw gorogyn heb eafyn, trydydd yw gorogyn ag eafyn.

There are three sorts of possessions of land, according to how: one is extent without occupation; the second is occupation without extent; the third is occupation with extent. *Welsh Laws.*

Perchenogaethawl, *a.* (perchenogaeth) Belonging to ownership, possessory.

Perchenogaethiad, *s. m.* (perchenogaeth) A making a possession; a giving possession.

Perchenogaethu, *v. a.* (perchenogaeth) A making out a possession; a giving possession.

Perchenogawl, *a.* (perchenawg) Possessive.

Perchenogi, *v. n.* (perchenawg) To be possessed of, to possess, to own.

Perchenogwyr, *s. m.—pl. perchenogwyr* (perchenawg—gwr) A possessor.

Perchenoldeb, *s. m.* (perchenawl) Ownership.

Perchenoli, *v. a.* (perchenawl) To render possessive, to render possessed, to become possessed.

Perchentyaeth, *s. m.* (perchen—tyaeth) Possession of a house; a being a householder.

—Eich gwelfr

Penneth perchentyaeth tir.

You will be seen the chief in house-keeping of the land.

Thomas Llwyd.

Perchennu, *v. a.* (perchen) To possess, to own.

Perchenwr, *s. m.—pl. perchennwyr* (perchen—gwr) A possessor, an owner.

Perchi, *v. a.* (parch) To respect, or to honour.

Cadwaladr cerddgar,

Cerddu cyfawr,

Cyfarfa a'n perchi.

The muse-loving Cadwaladr of selecting songs, he met with my honouring.

Gwalchmai.

Perchwerwyn, *s. m.* (per—chwerw) The white horehound; also called *llwyd y cwn*.

Perchydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (parch) A respecter.

Yn wir, dymh lletthlawg Moa,

Fenillydd perchydd llarygion.

In truth, there will be one enthused from Moa, a sovereign the respecter of armour-wearing men. *Taliesin.*

Perdawd, *s. m.* (per) Delicacy, sweetness.

Perder, *s. m.* (per) Deliciousness, sweetness.

Perdra, *s. m.* (per) Deliciousness, sweetness.

Peredd, *s. m.* (per) Delicateness, or sweetness.

Periddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (peraid) A sweetening, dulcification.

Periddiant, *s. m.* (peraid) Dulcification.

Periddiaw, *v. a.* (peraid) To dulcify, to render sweet, or mellow; to become sweet.

Periddiawl, *a.* (peraid) Of a sweetening quality.

Periddrwydd, *s. m.* (peraid) Deliciousness.

Periddsain, *s. f.* (peraid—sain) Euphony.

Peren, *s. f. dim.* (per) A pear, one pear.

Pererin, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (per—er) That has a course through; a pilgrim.

Mi, Fellyr Brydydd, bererin i Bodr,

Porthawr a gynedr gynw dethl.

I, Melyr the Bard, am a pilgrim to Peter, the porter who will regulate appropriate questions. *Melyr.*

Pererinbren, s. m. (pererin—pren) A pine-tree.
Pererindawd, s. m.—pl. pererindodau (pererin)
 A state of pilgrimage.

Pererindota, v. a. (pererindawd) To peregrinate.

Pereriniad, s. m. (pererin) Peregrination.

Pereriniath, s. m. (pererin) A state of peregrination, or a pilgrimage.

Pereriniaw, v. a. (pererin) To peregrinate.

Perfagl, s. f. (per—magl) The herb periwinkle.

Perfarwhun, s. f.—pl. t. an (per—marwhun) A rapturous trance.

Perfedd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (per—medd) The middle region, centre, or inward part. It is also used as a plural noun: the entrails, the bowels.
Nis doi adref oni bo berfeddion y nos, Thou wilt not come home until it shall be the middle of night.

*A genyw bob tra trwyddi berfedd
 O'i gnatid, o'i rad, o'i rinwedd yn llawch,
 Llewychedig hael yn ei gytadedd.*

He that comprehends every course through its centre, by his permission, by his bounty, by his virtue is protecting, splendid is the sun in its orbit.
Gr. ab Gurgence.

Perfedd, a. (per—medd) Middle, inward, central.
Y bys perfedd, the middle finger; *y tri perfedd-af*, the three inmost.

Locrian, a gymral y rhan berfedd i'r yys.

Locrian, took the middle portion of the island.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Perfeddawl, a. (perfedd) Belonging to the middle, central; intestinal.

Perfeddiach, s. pl. dim. (perfedd) Intestines.

Perfeddwlad, s. f. (perfedd—gwlad) A middle country; an inland country.

Perfelys, a. (per—melys) Delicately sweet.

Perfaith, a. (per—faith) Perfect, complete.

*Y gwr mwyn-dloeth—
 Y perfaith ddyn praff o ddyg.*

The man pleasingly wise; the perfect person great in learning.
Morgen ab Hywel.

Perfeithdawl, s. m. (perfaith) Perfectness.

Perfeithder, s. m. (perfaith) Perfectness.

Perfeithiad, s. m. (perfaith) A perfecting.

Perfeithiaw, v. a. (perfaith) To perfect.

Perfeithiawl, a. (perfaith) Perfectional.

Perfeithiedig, a. (perfaith) Being perfected.

Perfeithioldeb, s. m. (perfaith) Perfectibility.

Perfeithiol, v. (perfeithiawl) To perfectionate.

Perfeithrwydd, s. m. (perfaith) Perfectness.

Perging, s. m. (perc) That involves, that keeps together, that shelters or defends; a skreen, or settle. *a.* Enclosing, sheltering. *Perging pen-athau*, the defence of princes.

*Perging brenin, chweugaint a dal—
 Perging, pedwar-ar-egaint a dal—
 Y pentan haelin a'r perging.*

The first-side sheren of the king, its value is six score pence:—
 A first-side sheren, its value is twenty-four pence:—The iron first-side and the sheren.
Welsh Laws.

*Llew mawr-ild enwsir, llydw bair berging
 Llwrw trylew; llew llawr llaryg deiling.*

A lion great in wrath and vigorous, amply he will cause protection towards the brave, the lion of the ground enveloped in armour.
Cynddelw.

*Rhye—
 Na'm gwrthawd yn dduring,
 Kryr llawyr, llaw berging.*

Rhye, reject me not, harshly, thou eagle of glory, of protecting hand.
Hyypir Hrydydd.

Perhon, adv. (pe—rhon) Be the consequence, be it so, for all that.

Peri, s. m. (par) A causation, a cause.

Peri, v. a. (par) To cause; to cause to effect, to make to do; to bid, to command. *Dw a'm peris*, God caused me to be; *pera tiddi beidaw*,

bid her to cease; *perid imi dy chw*, I was commanded to call thee.

Angen a bair i henwrach dathlaw.

Necessity will cause the old woman to trot. *Adage.*

*Peris af, peryl nef noddfa,
 Per addaw paradwys wyddfa.*

He, the causer of the sanctuary of heaven, did cause the blessed circle of the paradisaical place of presence. *Cynddelw.*

*Loiaf bair, o bured arwar,
 A beris namsi ac adar.*

I will worship the cause, from so pure a motive, who did cause all things walking and those of wing. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Periad, s. m.—pl. t. an (par) A causing, a making to do, a bidding, effectuation, causation.

Periadur, s. m.—pl. t. ou (periad) A causator.

Dw a feler yn y drindod. Tad, Mab, ac Ysbryd Glan, yn graudwr a pheriadur pob peth.

God shall be praised as a Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit the creator and causer of all things. *Berddos.*

Periant, s. m. (par) Causation, effectuation.

Periator, ger. (periad) In causing, in bidding.

Perid, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (par) That is caused.

*Gallychaf peryl perilydd,
 A beris deigr mab Dalfydd.*

I will adore the Causer of caused things, who caused the tears of the son of David. *Bisgwn, M. Cynddelw.*

Perig, a. (per) Extreme; perilous.

Perigl, a. (perig) Perilous, or dangerous.

Periglaw, v. a. (perigl) To make extreme or perilous; to administer extreme unction; to become extreme.

Edlida a berid o'i beriglaw.

Vexation was caused from bringing him to extremity. *Cynddelw, m. Rhys.*

*Ac a'm gwneil peryl, pan beriglawr,
 Perfaith, walth oleg a deg dalwyl.*

And may the Creator, when I go to extremity, make me perfect, a work of the mind, which I may fairly requite!
Binion ab Gwalchmai.

Periglawd, s. m. (perigl) The act of rendering urgent, extreme, or perilous.

Periglaur, s. m.—pl. periglorigion (perigl) One who has to do with what is extreme or dangerous; one who administers extreme unction; a parish priest.

Na ddifanw dy beriglaur.

Do not condemn thy pastor. *Adage.*

Peritor, sup. (peri) To be causing or bidding.

Perlafar, s. m. (per—llafar) Euphony.

Perlais, s. m.—pl. perleisiau (per—llais) A sweet voice, a melodious voice.

Perlef, s. m. (per—llef) A melodious voice.

Perleisiad, s. m. (perlais) Producing euphony.

Perleisiaw, v. a. (perlais) To produce euphony.

Perlewyg, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (per—llewyg) Ecstasy.

Perlewygaw, a. (perlewyg) Rapturous.

Perlewygfa, s. f.—pl. t. an (perlewyg) Rapture.

O ddwywawl garlad—y deuant ysbrydolia wedoligathau yn y marwhumau ac y perlewygfaau.

From divine love there will come spiritual visions in the death-like trances and the raptures. *Cyswgrian Fuchedd.*

Perlewylad, s. m. (perlewyg) A yielding a rapture, a falling into a fit of ecstasy.

Perlewugu, v. a. (perlewyg) To fall into rapture.

Perloes, s. f.—pl. t. ion (per—gloes) Ecstasy.

Perloesidd, a. (perloes) Extatic, rapturous.

Perloesi, v. a. (perloes) To enrapture.

Perlysiau, s. pl. aggr. (per—llysiau) Sweet herbs.

Bryslu, fy anwylid—bydd debyg, i lwrch, neu lwdn hydd ar fyn-yddoedd y perlysiau.

Hasten, my love, be like the roebuck, or the young hart on the mountains of the sweet herbs. *Irr. Owain.*

Perlysiawg, a. (per—llysiawg) Abounding with aromatic herbs.

Perllan, s. f.—pl. t. an (per—llan) An enclosure of sweet fruit; an orchard.

Tri thlwa cenedl: melli, corod, a pherllan; a'r rhai hyny ni ddylhly eu rhannu, na'u cychwynu; namyn rhannu eu ffurthas i'r neb a'u dylho.

The three rarities of a family: a mill, a wear, and an orchard; and those things ought not to be divided, nor removed; but their produce is to be divided amongst such as may have a claim.

Welsh Laws.

Perllanaudd, a. (perllan) Like an orchard.

Perllanawg, a. (perllan) Abounding with orchards

Pob rhan o'r adall—

A'r barch perllanawg llanwyd,
hob dawns ond chwyn a hoes.

Every part of the structure, on a region abounding with orchards was filled, without producing any thing but weeds and reeds.

Ellis Wyn, B. Crag.

Perllanwydd, s. pl. aggr. (perllan—gwydd) Orchard trees.

Perllys, s. pl. aggr. (per—llys) Parsley: *perllys yr hel*, or *perllys y morfa*, wild celery.

Peron, s. m. (par) That causes or bids to be; the creator; the lord.

Perores, s. f.—pl. t. au (perawr) A female who practises melody, a female musician.

Peroriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (perawr) A producing a sweet sound; a producing of melody.

Peroriaeth, s. m. (perawr) Melody, harmony of sound, foolish idle talk.

Peroriaethawl, a. (peroriaeth) Belonging to the science of music; musical.

Peroriaethu, v. a. (peroriaeth) To make melody, to harmonize sounds; to practise music.

Peroriaethus, a. (peroriaeth) Harmonical.

Peroriaethwr, s. m.—pl. peroriaethwyr (peroriaeth—gwr) A practiser of music.

Peroriaethydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (peroriaeth) A harmonizer of sounds, one who practises harmony, or music.

Perorianawwl, a. (peroriant) Producing music.

Perorianu, v. a. (peroriant) To yield melody.

Peroriant, s. m. (perawr) Practice of music.

Peroriaw, v. a. (perawr) To practise music.

Persain, s. f.—pl. perseiniau (per—sain) Euphony

Perseiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (persain) A producing euphony.

Perseiniaw, v. a. (persain) To produce euphony.

Perseiniawl, a. (persain) Enphonical; melodious

Pert, a. (per) Smart, spruce, dapper, pert, nice.

Pert pob peth bach ond dlawl bach.

Pretty is every thing little except a little devil.

Adage.

Maeg, pert galeaig por.

The gloves, the pretty present of a chieftain. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Pertaidd, a. (pert) Of a smart or pert nature.

Pertedd, s. m. (pert) Smartness, neatness.

Perten, s. f. dim. (pert) A smart little girl.

Pertwrydd, s. m. (pert) Smartness, prettiness.

Pertu, v. a. (pert) To render smart or spruce; to become smart, trim, or spruce.

Pertyn, s. m. dim. (pert) A smart little fellow.

Perth, s. f.—pl. t. i (py—erth) A thorn bush.

Trol o bobta y berth.

To turn on each side of the bush.

Adage.

Tlwt i gromau crruosa perthi,

Nau porthal carolau;

Trost fu al hyder o glira;

Trigwaeth nog y dacth yd i.

It is foolish for a buffoon to be gathering hips off the brakes, and that charity should not support him; woeul was his dependence upon the circuit of minstrelsy; three times worse than what has been to him will be come to.

Madawg Dwy,raig.

Perthawg, a. (perth) Abounding with bushes.

Perthen, s. f. dim. (perth) A thorn bush; a bush

Perthearddrain, s. f. (perth—eurddrain) A gooseberry bush.

Perthgas, s. m. (perth—gas) A quick-set hedge.

Perthgan, v. a. (perth—gan) To enclose with quickset hedge.

Perthlys, s. m. (perth—llys) Climbing buckwheat

Perthyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (parth) What is appropriate, relating, or belonging to, v. a. To be appropriate, to have relation, to belong.

A berthyn am adyn a ddywdaif;

A borthio gold bid bwyllolaf.

What relates of man I will treat of; he that bears affliction let him be the most concerned.

Llywelyn Perid.

Perthynad, s. m. (perthyn) Appertinence.

Perthynas, s. f.—pl. t. au (perthyn) Relation, relationship, appertinence.

Perthynasawl, a. (perthynas) Appropriate.

Perthynasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (perthynas) An appropriating; appropriation.

Perthynasoldeb, s. m. (perthynasawl) Appropriateness, an appropriated state.

Perthynasolder, s. m. (perthynasawl) Appropriateness, pertinence.

Perthynasoll, v. a. (perthynasawl) To render appropriate; to become appropriate.

Perthynasolrwydd, s. m. (perthynasawl) Pertinence, appropriateness.

Perthynasu, v. a. (perthynas) To render appropriate, to become appropriate.

Perthynawl, a. (perthyn) Pertaining. *Rhagenw perthynawl*, a relative pronoun.

Perthynedig, a. (perthyn) Made appropriate.

Perthynedigaeth, s. m. (perthynedig) Appropriation, the state of being relative.

Perthynedigawl, a. (perthynedig) Tending to be appropriate, or pertinent.

Perthyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (perthyn) Appertainment, a rendering pertinent.

Perthynoldeb, s. m. (perthynawl) Appropriateness, relativeness, appertinence.

Perthynolled, s. m. (perthynawl) Appropriateness, relativeness, appertinence.

Perthynoli, v. a. (perthynawl) To render appropriate, to become appropriate.

Perthynolrwydd, s. m. (perthynawl) Appropriateness, relativeness.

Perthynraid, a. (perthyn—rhaid) Relatively necessary; suitable.

Llywelyn Sion—wael drefn a doedharth ar lawer oedl, ar y peth oedd berthynradd iddynt.

Llywelyn Sion reduced to order and method the measures of song, and what was appropriate to them.

Ed. Dafydd.

Perthynu, v. a. (perthyn) To render appropriate, to become appropriate or pertinent, to appertain, to belong, to have relation.

Byr ach bonedd lle nis perthyn iddi na chrog ac chro peth.

Short is the genealogy of nobility to which there belongs neither a thief nor a whore.

Adage.

Perthynus, a. (perthyn) Appropriate, relative.

Nid ydyr fydd yn berthynus i bethau amwg, o achau pethu gwelwng amwg nid rhaid iddynt fydd, ond y gweidd.

Faith is not appropriate to visible things, because faith is not necessary for things seen and conspicuous, but reason.

Merchug Cymrodd.

Perthynusrwydd, s. m. (perthynus) Appropriateness, relativeness, or appertinence.

Peru, v. a. (par) To cause, to effect, to bid to be, to bid, to command.

Abwy a bair wybod lle be.

A carrion will owner it to be known where it is.

Adage.

Perwellt, s. m. (per—gwellt) Sweet-scented vernal grass, also called *melyn-wellt*.

Perwrg, s. m.—pl. perygon (per) That is of a soft

or sweet tone, a musical instrument so called; probably a hurdy-gurdy.

With y drow, an a'i'grwth drwg,
A baw arall a'i' berwg.

By the door, one with his crazy fiddle, and another dirty chap with his hurdy-gurdy. *L. G. Cothi.*

Perwr, s. m.—pl. perwyr (peru—gwr) A causer, a bidder to be, one who orders.

Perwraidd, s. m. (per—gwraidd) Liquorice.

Perwrychion, s. pl. aggr. (per—gwrachion) Delicious emanations.

Digritfwrch yn cyflawni y clywedigaeth, o'r perwrychion mael-dor, mael y deuant o wauciad y gwefusa.

Happiness replenishing the hearing with the delicious emanations of sweetness, as they proceed from the opening of the lips. *Cyngwraig Fuchedd.*

Perwydd, s. pl. aggr. (per—gwydd) Wood bearing sweet fruit, fruit trees, pear trees.

Addwyn blodau ar wariath perwydd;
Arall addwyn a Chreawd: cerenwydd.

Delightful the blossoms upon the pear trees; again delightful is it to hold communion with the Creator. *Taliesin.*

Perwydden, s. f. dim. (perwydd) A pear tree.

Perwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (par—gwyddiad) A causal faculty, a verb.

Perwyddiadawl, a. (perwyddiad) Relating to, or of the nature of a verb.

Perwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (par—gwyll) Occasion.

Perwylaw, v. a. (perwyl) To produce an occasion or event.

Perwylad, s. m. (perwyl) A producing an occasion or event.

Perwylus, a. (perwyl) Eventual, incidental.

Perydd, s. m. (par) A causer, one who bids to be, a bidder, one who orders or gives command.

Peryddon, s. f. (perydd) A stream possessing some powerful virtue; a divine stream; it is the name of some rivers. This appellation is used by the poets for the river Dee, in common with *Dyfrdwy*, *Dyfrdonwy*, and *Aerfen*.

Mae breuddwyd am Beryddon,
Yr yd gwer hir ar gwr hon.

There is a dream respecting *Peryddon*, that a long fort would rise upon its border. *T. Alad, i Grogan.*

Peryf, s. m. (par) One who causes: the giver of existence, a creator; one who bids or commands; a sovereign, a king. It has been used for the appellation of Pharaoh; as, *Peryf a'i is*, Pharaoh and his host.

Awyaf, archaf wrch fawr i beryf
A beris nef a llawr,
Nawdd rhag dy far—

I will put myself under protection, I will ask a great petition to the Creator that caused heaven and earth—a refuge from thy wrath. *Cynaddell, i R. ab Urufudd.*

Peryf nef, paru fy nghedawd!
Creator of heaven, make pure my breast.

Elin. ab Gwalchmai.

Peryg, s. m. (per) That is extreme or perilous.

Perygl, s. m.—pl. t. on (peryg) Danger.

Yn mhob ciwyf y mae perygl.
In every disorder there is danger.

Adage.

Arhent eu llonran ar y polion heilem—dyoddefyat ddwyfyd perygl angauwl, hyd pan foddwy ar fiodd.

Their ships went upon the iron piles, and they suffered a sudden deadly peril, so that they were drowned by the sea. *Brud y Breninocedd.*

Perygled, s. m. (peryg) Dangerousness.

Perygliad, s. m. (peryg) An adventuring, a hazarding; a running into danger, an endangering, an exposing to danger.

Peryglu, v. a. (peryg) To endanger, to expose to peril; to become dangerous.

Peryglu am farn fones:
Pan fynych yw pan felinoc.

Running into danger in judging of my life: when thou shalt please in the end of my existence. *T. Alad.*

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Peryglas, a. (peryg) Dangerous, or perilous.

Peryglusaw, v. a. (perygus) To render perilous or hazardous; to become perilous.

Peryglusedd, s. m. (perygus) Perilousness.

Peryglusrwydd, s. m. (perygus) Dangerousness.

Peryglwr, s. m. (perygylwr) One who endangers.

Pes, conj. (pe—ys) If. It is used conditionally, for *pe*, and *ped*, with verbs of the subjunctive and potential modes, preserving the initials of words following in their radical state.

Pesgi, v. a. (pasg) To feed, to fatten; to pamper, to cram, to become fat.

Ban belyg berion a bwyngunio coed.

Conspicuously he feeds the vultures and wild beasts of the wood. *Gwalchmai.*

Pesgiad, s. m. (pasg) A fattening, a feeding.

Pesgiator, ger. (pesgiad) In fattening or feeding.

Pesgitor, sup. (pasg) To be fattening, or feeding.

Bid diaspad acies; bid an byddia;

Bid pesgitor dyre;

Bid drud glow; a bid row bro.

Be quarulous the siller; be moving the army; be getting fat the wauton; be bold the brave; and be the hill slippery. *Llywarch Hen.*

Pesgus, a. (pasg) Fattening; nutritive.

Pesgwr, s. m.—pl. t. pesgwyr (pesgi—gwr) A fattener or a feeder.

Pest, s. m. (py—eat) That is violent, pushing, or penetrating.

Pestawd, s. m. (pest) A forcing, a bustling.

Pestodi, v. a. (pestawd) To bustle about; to frisk.

Pestota, v. a. (pestawd) To bustle, to frisk.

Peswch, s. m. (pas) A cough. *Mae arnat beswch tost*, thou hast a severe cough.

Peswch sych diwedd pob nyth.

A dry cough ends every ill.

Adage.

Pesychawl, a. (peswch) Apt to cough; coughing.

Pesychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (peswch) A coughing.

Pesychlyd, a. (peswch) Troubled with cough.

Pesychlys, s. m. (peswch—llys) Colicfoot.

Pesychu, v. a. (peswch) To cough. *A besycher*, that is coughed; that is ejected by coughing.

Pesychwr, s. m. (pesych—gwr) A cougher.

Petrus, a. (pedrus) Apt to cause a start, apt to start, doubtful, dubious. *Y petrus*, the starters. partridges.

Petrusad, s. m. (petrus) A making a start, a startling; a hesitating, a doubting.

Petrusaw, v. a. (petrus) To startle, to hesitate.

Petrusawd, s. m. (petrus) A startling, hesitation.

Petrusawl, a. (petrus) Startling, hesitating.

Petrusdeb, s. m. (petrus) A state of startling, a state of hesitation, doubtfulness.

Petrusder, s. m. (petrus) Doubt, hesitation, ambiguity, quandary.

Petrusdra, s. m. (petrus) Dubiousness, quandary.

Petrusedd, s. m. (petrus) Dubiousness, scrupulosity, ambiguity.

Petrusen, s. f. dim. (petrus) A partridge.

Petrusgar, a. (petrus) Apt to startle, hesitating.

Petrusgarwch, s. m. (petrusgar) A state of startling, hesitation, doubtfulness.

Petrusi, s. m. (petrus) A startling hesitancy.

Petrusrwydd, s. m. (petrus) Hesitancy; doubt.

Petruswr, s. m.—pl. petruswyr (petrus—gwr) A starter, one who hesitates, a doubter.

Petryael, s. m. (pedry—ael) That consists of four skirts or sides, a square. *a. Quadrilateral.*

Petryal, s. m.—pl. t. au (pedry—al) That has four points or sides; a square, a space hemmed in on all sides. *a. Quadrangular, square.*

3 G

Cefn y Petryal; *Petryal Cloyd*; places so called on *Hirwaethog*, in Denbighshire. *Bedd petryal*, a grave sided with four slabs; and such was the grave of Bronwen, the aunt of Caractacus, in an islet still called after her name, in the river Alaw, in Anglesey, where an urn, containing her ashes, was found, in 1813; and which my friend Richard Llwyd, the Bard, is now possessed of. The grave was identified by this passage in the *Mabinogi of Bran*.

Bedd petryal a wnaid i Fronwen ferch Llyr ar lan afon Alaw.

A square grave was made for Bronwen daughter of Llyr, on the bank of the river Alaw. *Mabinogi.*

Petryalai, s. c. (petryal) What forms a square, a square used by arithmoors.

Petryalawg, a. (petryal) Consisting of a square.

Petryaledig, a. (petryal) Being squared.

Petryaledd, s. m. (petryal) Squariness of form.

Petryaliad, s. m. (petryal) A squaring.

Petryalu, v. a. (petryal) To square, to quadrate.

Peth, s. m.—pl. f. au (py—eth) A thing, a something, a part, share, or fragment; a portion, a quantity, a little. *Mac ganddo ddigon o bethau*, he has abundance of riches; *dyro beth i mi*, give some to me.

Amser sydd i bob peth.

Time there is for every thing. *Adage.*

Tri pheth y sydd ni char Daw a'r caro; gwelod ymladd; gwelod anghenlli; a gwelod rhodres balchder.

Three things that God will not love such as love them: the seeing of fighting, the seeing of a monster, and the seeing the triumph of pride. *Triedd Barddas.*

Pethau, s. c. dim.—pl. t. od (peth) A little thing, a new-born infant.

Pethbynag, pron. (peth—pynag) Whatsoever. *ade.* Be it as it may, however.

Pethyn, s. m. dim. (peth) A tiny little thing.

Penad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pan) A taking repose; a pausing, a hesitation, a puffing, a panting.

Peuannawl, a. (penant) Tending to make a pause or rest; tending to pant.

Peuanna, v. a. (penant) To make a pausing or resting, to be panting.

Peuant, s. m. (pan) The state of pausing or taking rest; a puffing, a panting.

Penaw, v. a. (pan) To spread out; to make a pause, to hesitate, to puff, to pant, to take breath; to breathe with difficulty, to be circumspect, *Tarw yn penaw*, a bull making a sullen roar, in challenging another.

Penawd, s. m. (pau) A spreading out, circumspection, hesitation, a pausing, a panting.

Peuawl, a. (pau) Spreading out, circumspect, puffing, or panting.

Penawr, a. (pae—awr) Hourly, continual.

Ffawd beunydd ys anffawd beawwr.

Daily good fortune is hourly misfortune. *Adage.*

Penedd, s. m. (pan) A spreading out state, a state of repose, a panting state.

Penes, s. f.—pl. t. oeld (pau) A place of rest, an inhabited place, a dwelling place; an inhabited country, a country.

Llyn Powys, penes dloibaith.

The leader of Powys, a hopeless country. *Cynddelw.*

Dybrynaf Deifr i drefed Bowys,
l beues ei hendad.

He will hasten the wealth of Deifr to the habitation of Powys, to the country of his grand sire. *Cynddelw.*

Hynefydd Powys, peues fyged hir,
Peribes gwir, a thir, a llywnged.

The elder of Powys, a country fair and extensive, possessing judicature, and territory, and princely tribute. *Llywdd Gwr.*

Peufer, a. (peu—mer) Whining, neighing.

Perchen praefer ystir o'r re lyngwng.

Owner of a neighing stud of the named racers. *Maliy.*

Peuferiad, s. m. (peufer) A making a noise of pleasure in taking repose, a whining.

Peufera, v. a. (peufer) To make a cry of pleasure and repose; to whine, or yelp as a dog; to neigh.

Pennoeth, a. (pae—noeth) Nocturnal. *ade.* Nightly, every night.

Pennoethawl, a. (pennoeth) Nocturnous.

Pennoos, a. (pae—nos) Nightly, nocturnal. *ade.* Nightly, every night.

Pennoosawl, a. (pennoos) Nocturnal, nightly.

Pennydd, a. (pae—dydd) Daily, diurnal. *ade.* Daily, diurnally, every day, continually.

Bach yw crefydd a charitia beunydd am ddiwr.

Little is his religion who is daily hunting for it. *Adage.*

Treunydd a pheunydd a phryth.

The day after to-morrow, daily and for ever. *L. G. Cethi.*

Gwae a wyl ei arglwydd beunydd.

Woe to him who is overlooked by his lord daily. *Adage.*

Pennyddlawl, a. (pennydd) Diurnal, daily.

Penysyth, s. m. (pae—syth) A dovetail, in joinery.

Penysythiad, s. m. (penysyth) A dovetailing.

Penysythu, v. a. (penysyth) To dovetail.

Pentu, adv. (pae—tu) On each side, on both sides, about. It is mostly used in South Wales, and *deutu* prevails in the North. *O bentu yr afon*, on each side of the river; *pentu yr eglwys*, about the church.

Adfyd a ddysg i dilyn edrych a beutia.

Adversity will teach a man to look about him. *Adage.*

Penus ac a beutiaf y gwylfaw y gawryth.

About it and about it like the moth round the candle. *Adage.*

Pentuawl, a. (pentu) Belonging to each side.

PI, s. f. r.—pl. t. od. The state of being in, the state of being identified in; a magpie, so called from its habit of keeping to the same spot.

Nid syw ond y bi.

Nothing so pert as a magpie. *Adage.*

Pia, s. f. dim. (pi) A pie, or magpie.

Mor ffrach a'r pia brith ar y hertth.

As pert as the spotted pie on the bush. *Adage.*

Piad, s. m. (pi) A possessing, or owning.

Piannawl, a. (piant) Possessory, possessive.

Piannu, v. a. (piant) To make out possession.

Piant, s. m. (pi) Possession, or ownership.

Piau, v. a. (pi) To own, to be owner of, to possess. *Pwy biau hwn? who owns this? Ti a pian*, thou dost own it; *mi biau yn*, one is mine; *ti biau y llall*, thou dost own the other.

Bloddyn ab Cynfyn—

Ei ban a bloedd hen Bowys.

Bloddyn son of Cynfyn himself possessed old Powys. *Cynlyn Owain.*

Ni buont hir eu bywyd,

Nawnyd bloeddyn y byd.

They were not long of life, the nine worthies who possessed the world. *S. ab Iffwal.*

Gorffwyl gan Ddaw fry: gwedy gweiddio

Gorlod gorffwylw barnuys hwn!

May I be existing with God on high! after my prayers he bestowing rest by possessing paradise. *Enion, ab Gwalchmai.*

Pian, adv. (pi) Who owns, whose, whose is it?

Piau y gaer rhaco? Meredig a wyl ruch: Nid oes yn y byd na wyddu pian y gaer hon: Wnach dlawr y pian.

Who owns yonder castle? Stupid men to measure ye are! There be not in the world, but know who owns this castle: the mighty Wrnach owns it. *H. Cuthbert—Mabynogion.*

Plaw, v. a. (pi) To own, to be owner of.

Piawd, s. m. (pi) A possessing, or owning.

Frydded yf i ddyr ffrwydded, / Piawd cerdd cadair pryddion.

I am a poet, in the presence of a ladies of Britain, possessing the song of the chair of poets. *Canol.*

Piawg, a. (pi) Having possession, or possessed.
Piaw, a. (pi) Possessing, owning; being owned.
Pib, s. f.—pl. t. au (py—ib) A pipe, a tube, a squirt, a lax, a musical pipe; a flute. *Piben cod, bagpipes; pib gorn, a horn pipe: Pib woad, the bloody flux.*

Adh hwy ar gym a pibell:

That is gone upon birds and pipes; or become a domestic talk. *Adag.*

Pibaw, v. a. (pib) To make use of a pipe, to puff through a pipe, to squirt, to pipe.
Pibawg, a. (pib) Having a pipe, piped.
Pibawl, a. (pib) Belonging to a pipe, laxative.
Pibawr, s. m. (pib) That is like a pipe.
Pibell, s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (pib) A pipe, a duct, a tube, a musical pipe. *Pibell odyn, a kiln pipe; pibell wynt, or breuant, a windpipe.*
Pibellaidd, a. (pibell) Like a pipe or a tube.
Pibellawg, a. (pibell) Having pipes, piped.
Pibelliad, s. m. (pibell) A forming a pipe; a piping, a smoking.
Pibellu, v. a. (pibell) To form a pipe, to pipe.
Pibellwr, s. m.—pl. pibellwyr (pibell—gwr) A pipe-man, a smoker.
Pibellydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pibell) A piper.
Piben, s. f. dim. (pib) A pipe. *Piben odyn, the pipe of a kiln.*
Pibenawg, a. f. (piben) Jointed pipework.
Pibiaeth, s. m. (pib) The act of piping.
Pibion, s. pl. aggr. (pib) Squirtings.
Pibfed, a. (f. of piblyd) Apt to squirt, squirting.
Piblyd, a. (pib) Apt to squirt, squirting.
Piblys, s. m. (pib—llys) The fix-weed.
Pibon, s. pl. (pib) Pipes, what are as pipes.
Pibonwy, s. m. aggr. (pibon—gwy) Sleet, icicles.
Pibori, s. m. (pibawr) A state of piping or shooting out; a budding. *v. a. To pipe or shoot out, to bud.*

Yr eod iawn-dio llythlis— / Pori ar oder y pibori / Amen fyth, o mynaf i!

The nightingale of a glowy fair brown hue; he she on the canopy of budding; Amen, for ever I would have it so! *D. ab Gwilym.*

Pibbrig, a. (pibawr) Piping or shooting out.

Ashien beven bibrig, / Mefyn ei haeron, nid mada eu mesig.

Apple-tree delicate and beginning with buds; yellow its fruit, not to be chewed by the multitude. *Myrdin.*

Pibwr, s. m.—pl. pibwyr (pib—gwr) A piper.
Pibydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pib) A piper. *Pibydd cod, a bagpipe player; pibydd y traeth, the sandpiper; pibydd glas, ash-coloured sandpiper; pibydd llywy llydandroed, grey scolloped sand-piper; pibydd du mawng, black-spotted sandpiper; pibydd gwyrdd, green sandpiper; pibydd rhwddgech, the dunlin.*

Diga pawb o anall y pibyd.

Dispersing to every body the breath of the piper. *Adag.*

Pibyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (pibydd) Female piper.
Pibyddiaeth, s. m. (pibydd) Pipe-playing.
Pibyddiaethu, v. a. (pibyddiaeth) To practise piping, or pipe-playing.
Picell, s. f. dim.—pl. t. au (pig) What is darted, a dart, a javelin.
Picellal, s. c. (picell) A dart thrower.
Picellawg, a. (picell) Armed with a dart.

Picelliad, s. m. (picell) A throwing a dart.

Picellu, v. a. (picell) To throw a dart.

Picellwr, s. m.—pl. picellwyr (picell—gwr) A dart-man, a thrower of darts.

Picellydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (picell) A darter.

Picffon, s. f.—pl. picffyn (pig—ffon) A pike-staff.

Picfferch, a. f.—pl. picffyrch (fforch) A pitchfork.

Piciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pig) A darting, a making a sudden pass, a going suddenly.

Piclaw, v. a. (pig) To dart, to fly suddenly. *Picia yno a brydd yn ol, run there and make haste back.*

Gof du i blicen pair del, / Owr yug a gwyl iael.

A black man to throw a churchful word; a crazy man with a low stoop. *F. Fry.*

Piciawl, a. (pig) Darting, flinging.

Piciedig, a. (piciad) Being darted or flung.

Picwd, s. m.—pl. picydau (pig) The prickled dog, or houndfish; also called ci pigda, and ci pigawg.

Picwsmalu, s. m. (pig—malu) Oat bread crumbled into butter-milk.

Picyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (pig) A wooden vessel hooped, used for eating out of.

Picynaid, s. m.—pl. picyneidiau (picyn) As much as a picyn will hold.

Picynwr, s. m.—pl. picynwyr (picyn—gwr) A good man at the picyn.

Picynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (picyn) A picynier.

Pid, s. m. (py—id) What tapers to a point.

Pidyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. od (pid) A pintle. *Pidyn y gog, the herb wake-robin.*

Pientod, v. a. (piau—bod) To be possessed of, to be owner. *Gwyn ei fyd bieu/fai! Happy him who should enjoy it!*

Pleuo y fowch sed yn ei illosgwrn.

Who sees the cow let him take to her tail. *Adag.*

Piff, s. m.—pl. t. iau (py—iff) A puff, or blast.

Piffiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (piff) A puffing.

Piffaw, v. a. (piff) To puff, or to whiff.

Pig, s. f.—pl. t. au (py—ig) What terminates in a point, a pointed end, a point, a pike; a beak, bill, or nib; the pipe, a disease amongst fowls.

Pig yr drwn, the crane-bill; also called troed-radd: pig y bun, shoots of river horse-tail; pig y cryr, stork's-bill.

A moes achwyn maw uchel, / Rhag nes y dyn rhygas del: / Y mae'r byd yma ar big / Yn tuedd at eiddig!

And let me complain out aloud, against the life of a person odiously cheerful: this world is on a pivot placed, inclining to the jealous cove! *F. Fry.*

Pigaw, v. a. (pig) To prick, to prickle; to sting; to pick; to peck. *Pigodd dreen fl, a thorn has pricked me; piga y goronon, pick the best ones; iar a biga y brwion, a hen will pick the crumbs; mae yn pigaw gwlaw, it spits of rain.*

Pigawd, s. m. (pig) The act of pricking.

Pigawg, a. (pig) Prickly, full of points. *Cross bigawg, a cross fitchee.*

Pigawglyn, a. (pigawg—llyn) Sharp pointed.

Pigawglymaidd, a. (pigawglyn) Rather sharply pointed, or acuminate.

Pigawglymedd, s. m. (pigawglyn) The state of being sharply pointed.

Pigawglys, s. pl. aggr. (pigawg—llys) The spinach; also called pigoga.

Pigedig, a. (pig) Pricked, prickled.

Pigfain, a. (pig—main) Sharp-pointed.

Pigfau, s. m. (pig—maw) A mark of a point.

Pigfaniad, s. m. (pigfan) A punctulating.
Pigfanu, v. a. (pigfan) To punctulate.
Pigfeiniad, s. m. (pigfain) Acumination.
Pigfeiniaw, v. a. (pigfain) To acuminate.
Pigfforch, s. f.—pl. pigffyrch (pig—fforch) A pitchfork.
Pigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pig) A pricking; a stinging; a picking; a culling.
Pigiedig, a. (pigiad) Picked, stung; picked.
Pigin, s. m. (pig) A stitch, or pricking pain.
Pigion, s. pl. aggr. (pig) Picked things; selections; excerpitions.
Pigl, s. m. (pig) The herb hounds-tongue.
Pigoden, s. f. dim.—pl. t. au (pigawd) A prickle; a sharp point; a sting; a field mouse.
Pigoga, s. f. (pigawg) The spineage.
Pigwlaw, s. m. (pig—gwlaw) A spitting rain.
Pigwlawlaw, v. n. (pigwlaw) To spit of rain.
Pigwn, s. m.—pl. pigynau (pig) A round heap or tump; a cone; a turret; a beacon.
Pigwr, s. m.—pl. pigwyr (pig—gwr) A pricker, a stinger; a picker.
Pigwrda, s. m. (pig—gwrda) A sort of play, similar to the one of "This is the house that Jack built."
Pigwrn, s. m.—pl. pigyrnau (pig—gwrn) A pinnacle, a spire.
Pigyn, s. m. dim. (pig) A stitch in the side; a pleurisy. *Pigyn rhedeg*, a stitch caused by running; *pigyn astrus, morciber*, a weaver.
Pigyrnaidd, a. (pigwrn) Like a pinnacle, spired.
Pigyrnawg, a. (pigwrn) Having points or asperities; pinnacled, turreted. *Dyn pigyrnawg*, a wrangling person.
Pigyrnawl, a. (pigwrn) Shooting out in a spire.
Pigyrniad, s. m. (pigwrn) A shooting out in a point or spire.
Pigyrnn, v. a. (pigwrn) To render sharp; to form a pinnacle; to wrangle; to be crabbed.
Pil, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pi—il) That goes round; that is round; that hovers about; a sergeant, or apparitor; a surface, that is thrown off; a peel, paring, or rind.
Pil, s. m.—pl. t. iau (py—il) A small inlet of the sea filled by the tide; generally called *Camlas* in North Wales.
*N'fth ddallio pil, na mlwr,
 Na thwrn dwyn, na thir us dwr.*
*May neither sergeant nor warrior then entrail, nor enclosing
 turn, nor land, nor water.* *L. Morgengwg.*
Pila, s. m.—pl. t. on (pil) A finch; also called *pinc*, *pincyn*, *ysbincyn*, and *telor*. The varieties are, *Pila pen aur*, gold-headed finch; *pila cap sidan*, silk cap finch; *pila glas*, blue finch; *pila glas bach*, small blue finch, or titmouse.
Pilai, s. c.—pl. pileion (pil) A moth; a butterfly; also called *ciller*, *clogyn*, and *clogyn byw*.
Pilai yn ei wing, gwynnen yn ei mel.
A butterfly in his coat, a bee in her honey. *Adage.*
Pilaid, a. (pil) Transient, frail, weak, poor; mean, wretched; sickly, indisposed. *Gwael, cwla, and salw* are generally used for it, in North Wales. *O chwiwgi pilaid!* Oh thou sculking mean dog! *Gwaith pilaid iawn*, very indolent work; *yd pilaid iawn*, very poor corn; *wyf yn bilaid iawn*, I am much indisposed.
Pilan, s. f.—pl. t. od (pil) Sparrow hawk; a spear.
Pilc, s. m. (pil) That turns or whisks about.
Pilcod, s. pl. (pile) The fish called menows.
Pilcodyn, s. m. dim. (pilcod) A menow.
Pilcoes, s. f. (pil—coes) The plane tree.

Pilcota, v. a. (pilced) To catch menows.
Pildin, s. m. (pil—tin) A galling by riding.
Pilen, s. f. dim.—pl. t. au (pil) A cuticle, a membrane, a thin skin, or rind; a fringe, or border. *Sych-bilen*, a web in the eye.
Pilenaidd, a. (pilen) Membraneous; filmy.
Pilenawg, a. (pilen) Having a cuticle or thin skin; covered with a film.
Pilentiad, s. m. (pilen) A forming a cuticle; a covering with film.
Pilentlyd, a. (pilen) Apt to produce a thin skin.
Pilenn, v. a. (pilen) To form a cuticle of thin skin; to be covered with film.
Piler, s. m.—pl. t. au (pil) A pillar, a post.
Pilerawg, a. (piler) Having a pillar; columnar; pilared.
Pilieriad, s. m. (piler) A forming a column or pillar; a building upon pillars.
Pilern, v. a. (piler) To make a pillar; to build upon pillars; to set up pillars.
Pileryn, s. m. dim. (piler) A small column.
Piliad, s. m. (pil) A stripping the surface, a paring, a peeling.
Pilant, s. m. (pil) A taking off the surface, or rind; a paring, a stripping, a peeling.
Piliaw, v. a. (pil) To take off the surface, rind or skin; to peel, to pare; to pillage. *Piliaw brwyn*, to peel rushes.

Piliaw wy cyn ei bodd.

To peel an egg before it is roasted. *Adage.*

Y bol a bli y cefa.

The belly will strip the back. *Adage.*

Pilant a rhwyngt yr yd;

Pia l'r ddera a ddedyd.

*They will strip away and will tear about the corn; a plague
 light on that devil.* *T. Pryp, i gung.*

Piliawd, s. m. (pil) A stripping the surface, a rinding, a peeling.
Piliawg, a. (pil) Having a coating, rinded.
Pilledig, a. (piliad) Pared, stripped, peeled.
Pilig, s. m. dim. (pil) That is of rind, bark, or skin; a vessel made of any rind; a laver.
Pillion, s. pl. aggr. (pil) Strippings, peelings.
Pillionen, s. f. dim. (pillion) A thin skin or film; a fine membrane; a thin peeling.
Piliwr, s. m.—pl. pilwyr (pil—gwr) A stripper, parer, or peeler.
Pilo, s. m.—pl. t. au (pil) An apparitor's rod.
Pilus, a. (pil) Apt to fly about; transient; frail, weak; poor, mean, wretched.
Pilwrn, s. m.—pl. pilyrnau (pil—gwrn) A dart.
Pilyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (pil) A piece of skin; a clout, a rag; a tegument, a piece of any texture used as a covering or garment; also a horse cashion or pillion. *Pilyn gwddf*, a neckkerchief.
Pilyndawd, s. m. (pilyn) A covering; habillment, garment, or vesture.

*Nid wyt nes ei dillad twym-glyd,
 I gaddio'r cawod, i statl anawdy;
 Osi bod i'r parci pilyrnau,
 I statl bai, i gaddio perchawd.*

*Thou art not the nearest for warmly-sheltering clothes, to hide
 the flesh, to keep off cold; if thou shouldst, thou shouldst a covering
 to keep off vice, to hide sin.* *R. Pritchard o Llanidfa.*

Pilyniad, s. m. (pilyn) A putting on a garment; a wrapping in any covering.
Pilynn, v. a. (pilyn) To cover with a garment.
Pilys, s. m.—pl. t. au (pil) A covering or robe made of skin; a pelisse.

Rhith Gaur a waal bllys o gwyns barfan breinorodd.

*Rhith the Giant made a pelisse of the scalps of the heads of
 kings.* *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Rhod pils rhwydau pall
Rhita Gwyr ar hyd dau gi.

There was put the covering of the velvet settings of Rhita the Giant over the two dogs.

Pilysawg, a. (pilys) Wearing a robe or pelisse.

Pilysyn, s. m. dim. (pilys) A robe, a pelisse.

Pill, s. m.—pl. t. ion (py—lll) That which turns round; a pivot; a shaft; a base, a stem, or stalk; a stump, or stake; a stock; a heater for ironing; a goal, or spot to retire to in playing; a strong hold, a fortress; a support, or what keeps together, a frame. *Gwr yn mhill yn gwera lawbwrdd*, a man in a secure place playing at chess: *Pill bucl*, the tongue of a buckle; *pill clo*, the hip of a lock; *dyn yn byw ar ei bill*, a person living upon his means. *Sil. Pillion ac ehillion peithynen*, the supporters and staves of the bardic writing frame.

Ni thry i'w bill neu enilll das.

He will not turn to his hold until the game is gained.

L. G. Cethi.

Blawd man yw'r pen ar bob pill.

Pine flour seems the covering upon every stem.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r cery.

Bwrw llen uchlaw pen pob pill.

Casting a veil above the top of every stem.

L. Goch ab Idris Hen, i'r cery.

Ei barnu, ei arfau arfioch,

Ei helyll, ei bill, a'i bwl coch.

His spear, his weapons of tumult, his tents, his fort, and his red throat.

Cynddelw, i O. Cyfeiliog.

Pillgorn, s. m.—pl. pillgryn (pill—corn) The neck bones, the neck joints. *Pillgorn y gwegil*, the nape of the neck.

Pillgun, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pill—cun) A plug.

Pillguniad, s. m. (pillgun) A plugging.

Pillguniaw, v. a. (pillgun) To stop with a plug.

Pilliad, s. m. (pill) A fixing a shaft or stem; a

pegging; a forming a hold or place of safety.

Pilliaw, v. a. (pill) To shaft, to stem, to peg, to form a hold or place of safety.

Pilliawg, a. (pill) Having a pivot, or shaft; pegged; having a strong hold.

Codfarchwng pilliawg pwyll angliar gwdd
Gordwy ei egeru.

A warrior on a steed with a shaft terribly fierce in vanquishing his foes.

Prydydd Dydan.

Pilliedig, a. (pilliad) Shafted, stemmed; pegged.

Pillwydd, s. pl. aggr. (pill—gwydd) Dried wood, dead trees left standing.

Pillyn, s. m. dim. (pill) A small shaft, stem, or stock; a stake; a peg.

Pin, s. m.—pl. t. au (py—in) A pin; a stile for writing with; a pen.

Pinbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (pin—pren) The pine-tree; also called *pinwydd*.

Pinc, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pin) A sprig, a spray; also the bird called a *finch*.

Pinc, a. (pin) Smart, brisk, gay, or fine.

Mor blac a'r penearin.

As brisk as the yellow-hammer.

Adage.

Pincedig, a. (pinc) Being made smart.

Pincedd, s. m. (pinc) Smartness, briskness.

Pincen, s. f. dim. (pinc) A sprig, a spray.

Y dryw—ar hyd pincenau,
Llywd foddus amlad foddwi.

The wren, along the sprays, brown, contented, of wanton thought.

T. Pry.

Pinciad, s. m. (pinc) A sprigging, a spraying.

Pinciant, s. m. (pinc) A state of sprigging.

Pinciaw, v. a. (pinc) To sprig, to spray.

Pinciawl, a. (pinc) Tending to sprig.

Pincwydd, s. m. (pinc) Smartness, briskness.

Pincyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (pinc) What is smart

or gay; a sprig, a spray; also the finch; also called *pila*, *pinc*, *ysbincyn*, and *telor*.

Piner, s. m. (pin) That is fastened with a pin.

Piniad, s. m. (pin) A fastening with a pin.

Piniaw, v. a. (pin) To pin, to stick a pin.

Piniawl, a. (pin) Being fastened with a pin.

Piniedig, a. (piniad) Fastened with a pin.

Piniwn, s. m.—pl. piniynau (pin) A gable, or end wall of a building.

Pinwg, s. m. (pin) That is tapered or pointed.

Pinwydd, s. pl. aggr. (pin—gwydd) Pine-wood.

Pinwydden, s. f. dim. (pinwydd) A pine-tree.

Pinygl, s. m.—pl. pinyglau (pinwg) That runs into a point; a pinnacle.

Pinygliad, s. m. (pinygl) A forming a pinnacle.

Pinyglu, v. a. (pinygl) To form a pinnacle.

Pioden, s. f. dim. (piawd) A planner, a magpie.

Piog, s. f.—pl. t. od (pi) A pie, a magpie.

Piogen, s. f. dim. (piog) A pie. *Piogen y coed*, *caseg y dryc-hin*, a jay; *piogen y mor*, the sea pie.

Pipgnau, s. pl. aggr. (pib—cnau) Chesnuts.

Pipian, v. a. (pib) To be piping, to pule.

Pipianaid, a. (pipian) Apt to be puling.

Pipianawl, a. (pipian) Tending to pule.

Pipianllyd, a. (pipian) Apt to be puling.

Pipianu, v. a. (pipian) To be piping, to pule.

Piplanydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pipian) A puler.

Pipre, s. f. (pib—rhe) A diarrhoea, or a lax.

Pis, s. m.—pl. t. ion (py—is) A spout, that is spouted; a piss; urine, piss.

Pisaw, v. a. (pis) To piss, to make water.

Ni phis bardddig ei hun.

A gentleman will not piss by himself.

Adage.

Pisawd, s. m. (pis) The act of voiding urine.

Piser, s. m.—pl. t. i (pis) A jug, a pitcher.

Pisg, s. pl. aggr. (py—isg) Small blisters; pods.

Pisgen, s. f. dim.—pl. t. au (pisg) That consists of little blisters or pods; also a pimple, a wheal; the linden.

Pisgennu, v. n. (pisgen) To rise in little blisters; to break out in wheals; to pod.

Pisgwrn, s. m.—pl. pisgrynod (pisg—gwrn) A pimple, or wheal.

Pisgwydd, s. pl. aggr. (pisg—gwydd) Lime trees, linden trees; also called *Palatryf*.

Pisgwydden, s. f. dim. (pisgwydd) A linden-tree.

Pisgrynawg, a. (pisgwrn) Having pimples.

Pisgrynaiad, s. m. (pisgwrn) A breaking out in pimples.

Pisgrynau, v. n. (pisgwrn) To break out in pimples.

Pisgrynyn, s. m. dim. (pisgwrn) A small pimple.

Pislon, s. pl. aggr. (pis) Urines, stales.

Pialath, s. f.—pl. t. au (pis—llath) A bar laid to keep in the litter of a cowhouse. See *llesoddbren*.

Pislyd, a. (pis) Apt to void urine; diabetical.

Pislydrwydd, s. m. (pislyd) Aptness to void urine.

Pisodyn, s. m. dim. (pisawd) The quantity of urine voided at one time.

Hanbydd achwaneg y mor o blodyn y dryw.

The sea will be augmented by the rising of the wren.

Adage.

Hawdd croni ffrwd pisodyn.

It is easy to dam the current of a pissing.

Adage.

Pistyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pis—tyll) A spout.

Pistyll yr ysgyfaint, the spout of the lungs, or lower part of the trachea; *pistyll y brwaut*, the top of the windpipe.

Pistylliad, s. m. (pistyll) A spouting out.

Pistylliaw, v. n. (pistyll) To spout out.

Pistylliawg, a. (pistyll) Having a spout.

Plaw, s. m. (plw) What is staid as urine; also the same as *dissal*, the draining from where cattle are kept.

Plawydd, s. pl. aggr. (pis—gwydd) Spindle trees.

Plawydd, s. f. dim. (plawydd) A spindle-tree.

Pitan, s. t. dim. (pid) A teat, a nipple.

Pitw, a. (pid) Very little, minute, or petty.

Pith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (py—ith) That is like grains, that is granulated.

Pitheh, s. f.—pl. t. od (pith) A shardfish.

Piw, s. m.—pl. t. od (pi) A dug, or udder.

Pla, s. m.—pl. t. an (py—lla) That expands, opens, or breaks out; a plague.

Daeth i lwyth Hwfa pla plyg.

There befel to the tribe of Hwfa a double affliction.
Bledydd Fardd.

Pŵlaid, a. (pla) Like a plague, plaguy.

Plawg, a. (pla) Having a plague, or pestilence.

Plawli, a. (pla) Belonging to the plague.

Plad, s. m. (py—llad) What is driven out, what is beaten out, or flattened; any flat piece; plate

Tra bo dur m plad, tra bo dewr na fwrch.

Whilst there be steel or plate, whilst there be the bold or active.
W. Llŷn.

Pladr, s. m. (plad) That spreads out flatly.

Pladren, s. f. dim. (pladr) That is spread out.

Pladres, s. f.—pl. t. l (pladr) A shewy woman.

Pladru, v. a. (pladr) To spread out, to flaunt.

Pladur, s. f.—pl. t. iau (plad) A scythe.

Pladuraw, v. a. (pladur) To use a scythe.

Pladurawd, s. m. (pladur) A stroke of a scythe.

Pladuriaeth, s. m. (pladur) A making use of a scythe.

Pladuriaeth, s. m. (pladur) The use of the scythe.

Pladurwr, s. m.—pl. pladurwyr (pladur—gwr)

One who uses a scythe, a mower.

Placaw, v. a. (pla) To plague, or to torment.

Owl hydell i mi dy nerth, a chymeryd trugaredd arnall, dithau a fyddi yn cael dy blaenw gyda hwynt.

If I were not to strengthen thee, and have mercy upon thee, then thou wouldest be getting thyself to be tormented with them.
Merchawg Cwrgdrau.

Plaid, s. f.—pl. pleidiu (pla—id) That parts or divides off; a side; a partition; a wall; a part; a party; a cause. *Plaid wellt*, a straw partition. *O blaid*, on the part of, because of.

Rhaid wrth amhwylll pylll parawd.

With indiscretion there is cause for ready wit. *Adage.*

Deffraw, fup! differ l'enaid,
Dew! dyn bhm sy dan dy blaidd.

Awake, fair maid! God save my soul; an afflicted person is under thy wall. *D. ab Edmunt.*

Plan, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (pla—an) That is parted off; or that proceeds from; a ray, a scion or shoot; a plantation, or planting; also a plane.

Planad, s. f. (plan) A shooting off; that shoots or radiates; that is generated; a flowing element; a meteor.

Pillwr adall, ple'r ydwynt!
Planad wylit, pa le nid wyt!

Stripper of a building, where art thou; wild meteor, where art thou not!
Marcudd ab Rhys.

Tad planad wlad; tad nwl dylaw gwys;

Tad l'r gwyn, gwaith ei law;

Tad gwenith, tad cglaw;

Tad yw l'r gwlith, tad l'r gwlaw.

The father of the regular fluid element; father of the silent pale mist; father of the wind, the work of his hand; father of the fair corn; father of germination; father is he of the dew; father to the rain. *L. G. Cuth.*

Planc, s. m.—pl. t. ian (plan) That is driven out; that is flat; a plank, or board. *Bura plac*, a

sort of hard thin bread, used in Carmarthen-shire.

Hob na chainog, na chlogog,
(Bhm yw'r clwyd) yu blaenw glan.

Sometimes without a penny, or a cloke (vacations in the chapel) like a bare board. *Griffith ab Iwan.*

Planaid, a. (plan) Tending to shoot off.

Planawd, s. m. (plan) A producing by shoots; the act of planting.

Planawg, a. (plan) Producing shoots; planted.

Planawl, a. (plan) Tending to shoot; belonging to planting.

Planed, s. f.—pl. t. au (plan) That shoots or radiates; a shooting body; a planet.

Planedawl, a. (planed) Planetical, planetary.

Planedig, a. (planig) Being produced by shoots; planted, or set.

Planedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (planed) Planetarium

Planfa, s. f.—pl. planfeydd (plan—ma) A plantation, or nursery of trees.

Planiad, s. m. (plan) A planting, a setting shoots

Planig, a. (plan) Being apt to produce shoots.

Planigfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (planig) A plantation.

Planigyn, s. m. dim. (planig) A shoot; a plant.

Plant, s. pl. aggr. (plan) Emanations; issue, offspring, children.

Plant gwirionedd ynt ben ddifrethion.

Old proverbs are the children of truth. *Adage.*

Tri nodau plant Daw: ymddwyn diffrich, ogyrwyd iau, a g'oddel camwedd yn anymddig.

The three characteristics of the children of God; conduct void of pride, a pure conscience, and the bearing of injury patiently. *Burdens.*

Planta, v. a. (plant) To get or to bear children.

Plantach, s. pl. dim. (plant) Little children.

Plantaid, a. (plant) Like children; childish.

Rhaid f'r durtion fod mor blaiddad na eidd ar cyfrydd.

It is necessary for pious ones to be so like children as not to be possible to make them crafty. *Morgan Llŷd.*

Plantawg, a. (plant) Having children.

Plantawl, a. (plant) Belonging to children.

Plantaidiad, s. m. (plantaid) A becoming like children.

Plantaidiaw, v. n. (plantaid) To become like children; to grow childish.

Plantos, s. pl. dim. (plant) Little children.

Planu, v. a. (plan) To shoot off; to produce a shoot or offspring; to plant, to set shoots.

Planwr, s. m.—pl. planwyr (planu—gwr) One who produces shoots; a planter.

Plas, s. m.—pl. t. au (pla—as) An extended flat or area; an edifice; a large house, a hall.

Llyw defnlawg lldlawg, lledled fydd ei bla:

Llyw'r-waeth yw ei gas ho'l garynydd.

The bounteous and wrathful leader, displayed with profusion his hall; much worse is his hate than his connective. *Llydd Gw.*

Plasaid, a. (plas) Like a hall; like a palace.

Plasawl, a. (plas) Belonging to a hall.

Plast, s. m. (plas) That is spread out.

Plastr, s. m.—pl. plastrion (plast) That is spread over; a plaster, a daub.

Plastrawg, a. (plastr) Covered with plaster.

Plastriad, s. m. (plastr) A plastering.

Plastriaw, v. a. (plastr) To plaster, to daub.

Plastriwr, s. m. (plastr—gwr) A plasterer.

Plasu, v. a. (plas) To form an extended area; to build a large edifice; to build a large house.

Plän, v. a. (pla) To expand, to break out; to infect with a plague, to plague.

Pled, s. m. (py—lled) A principle of extension.

Pledr, s. m. (pled) That stretches out.

Pledridd, a. (pledr) Tending to stretch.
Pledren, s. f. dim. (pledr) A bladder, a bowl.
Lleuaid pledren o flaud, a bowlful of meal. *Dyf.*
Pledrig, s. f. dim. (pledr) A little bladder.
Pledra, v. a. (pledr) To stretch or extend out.
Pledryn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (pledr) A slang, or slip : waste ground by the way side.
Pleiden, s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (plaid) What serves for a partition ; a hurdle, a wailing.
Pleidgar, a. (plaid) Apt to side ; factious, partial

Pybyr wnar, pleidgar blwg.

A vigorous leader, factious and relentless.

Iolo Goch. i O. Glyndyfrdwy.

Pleidgarwch, s. m. (pleidgar) Factiousness.
Pleidiaid, s. m. (plaid) A taking a part.
Pleidiant, s. m. (plaid) The act of taking a side.
Pleidiaw, v. a. (plaid) To take a part, to side.
Pleidiawg, a. (plaid) Of a side or party ; factious.
Pleidiawl, a. (plaid) Belonging to a party.
Pleidiolrwydd, s. m. (pleidiawl) The state of belonging to a party.
Pleidiwr, s. m. (plaid—gwr) A partisan.
Pleidwriaeth, s. m. (pleidiwr) The state of being a party-man, or a partisan.
Pleidwyn, s. m. (plaid—gwyn) Party rage.
Pleidydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (plaid) A partisan.

Yn y ffurtyddyn oes y dygryn pleidyddion leuaf ab Idrwal Goffrid ab Harallt y drydy-waith i Fen.

In the year 985 the partisans of Idrwal son of Idrwal brought Goffrid son of Harallt the third time into Men.

Cered. Llengwrth.

Pleiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (plan) Radiation.
Pleiniaw, v. a. (plan) To radiate, to cast rays.
Pleiniawg, a. (plan) Having rays.
Pleiniawl, a. (plan) Radiating, casting rays.
Plenig, a. (plan) Radiant, splendid, glorious.

Chredus Arglwydd! bywyf caredig fry,

Yn y fro ddeuwig—

Ar wraeth Efa blant blenig.

Gracious Lord! may I be beloved on high, in the blissful region, on the covenant of the glorious children of Efa.

Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Plent, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (plan) That is rayed.
Plentyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. od (plant) A child.
Plentyinaidd, a. (plentyn) Childish, babyish.
Plentyinawl, a. (plentyn) Belonging to a child.
Plentyneiddiad, s. m. (plentyinaidd) A becoming childish, a becoming like a baby.
Plentyneiddiaw, v. n. (plentyneidd) To become childish ; to become as a baby.
Plentyneiddrwydd, s. m. (plentyneidd) Childishness.
Plenydd, s. m. (plan) Radiance ; display ; light.

Tri chrynddigion beirdd Ynys Prydain;

Plenydd, Aflaw, a Gwron.

The three primordials of the bards of the Isle of Britain ; Light, Harmony, and Energy.

Pleth, s. f.—pl. t. i (py—lleth) A plait, a braid.
Plethadwy, a. (pleth) Capable of being plaited.
Plethawl, a. (pleth) Plaiting, or wreathing.
Plethbin, s. m.—pl. t. au (pleth—pin) A bobbin, a small pin used in weaving.
Plethedig, a. (pleth) Plaited, wreathed, braided.
Plethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pleth) A plaiting, a braiding, a wreathing ; a doubling ; a twirling ; also a shake in music.
Plethlinyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (pleth—llinyn) A plaited cord, or bobbin.
Plethw, v. a. (pleth) To plait, to braid, to wreath.
Plethwr, s. m.—pl. plethwyr (pleth—gwr) A plaiter, a braider, a wreather.
Pliciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (plig) A peeling.
Plicaw, v. a. (plig) To pluck, to peel.

Plig, s. m. (py—llig) A pluck off, a peel.
Pling, s. m. (py—lling) A flay, a strip off.
Plingaw, v. a. (pling) To flay, to skin.
Plingiad, s. m. (pling) A flaying, a skinning.
Plingwr, s. m. (pling—gwr) A flayer.
Pliag, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lly—lsg) Shells, husks.
Pliagaw, v. a. (plig) To shell, or to husk.
Pliagawl, a. (plig) Belonging to a shell.
Pfiagiad, s. m. (plig) A shelling, a husking.
Pliagwrn, s. m. (plig—gwrn) The lime-tree ; also called *gwaglawen*, *pliggyrnen*, and *piagen*.
Pliagyn, s. m. dim. (plig) A shell, or a husk.

A'rh wraig a fu o'r pligyn,

O'rh febyd befyd hyd hyn.

And thy covering was of the shell, from thy youth, also, to this time.

U. Ph. Rhys Idr.

Plith, s. m. (py—llith) The state of being blended or amongst. *Plith-dra-plith, plith-drachymyag*, all in confusion, helter-skelter.

Daw a alwedd ei deul,
Pen custerion, locwon fu,
I genn cerdd gogolust,
A cyn eu plith genn plant.

God has called his family, chief of songsters, a splendid host, to sing a hymn of glory, and in their company were scholars' lips.

Grw. Opain.

Plithaw, v. a. (plith) To blend, to be mixed.
Plithedd, s. m. (plith) Mixedness, blendedness.
Plithiad, s. m. (plith) A blending, a mixing.
Ploc, s. m.—pl. t. iau (py—lloc) A block.
Plociaw, v. a. (ploc) To block ; to plug.
Plocyn, s. m. dim. (ploc) A small block.
Plu, s. pl. aggr. (py—llu) Feathers. *Plu y gwacnydd*, cotton-grass ; *gwely plu*, a feather bed.

Mae llawer gwydd heb law yr un sy'n gwisaw plu.

There be many a goose besides the one which wears feathers.

Adage.

Pluad, s. m. (plu) A feathering, a fledging ; a pluming ; deplumation.
Pluaid, a. (plu) Featherly, plumous, featherlike.
Pluaw, v. n. (plu) To feather, to fledge ; to plume, to deplume ; to strip of feathers. *Pluaw cira*, to snow in large flakes.
Pluawg, a. (plu) Covered with feathers, fledged.
Pluawl, a. (plu) Plumous ; feathering.
Pluawr, s. m. aggr. (plu) A plumage, feathers.
Plucan, s. c. dim. (plu) Down ; kidney-vetch.
Pludd, s. m. (py—lludd) That is flexible or soft.
Pluddaw, v. a. (pludd) To render flexible.
Pluen, s. f. dim. (plu) A feather, a plume.
Plueniad, s. m. (pluen) A pluming, a feathering.
Pluenn, v. n. (plu) To plume, to feather.
Pluf, s. pl. aggr. (plu) Plumage, or feathers.

Yr alarch—

Palfus gwydd, yn y pluf gwyn.

The swan, with shanks of a goose, in the white plumage.

D. ab Iwan Idr.

Dyed pob oden ei bial oddigeithi, ac aefly hi a wloddair.

Let every bird take its own feathers away from her, and so, she shall be humbled.

Thwrg.

Plufaidd, a. (pluf) Featherly, or plumous.
Plufawg, a. (pluf) Feathered, or plumed.
Plufawl, a. (pluf) Plumous ; pluming.
Plufen, s. f. dim. (pluf) A plume, or a feather.
Plufiad, s. m. (pluf) A pluming ; plumosity.
Plufiaw, v. a. (pluf) To deplume, to feather.
Plüwr, s. m. (plu—gwr) A feather dresser.
Plw, s. m. (py—llw) That spreads or expands out.
Plwch, s. m. (plw) A space ; a while ; a quantity.
Plwch mawr, a great deal ; *rhaid i ti arwng plwch*, thou must stay a while ; *mi ei gwneffo plwch*, I will do it instantly.
Plwca, s. m. (plwc) A spread ; a splash ; mire.

Plwm, s. m. (plw) Lead. *Mun plwm, lead ore.*

*Yr eira—
Plwm oer ei glog; p'le mae'r gwlan!
The snow, like lead of chilling cloke; where is the rain.
D. ab Gwilym.*

Plwng, s. m. (py—llwng) A plunge, or a dip.
Plwy, s. m. (plw) A community, a parish.
Plwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (plwy) A community.
Plwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (plwy) A whole mass or complete body of people; a cure, a parish.

*Rhydderchafwy Daw ar blwyf Brythoon
Arwydd lleuauydd llydd o fon!*

*May God exalt over the community of Britons the sign of gladness of a host from Nona!
Taliesin.*

Plwyfaidd, a. (plwyf) Being like a parish.
Plwyfawg, s. (plwyf) Having a parish.
Pwyfawl, a. (plwyf) Belonging to a parish.
Plwyfogaeth, s. m. (plwyfawg) The jurisdiction of a parish; the jurisdiction of the church.

*Yr eglwys y gorddweddays arno gyfralith yn ei plwyfogaeth.
The church where the law overtook him within its parochial jurisdiction.
Welsh Laws.*

Plwyfogi, v. a. (plwyfawg) To settle in a parish; to become settled in a parish.
Plwyfoli, v. a. (plwyfawl) To render parochial; to become settled in a parish.
Plwyfoliaeth, s. m. (plwyfawl) The act of rendering parochial; the state of being parochial.
Plwyn, s. m.—pl. t. iau (py—llwyn) That is full or perfect. *Plwyniau, the hairs on the breast and other parts of a full-grown person.*
Plwynaw, v. s. (plwyn) To have signs of puberty.
Plwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (plwyn) A having signs of puberty.
Ply, s. m. (py—lly) That is flexible or tender.
Plydd, a. (ply) Soft, delicate, tender, limber, flexible, pliant.

*Mynai adar man—
I gael plad gwelyas plydd.
He would procure small birds to enjoy the spread of soft beds.
H. ab D. ab I. ab Rhys, i welch.*

Plyddâd, s. m. (plyddân) A rendering soft or tender, a becoming soft, delicate, or pliant.
Plyddâawl, a. (plyddân) Tending to soften, apt to become delicate or pliant.
Plyddân, v. a. (plydd) To render soft, to render pliant; to become soft or pliant.
Plyddaw, v. a. (plydd) To soften, to make tender or delicate, to become soft or tender.

*Clwyd uwydd nis plydd, nis plyg,
Clod gyboedd caerodd ceryg.*

*A silvered palmate that will not yield, that will not bend, the public boast of stout forts.
Ll. P. Moeh.*

Plyddawl, a. (plydd) Of a soft or tender quality.
Plyddedd, s. m. (plydd) Softness, tenderness.
Plyddiad, s. m. (plydd) A softening, a making tender or flexible, a becoming soft.
Plyddu, v. v. (plydd) To soften; to become soft, tender, or delicate; to grow limber.
Plyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ply) A flexion, a double, a plait, a fold, a bend.
Plygain, s. m.—pl. plygeiniau (ply—gain) The return of light, the early morning, the dawn.

*Yn newat, yn mhlygeiniau
Llewychawd yn lleuercas.*

*In the nightfall in the early dawn let our lamps brightly shine.
Taliesin.*

Plygaint, s. m. (plygain) The dawn, or day-spring.
Plygawl, a. (plyg) Doubling, or folding.
Plyddor, s. m. (plyg—dor) A folding door.
Plygedd, s. m. (plyg) A doubled or folded state.

Plygeiniawl, a. (plygain) Dawning, morning.

*Y bore yn blygeiniawl iawn—ei allan.
In the morning very early—he went out.
Mori I. ab.*

Plygfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (plyg) A double, a fold.
Plygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (plyg) A doubling, a folding, a bending back.
Plygiadawl, a. (plygiad) Tending to double.
Plygiant, s. m. (ply) A duplication, a folding.
Plygiedig, a. (plygiad) Doubled, or folded.
Plygiedydd, s. m. (plygiad) Tweezers, pliers.
Plygu, v. a. (plyg) To double, to plait, to fold.

*Gwell y wialen a blyco nog a doro.
Better the rod that will bend than the one that will break.
Adams.*

*Nis plyg ei foddwl, naol Cybaelys;
Ni ddianellu'n rhod da'n rhaid i'w.*

*His mind will not give way, like Cybaelys; he will not desert from his purpose in distributing bounty according to our wants.
L. G. Cech.*

Plygwr, s. m. (plyg—gwr) A folder, a doubler.
Plygyd, s. m. (plyg) A party or side. *O blygyd' on account of; yn mhlygyd, in relation to.*
Plym, s. m. (py—llym) That is agonizing.
Plymawl, a. (plym) Agonizing, writhing.
Plymen, s. f. dim.—pl. t. au (plym) That is of lead; a leaden vessel; a plummet. *Plymen id, a flake of ice.*
Plymiad, s. m. (plym) A leadening.
Plymiaidd, a. (plym) Like lead; leaden.
Plymiau, v. a. (plym) To leaden; to lead, or to sound with a lead-line.
Plymiawl, a. (plym) Of the quality of lead.
Plymiwr, s. m. (plym—gwr) A plumber.
Plymliw, s. m. (plym—lliw) Lead-colour.
Plymlyd, a. (plym) Of the nature of lead.
Plymnydd, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (plym—nydd) A struggle, a conflict.

*Er lles gwledig Mon gwaiet yn mhlymnydd.
To the benefit of the ruler of Mon active in the conflict.
Gwaleiad.*

Plymu, v. a. (plym) To lead, to cover with lead.

*Poris gwnesther plow—ac en plyma, a gwnest y ddiel hys i dan y dwfr.
He cauped stakes to be made, and leaden them, and so fit them under the water.
Dr. ab Arthur.*

Plymwriaeth, s. m. (plymiwr) Plumbery.
PO, s. m. r. That comprehends; that is comprehended, contained, or restrained.
Po, adv. (po, s.) If; by how much, by so much.

*Po amaf y bleiddiau gwaethaf i'r deffid.
By so much the more frequent the wolves the worse for the sheep.
Lingo.*

Pob, pron. (po) Each, every. *Pob yn yr, man by man; pob yn un, one by one; pob yn rannu, pob yn dipyn, pob yn ychydig, by little and little.*
Pob, a. (po) Each, every. *Pob dyn, every person; pob un, every one; pob peth, every thing.*

*Pob peth yn ei amser.
Every thing in its time.
Adams.
Adar pob tawdawg.
Inarticulate in every silent one.
Adams.
Cyfoethawg pob diddyled.
Rich is every one not in debt.
Adams.*

Pob, s. m. (py—ob) A bake, baking. *a. Baked; roasted, toasted.*
Poban, s. f.—pl. t. au (pob) An oven.
Pobedig, a. (pob) Baked; roasted, toasted.
Pobi, v. a. (pob) To bake; to roast, to toast.

Pobi bara, crasu bara, to bake bread; to toast bread; **pobi casu**, to toast cheese.

Liawn i bob golydd.
Full to bake a piece of flesh. *Adage.*
Anhawdd pobi heb fawd.
It is difficult to bake without flour. *Adage.*

Pobiad, s. m. (pob) A baking; a roasting, a toasting; the quantity baked at once.
Pobiant, s. m. (pob) A baking; a batch.
Pobl, s. pl. aggr.—pl. t. oedd (pawb) A people.

Credwn i'n Rhos—
Galauf ymeriawl ar ei weonwas,
A holl graddian naef yn eu haddas:
A'n dirloel Pobr, par at ffras
Ar bobloedd gwerin gwastad traw.

Let us believe in our Creator: I will invoke the intercession of his blessed servant, and all the orders of heaven in their station: May I be interceded for by Pobr, of sweet influence on simple people of so weak dependence. *Meltyr at Gwaelchmet.*

Pobllach, s. pl. dim. (pobl) Low people, plebeians.
Poblwg, a. (pobl) Having people, populous.
Pobli, v. a. (pobl) To people; to become peopled.
Pobliad, s. m. (pobl) Population, a peopling.
Poblogaeth, s. m. (pobl) A populous state.
Poblogaidd, a. (poblwg) Popular, populous.
Poblogi, v. a. (poblwg) To populate, to people.
Poblogiad, s. m. (pobl) A rendering populous; a becoming populous.
Poblogrwydd, s. m. (poblwg) Populousness.
Pobpeth, s. m. (pob)—peth Every thing.

Back yw pobpeth yn ei ddechreu.
Small is every thing in its beginning. *Adage.*

Pobtu, s. m. (pob)—tu Every side, the compass, or circuit. *adv.* On every side, about.

Pump gwrogyr—
Y ddau o lant, y dyfa tymher, &c.
Gwres oddiwlod, ac oerfel oddiyma.

Five zones, the two on each side, where is good temperature, heat from that side, and cold from this side. *Tellus.*

Pobty, s. m.—pl. t. au (pob—ty) A bakehouse.
Pobwr, s. m. (pob) A baker; a roaster; a toaster.
Poburies, s. f.—pl. t. au (pobur) A baking woman.

Poburies a ddyl ei bwyd o'r llyd; a'i dillad; a mwyd pan fo y breudd; a thestun dilled pobol o bob smyrw fawd a bopo; a'i gweily yn y bwyty.

The baking-woman claims her food from the palace; and her clothes; and a salary when the king is there; and a cake after baking of the various sorts of meat that she bakes; and her bed in the previous house. *Welsh Laws.*

Pobwr, s. m.—pl. pobwyr (pobi—gwr) A baker.
Pobwraig, s. f. (pobi—gwraig) A female baker.
Pobydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pob) A baker.

Dawf—I ddrallid breudd yr Alfft, ac y pobydd, bochu yn erbyn eu hargwydd.

The baker of the king of Egypt, and the baker, did sin against their lord. *Genesis co. 1.*

Pobyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (pobydd) A baking woman.

Pobyddiaeth, s. m. (pobydd) The art of baking.

Poc, s. m. (py—oc) A smack; a kiss. *poet. poet.*

Poca, s. m. dim. (poc) A smack, a kiss.

Pocan, s. c. dim. (poc) A smack, a kiss.

Pocyn, s. m. dim. (poc) A smack, a kiss.

Pod, s. m.—pl. t. au (po) That is taken in.

Podi, v. a. (pod) To take in; to comprehend.

Podr, a. (f. of pwdr) Powdery, moldering.

Poen, s. f.—pl. t. au (po—en) Pain, torment, agony; punishment; pains, labour. *Cei Ayn am dy boen*, thou shalt have this for thy pains.

Rhag pobloedd poen on rywethas
Boed of fy New aef ho fy nina.

Against people whose society is a pain, may he who is my God of heaven be my deliverer. *Meltyr at Gwaelchmet.*

Poendawd, s. m. (poen) An infliction of pain.
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Poenedig, a. (poen) Pained, or tormented.
Poenedigaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (poenedig) The being pained or tormented; punishment.
Poengar, a. (poen) Painful, or tormenting.
Poeni, v. a. (poen) To inflict pain, to torment; to take pains; to suffer pains, to be in torment.
Poeniad, s. m. (poen) A paining, a tormenting; a taking pains; a suffering pain.
Poenof, s. m. (poen—of) Emotion of pain.
Poenofaint, s. m. (poenof) The state of suffering pain, a state of punishment.

Cys estrydd penyd poenofaint,
Portwyr Dew, boed hwyat fy ngheraint!

Before the shock of the pang of punishment, the porters of God, may they be my friends! *Cynad. iv.*

Poenus, a. (poen) Painful, tormenting; full of misery, laborious, toiling.
Poenusaw, v. a. (poenus) To render painful; to be taking pains, to be laborious.
Poenusedd, s. m. (poenus) Painfulness, or a state of pain; laboriousness.
Poenusrwydd, s. m. (poenus) Painfulness.
Poenwedd, s. f. (poen—gwedd) An aspect of agony.

Poenwr, s. m.—pl. poenwyr (poen—gwr) One who pains, a tormentor; a toiler.

Poenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (poen) A painer.

Poer, s. m.—pl. t. ion (py—oer) Saliva, spittle.

Poerai, s. m. (poer) The bastard pellitory.

Poerawl, a. (poer) Spitting, salivarious.

Poeredd, s. m. (poer) A salivous state, spitting.

Poeri, v. a. (poer) To spit. *Poera yn ei enau*, spit in his mouth: i. e. bribe him.

Poeriad, s. m. (poer) A spitting; expectoration.

Poeriannawl, a. (poeriant) Salivous.

Poeriannu, v. a. (poeriant) To salivate.

Poeriant, s. m. (poer) A salivation, spitting.

Poerlys, s. pl. aggr. (poer—llys) Master-wort.

Poerilyd, a. (poer) Salivous; apt to spit.

Poerilydrwydd, s. m. (poerilyd) The salivous state.

Poerilydu, v. a. (poerilyd) To render salivous.

Poerwr, s. m.—pl. poerwyr (poeri—gwr) A spitter.

Poeryu, s. m. dim. (poer) A spitter, one who spits; one spitted into his month, like a spaniel, or that is made a tool of, a sycophant.

Poes, s. m.—pl. t. au (py—oes) A state of being.

Can ni wyl a'r pwyll pelled anfoes
Anrhaidd ydyriad ybaid elioes
O gadarn gadwent camp present poes:
A fu oedwyr doe hwyd yn nid oes;
Yn hir ni nywys Daw dynawl elioes.

Since he that regards it knows not how spreading is immortality; unnecessary then the consideration of the extent of the severe conflict of the trial of the present state: That was remaining yesterday to-day is not; for long hath not God hindered human life. *Meltyr at Gwaelchmet.*

Poesawl, a. (poes) Belonging to a state of being.

Poesi, v. a. (poes) To be in a state of being.

Poesiad, s. m. (poes) A having a state of being.

Poeth, a. (py—oeth) Hot, scorching, fiery, acrid.

Poethawd, s. m. (poeth) The act of heating.

Poethawl, a. (poeth) Heating, burning.

Poethder, s. m. (poeth) Hotness, heat; acrimony.

Poethdra, s. m. (poeth) Hotness; acrimony.

Poethedig, a. (poeth) Being heated.

Poethedd, s. m. (poeth) Hotness; acrimony.

Poethfa, s. f.—pl. poethfeydd (poeth) A burning.

Poethfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (poeth) A hot place.

—Poethfan peth aethawl,
Yn y mae dywys yn canmawl cethydd.

A burning place of infernal nature, where there is praising of falsehood. *Beddys Pardd.*

Poethfrych, a. (brych) Bristling with heat.
3 H

Poethflam, s. f. (poeth—fflam) A hot flame; the hearts-ease; also called *blaen y gwawr*.

Poethgur, s. m. (poeth—cur) An inflamed throb.

Poethi, v. a. (poeth) To make hot, to heat, to become hot, to be heated.

Poethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (poeth) A heating.

Poethiannawl, a. (poethiant) Tending to torrefy, of a parching nature.

Poethianna, v. a. (poethiant) To torrefy.

Poethiant, s. m. (poeth) Torrefaction.

Poethiator, ger. (poethiad) In heating.

Poethineb, s. m. (poeth) A torrid state.

Poethitor, sup. (poeth) To be heating.

Poethni, s. m. (poeth) Hotness, or heat.

Poethotor, part. (poeth) Having been heating.

Poethus, a. (poeth) Of a hot quality.

Poethwal, s. m. (poeth—gwal) A place where furze, heath, or the like, has been burnt standing.

Poethwg, s. m. (poeth) Torridity, aridity.

Poethwraidd, s. m. (poeth—gwraidd) Masterwort.

Poethwy, s. m. (poeth—wy) The razorbill.

Poethwyn, s. m. (poeth—gwyn) An inflammatory heat; heat of passion.

Poethygu, v. (poethwg) Of a torrid nature.

Pol, s. m. (py—ol) That is without a trace.

Pol, a. (f. of pwl) Blunt, round, obtuse.

Poliad, s. m. (pawl) A fixing a pole.

Poliaw, v. a. (pawl) To set up a pole or stake; to beat with a stake, to cudgel.

*Bid lai sawdd; bodion oeddwa,
Bell hael, it bellaw hwa.*

*Be the protection done away; I were content, generous Bell,
that thou shouldst cudgel this one. Rhis. Tornewth.*

Polledig, a. (poliad) That is staked.

Polion, s. pl. aggr. (pawl) Stakes, poles.

Polioni, v. a. (polion) To set stakes or poles.

Pon, s. m. (py—on) That is puffed or blistered.

Pona, adv. (po—na) If not, if it should not. It precedes words with consonant initials.

Ponad, adv. (po—na) If not, should it not.

Ponag, adv. (po—nag) Unless, except.

Ponar, s. f. (pon) A puff; a pod. *Teisen bonar,* a puff cake: a bean.

Ponc, s. f.—pl. t. ian (py—onc) A hillock.

Poncen, s. f. dim. (ponc) A small hillock.

Ponciad, s. m. (ponc) A swelling up.

Ponciaw, v. a. (ponc) To swell up, to puff up. *Mal y poncia dy fron!* how thy breast heaves!

Ponciawl, a. (ponc) Tending to swell up.

Poncyn, s. m. dim. (ponc) A little hillock.

Pond, adv. (py—ond) Is it not; what else.

Poni, adv. (py—oni) Why is it not; why not.

*Poni welwch hyn! gwynt a'r gwlaw;
Poni welwch chi! r deri ya ynduraw!*

*Why behold you not the course of the wind and the rain; why
behold you not the oaks beating one against the other!
Gr. ab yr Ynad Cech.*

Ponlaw, v. a. (pon) To puff out, to swell out, to fatten, to feed.

Ponid, adv. (py—onid) What not, is it not, is it not so. *Dyn wyd ti: Ponid dyn wyd ti!* Thou art a man: Art not thou a man too?

*Ponid erio dy gyfres
A lefar dy enau!*

*Do not thy passions counteract what is uttered by thy lips!
Talliesin, Armes Dyddbraud.*

Pont, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (pon) That rises up; that rises or supports; that elevates; a bridge. *Pont ysgwydd,* a collar-bone; *pont y trwyn,* the bone of the nose; *pynt perth,* the archings of a

bush; *pont faen,* a stone bridge; *pont goed,* a wooden bridge.

A fo pen bid pont.

That would be the top let him be a bridge. *Adgr.*

*Miloeedd a wnaet
Mawr ogoniant
Ar fryn a phant
A phynt ybryd.*

*Thousands will give praise of triumph, on hill and dale, with
the elevations of the spirit. Piggwain i Dewi.*

*Cymrodawg awydd cymrodaw ei ffrî;
Cymrodad llyned pan fo pont Dewi.*

*Of conciliating disposition, feeling is his honour; let him be
tranquilized to go when Dewi shall be supporting again.
Meisyr ab Gwrickman.*

Pontawg, a. (pont) Having an arch or bridge.

Pontbren, s. m.—pl. t. i. (pont—pren) A rustic bridge of a single piece of timber.

Pontiad, s. m. (pont) A bearing over; a vaulting, a rising like a vault; a forming a bridge.

Pontlaw, v. a. (pont) To bear over; to raise up as a vault; to raise up like a vault or bridge.

Pontydd, s. m. (pont) A bridge-builder.

Pontyddiaeth, s. m. (pontydd) Bridge-building.

Por, s. m.—pl. pyr (py—or) That comprehends; that is exterior, or over; that is supreme, a sovereign, a lord.

*Par wy ei glodd, por y Glyn,
Pwyl rwygwyr pall orwyn.*

*Pure is his sword, the lord of the Dale, a hero of former times
for conquering. Iolo Goch, i O. Glandur.*

Porch, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (py—orch) A pig.

Porchell, s. m.—pl. t. od (porch) A little pig.

*Ohaen, porchellan, y porchell gwyn;
Rhyngwyawd chwibian chwedi a'n dycheu.*

*Listen, dear little pig, the white little pig: a wandering swine
has imparted to me an oracle, which will terrify us. Myrddin.*

Porchellan, s. c. dim. (porchell) A tiny little pig.

*Ohaen porchellan, llym ewinaedd,
Cyweil a fyny, pan eityl i orwedd;
Bychan a wyr Rhydderch Hael, heno i ar ei widd
A borthais i neithwyr o ananedd!*

*Listen, dear little pig, of sharp claws, thou wouldst seek a
bedfellow, when thou shouldst go to lie down; Little does thy
dancer the generous know to-night what I suffered last night of
affliction! Myrddin.*

Porchelles, s. f.—pl. t. od (porchell) A young sow.

Porchelliad, s. m. (porchell) A pigging.

Porchellig, s. f. dim. (porchell) A young sow.

Porchellu, v. a. (porchell) To bring forth pigs.

Porchellwr, s. m.—pl. porchellwyr (porchells—gwr) One who collects pigs, a hunter of pigs.

*Ni bu dy well porchellwr,
Llywd-de gwych ya llaial gwr.*

*Than thee no better pig hunter has been, in gay tawny black
love messenger for a man. S. ab Rhys ab Morus, Cy Dafydd.*

Porchellyn, s. m. dim. (porchell) A little pig.

Porfa, s. f.—pl. porfeydd (pawr) Pasture.

Porfaad, s. m. (porfa) A pasturing, a grazing.

Porfaawg, a. (porfa) Having pasture or grass.

Porfaawl, a. (porfa) Belonging to pasture.

Porfadir, s. m. (porfa—tir) Pasture ground.

Porfan, v. a. (porfa) To become pasture.

Porfel, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (pawr—mel) Pasture.

Porfela, v. a. (porfel) To attend to grazing; to

manage a dairy farm, to practise dairy farming.

Porfelaeth, s. m. (porfel) The practice of grazing or dairy farming; what relates to grazing of cattle; agistment.

Porfelawg, a. (porfel) Abounding with pasture.

Tyr porfelawg iawn, land very abundant in grass. *Silurian.*

Porfeldir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (porfel—tir) Grass-land. *Gwent.*

Porfeliad, s. m. (porfel) A forming a pasture.

Porfelu, v. a. (porfel) To depasture, to grass.

Porfeiwyr, s. m.—pl. porfelwyr (porfela—gwr)
One who attends to grazing, a grazer.

Cell porfeiwyr ei fuarth.

A grazer's parlor is his cow-yard.

Adage.

Porfelydd, s. m.—pl. t. len (porfel) A pasturer.
Pori, v. a. (pawr) to graze, to browse, to feed upon grass; to pasture.

Llwm thr ni phore dafud.

Bare is the land which a sheep will not browse.

Adage.

Yr oen yn dygw i ddafud bori.

The lamb teaching the sheep to graze.

Adage.

Tryw i ych bori methlon.

It is natural for an ox to browse trefolla.

Adage.

Poriad, s. m. (pawr) A pasturing, a grazing.
Poriadaeth, s. m. (poriad) Agistment.
Poriadawl, a. (poriad) Belonging to pasturage; belonging to agistment.
Poriadu, v. a. (poriad) To depasture, to agist.
Poriannawl, a. (poriant) Belonging to pasturage.
Poriannu, v. a. (poriant) To depasture.
Poriant, s. m. (pawr) A pasturage, grazing.
Poriaw, v. a. (pawr) To cause pasture or grass; to become pasture.

Pend oeddych yn wyth dy wedd.

For gwynnau'n porian ffaled.

Worthen not of gay appearance, then lord of glorious hame, covering with pasture the greenward. *Th. ab Gwilym fr haf.*

Poriawg, a. (pawr) Having pasture or grass.
Poriawl, a. (pawr) Relating to pasturage.
Porth, s. m.—pl. pyrrh (por) Aid, help, support, succour, sustenance, provision; that bears, carries on, or conveys; a carrying place, a passage, a port; a porch, or a gateway; a ferrying-place.
Oed wrth borth, delay for support, of evidence, in law; **Daw yn borth iti!** God be thy help! **portgwias, portk-ag,** a portcuilis.

Adaw a orw Llyr genad at y brenin, ac at ei farch—gwedi rhydded ei ddyn ddiolion a Yrru Prydala yn ddienhyddedd; ac yw ddaed i gwisau porth gunddiad.

What Llyr did was the sending a messenger to the king, and to his daughter, after being disgracefully driven out by his two sons-in-law from the Isle of Britain; and he being coming to obtain assistance from them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Deud Gwilym fr' nedd; ac y dywawd Arthur wrtho: Rwydd-
as porth geyr!

There came Gwilym into the hall; thereupon Arthur said to him: 'Hast thou any gate news?' *H. Culloch—Mabinogion.*

Tryu byrrh augeu y cawn olwg ar fydd ydd well.

Through the gates of death we shall have a view of a better world. *Adage.*

Portha, v. a. (porth) To afford aid or help.
Porthai, s. c. (porth) That helps, aids, or supports; that bears, or carries.
Porthawd, s. m. (porth) The act of helping, or assisting; maintenance; conveyance.
Porthawg, a. (porth) Having aid or support.
Porthawl, a. (porth) Helping, aiding, succouring, tending to sustain, tending to bear.
Porthawr, s. m.—pl. porthorion (porth) A porter.

Y porthawr a ddylly, o bob adeg a ddelo trwy y porth, eiddyr-
aid; aidd amgen o aeron, ac wyao, a phenwag.

The porter has a claim out of every present that may come through the gate, of having his handful; that is to say of fruits, and eggs, and herrings. *Welsh Laws.*

Porthedig, a. (porth) Supported, carried on.
Porthfa, s. f.—pl. porthfeydd (porth) A carrying place, a passage place, a ferrying-place, a port.

Rades a ayat a phob da
O'r bwrth-fwrth i'r borthfa.

Boats went with every commodity from the bay into the port. *L. G. Colli.*

Porthi, v. a. (porth) To aid, to help, to support, to succour, to sustain, to provide with food, to

bear, to convey, to carry on, or to bring forward.
Porthi hen chwedl, to make use of an old saying.

Ni ddilych augeu at borthi.

Necessity will not thank for to be supported.

Adage.

A borthi odd bid bwyllodol.

That bears affliction let him be the most circumspect.

Adage.

Ar ni phortho ei gath porthed ei lygod.

Such as will not support his cat let him support his mice.

Adage.

Pon a borthaf ar fy ygwedd,

Ni'm arfolini waradwydd;

Gese fy llaw, ludd fy arglwydd!

A head I bear upon my shoulder, that would not let me receive disgrace: Wee my hand, that my lord is slain! *Llywarch Hen, m. Urien.*

Porthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (porth) A helping on, a succouring, supportation, a bearing, a conveying, a bringing forward. **Prydyddion borthiad,** that is the support of poets.

Porthiadawl, a. (porthiad) Tending to succour.
Porthiadu, v. a. (porthiad) To render succouring, to become a support.
Porthianna, v. a. (porthiant) To provide support or sustenance, to supply with necessities, to deal in provisions of any sort, to deal in cattle, or to act as a drover.

Porthiannawl, a. (porthiant) Apt to succour.
Porthianniad, s. m. (porthiant) A rendering a succour, supportation.

Porthiannu, v. a. (porthiant) To render a succour, to become a support.

Porthiannus, a. (porthiant) Being provided with sustenance; pampered.

Porthiannusaw, v. a. (porthiannus) To render succouring, to become supportative.

Porthiannwr, s. m.—pl. porthiannwyr (porthiant—gwr) A supporter, or a succourer.

Porthiannydd, s. m.—pl. t. ien (porthiant) One who supports, a succourer.

Porthiant, s. m. (porth) Support, maintenance.

Porthiator, ger. (porthiad) In supporting.

Porthid, s. m. (porth) Assistance, sustenance.

Porthidon, s. m. (porthid) That aids, assists, or succours, a helper, one who sustains.

Porthidon mwya!

Cyrraf di imi fy ague!

Thou supreme Supporter, blot out for me mine infirmity!

Ysglan.

Porthitor, sup. (porthid) To be supporting.

Porthladd, s. f.—pl. t. au (porth—ladd) A place of export; a port, a harbour.

Porthladdawg, a. (porthladd) Having a place of export; having a port; abounding with ports.

Porthle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (porth—lle) A place of support; a carrying place; a port, a harbour.

Arglwydd a'm porthes porthle tawdr.

A chieftain has maintained me with the thickly covered place of support. *Cynddale.*

Porthleawg, a. (porthle) Having a port.

Porthleawl, a. (porthle) Belonging to a port.

Porthloedd, s. m. (porth—loedd) Means of support or maintenance.

Prif arglwydd brolwydd bronhethyn.

Braig allloedd beirdd, borthloedd berthyn.

A supreme lord of generous breast the prosperity of a country, a great blessing of birds, of appropriate maintenance. *Cynddale, fr. argl. Rhys.*

Porthloeddawg, a. (porthloedd) Having means of support or maintenance.

Porthlys, s. m. (porth—lys) A portmote.

Porthmon, s. m.—pl. porthmyn (porth—mon) A conveyer or trader; a dealer in provisions; a provision merchant; a drover. *Porthmon*

gwartheg, a drover of cattle; *porthmon defaid*, sheep-drover; *porthmon moch*, a pig-drover.
Porthmona, *v. a.* (porthmon) To deal in provisions; to traffic; to act as a drover.
Porthmonaeth, *s. m.* (porthmon) A dealing in provisions; purveyance.
Porthog, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (porth—og) A portcullis.
Portholaeth, *s. m.* (porthawl) Supportation.
Portholdeb, *s. m.* (porthawl) The state of being a succour, or support.
Portholi, *v. a.* (porthawl) To render supportative.
Porthordy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (porthawr—ty) A porter's lodge.
Porthorddwy, *s. m.* (porth—gorddwy) That is aiding violence; an abettor of violence.

Selthaf affailth galana yw canorthwyaw y dyn a laddo y llall; a bono a elwir porthorddwy.

The seventh abetment of murder is, to assist the person who kills the other: and that is called aiding of violence. *Welsh Laws.*

Porthores, *s. f.* (porthawr) A female door-keeper.
Porthori, *v. a.* (porthawr) To act as a door-keeper.
Porthoriaeth, *s. m.* (porthawr) The office of a door-keeper.

*Liys Owain—
 Anhawd yn fysech yoo
 Welid na chlicied, na chlo,
 Na phorthoriaeth—*

The court of Owain, difficult is it there to see nor catch, nor lock, nor a porter's office. *Iolo Goch.*

Porthotor, *part.* (porthawd) Being succoured.
Porthwas, *s. m.* (porth—gwas) A ferryman.
Porthwy, *s. m.* (porth) Assistant, or support.

Nae ymddiried am dy borthwy fy peth a ferir ymmlath.

Trust not for thy support to what is thrown away. *Adams.*

Porthwr, *s. m.*—*pl. porthwyr* (porth—gwr) A supporter a provisioner; a conveyer; a ferryman; a door-man.

Porthwriaeth, *s. m.* (porthwr) The calling of one who conveys; the office of a ferryman.

Porthwys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (porth—gwys) That attends a ferry.

*Y ferl fawr i flair Fon
 Wrth onard ei phorthwydon.*

The great ferry to the fair of Moos under the regulation of its ferryman. *Gr. ab Hywel ab Tudgr.*

Porwr, *s. m.*—*pl. porwyr* (pori—gwr) A man who feeds on grass.

Pos, *s. m.* (py—os) An increment; growth; or increase; that is gathered, or heaped.

Posel, *s. m.* (pos—el) Curdled milk; posset.

Posfardd, *s. m.*—*pl. posfeirdd* (pos—bardd) A preceptive bard, a teaching bard.

Tewch rhwi bosfeirddion.

Be silent ye teaching bards.

Bustl Bridd.

Fryddod, new ferid caw, oydd o dri rhyw: sef, prifardd, posfardd, ac arwyddfardd.

A poet, or a bard of verse, is of three branches; namely, a primary bard, a didactic-bard, and a herald-bard. *S. D. Rhys.*

Posiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (pos) A gathering together, a collecting to a heap, a questioning, or investigation; a posing.

*Yn bosfardd, be fardd a fo;
 'A hyd bysed rhaid ei bosio;
 A thrwy bysio nith o bosiad
 Graddus gynt o'r gwrald a gad.*

A didactic-bard, whatever bard would be, on the fingers it is necessary to question him; and through the weight of a solemn interrogation degrees from their source were given of yore. *Edm. Pry.*

Posiannawl, *a.* (posiant) Investigating, posing.

Posiannu, *v. a.* (posiant) To investigate, to pose.

Posiant, *s. m.* (pos) An investigation.

Posiar, *s. f.*—*pl. poseir* (pos—lar) A fat hen.

Posiaw, *v. a.* (pos) To make an increment; to

gather knowledge; to investigate, to examine, to interrogate, to pose.

*Rhaid i mi, ar y rhad mas,
 Os doeth, dy boslaw dithes.*

It is necessary for me then, from the talent given me, in wisdom, to question thee. *Edm. Pry.*

Posiawl, *a.* (pos) Investigating, posing.

Posiedig, *a.* (posiad) Investigated, questioned.

Posned, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pos) A round body, or that swells out; a squat figure; a porringer; a pap saucepan. *O y posned bach! O the little squab!*

Post, *s. m.*—*pl. pyst* (py—ost) What projects or branches out; a post. *Pedwar post y corff, pedair aslawd y corff*, the four limbs of the body

Pan nod rhyfedd na thyf post awr drwy nen ty yr awr.

When it is not wonderful that a post of gold does not grow through the house top of the unjust. *Adams.*

Tri phost cad Ynys Prydain; Danawd Fer, mab Fabe Post Prydain, Gwallawg fab Libenawg, a Cynfelyn Drwg.

The three pillars of battle of the Isle of Britain; Danawd Fer son of Fabe the pillar of Britain, Gwallawg son of Libenawg, and Cynfelyn the Stambler. *Triad.*

Post esyd oesbarth Effer.

The pillar of the wanderers leading a life like Effer.

Cynddalen.

Postiad, *s. m.* (post) A shooting out a stem; a putting up a post, or pillar.

Postiaw, *v. a.* (post) To shoot out a stem; to set up a post, to set up a pillar.

Postyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (post) A little post.

Pot, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (po) A pot. *Pot e laeth*, a pot of milk.

Potel, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (pot) What is puffed out; a leathern bottle; a bottle.

Poteliad, *s. m.* (potel) A bottling.

Potelu, *v. a.* (potel) To bottle, to fill a bottle.

Poten, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (pot) What bulges out; a paunch; a pudding. *Y boten fawr, y boten wen, cod wen*, the large ventricle, or the stomach; *y boten fach*, the lesser ventricle; *poten pengauad*, blind-gut; *poten wen*, a batter-pudding; *poten llysen*, a fruit pudding.

O'i mynych brod bwytyd y boten i gyd.

By frequently tasting if the pudding has been all eaten up. *Adams.*

Potens, *v. a.* (poten) To gather a paunch; to swell out the belly.

Potenaidd, *a.* (poten) Like a paunch or belly.

Potenawg, *a.* (poten) Having a paunch or belly.

Potenawl, *a.* (poten) Belonging to a paunch.

Poteniad, *s. m.* (poten) A swelling out a paunch.

Potenig, *s. f.* *dim.* (poten) A little paunch.

Potenu, *v. a.* (poten) To form a paunch.

Potes, *s. m.* (pot) Pottage, broth, soup.

Potesawr, *s. m.* (potes—gwr) A pottage man.

Potiad, *s. m.* (pot) A potting; a potation.

Potiald, *s. m.* (pot) A potfull, a fill of a pot.

Potiaw, *v. a.* (pot) To put in a pot, to pot; to drink, to tipple.

Poth, *s. m.* (po) That swells out, a boss.

Pothan, *s. c.* *dim.* (poth) A round boss, bump, or bunch; a cub. *Pothan blaidd*, a wolf's cub.

Pothell, *s. f.* *dim.*—*pl. t. au* (poth) What is puffed, or blown out; a wheal, or blister; also a disease amongst cattle, being a blister under the tongue, which is otherwise called *y defarddwet*, or the tongue disease.

Pothellaidd, *a.* (pothell) Like a blister or wheal.

Pothellawg, *a.* (pothell) Puffed out; having wheals or blisters.

Pothelliad, *s. m.* (pothell) A blistering.

Pothell, v. a. (pothell) To puff up; to blister.
Poth, s. m. (poth) A round lump, or boss; a nub, a whelp.

Powys, s. m. (po—gwys) The state of being at rest, stationary, or settled. It is the name of a district in North Wales, which was anciently a principality.

Powysaw, v. a. (powys) To render at rest, or to settle; to become stationary.

*Powysed angor, Powyswg a'i gwyr
 O'r gares i hawng;
 A owa rhias rhyddwg,
 Ac a fo da of ei ferg!*

*Be arrested death, Powyswg has men the best for her defence;
 he spares chiefs alive in the extreme, and such as are good he takes away!*
Li. P. Moch, i Fod at Madawg.

Powyswg, s. f. (powys) A place that is settled upon. It is used as an epithet for *Powys*.

Pra, s. m. (py—rha) That tends to the extremity; that spreads round.

Prad, s. m. (py—rhad) A gentle spread, a stroke
Prad, s. (pra) Large, ample; thick in circumference. *Coesus preffion, thick lega.*

Cardedd yn braff a wael.

Walk at large was what she did. H. Pwyll—Mabinogion.

Traffawd praff a baryoynt i Bown.

*Affliction ample had they caused to Bown.
 H. Bown—Mabinogion.*

*Mal mah i Ddyfawel Mael Mad
 Yw Phylip praff ei olod.*

*Like a son of Dyrnwal Mael Mad is Phylip of ample wealth.
 L. G. Colm.*

Praffaid, a. (praff) Somewhat large, or ample; somewhat thick in circumference.

Praffder, s. m. (praff) Amplitude; rotundity.

Praffdra, s. m. (praff) Amplitude; thickness in girth.

Praffedd, s. m. (praff) Largeness; thickness round

Praffiad, s. m. (praff) A rendering large, or ample; a becoming thick in circumference.

Praffu, v. a. (praff) To make large; to make thick in compass, to become thick round.

Praidd, s. f.—pl. preiddian (pra—idd) A flock, or herd; also a booty of cattle taken in war.

Pradd gyffwrddol: pedair bu er ught a thwr.

A lawful herd: twenty-four cows and a bull. Welsh Laws.

*Taly rhydd breyr yst, allwedd ei fwrth, ei breiddodd gwartheg,
 a'i gendafol foch.*

The three acts of a baron are, the pasture of his horses, his herds of cattle, and his breed of swine. Welsh Laws.

A rhag preiddian arwn tost yd gent.

And before the herds of the infernal region dunsally thou dost dag.
Taliesin.

*Fell ei glod o glodau anrhaith,
 Preidd wagner, breiddor drosodd gyfarpar
 Yn hgwyr, yn ngyrddid.*

*For his fame, for collecting spoil, scattering the flock, his wrath
 outbreathing thrice seven of spears of conflict in blood, in the vic-
 tims of parsons. Cynddelw.*

Prain, s. m.—pl. preinion (pra—in) That tends to spread or swell out; that causes to spring up; a feast, or banquet.

*Lledddaw y gan ri rhyfel ei rain,
 A llen llw chong, a medd prain.*

*Reclined has the god of war his spear, with the veil of bright
 green hose, and mead of the banquet. Taliesin, Nic. Dindych.*

Gwr cymmarwys ei ddwyys: gwrwr Cymarr, need mawr!

Mawr o chwerd a'm ddwyys:

Owain add prain, need pridd wely!

*A man whose being taken of is universal grief; the luminary,
 is he not dead! an awful report awakes me: Owain lord of the
 banquet, that earth is his bed!*

Priddidd Bychan, m. O. ab Madawg.

*Rhag Teid, yn twi twr main
 Teyrn glyn tarwyn, tyrrat prain yn ddrud
 I gwa caud uch caofat!*

*On the Teid, destroying a stone tower of a sovereign prince,
 they resolutely heap together a feast for the dogs of the castle, over
 the voracious gnawing. Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.*

Praith, s. m.—pl. preithian (py—rhaith) An act, or deed; practice.

Pranc, s. m.—pl. pranceion (py—rhanc) A prank.

Pranciad, s. m. (pranc) A frolicking.

Pranciaw, v. a. (pranc) To frolic, to play pranks.

Pranciawl, a. (pranc) Frolicksome, playful.

Pranciwr, s. m.—pl. pranciwyrr (pranc—gwr) One who plays pranks.

Pratiad, s. m. (prad) A stroking, a coaxing, or fondling, by gently drawing the hand over.

Pratiaw, v. a. (prad) To stroke, to rub gently, to soothe, to fondle, to coax. *Pratia y plentyn, fondle the child.*

Pratiawl, a. (prad) Coaxing or stroking.

Pratiwr, s. m.—pl. pratiwyrr (pratiaw—gwr) A stroker, a coxer.

Praw, s. m. (pra) An essay, a trial, or a proof.

Gwelir—

Y daw gwialw yn ol praw pradd.

*It will be seen, that a shower will come after a serious trial.
 D. ab Gwilym.*

Prawen, s. f.—pl. t. au (praw) An essay, or cast for trial, in gaming.

Prawf, s. m.—pl. profion (praw) A proof, trial, or essay; experience. *Bod ar prawf, to be on proof: Prawf Ynad, and Llyfr Prawf, the Judge's Proof and the Book of Proof, the name of a section of laws, according to the code of Hywel Dda.*

Prawfaen, s. m. (praw—maen) A touchstone.

Pre, s. m. (py—rhe) The origin of a course.

Pred, s. m. (pre) A stray, or migration.

Preg, s. m. (py—rheg) A greeting or address.

Pregawthen, s. f. (preg) Prattle, rigmarole.

Pregeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (preg) A sermon.

Pregethiad, s. m. (pregeth) A preaching.

Pregethu, v. a. (pregeth) To preach.

Pregethwr, s. m.—pl. pregethwyr (pregeth—gwr) A preacher.

Preidiad, s. m. (pred) A migrating, a straying.

Preidiaw, v. a. (pred) To migrate, to stray.

Preiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (praidd) A herding; a collecting a herd; a driving of cattle away as a booty in war; predation.

Preiddiaw, v. a. (praidd) To herd; to collect a herd; to drive off a booty of cattle; to predate

Preiddiawg, a. (praidd) Abounding with herds.

Ni thoros ei bawr a fu breiddiawg.

*His pasture has not been cut that was teeming with herds.
 Meicyr.*

Preiddiawl, a. (praidd) Belonging to a herd; relating to the pillage of cattle; predatory.

Preiddiawr, s. pl. aggr. (praidd) Beasts of the chase; beasts taken as prey in a foray.

Hwygwn am breiddiawr, am brain.

Aply rising for the prey, for the feast. Li. P. Moch.

Preiddiedig, a (praidd) Herded; depredated.

Preiddyn, s. m. (praidd) That is of the herds.

Er a'm porthes—

Ar win, ar breiddyn, ar brain.

He nourished me on wine, on venison, on feast.

Preiddin, a. (praidd) Consisting of herds; *Mock preiddin, anrhaith o foch*, a booty of swine.

Preiddiwr, s. m.—pl. preiddwyr (praidd—gwr)

One who follows a herd; one who pursues herds for booty; a pillager.

*Er perygl preiddwyr perri fowad,
 I'asgudar cyfrain Prydain briawd.*

*To the hazard of depredators causing a gash, the nourishes of
 the true sons of Britain. Meicyr.*

Preiddwal, s. f. (praid—gwal) The resort of the herd, where a herd lies down.

Fryfwa gwr, priddawr preiddwal.

The foremost of the shoot, the proprietor of the region of herds
Cyuddelo, i H. ab Owen.

Preiddwalch, s. m.—pl. preiddweilch (praid—gwalch) Hawk of the herds; hawk of pillage.

Preiddwriaeth, s. m. (preiddiwr) The calling of a herdsman; the practice of a pillager.

Preiddyn, s. m. dim. (praid) A beast of chase.

Preiddyn oedd ei gwyn cyn nol gwyddaw.

For the booty was his anxiety before his fall. *Cyuddelo.*

Preiniad, s. m. (prain) A carousing, a feasting.

Preiniaw, v. a. (prain) To carouse, to feast.

Preiniawg, a. (prain) Abounding with feasts.

Mi a'h arwyne add bre breiniawg.

Breiniawg, a'hail hael, o hll Madawg.

I will extol thee, chief of the hill of feasting, a mighty lion,
holding bounty, of the life of Madoc. *Ll. P. Moch, i Llywelyn II.*

Dau ychen Dewi ardderchwyr oeddynt;

Dau gryn a gerdynat yn gyd breiniawg.

The two oxen of Dewi majestic were; two that walked hoof to hoof together enjoying feasts. *Gw. Brycheiniawg.*

Y melyn gwanwyn, ac ych brych, yn ddau gyd breiniawg a fynaf.

The yellow ox of spring, and the two brindled oxen, being two feeding together, those I will have. *H. Culwch—Mabynogion.*

Preiniawl, a. (prain) Belonging to a feast.

Preinrudd, a. (prain—rudd) Ruddy with feasting

Cyrcled, tremyniad, tra mor add dy gas,

Dy gosorodd yn breinrudd.

An assaulter, a scout, beyond the British sea extends thy
hale, thy retinue seem ruddy with festivity. *Ll. P. Moch, i Llywelyn II.*

Preithiad, s. m. (praith) A practising, a using.

Preithiaw, v. a. (praith) To practise, to use.

Preithiawg, a. (praith) Having practice.

Preithiawl, a. (praith) Practical, operative.

Preithiedig, a. (preithiad) Practised, or used.

Preithig, a. (praith) Belonging to practice.

Pren, s. m.—pl. t. iau (pre) A tree, a timber, a piece of wood. *Pren treed, gweddig, bre, a last; pren ceri, a modular tree; pren y gerwyn, the bay tree; pren melyn, pren y clefyd melyn, the barberry-tree; pren awyr, mistletoe.*

Pren yn nghod arall bies.

A tree in a wood another owns. *Adage.*

Prenaid, a. (pren) Lignous, or like wood.

Prenfol, s. m.—pl. t. au (pren—bol) A wooden coffer, box or chest.

Prenial, s. m. (pren) A coffer or shrine of wood.

Prenial gweddes, podair ar a'gaint a dal.

A warping trough, its value is twenty-four pence. *Welsh Laws.*

Prenial dyral gal ygwra

Gorug ar Loegr lu cyngrwn i

Bedd Gwen fab Llywarch llen yw hwn.

The shrine of the fierce overbearing foe, that vanquished the circularly-compact army of Lloegrus; the grave of Gwen the son of old Llywarch is this. *Llywarch Hen.*

Preniaw, v. a. (pren) To apply timber or wood to any thing; to fasten with a wooden bar.

—Y nos—

Na ad na drws, nodwa drws

Heb ar unwaith ei breiniaw.

He will not leave a single door, we may yonder note, without
barring it at once. *G. ab I. ab Llywelyn Pychen.*

Prenol, s. m.—pl. t. au (pren) A busk.

Prensaer, s. m.—pl. prensaeri (pren—saer) A wright or worker in wood; a carpenter.

Pres, s. m.—pl. t. i (pre—es) That is imminent; that is quick or ready; that is sharp or smart;

that overruns; brushwood, or whatever overruns the ground, as stubble, straw, and the like; fuel wood; fodder; frequency; haste; a crib, or cratch; also brass. *Pres fflwr, fuel for the oven; Pres y moch, the resort or sty of the pigs; pres y cwn, the kennel of the dogs.*

Truan o anian iai o anawbyd.

Trachara present, pres gynahwyd.

A miserable state is fallen to us from indolence, to excess
loving the present, a stichel involved in darkness. *Melys ab Gwathwal.*

Pres, a. (pre—es) Imminent, at hand, quick; ready; hasty; sharp; overrunning, frequent; present. *Pres gynahwaf, a quick harvest; this pres, a sharp or shrill voice. Sil.*

Dig yw eis hwy, dygwra helyat

Yn brw a'r tair gorwes gynt.

Vexations is our condition, we take an abrupt course, like the
three molestations of ancient time. *Ll. ab Owen.*

Presal, s. m.—pl. preselon (pres) A pole put across a river for hindering cattle.

Presawl, a. (pres) Imminent; close upon; quick.

Preseb, s. m. (pres—ab) A crib, or a stall.

Presebu, v. a. (preseb) To crib, to stall.

Presedig, a. (pres) Rendered imminent; quickened; hastened; made a resort.

Presel, s. f.—pl. t. au (pres) A place overgrown, as with furze and the like, a brake. *Sil.*

Preselaid, a. (presel) Tending to be braky.

Preselawg, a. (presel) Overgrown with shrubs.

Preseldir, s. m. (presel—tir) Land overgrown with brushwood, foal land.

Preseliad, s. m. (presel) An overrunning with brushwood; a becoming wild.

Preselu, v. a. (presel) To become wild or overrun. *Mae y tir yn preselu gauto, the land grows foul under his care. Sil.*

Preselyn, s. m. dim. (presel) A brake, a thicket.

Presen, s. f. (pres) The present, the present time or age; the present life.

Nid aeth neb i nef or bosthyr y brwna.

No one went to heaven for the landing of his present. *Taliesin.*

Nid oes o'r presen,

O'r dechreu hyd orphen,

Un orig o ddyd,

Wrth y fuchod drwygwyd.

There is not of the present, from the beginning to the end, an
hour of day, compared with the state of clearing. *Taliesin.*

Pyffid Ddawrd, add presen,

Erechwyd gwneuthur cadwau

Yn ebyr cywrydd Pagan.

Fiercely would Ddawrd rage, the chief of the present, with
mind elate for combat, against the strife of Pagan. *Llywarch Hen.*

Presennawl, a. (present) Being imminent, near, or ready; present.

Presennoldeb, s. m. (presennawl) The state of being at, or upon; a present state; present.

Presennwr, s. m. (present) One who is present.

Friedawr Frydais presen priddid;

Presennwr, pryswr pres o'len.

A prince of Britain with feast of spoils; a present man, the
dweller in a splendid abode. *Cyuddelo, Iv. argl. Rhys.*

Present, s. m. (presen) The present state.

Pan fyw Daw dy delfinur

O dyllid presen, o brwydr traw,

Cyd a'h fo di goled, goira anaw,

Na'h pydd, eidd ar ei addaw.

When God should please to annihilate thy frame of the state
of the present state, of the shade of terror, though thou expect
possess wealth, and splendid goods, let them detain thee not, let
at his call depart. *Melys ab Gwathwal.*

Presiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pres) A hastening, a being quick or ready; a frequenting.

Prest, s. m. (pres) Quickness, smartness. *a. Ready, quick; soon.*

Prestl, s. m. (prest) Smart, talk, repartee. *a. Smart, ready, fluent.*

*Shared yn bresti shared yn ddosti:
Shared yn wosti shared anast.*

A talking smartly in talking elegantly, a talking (unusually) in a talking inelegantly. Adage.

Prestlaid, a. (prestl) Disposed to prattle.

Prestlawg, a. (prestl) Full of smart talk.

Prestledd, s. m. (prestl) Smartness of discourse.

Prestliad, s. m. (prestl) A talking smartly.

Prestla, v. a. (prestl) To talk smartly or wittily; to repartee; to prattle.

Prestina, a. (prestl) Of smart or witty talk.

Press, v. a. (pres) To render imminent, near, or ready at hand; to hasten, to quicken; to frequent, to resort; to render present; to become present.

Preswyl, s. m. (pres—gwyll) The state of being present or in readiness; a tarrying; a habitation. *a. Being present or in readiness; waiting, tarrying. March preswyl, a horse kept in readiness, or a horse of attendance.*

Gwasgawd alyn a ddyg of furch yn gwyll i'r ysgwad lly, i lleswyl pan y myn.

The groom of the reign shall bring his horse furnished to the judge of the palace, to be in readiness at his will. Welsh Laws.

Preswyledd, s. m. (preswyl) A state of abiding.

Preswylfa, s. f.—pl. preswylfydd (preswyl) A place taken up as an abode; a camp; a dwelling-place, a habitation.

Yn yr amser y caethlwid Iwda, deg preswylfa onadant a syn i'r goll.

In the time when Juda was led into captivity, ten tribes of them became lost. Old Chronicle.

Preswylfodd, s. m. (preswyl—medd) That is kept in readiness.

Preswylfoddu, v. a. (preswylfodd) To keep in readiness, to take care of constantly.

Preswylfod, s. m. (preswyl—bod) A dwelling place.

Preswylfoddawg, a. (preswyl—boddawg) Having an habitation, or a constant abiding at will.

Offriad y frenin;—Offriad y frenin hagen a guil yn preswylfoddawg.

The chaplain of the queen, the offering of the queen he shall have constantly at his will. Welsh Laws.

Preswylgoll, s. m. (preswyl—coll) Loss of dwelling. *a. Home-lost.*

*Full amser, pwyllaf, y dogair,
Preswylgoll, hwydoli enig.*

A failure to him, I will foretell, there will be allotted, loss of home, a painful privation. Cynddelw.

Preswyliaid, s. m. (preswyl) A being present; a tarrying or abiding; a taking up a residence.

Preswylfinaeth, s. m. (preswyl) The act of frequenting, or resorting; inhabitancy.

Preswylfianawli, a. (preswylfiant) Relating to habitation, dwelling or abiding.

Preswylfianu, v. a. (preswylfiant) To make a resort; to settle a habitation.

Preswylfiant, s. m. (preswyl) The act of taking up a residence or a dwelling.

Preswylfaw, v. a. (preswyl) To fix a residence, to dwell, to inhabit; to tarry in a place.

*Plant Adad phawgion fawt;
Yn y prwsen preswylfiant;
Gan Ddu yn Roster llewybant.*

The children of Adam, graftings have they been; in the present state they have sojourned; with God in splendor they will shine. Melyr ab Gwalchmai.

*Dw bwa—
Y byd, pawb awd, pob aent,
Is hawlwen, ynddo a preswylfiant.*

To God belong the world, every one existing, all of life, beneath the radiant sun, therein who dwell. W. Middleton.

Preswylhawg, a. (preswyl) Having a resort; having an abode; being attended.

*Preswawr,
Ffawr plus cloy;*

Preswylhawg farchawg (eirch gwisu).

A present man, a dweller in a splendid place; a warrior constantly attended with bay steeds. Cynddelw. U'r argl. Rhyt.

Preswylledig, a. (preswyliaid) Inhabited.

Preswylledigaeth, s. m. (preswylledig) The act of taking up an abode or dwelling.

Preswylwr, s. m.—pl. preswylwyr (preswyl—gwr) A dweller, or an inhabitant.

Preswylydd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (preswyl) An inhabitant, or a dweller.

Pri, s. m.—pl. f. on (py—rhi) An increment; an origin, or cause; that is prime or first.

Priad, s. m. (pri) A forming an increment, or source of increase; a rendering prime, a becoming prime, or original.

Prialen, s. f. (pri—gall) Privet; also called *priellyn* and *yswydd*.

Priawd, s. m. (pri) That is appropriate, peculiar, proper, or fitting; that is possessed or owned; a married person, the same as *gwrraig bywi*, or a spouse. *a. Appropriate, peculiar, fitting; possessed; married.*

Ni ddyt gwraig na phryna na gwerthu, o bydd priawd, heb ganiad ei gwr.

A woman ought neither to buy, nor to sell, if she be a married one, without the consent of her husband. Welsh Laws.

*Mai cofain cywraia Cywryd, fardd Dunawd,
Mau i'm draig priawd gwawd, ni bo gwrd.*

Like the correct memorial song of Cywryd, the bard of Dmud, to my proper lord is my praise, which shall not be faulty. Gw. Ddu o Arfon, m. G. Llyw.

Pric, s. m.—pl. f. ian (pri) A small piece of wood; a broach; a skewer. *Wyd sythed â phe llyncastid bric edafedd*, thou art as stiff as if thou hadst swallowed a yarn stick.

Pricaid, s. m.—pl. preiceldiau (pric) What is held on a stick; the quantity of yarn taken off the spindle and put upon a stick.

Prid, s. m. (pri) That is in unison or equivalent; price, value; ransom. *a. Valuable, precious, dear. Pryned hwna yn brid*, that has been dearly bought. *Sil.*

Ni cheir geirda heb brid.

There will be no good word had without desert. Adage.

Nid prid pryngair tag.

The purchase of a good word is not dear. Adage.

Cywrydd Prydain y sy bryder yn;

Y sy brid i lawer.

Armes ger gwythlawn ei ober;

Arglaidrind, ffoliad, ffolid nifer.

The contention of Britain is afflicting to us; dear to many is the fate of the man of wrathful achievement, the protection, the foremost one, the wolf of a host.

Cynddelw, m. E. ab M. ab Iddow.

Ancwra Mynyddawg awawg y gaweth;

A phrid er pryna breithell Gairneith.

The dainty of Mynyddog, notably it worked; and was the price for purchasing the battle of Cautraeth. Aneurin.

Pridawdy, a. (prid) Capable of being equivalent.

Pridaw, v. a. (prid) To render equivalent; to become equivalent; to expiate.

Pridiad, s. m. (prid) A rendering an equivalent; a pledging; a ransoming.

Pridiannawl, a. (pridiant) Tending to be an equivalent; expiatory.

Pridiannu, v. a. (pridiant) To render an equivalent; to become an equivalent.

Pridiannus, a. (pridiant) Tending to be equivalent; expiatory.

Pridiannusaw, v. a. (pridiannus) To render of an equivalent consideration; to become equivalent; to become expiatory.

Pridiant, s. m.—*pl.* **pridiannan** (**prid**) The act of pledging a value; a ransoming; expiation.
Pridiaw, v. a. (**prid**) To give a price, value, or equivalent; to lay a pawn or pledge; to ransom, to expiate.

Ni bu ond Crist ar y groes,
 Yn dyddied gloes i'n pridiaw.

There has been none else but Christ upon the cross,
 To suffer, us to ransom.
Morgan Tielai.

Pridiawg, a. (**prid**) Having a value, price, or equivalent; being an equivalent.

Pridiawl, a. (**prid**) Equivalent; redeeming.

Pridiedig, u. (**pridiad**) Made equivalent; ransomed, expiated.

Pridioldeb, s. m. (**pridiawl**) Equivalency.

Pridioli, v. a. (**pridiawl**) To render equivalent; to render deserved; to become equivalent.

Pridiwr, s. m.—*pl.* **pridwyr** (**prid**—**gwr**) One who gives a price; a ransom; an expiator.

Pridwerth, s. m. (**prid**—**gwerth**) Value given as a ransom, the thing given as an equivalent.

Am ei bridwerth, ni pherthyn
 Ymlw a Duw, mai a dyn;
 Rhaid fydd lle rho Duw ei far
 Dynw eglawn yn gynnar.

Concerning his demand, it belongs not to man to question the will of God; it will be necessary where God sends his wrath for the effect soon to appear.
T. Aled.

Pridd, s. m. *aggr.* (**pri**—**idd**) Mould, or earth; also a delicate term used for the ordure of an animal. *Sil.* **Pridd y wradd**, a mole-hill; *llestri priddion*, earthen ware.

Priddaw, v. a. (**pridd**) To mould, to earth, to put in the mould, to cover with earth.

Bum yn claddu hen gydymmaith
 A gododd yn fy mhen i ranwaith;
 Ac 'r wyn 'n ofni ei ei briddo,
 Y cyfyd yn fy mhen i eto.

I have been burying an old companion, who flew to my head a hundred times; and I fear, though he be buried, that he will fly to my head again.
Aled rhianus wedi hys haid.

Priddawl, a. (**pridd**) Of the nature of earth, or mould; earthly.

Priddawr, s. m.—*pl.* **priddorion** (**pridd**) A potter.

Priddell, s. f.—*pl.* **t. i.** (**pridd**) A mass, or clod of earth; a piece of pottery; a tile.

Cyfreued a phriddell.

As brittle as a piece of pottery.

Aldge.

Priddellian, s. f. *dim.* (**priddell**) A small mass of earth; a small tile, or piece of pottery.

Priddellawg, a. (**priddell**) consisting of masses of earth, glebous.

Priddellig, s. f. (**priddell**) A small mass of earth.

Priddellwaith, s. m. (**priddell**—**gwaith**) Tile-work

Priddellwr, s. m. (**priddell**—**gwr**) A tile-maker.

Priddellydd, s. m.—*pl.* **t. ion** (**priddell**) A tiler.

Pridden, s. f.—*pl.* **t. i.** (**pridd**) An earthen vessel.

Priddenig, s. f. (**pridden**) A little earthen vessel.

Priddfaen, s. m.—*pl.* **priddfeini** (**maen**) A brick.

Priddfaenwaith, s. m. (**priddfaen**) Brick-work.

Priddgalch, s. m. (**pridd**—**calch**) Calcareous earth; fuller's earth; a mixture of earth and lime, a manure so prepared.

Priddgalchwag, a. (**priddgalch**) Abounding with calcareous earth, being of earth and lime.

Priddgalchiad, s. m. (**priddgalch**) A doing with calcareous earth; a manuring with a mixture of earth and lime.

Priddgalchu, v. a. (**priddgalch**) To manure with a mixture of earth and lime.

Priddgist, s. m. (**pridd**—**giat**) Potters' clay.

Priddiad, s. m. (**pridd**) A doing with earth; a putting in earth; a returning to earth.

Priddin, a. (**pridd**) Of the nature of earth.

Priddlestr, s. m.—*pl.* **t. i.** (**pridd**—**llestr**) An earthen vessel, or a piece of pottery.

Priddlestrwr, s. m.—*pl.* **priddlestrwyr** (**priddlestr**—**gwr**) Earthenware man.

Priddlestrydd, s. m.—*pl.* **t. ion** (**priddlestr**) A dealer in earthenware.

Priddlyd, a. (**pridd**) Earthly, mixed with mould.

Priddlydrwydd, s. m. (**priddlyd**) Earthiness.

Priddlydu, v. a. (**priddlyd**) To render earthy.

Priddred, s. m. (**pridd**—**rhed**) An earthly course, an earthly state.

O bridd, o briddred
 Pae ym digoned—

Of earth, of an earthly course when I was favoured—
Taliain.

Priddwal, s. m. (**pridd**—**gwal**) An earth coach.

Minnaw sy gwg, heb dog dal,
 Yna'n priddaw newn priddwal.

I am also horse, without a fair reward, here vexing in a bed of earth.
Ellen Arwyll.

Priddwr, s. m.—*pl.* **priddwyr** (**pridd**—**gwr**) One who puts in earth.

Priddyn, s. m. *dim.* (**pridd**) That is formed of earth; an earthly being.

Prif, s. m.—*pl.* **t. ion** (**prif**) That is a source; that tends to increase; that is prime, chief or principal; the first day of the new moon; the golden number. *a.* Prime, first, principal, chief.

Tri prif anfudd sbect: awgon, anghaf ac awgon.

The three primary misfortunes of the circle of inclination: necessity, loss of memory, and death.
Barddon.

Prifachaw, s. m.—*pl.* **prifachosion** (**prif**—**achaw**) A primary cause, a principal cause.

Prifafon, s. f.—*pl.* **t. ydd** (**prif**—**afon**) A principal river; a law term for a river preserving its regular channel as a boundary of lands.

Prifalaethwr, s. m.—*pl.* **prifalaethwyr** (**prif**—**alaethwr**) A chief mourner.

Prifanian, s. f. (**prif**—**anian**) An original nature, a primary nature.

Prifansawdd, s. m.—*pl.* **prifansoddion** (**prif**—**ansawdd**) An original quality or element.

Yn nosparth a rheitholdd cerdd Ceraint Pardd Glas, at wair eithr deg prifansawdd; ser saw gorchan a chyngrwg.

In the grammar and rudiment of verse of Ceraint the Blue Bard, there are only ten primary elements; namely, nine restrictions and a canon of combination.
Barddon.

Prifardd, s. m.—*pl.* **prifeirdd** (**pri**—**bardd**) A primitive bard, a primary bard; a doctor, or professor of sciences.

Tri rhyw prifardd y ydd: bardd braint, man brithodd penodur, with faint defined a titular poet, a' iwydd ym llywodraeth; ofydd, with awen, yngais a dicitwale, a' iwydd ym llywodraeth; a derwydd, with byll, ansawdd, a gorffod, a' iwydd ym llywodraeth.

There are three degrees of primary bards: a bard of privilege, or a primary bard proper, according to the privilege of the custom and voice of a convention, and his office is to exercise authority; an ovate, following genius, exertion, and incision, and his office is to apply to works of genius; and a druid, according to the reason, nature, and necessity of things, and his office is to instruct.
Barddon.

Prifarddoni, s. m. (**prifardd**) The learning of the primitive bards; the bardic philosophy.

Prifawdl, s. f.—*pl.* **prifodlau** (**prif**—**awdl**) A primary or leading rhyme.

Prifdeg, a. (**prif**—**deg**) Primarily fair.

Prifder, s. m. (**prif**) Primeness or origin.

Prifdde, s. m. (**prif**—**de**) Original source.

Prifddeddf, s. f.—*pl.* **t. au** (**prif**—**deddf**) A primary law.

Prifddinas, s. f.—*pl.* **t. oedd** (**prif**—**dinas**) A principal city, or a metropolis.

Prifddinassawl, a. (**prifddinas**) Metropolitan.

Prifddall, s. f.—*pl. t. ian* (prif—dall) A primary form or manner.

Prifad, s. m. (prif) A thriving, & growing, or increasing; a prospering.

Prifaw, v. a. (prif) To grow up, to increase in stature, to thrive; to prosper.

Prifawli, a. (prif) Tending to grow.

Prifwr, s. m.—*pl. t. prifwyr* (prif—wr) One who increases, a thriver.

Priflad, s. m. (prif—lad) A sovereign grace.

Prifles, s. m. (prif—les) A supreme good.

Priflys, s. m.—*pl. t. oedd* (prif—lys) A principal court, a supreme court.

Prifswrd, s. m. (prif—swrd) An original habit.

Prifnod, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (prif—nod) A prime point or number; an epoch.

Prifod, s. m. (prif—od) A primitive age.

Prifoes, s. f.—*pl. t. oedd* (prif—oes) A first age; a primary life, a first existence.

Prifoes, s. f.—*pl. t. yn* (prif—oes) A primary share; a primary division.

Prifswrd, s. m. (prifswrd) A primary division.

But distinguished by itself as this: thus during brother: above rising order: and a chyloddd rhwng cyfrydwy.

These are three primary divisions of land: division among brothers; subdivision amongst cousins, and co-extended amongst cousin cousins. *Welsh Laws.*

Prifred, s. f. (prif—rhad) A primary course.

Prifrhawdd, s. f.—*pl. t. as* (prif—rhawdd) A cardinal virtue.

Prifsymudai, s. c. (prif—symudai) A primura mobile; a first cause of motion.

Prifswth, s. m. (prif—gwaith) A chief work.

Prifswyd, s. m. (prif—gwyd) A chief sin. *Y saith brifswyd, the seven deadly sins.*

Prifswydd, s. pl. (prif—gwydd) Primary trees.

Thag llyth yn hachawd prifswydd, prifswydd llyth dda a gwynedd.

From the bark of the eight original sin of the primary wood, the Son of God had purchased a good cooperation. *Epiphany.*

Prifwynt, s. m.—*pl. t. oedd* (prif—gwynt) A principal wind.

Prifysgol, s. f.—*pl. t. ion* (prif—ysgol) A principal school, a primary school.

Prifffordd, s. f.—*pl. t. prifffordd* (prif—ffordd) A principal road, a high road.

Kingdom upon prifffordd bob awnwr adref i ddaw ddydd Fawr.

For us there is a high road at all hours homewards to the skirts of the Great Yggwyd. *L. G. Child.*

Prill, s. m.—*pl. t. ian* (rhill) A rill.

Prin, s. m. (py—rhin) That partly appears, or breaks through; that is of slight trace.

Prin, a. (py—rhin) Scarce, rare, scant, spare. *ed. Scarce, hardly; sparingly.*

*Llyma walis amler
O hys hys echer
Dyngwys.*

Behold the multitudes work from morn till eve of Friday. *Audi p. Cress.*

Prinhad, s. m. (prinhad) A rendering scarce or scanty; a becoming scarce; a diminishing.

Prinhawl, a. (prinhad) Tending to scarcity.

Prinhau, v. a. (prin) To make scarce, scanty or small; to diminish; to grow scarce; to be diminished.

Prinder, s. m. (prin) Scarcity; scantiness.

Prindra, s. m. (prin) Scarcity, scantiness.

Print, s. m.—*pl. t. ian* (py—rhint) That forms a notch, or scratch; a print.

Printiad, s. m. (print) A printing, a marking.

Printaw, v. a. (print) To imprint, to print.

Printiedig, a. (printiad) Imprinted, or printed.

Vol. II.

Prinwydd, s. pl. aggr. (prif—gwydd) Scarlet-oak.

Prinwydden, s. f. (prinwydd) The scarlet oak.

Priodadwy, a. (priawd) Capable of being appropriated; marriageable.

Priodas, s. f.—*pl. t. an* (priawd) A marriage.

Priodas Sala a Gwyddolap, addidaw dda y rhyddell.

The marriage of an Englishman and an Irishwoman, jumping over the hump.

Priodas a wneuthwyd er dibechu cydgnawd y rhwng gwr a gwyddolap, ac er small plant.

Marriage was established for divesting of sin a carnal union between man and woman, and for begotting children. *L. G. Hyfford.*

Nid er dillu priodas, na'i thywyll, yddym ni yn dyddiad, gpi mab i foreyr; oher addidaw yddym ni ei galleddad et.

It is not for annulling marriage, nor for obscuring it, that we are saying, a son is born to a virgin; but the setting aside his birth is what we do. *Ysfor Silester.*

Priodasawl, a. (priodas) Matrimonial.

Priodasfab, s. m. (priodas—mab) A bridegroom.

Priodasferch, s. f. (priodas—merch) A bride.

Priodasgan, s. f. (priodas—gan) A bridal song.

Priodasgerdd, s. f.—*pl. t. i* (priodas—cerdd) An epithalamium, or a bridal song.

Priodawl, a. (priawd) Appropriate, peculiar; legitimate; belonging to marriage; married.

Dau fab gyfethiliawri briodolion.

Two sons legitimate ones of marriage. *Welsh Laws.*

Priodawr, s. m.—*pl. priodolion* (priawd) A proprietary, a hereditary possessor of land; a prince; one who has a natural claim; a native.

Yn hachawr yw ydd i dya yn briodawl.

As a fourth person with a man becomes a hereditary proprietor. *Welsh Laws.*

Eldr, priodawl o'r Gogledd:—Ceneu ab Cael Hen, priodawl o'r Gogledd.

Eldr, a prince from the North:—Ceneu son of Cael the Aged, a prince from the North. *Hanau.*

Priododig, a. (priawd) Appropriated; wedded.

Priodfab, s. m.—*pl. priodolion* (priawd—mab) A bridegroom.

Priodferch, s. f.—*pl. t. ed* (merch) A bride.

Priodi, v. a. (priawd) To render appropriate; to espouse; to marry; to be married.

Y ferch a ddol i'r priod, mwy y llaw i'r priodi.

The woman that comes to be tried, less will she come to be married. *Idag.*

Mor gadarn yd gadau hys Reges Mab Owain Frydain; priodas gwenedd Gwyddawr Eryce.

So powerfully will the son of Owain defend Britain as far as Rhege; the blood prince of the region of Eryri has appropriated the happy land. *L. P. Moch, i. Roder.*

Priodiad, s. m. (priodi) A marrying, a wedding.

Priodoldeb, s. m. (priodawl) Appropriateness.

Priodolder, s. m. (priodawl) Appropriateness, propriety; attribute; property, the right or title to a thing.

Oe y nawfed-dyn a ddaw i ofyn i'r priodoldeb yu ei briodoldeb, a hys a ddol ddaidd am ei fod yd ddaidd ei briodawl yu am-briodawl, ac ym y gwyddawl y kyfrail y ddaidd hys.

If the ninth person shall come to demand land entailed as to title and he shall give an outcry on account of his becoming from a proprietor to be one without property, therefore the law will then to that outcry. *Welsh Laws.*

Priodolledig, a. (priodawl) Appropriated.

Priodolodd, s. m. (priodawl) Appropriateness.

Priodoll, v. a. (priodawl) To appropriate, to make appropriate or proper; to become appropriate; to dedicate; to render peculiar.

Priodollad, s. m. (priodawl) An appropriating, a rendering peculiar; a dedication.

Priodollath, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (priodawl) Appropriation; the state of being peculiar.

Priodollathu, v. a. (priodollath) To make an appropriation; to assign an attribute.

Priodolrwydd, s. m. (priodawl) Appropriateness.

Priodolwr, s. m.—pl. priodolwyr (priodawl—gwr)

An appropriate man.

Priodori, v. a. (priodawr) To render a proprietor; to become a proprietor, or inheritor.

Priodoriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (priodawr) A peculiar property; an inheritance.

Cynyddwys mawr wr mawr fresolaeth gwl,

Yn nghyanif ei brif briodoriaeth.

An exalted man has increased the great fertility of society, in the affliction of his primary inheritance. *Lt. F. Moch, i Grist.*

Prion, s. pl. eggr. (pri) Origination; animals in a first state of life; imps.

Prionyn, s. m. dim. (prion) A little imp.

Pig wenywaig anionawl;

Prionyn o dyddyn dianwl.

A spike of nature poisonous; an imp from the devil's territory. *I. Gellin ab I. ab Llewelyn, i'r neidr.*

Pris, s. m.—pl. t. iau (pri—ls) That is reckoned; that is taken; rate, value, price.

Prisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pris) A valuation.

Prisiaw, v. a. (pris) To value, to appraise.

Prisiawl, a. (pris) Belonging to rate, or price.

Pro, s. m. (py—rho) That is counter, or against.

Probyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (pro—pwyll) The stilts of a plough.

Probyllas a rhagurawdd, colmawg a dal.

The stiles and the beam, the valve is a penny. *Welsh Laws.*

Proc, s. m.—pl. t. iau (pro) A thrust, a drive.

Prociad, s. m.—pl. t. iau (proc) A thrusting.

Prociaw, v. a. (proc) To thrust, to stab.

Prociwr, s. m.—pl. t. iau (proc—gwr) A thruster, a stickler, a stabber.

Proest, s. m.—pl. t. iau (pro—est) A sequel in contrast with the first; a term in prosody for a counterchange of vowels; it is also called *gorchen*. **Proest Cadwynawdl**, a quadran stanza with alternate concatenated rhyme; **proest cy/newidiawg**, alternity interchanged; **proest awndwl**, a single rhymed alternity.

Proestawdl, s. f.—pl. proestodlau (proest—awdl) Rhyme with vowels interchanged.

Proestiad, s. m. (proest) Interchanging of vowels.

Proestiaw, v. a. (proest) To interchange vowels.

Proestlawn, a. (proest) Abounding with counterchanges of vowel sounds.

A dyrrydd ei fudd i feirdd proestlawn;

A dyran atau; atau ydd awn.

And he will bestow his bounty to Aeremonius bard; and he will set apart shares for us; to him let us go.

Cyunddlw, i O. Gwynedd.

Proestodlaeth, s. m. (proestawdl) The state of having rhyme with counterchanged vowels.

Proestodli, v. a. (proestawdl) To form rhyme with vowels counterchanged.

Proestodliad, s. m. (proestawdl) A rhyming with vowels counterchanged.

Profadwy, a. (prawf) Provable, or essayable.

Profawl, a. (prawf) Belonging to proof.

Profedig, a. (prawf) Proved, approved.

Profedigweth, s. m.—pl. t. au (profedig) The act of rendering proved; temptation.

Curied a bair i ddyn enogus y byd, a bod yn llawen mewn trallodau a phrofedigaethau.

Love will cause a man to condemn the world, and to be cheerful in afflictions and temptations. *Merchawg Croyddred.*

Profedigawl, a. (profedig) Probationary.

Profi, v. a. (prawf) To prove, to try, to examine; to attempt; to essay; to taste. **Profi ymad**, to examine for the function of a judge.

Nid erchie byrd ond ei brofi.

Virtuous only demanded to be tested.

Adage.

*Tair llaug y dachant hant hantri;
Tair profd prif llyngs wy llyngs brod:
Un o llyngs;
Arall arddogus
O'r llyngs llyngs,
Llyngs llyngs M.*

Three legends came in vessels of the food; three angels first of ships hastily to attempt him: one from Ireland; another of arms once of the Llochllydian men, long borders of the food.

Gwylchmet, i O. Gwynedd.

Profiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (prawf) A proving; a trying, or essaying; a probation; a tasting; an essay, or trial.

Profiadawl, a. (profiad) Probationary.

Profiadu, v. a. (profiad) To make a probation.

Profianuawl, a. (profiant) Probationary.

Profiannu, v. a. (profiant) To make probation.

Profianusaw, a. (profiant) Probationary.

Profianusaw, v. a. (profianusaw) To render probationary; to become probationary.

Profiant, s. m. (prawf) Probation; proof.

Profiator, ger. (profiad) In proving.

Profiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (profiad) A probator.

Profitor, sup. (prawf) To be proving.

Profwr, s. m.—pl. t. iau (prawf—gwr) A prover, a tryer, an examiner; one who attempts; a taster.

Profies, s. f.—pl. t. au (pro—ffies) A predetermination; a vow; a profession, a calling.

Cryddwyr, a doro ei broffies, nid gair ei hir.

A religious man who shall break his vow, his word is of no force. *Welsh Laws.*

Profiesawr, s. m.—pl. profiesorion (profies) A votary; a professor.

Profiesiad, s. m. (profies) A making a vow; an entering into an obligation; a professing.

Profiesu, v. a. (profies) To predetermine a course; to make a vow; to profess.

Profieswr, s. m.—pl. profieswyr (profies—gwr)

One who enters into a solemn obligation.

Profiesydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (profies) A person who predetermines; a professor.

Prophwyd, s. m.—pl. t. i (pro—pwyd) A prophet.

Nid prophwyd neb yn ei wlad ei hen.

No one is a prophet in his own country. *Adage.*

Prophwydaw, v. a. (prophwyd) To prophesy.

Prophwydoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (prophwydaw)

A prophecy, a prognostication.

Pru, s. m. (py—rhu) That tends out, or forward.

Prudd, a. (pru) Circumspect, prudent, discreet; serious; sad, sorrowful.

O gydgynghor twyrwgion Ffrainc, y rhoddwyd y llyngs i Llywelyn, a choron y deyrnas gydd i hi; a gwaith llyngs o lyngs y llyngs yn bradd ac yn ddoctus ac yn ddodwyrdd hyd i'r pwyll ei oes.

From the common advice of the princes of France, the maid was given to Llywelyn, and the crown of the kingdom with her; and after that he governed the realm discreetly and wisely and happily, as long as his life lasted. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Pruddaaw, s. m. (pruddaaw) A rendering circumspect or prudent; a rendering serious; a becoming serious or thoughtful.

Pruddawl, a. (pruddaaw) Of a prudent tendency; tending to become serious or thoughtful.

Pruddau, v. a. (prudd) To use circumspection; to become prudent; to be serious; to become sad or sorrowful.

Prudddeb, s. m. (prudd) Prudence; seriousness.

Pruddder, s. m. (prudd) Seriousness; pensiveness.

Prudddra, v. a. (prudd) Discreetness.

Pruddedd, s. m. (prudd) Discreetness; sadness.

Prw, s. m. (py—rhw) Extension or a reach forward; a state of anxiety.

Prws, s. m. (prw) A state tending to; a state of activity, or business.

Prwst, s. m. (prws) Bustle; turmoil, tumult.
Prwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (prw) That tends onward.
Prwysaw, v. a. (prwy) To attain, or to reach.
Prwyawl, a. (prwy) Attaining, reaching.
Prwys, s. m. (py—rhws) A tendency to protrude.
Prwysaw, v. a. (prwys) To protrude, to reach out.
Prwysawl, a. (prwys) Protruding, reaching out.
Prwysg, s. m. (prwys) That protrudes; that is over, upon, or impending.
Prwysgaw, v. a. (prwysg) To surmount, to get upon, to get uppermost.

*Pan dyblat, prwysgaf fr brig,
 Gaeil anorch—*

*When he thought he might, he mounted to the top, thinking to have a treat—
 L. Mow, duchan Ll. ab Gwys.*

Prwysgawl, a. (prwysg) Surmounting, getting on.
Prwysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (prwysg) A surmounting, a getting uppermost.
Prwysgl, s. m. (prwysg) That is impending.
Prwysgliad, s. m. (prwysgl) An impending.
Prwysiad, s. m. (prwys) A protruding, thrusting.
Prwyst, s. m. (prwys) That is forward, or before; an obstacle; that causes anxiety, or care.
Prwysti, s. m. (prwyst) Solitude, or anxiety.

*Nac ofwch ormod prwysti,
 Bwyd a'r fwyach yn aghelli,
 Nid ardd, nid cwrdd iodi;
 Nid llwneach neb no hi.*

*Be not dejected with too much anxiety, more than the blackbird in a grove, who ploughs not, who has no ploughing done for her; there is none more cheerful than her. *Engwyllys Mow.**

Prwystiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (prwyst) A rendering full of bustle; a becoming solicitous.
Prwystlaw, v. a. (prwyst) To bustle; to be full of anxiety, to be solicitous.
Prwystl, s. m. (prwyst) That is agitated, tumultuous or bustling. *a. Tumultuous; bustling.*

*Prwystl dydd ton, a tharan:
 Cyd bont brwystl eu gwahan,
 Yn dydd trin ni yw Trysian.*

*Tumultuous will be a wave, and a thunder; so long as their course may be tumultuous, in the day of conflict I am Trysian. *Ymdd. Trysian a Gwalech.**

Prwystlad, s. m. (prwystl) A bustling; hurry.
Prwystlaw, v. a. (prwystl) To bustle, to hurry.
Prwystledd, s. m. (prwystl) A state of bustling.
Pry, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (py—rhy) That is extended; that is produced; that abounds; produce; food, victuals. *Dos i hel dy bry, go and hunt for thy food, or seek for thy grub.*
Pryd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (py—rhyd) That is present, that is an object or under cognizance; a stated period, set time, hour, or season; time; a meal time; also, the favour of the countenance, or visage; an aspect; also comeliness, handsomeness, beauty. *O bryd bwy gilydd, from one time to another; pa bryd y doi yma? what time wilt thou come here?*

Uw-pryd yr iau yn ysgubawr.

*The hen makes but one meal in a barn. *Adage.**

Hwarddodig pryd with a glare.

*The countenance wears a smile towards such as he loved. *Adage.**

Nid with bryd cerid gwreiddod.

*Not by the aspect do the women love. *Adage.**

*Yr oedd it', or a ddywneon',
 Ragar bryd ring eiry bron.*

*There was to thee, whatever they may say, a countenance surrounding the ear of the hill. *Bede Brynlllys.**

Pryd, adv. (py—rhyd) Seeing that; as it happens.
Pryd nad cluit, seeing that thou wouldst not go.
Prydain, a. (pryd) Exhibiting presence or cognizance; exhibiting an open or fair aspect; full of beauty, well-seeming, beautiful; polished or

civilised with respect to morals. **YNYV PRYD-
 AIN, the Fair Island, the Isle of Britain.**

Tri enw Yny Prydain: cyn el chyfnodd y Gwl Gwl el gwial Cws Merddin; gwedi el chafael, y Fel Yny; a gwedi cael el Brydyn ab Aedd Mawr hi, Yny Prydyn.

*The three names of the Isle of Britain: before it was inhabited the Hord Gwl used to call it the Water-girl Green Flat; after obtaining it, the Honey Island; and after Prydyn son of Aedd the Great had obtained it, the Isle of PRYDYN. *Triardd.**

Triegain cantref Prydain y dydd dau Cado Hen.

*The three score hundreds of BRITAIN are under Cado the Aged. *H. Cuthbert—Mabington.**

Prydawl, a. (pryd) Belonging to what is present or an object of cognizance; seasonable.

Prydeiniad, s. m.—pl. prydeiniad (prydain) An inhabitant of Britain, a Briton.

Pryder, s. m. (prw) Anxiety, solicitude, care.

Ni wyr pryder nis prydero ac nis prmo.

*He knows not anxiety that does not consider and that does not experience. *Adage.**

*Mi nid wyf iawn o lawenydd bryd,
 Am bryder yr unydd;
 Am Owain, am ddwyrafn dyrydd,
 Am deyrn, am gedyra gelydd.*

*I am not cheerful from cheerfulness of mind, because of the trouble of that one day; for Owain, for excited rancorosity, for a prince, for the companion of the mighty. *D. Alwyn Mow.**

Pryderawl, a. (pryder) Solicitous, anxious, considerate, provident, careful, thoughtful.

Pryderl, s. m. (pryder) Anxiety, deep thought.

Pryderiad, s. m. (pryder) A causing anxiety; a considering anxiously.

Prydern, v. n. (pryder) To be anxious, to be solicitous; to consider; to provide.

Dihunid a brydero.

*Let such as will be anxious be divested of sleep. *Adage.**

Gweddor ar wraig, y nall iau yn caeglo, y llall yn rhauu, ac el phen yn prydero.

*Seemly on a woman, the one hand collecting, and the other distributing, and her head considering. *Triodd Mow.**

Pryderus, a. (pryder) Anxious, pensive.

Pryderusaw, v. a. (pryderus) To render anxious; to become solicitous, to become thoughtful.

Pryderusedd, s. m. (pryderus) Anxiousness.

Pryderuswydd, s. m. (pryderus) Anxiousness, solicitousness; pensiveness; contemplativeness.

Pryderwawd, s. m. (pryder—gwawd) A profoundly considered eulogy.

Pryderwawd cendawd cyfoerthi ni wn.

*Profound praise of the energetic mind I am not master of. *Elion ab Gwalech.**

Prydfalch, a. (pryd—balch) Of a superb aspect.

Prydfardd, s. m.—pl. prydfeirdd (pryd—bardd)

A bard who delineates; a recording bard.

*Gwaedd uchel dwyn Hywel bardd;
 Gwaeth yw dwyn brawdfarth brydfardd.*

*A loud outcry for the taking away of Hywel the Sovereign: none is the taking the foster-brother of a recording bard. *Iolo Goch.**

Prydfawr, a. (pryd—mawr) Magnificent.

*Graesaw anaw enghudd yn Mhrydain
 I'm mhydfawr ddadenudd.*

*The gratulation of the public ministry in Britain to my magnificent restorer. *Lt. P. Moch, i G. ab Llwyelyn.**

Prydferth, a. (pryd—berth) Of fair time, seasonable; handsome, decent, or seemly.

Cymeryd alltides heddyw yn wraig it, ni wyddost it pa le pan hwyb, a gurtlawd fy merch llnau; etnebydd hagen nad pryderth it llyn, ac nad dibrid llyd tra pario nerth yn y brach deus hwn.

*Taking this day a stranger for thy wife, whom thou dost not know whence descended, and refusing also my daughter; know therefore that such a thing is not Asadom in those, and it shall not be unrequited, whilst there is strength in this right arm. *Gr. ab Arthwr.**

Prydferthedd, s. m. (prydferth) Becomingness.

Prydferthiad, s. m. (prydferth) A rendering handsome, a becoming comely or graceful.

Prydferthwydd, s. m. (prydferth) Becomingness, comeliness; gracefulness.
Prydferthu, v. a. (prydferth) To render becoming; to beautify; to become comely.
Prydferthwch, s. m. (prydferth) Becomingness, handsomeness, comeliness, gracefulness.
Prydiad, s. m. (pryd) A delineating of nature; a composing of poetry; poetry.

Pa yw mydr, neu brydiad!

What is metre, or poetry?

Sim. Fyfeham.

Prydiaith, s. f. (pryd—iaith) Poetic language.
Prydiaw, v. a. (pryd) To represent an object; to record an event; to render seasonable; to set apart a time; to become seasonable.

*Difl i Alaisd gwyf drefd durtir,
 I ddeol o Brydain ffrain iwyd;
 Dybi o Lydaw prydaw gysgwydd,
 Gedyr ar gadairch, ni phetirch os henydd.*

There comes from Alaisd bold faithful men, to drive away war from fair Britain; there comes from Lydaw an auxiliary becoming seasonable, heroes on steeds of war who will not respect their home.

Gwynedd, Armes Prydain.

Prydiawl, a. (pryd) Objective; belonging to an event; seasonable, or of due time.
Prydiaeth, s. m. (pryd—Haeth) The quantity of milk milked at one time.
Prydlawn, a. (pryd—llawn) Seasonable, timely.
Prydlonhad, s. m. (prydlonau) A rendering seasonable; a becoming timely.
Prydlonau, v. a. (prydlaen) To render seasonable; to become seasonable or timely.
Prydlonder, s. m. (prydlaen) Seasonableness.
Prydlonedd, s. m. (prydlaen) Seasonableness.
Prydloni, v. a. (prydlaen) To render seasonable.
Prydnawn, s. m.—pl. t. au (pryd—nawn) The time from mid-day to the sixth hour; the afternoon.

*Prydain, ddyrnau dda,
 Agerth, aberth iau,
 A bwr, a hwn,
 A phrydnawn hysg.*

The twilight, when bounty rises, the hour of vapour, of acceptable sacrifice, and morning, and noon, and afternoon late.

L. G. Geth.

Prydnawnawl, a. (prydawn) Afternoon tide.
Prydnawnbryd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (prydawn—bryd) An afternoon meal; a dinner.
Prydnawnbryd, s. m. (prydawn—bryd) Afternoon meat; a dinner.
Prydnawnwaith, s. m. (prydawn—gwaith) A certain afternoon.
Prydnawnl, v. n. (prydawn) To grow late in the day, or in the afternoon.

*Trach i ddyr o'i wya a'i yn na dlaw,
 Cyn i'w ddydd brydnawnl.*

It is ample for a man, that from his lust and his ardour he doth not come, ere his day grows towards a close.

Edm. Fry.

Prydnawnlad, s. m. (prydawn) A becoming late in the afternoon.

Prydred, s. m. (pryd—rhed) Chronology.
Prydu, v. a. (pryd) To represent an object; to represent an event; to record time; to delineate, to form; to compose; to compose poetry.

Prydu geiriau chwarem;—Yr Argydded a bryddod y pader.

To treat playful words;—The Lord composed the paternoster.

H. Car. Neg.—Mabington.

Sef a orug Hengist, erbyn y dydd hwn, pryd teyll, nid aangen no rhoddid cyllid hir i bob gwr onadynat.

What did Hengist, against that day, was to contrive treachery, nothing less than giving a long knife to every man of them.

Gr. ab Arthur.

*Dewlawn ddurhan Dafydd
 Cyn pryd ym glocwrym giod
 O arall—*

I would rather choose the satire of David, than to have composed for me splendid praise by another.

Gr. Grog.

Prydu, a. (pryd) Slightly, comely; seasonable.
Prydasau, v. a. (prydau) To render comely or handsome; to become comely; to become reasonable or timely.
Prydasura, v. m. (prydau) Comeliness; beauty; seasonableness.
Prydasedd, s. m. (prydau) Comeliness, beauty; seasonableness.
Prydasurwydd, s. m. (prydau) Comeliness.
Prydwen, s. f. (pryd—gwen) That is white.

Tarian a gymral Arthur ar ddydd, ff hwn a ddydd Prydwen.

A shield did Arthur take upon his shoulder, the which was called Prydwen.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Prydydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pryd) One who describes or represents, a recorder of events; one who forms or composes; a delineator of what is beautiful; a teacher of what is fair, in a moral sense, a civilizer; a poet.

Tir pheth a wnant brydydd; awen, gwybodaeth a chysgwydd.

Three things form a poet; genius, knowledge, and instruction.

Barddon.

Prydyddaid, a. (prydydd) Like a poet, poetic.
Prydyddawl, a. (prydydd) Poetic, poetical.
Prydyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (prydydd) A poetess.
Prydyddiad, s. m. (prydydd) A poetising.
Prydyddiaeth, s. m. (prydydd) The composition of poetry, poetry.

Tair dyben prydyddiaeth; cynydd ddaeth, cynydd ddaeth, a chysgwydd ddaeth.

The three intentions of poetry; the increase of speech, the increase of understanding, and the increase of happiness.

Barddon.

Prydydd, v. a. (prydydd) To poetize, to compose poetry, to write verses, or to versify.
Prydyn, a. m. (pryd) A name synonymous with Prydain, or Britain, and sometimes used for it; but in general applied to Scotland.

*Hon a orogyn
 Holi Loegr a Phrydyn.*

She will conquer all England and Scotland.

Taliesin.

Prydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pry) That is teeming with produce; a luxuriant spot.

*A'r bedwerydd
 Rhaw mewn tir pryd,
 Yn ddyr ddydd
 Ar ei gawd i
 A'r bryn a'r pryd
 A yst ddydd;
 A'r dyn a fo
 Ychydig iddo,
 Cool mae hwynt
 Y gair a'i gadw.*

And the fourth part in rich land, producing fruit a hundred fold; and the fifth kind dale was happy; and the person who is similar to that, he receives the word and keeps it.

T. ab Ior. ab Rhys.

Prydd, a. (pry) Good, teeming with good; rich, or luxuriant; comfortable, happy. *Eyn y brydd, to live well; gwlad brydd iawn, a country abounding with every comfort; llaeth pryd, rich milk; yd pryd, fine corn.* *Sil.*

*Tragwyddoldech yw dy oes brydd;
 Pa'w cruddiwyd i ddaeth.*

Extremity is thy happy life; all other beings are to end.

Sir R. Owen.

*Mae gant y bryddid gorau,
 A'w o'i bryddid a brydd.*

He has the best of victims, and all of his meals comfortable.

Dafydd yr Hen.

Pryddad, s. m. (pryddau) A teeming with good; a becoming luxuriant; a being comfortable.
Pryddawl, a. (pryddau) Of a luxuriant tendency; tending to be comfortable.
Pryddau, v. a. (prydd) To become teeming with luxuriance; to be productive.
Pryddedd, s. m. (pryddau) Luxuriantness, fertility.

Prydded, s. f.—pl. t. au (pry—deat) A rule or law of poetry; metre; song. *Prydded diadodl*, blank verse.

Pryddeddi Cynwro, cyfaddoddi cyfwrth.
Nodh Cynwroder s'cyfwrth!

The service of Wales, expressive of social harmony, shall all Cyddeddi maintain them!

Pryddastawd, s. m. (pryddest) Poetic composition

Gofed yd o'm rhannu rhyddia
Mae'n dda i'r ffrith ydydd
Pryddastawd o'r Drindawd drwg
Tfethod hollat i'w ffrith ydydd.

Best set me from thy Lord to be pre-destined with the silent oratory of poetry in a primitive tongue, a composition speaking of the Trinity, a discourse of praise, a tribute due to be paid.

Eller Dda.

Pryddastawl, s. (pryddest) Metrical, poetical.

Pryddestid, s. m. (pryddest) A forming of metre

Pryddestn, v. a. (pryddest) To form rules of poetry; to make metrical compositions.

Pryddestwr, s. m.—pl. pryddestwyr (pryddest—gwr) A versifier, a minstrel.

Pryddiawr, s. (prydd) Greatly teeming or rich.

Pryddiad, s. m. (prydd) A teeming with produce; a redering luxuriant.

Pryddineb, s. m. (prydd) Luxuriantness.

Pryddus, s. (prydd) Of a productive nature.

Pryf, s. m.—pl. t. ed (pry) Any thing produced, or generated; any small animal, a vermin; a worm. *Pryf ffyrnig yd y neidr*, the snake is a noxious vermin; *pryf cyfrwys yd llwynnarg*, a fox is a cunning animal; *y pryf*, the vermin; a term often used for an animal that is hunted for prey, but more particularly applied to the hare. *Pryf llwyd, pryf penffrith*, a badger; also called *brech* and *mechyn bychan*; *pryf oedach-ang*, *pryf y gwirwngodd*, *blewog amdroed*, a palmerworm; *pryf y daid*, *pryf y caul*, *pryf y bre-tych*, *blindys*, a caterpillar; *pryf cinn*, *chwitten olust*, an earwig; *pryf y ganyyll*, *pryf y golen-od*, *pryf y malingydd*, *pryf dillad*, a moth; *pryf coggyn*, *alar cop*, a spider; *pryf y gwelld*, *pryf gogoch*, a caterpillar; *pryf gr yd*, *ydyd*, the caterpillar.

Pryfad, s. m.—pl. pryfaid (pryf) An animal state; an animal; a vermin; a worm.

Pryfadawg, a. (pryfad) Full of vermin; vermiculous; mothy.

Pryfawr, a. (pryf) Verminous; vermicular.

Pryfed, a. pl. aggr. (pryf) Vermin; worms.

Trefnodd wrth dderm affeithuonhau
Trefnod i bryfed, lle yd ymrofnau.

Those didst prepare the slough of hell suitable for Satan; the habitation for worms, where they will be in mutual strife.

Cannodyn.

Pryfediad, s. m. (pryfed) Vermination.

Pryfedig, a. (pryfed) Affected by worms. *Pren pryfedig*, worm-eaten wood.

Pryfedu, v. a. (pryfed) To become worms; to breed worms, to verminate.

Pryfea, s. f.—pl. t. au (pryf) A vermin of the female kind.

Y bryfa, gryfda pabach
A'r garna s'r berau bach.

The animal, the wazmy clad here, with the small chaute and head.

T. Fry.

Pryfeta, v. a. (pryfed) To gather vermin, to hunt for vermin.

Pryfetai, s. c.—pl. pryfetelon (pryfed) A vermin-catcher.

Pryfig, a. (pryf) Having worms, vermiculous.

Pryfigodd, s. f. (pryfig) A breeding of worms.

Pryfydd, a. m.—pl. t. lon (pryf) A vermin-killer.

Pryfyddieth, s. m. (pryfydd) The killing of a vermin-killer.

Pryfyn, s. m. dim. (pryf) A small vermin; a little worm; a single vermin.

Nid gwr deus, nid gwr deus
Nid par wyf, ond pryfyn.

Not a brave man, not a best person, not pure am I, but a small worm.

W. Rhodri.

Pryfiau, s. m. (pry—ffaw) A spreading radiation

Pryfwn, s. m. (pry—ffwn) A source of spreading.

a. Excellent, principal, superior.

Gogwa Ddaew, pryfwn y proffwyd.

I know God, the one set forth of the prophets. *L. F. Moch.*

Gwladodd ym rhoddes—
O borro, o bryfwn ffaw,
O holl, we mae ac ariant.

Godments be bestowed on me, of purple, of superior linen, of velvet, and gold and silver.

L. F. Moch.

Pryfwnt, s. m. (pryfwnt) A source of spreading; a centre; a principal.

Quoth-while, a bynnydd hwa
Priford y bobl, a's pryfwnt.

I forsook, and I turned off the people's high road, and their central point.

B. M. Dwyll.

Prylen, s. m. (pry—flea) A fluent utterance.

Prym, s. m. (pry) A take, a taking to one's self; a purchase; desert, merit. a. Bought.

Gwell an spawyr pry na dan spawyr parawd.

Better is one wit bought than two wits ready.

Adge.

Gwell addon gwrth neg na pry.

Better a selling heart than a bought one.

Adge.

Prynadwy, a. (pryn) Purchasable; buyable.

Prynator, ger. (pryn) In purchasing.

Prynawl, a. (pryn) Purchasing, buying.

Pryned, s. f.—pl. t. au (pryn) A holder, or that takes hold; a hand.

Prynedig, a. (pryn) Being purchased; redeemed

Prynedigaeth, s. m. (prynedig) The act of taking, buying, or purchasing; redemption.

Prynedigawl, a. (prynedig) Belonging to purchase; redemptory.

Pryngar, a. (pryn) Addicted to buying.

Pryniad, s. m.—pl. t. f. au (pryn) A buying, a purchasing; a redeeming.

Pryniadawl, a. (pryniad) Purchasing; redeeming

Pryniawd, s. m. (pryn) The act of buying.

Pryniawdwr, s. m.—pl. pryniawdwyr (pryniawd—gwr) A purchaser or a buyer; a redeemer.

Pryniawdr, s. m.—pl. prynlodron (pryniawd) A purchaser or a buyer; a redeemer.

Prynitor, sup. (pryn) To be purchasing.

Prynn, v. a. (pryn) To take, to lay hold of; to purchase, to buy; to redeem; to deserve, to merit. *Prynaa hyn*, buy this much.

Gwirth dy wybodaeth i brynn spawyr.

Sell thy knowledge to buy scums.

Adge.

Cae dyn a brynn heb poth na heb canll ar dda.

Odious the person who buys every thing without gaining upon any.

Adge.

Cred yn New a yth waeth; mae Ddaew a yth brynnys; ac ofna Ddaew a yth barna.

Believe in God who made thee; love God who redeemed thee; and fear God who will judge thee.

Berddas.

Nid mau modd dewi heb honi pwy oeddynt;

Prynnysu eu moth.

In no wise can I be mute, without asserting who they were; they deserved to be entailed.

Cwethched.

Prynnwr, s. m.—pl. prynnwyr (pryn—gwr) Buyer

Prynydd, s. m.—pl. t. lon (pryn) A buyer.

Prys, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (pry—ys) A covert; a resort, or an abode; brushwood, underwood.

It forms the names of several places: as *Bron*

y Prye; Pryseddod, Pryseddod, Prye Ior-westi, Prye Gaga, Prystaly, Prye Dolfyn.

*Twrif gawt gorwyddawr gochwyn,
Mae twrif torwynt am bys.*

*The din of the shout of the tolling steel-mounted warriors, like
the tumult of a whirlwind over the brushwood.*

Siclyll Bryffwrch.

Pryssain, a. (prys) Abounding with coverts; abounding with brushwood. *s. f.* A place covered with brushwood.

Pryssawl, a. (prys) Belonging to a covert; frequented; overrun with brushwood.

Prysedd, s. m. (prys) State of being frequented. **Prysedda, v. a. (prysedd)** To make a resort; to make an abode, to dwell, to inhabit.

Pryseddawl, a. (prysedd) Belonging to a dwelling **Pryseddfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (prysedd)** A place of resort; a dwelling place.

Pryseddfod, s. f.—pl. t. au (prysedd—bod) A dwelling place, or a habitation.

Pryseddiad, s. m. (prysedd) A making a resort; a fixing an abode; a dwelling.

Pryseddu, v. a. (prysedd) To make a resort; to take up an abode; to dwell.

*Y nos hene y doal Colien adref i'w guddigi, ac y gweddolai ar
Ddew am gael lle i bryseddu tra byddai by.*

*That night Colien came home to his hermitage, and he prayed
to God for obtaining a place to dwell whilst he should live.*

Buchedd Colien.

Prysel, s. m.—pl. t. au (prys) A place overgrown with brushwood, a thicket.

Pryseliad, s. m. (prysel) A becoming covered with brushwood, a growing to a thicket.

Pryselu, v. n. (prysel) To become overgrown with brushwood, or to become a thicket.

Prysg, s. m.—pl. t. au (prys) That extends or stretches over; also brushwood, or underwood. There are several mountains of this name; as the *Prysg Du*, in Radnorshire, *Y Prysg*, in Glamorganshire.

Prysgawl, a. (prysg) Expanding over, covering. **Prysgiad, s. m. (prysg)** A stretching over; also a becoming covered with brushwood.

Prysgl, s. m. (prysg) A copse; brushwood. **Prysgliach, s. pl. aggr. (prysgl)** Stunted straggling trees.

Prysglwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (prysg—llwyn) Copse. **Prysgoed, s. pl. aggr. (prys—coed)** Brushwood.

Prysgwydd, s. pl. (prysg—gwydd) Brushwood. **Prysgwydden, s. f. dim. (prysgwydd)** A coppice-tree.

Prysgyll, s. m. (prys—cyll) A place overgrown with small hazel wood, a hazel copse.

Prysiad, s. m. (prys) A forming a covert; a making a resort; a becoming overrun.

Prystell, s. f. (prwat) Tumult, or uproar. **Prystellach, s. f. (prystell)** A state of uproar. *v. a.* To make an uproar or a tumult.

*Y rhai drwg—pan drengout wy y daw y cythreulid yn heitian
a phrynciellach fawr ganhynt yn greu lawa i byrth uffern.*

*The wicked ones, when they are deceased, the devils will urge
in armies with dire uproar horribly to the gates of hell.*

Elucidarius.

Prysu, v. a. (prys) To form a covert; to make a resort; to overrun; to cover with brushwood.

Prysur, a. (prws) Assiduous, diligent, busy; making haste; serious. *Yr wyf yn prysur iawn wrth dy waith*, thou art very busy at thy work; *gweda imi yn prysur*, tell me seriously. *Dyfed.*

*Rhaid yw ymddillwng tyllwedd present,
Canyu prysur ei boferodd!*

*It is necessary to depart from the station of the present, for
sneering is the reality of it.*

Elidr Sali.

Prysuraw, v. a. (prysur) To make haste with what is in hand; to be assiduous; to hasten. to be serious or intent upon a thing.

Prysurawl, a. (prysur) Tending to be assiduous, tending to hasten; of a serious turn.

Prysurdeb, s. m. (prysur) Assiduity, diligence; business; haste; earnestness, attentiveness.

Prysuredig, a. (prysur) Being hurried, hastened. **Prysurriad, s. m. (prysur)** A being diligent, a baying; a hastening, a giving attention.

Prysuriaeth, s. m. (prysur) The state of being diligent; a state of bustle; attention.

*Och Ddew! os ddaw of cwnach,
I yswag trwm trwm trwm trwm
Yn nghyfafr prysuriaeth.*

*Would to God that he were to come again, to trouble the op-
pression, of the most violent oppressors, in the urgency of ex-
ecution.*

Elidr Sali.

Prysurwch, s. m. (prysur) Diligence; earnestness; a state of bustle or haste.

Prysurwr, s. m.—pl. prysurwyr (prysur—gwr) A bustling; a hastener.

Pryswr, s. m.—pl. prysawyr (prys—gwr) A re-
sorter, a frequenter; a dweller.

Puch, s. m.—pl. t. ion (py—uch) A sigh; earnest
desire, a wish.

Puchaw, v. a. (puch) To sigh; to long, to wish.

*Ar eu pechodau pechodau arwydd crog;
Yn dwys croes Crist ar fy ysgwydd;
Angen yr enaid i'w ddiwedd
A dda am barchu am becherydd.*

*On their sins I would have desired the sign of the cross;
that I might bear the cross of Christ on my shoulder; the death
of the soul, an untoward fate, will come for leaving their sick-
edness.*

Elidr Sali.

Puchedig, a. (puch) Being longed for or desired. **Puchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (puch)** A sighing after; a desiring earnestly; a desiring.

Puchianawl, a. (puchiant) Panting; sighing; earnestly desirous; greatly longing after.

Puchianus, v. a. (puchiant) To make a sighing; to desire earnestly, to long or to pant after.

Puchianus, a. (puchiant) Sighing; longing.

Puchiant, s. m. (puch) A sighing; earnest desire.

*Daw llystwadwr—
Duddidid di'wneidd a'm dweiddo byd frawd;
Dedawd dibechwyl yn a budo;
O buechiant na'wrodd ei a'm dweiddo
Roddion ordywyll a'm diwylio!*

*God the supreme ruler, with uncorrupted love may he guide
me for judgement; a sinless habit may he add for me; from
is greatly existing anxiety may he bestow on me supreme gifts
that shall undecieve me.*

Elidr Sali.

Puchlaw, v. a. (puch) To sigh, to desire earnestly **Puchlawl, a. (puch)** Sighing, longing, wishing.

Puchwr, s. m.—pl. puchwyr (puch—gwr) One
who sighs, one who longs.

Pud, s. m. (py—ud) That tends to allure. **Pudd, s. m. (py—udd)** Aptness to stop.

Pul, s. m.—pl. t. on (py—al) That tends to
straiten.

Pum, s. m. (py—nm) That tends to form, or to
aggregate; the number five, used as a prefix,
in composition.

Pumban, s. m.—pl. t. an (pum—ban) A term is
prosody for a stanza of five verses.

Pumbanawg, a. (pumban) Consisting of five
verses or lines.

Pumbya, s. pl. (pum—bys) Five fingers. *a.* Five-
fingered; common cinquefoil: *pumbya yr athen*,
procumbent albidia.

Pumcanfed, s. m. (pumcant) The five hundredth
part. *a.* Five hundredth.

Pumcanmil, s. m. (pumcant—mil) Five hundred
thousand. *a.* Five hundred thousand.

Pumcanallied, *s. m.* (pumcanall) Five hundred thousandth part. *a.* Five hundred thousandth.

Pumcanmyrdd, *s. m.* (pumcant—myrdd) The number of five hundred myriads, or five millions. *a.* Five hundred myriads.

Pumcant, *s. m.* (pum—cant) Five hundred.

Pumcanwaith, *s. m.* (pumcant—gwaith) Five hundred times.

Pumdalen, *s. f.* (pum—dalen) A cinquefoil. *a.* Five-leaved.

Pumdalenawg, *a.* (pumdalen) Having five leaves.

Pumdeg, *s. m.* (pum—deg) Fifty. *a.* Fifty.

Pumdegawl, *a.* (pumdeg) Belonging to fifty.

Pumdegfed, *s. m.* (pumdeg) The fiftieth part.

Pumdegmil, *s. m.* (pumdeg—mil) Fifty thousand. *a.* Fifty thousand.

Pumdryll, *s. pl.* (pum—dryll) Five pieces. *a.* Consisting of five pieces.

Pumloes, *s. pl.* (pum—loes) The five agonies; a term in theology.

Pumlleng, *s. pl.* (pum—lleng) Five legions. *a.* Consisting of five legions.

Pumlllyfr, *s. pl.* (pum—llyfr) The pentateuch.

Pumped, *s. m.* (pum) The fifth. *a.* Fifth.

Pumpedban, *s. m.* (pummed—ban) A fifth line.

Pumpedmis, *s.* (pummed—mis) The fifth month.

Pumpednos, *s. f.* (pummed—nos) A fifth night.

Pumpedran, *s. f.* (pummed—rhan) A fifth part.

Pummil, *s. m.* (pum—mil) Five thousand.

Pummilfed, *s. f.* (pummil) The five thousandth part. *a.* Five thousandth.

Pummis, *s. pl.* (pum—mis) Five months. *a.* Of five months.

Pummysyriad, *s. m.—pl.* pummysyriad (pum—syriad) What is five years of age.

Pummwnt, *s. m.* (pum—mwnt) Five hundred thousand.

Pumnalen, *s. f.* (pum—dalen) Cinquefoil.

Pumnalenawg, *a.* (pumnalen) Cinquefoil.

Pumochr, *s. m.* (pum—ochr) A pentagon. *a.* Of five sides.

Pumochrawg, *a.* (pumochr) Five-sided, pentagon.

Pumood, *s. pl.* (pum—oed) Five ages; a term used sometimes for *Pumoes*.

Pumoes, *s. pl.* (pum—oes) Five lives, or five periods; a term in theology for the period before the coming of Christ.

Achaws pumoes byd y b iddaw,
Uchawr mirain, ber drain drwyddaw.

For the sake of the five ages of the world, the glorious exalted one was placed with the point of thorns. D. Benfras.

Pumongl, *s. m.* (pum—ongl) That has five angles. *a.* Of five angles.

Pumonglawg, *a.* (pumongl) Pentagonal.

Pump, *s. m.* (pum) Five, used only absolutely.

Pumpyg, *s. m.* (pum—plyg) What is doubled five times. *a.* Quintuple.

Pumpygawl, *a.* (pumpyg) Quintuple.

Pumrhan, *s. pl.* (pum—rhan) Five shares.

Pumrhanawl, *a.* (pumrhan) Quinquapartite.

Pumail, *s. pl.* (pum—sill) Five syllables. *a.* Of five syllables.

Pumailawg, *a.* (pumail) Of five syllables.

Pumtant, *s. m.* (pum—fant) A pentachord.

Pumtro, *s. pl.* (pum—tro) Five turns. *a.* Of five turns; five times.

Pumwaith, *s. pl.* (pum—gwaith) Five times.

Pumwan, *s. pl.* (pum—gwan) Five wounds, a term in christian theology.

Can dag pumwan Crist pumoes o geith—
Since the five wounds of Christ bear the five ages out of bondage. LL. P. Mech.

Pumwr, *s. pl.* (pum—gwr) Five men.

Pumwriad, *s. m.—pl.* pumwriad (pumwr) One who is over five men.

Pan, *s. m.* (py—en) That is equal, even, or equivalent. *a.* Equal, equivalent.

Panwar pan brodyr o'm be,
Ac i bob a'n pentoleu;
Ni wyt Tren berchen llyd.

Four equal brothers to me have been, and each was allotted to be the head of a family; but Tren knows to itself no owner. Llywelyn Hen.

Punt, *s. f.—pl.* punnoedd (pun) A denomination for the sum of twenty shillings, or a pound.

Pnr, *s. m.* (py—ur) That is pure or without alloy. *a.* Pure, clean; undefiled, perfect; sincere.

Iolaf hair, o bered arwar,
A beris amsod ac adar.

I will adore the Cause, from so pure a source did produce revolving things and birds. Llywelyn Fardd.

Pur, *adv.* (py—ur) Essentially; very. *Pur dda*, very good; *pur dost*, very severe.

Parad, *s. m.* (pur) Depuration, a purifying.

Paradwy, *a.* (parad) Capable of being pure.

Puraidd, *a.* (pur) Somewhat pure or clean.

Purain, *a.* (pur) Abounding with purity.

Puraw, *v. a.* (pur) To purify, to cleanse.

Purawd, *s. m.* (pur) Purgation, or cleansing.

Purawl, *a.* (pur) Purifying, cleansing.

Purawr, *s. m.* (pur) A purifier, a purger.

Pordan, *s. m.* (pur—tan) Purgatory.

Purdeb, *s. m.* (pur) Purity; sincerity.

Tair cynnedd purdeb ar leith; prif amawd, prif arfer, a phrifddwydd.

The three principles of purity in a language; an established idiom, an established usage, and established application. Borliden.

Purdra, *s. m.* (pur) Purenness, or purity.

Puredig, *a.* (purad) Purified, cleansed.

Puredigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (puredig) The being purified; a purification; a lustration.

Puredigaethawl, *a.* (puredigaeth) Purificative.

Puredigaethu, *v. a.* (puredigaeth) To make a purification, to make a lustration.

Puredigaw, *v. a.* (puredig) To render purified.

Puredigawl, *a.* (puredig) Purificatory.

Puredd, *s. m.* (pur) Purity, pureness, cleanness.

Pureidd-dra, *s. m.* (puraidd) A purified state.

Pureiddiad, *s. m.* (puraidd) A rendering purified.

Pureiddiaw, *v. a.* (puraidd) To render pure; to become of a pure nature; to lustrate.

Pureiddiedig, *a.* (pureiddiad) Being purified.

Pureiddiedigawl, *a.* (pureiddiedig) Purificative.

Pureiddrwydd, *s. m.* (puraidd) Pureness, parity.

Puren, *s. f.—pl. t. an* (pur) A purifying machine, a sifting skreen.

Puriad, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (pur) A making pure; a becoming pure; a purifying; a lustration.

Puriannawl, *a.* (puriant) Purificative.

Puriannu, *v. a.* (puriant) To depurate.

Puriannus, *a.* (puriant) Depuratory, purifying.

Puriannusaw, *v. a.* (puriannus) To render purificatory; to become purificative.

Puriant, *s. m.* (pur) Purgation, depuration.

Purior, *ger.* (purad) In purifying.

Puriedydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (pariad) A purifier.

Purineb, *s. m.* (pur) A state of purity.

Purion, *adv.* (pur) Essentially, purely; very well.

Wyd burion i gyrchu angu ar wr boneddig.

Thou art very well to fetch death to a nobleman. Adage, applied to a dilatory one.

Puritor, *sup.* (pur) To be purifying.

Purian, *a.* (pur—glan) Purely clean.

Purwr, s. m.—pl. purwyr (pur—gwr) One who makes purp, a purifier.

Puten, s. f.—pl. t. od (put) A whore.

Puteinera, s. m. (puten) Putanism, whoredom.

Puteindy, s. m. (puten—ty) A hawdy-dodge.

Puteiniad, s. f.—pl. puteiniad (puten) A whore.

Puteiniaw, v. a. (puten) To commit whoredom.

Puteiniaw, a. (puten) Meretricious.

Puteinig, a. (puten) Wherish, adulterous.

Puteinigrwydd, s. m. (puten) Whorishness.

Puteinlwr, s. m.—pl. puteinlwyf (puten—gwr) A whoremonger, a fornicator.

Puteiniyd, a. (puten) Addicted to fornication.

PW, s. m. r. That tends to push, or pass off; a tendency to pass off, or to separate.

Pwca, s. m.—pl. t. od (pwg) A hobgoblin.

Pwcl, s. m.—pl. t. od (pwg) A hobgoblin.

Pwd, s. m. (pw—wd) A rot; the rot in sheep.

Pwdr, a. (pwd) Rotten, corrupt, putrid.

Pwff, s. m.—pl. pyffian (pw) A puff.

Pwffiaw, v. a. (pwff) To puff; to come in puffs.

Pwg, s. m. (pw—wg) That pushes or swells out.

Pwl, s. m. (py—wl) That is blunt, or obtuse; that is dull. *Pwl dall, a blind worm.*

Pwl, a. (py—wl) Blunt, obtuse; dull, stupid.

Dyn pwl sy'n meddwl am eoi;

How a man byd yr clwyd.

The simple man is anxious about life; God ordains the length of existence. *W. Adams.*

Pwlongl, s. f.—pl. pwlonglawn (pwl—engl) An obtuse angle.

Pwlonglawg, a. (pwlongl) Having obtuse angles.

Pwll, s. m.—pl. pyllau (py—wll) A small pool, a pit. *Pwll mawn, a peat pit; pwll lif, a saw pit.*

Pwm, s. m. (py—wm) That swells out.

Pwmp, s. m. (pwm) A round mass. *Pwmp o ddyn, a large heavy man.*

Pwmpa, s. m. (pwm) A round lump; a large kind of apple.

Pwmpiad, s. m. (pwm) A forming a round mass; a thumping, a banging.

Pwmpiaw, v. a. (pwm) To form a round mass; to thump, to bang.

Pwmpwl, s. m.—pl. pwmpwlau (pwm) A knob, a boss; also the drop of a drawer.

Pwmplaw, s. a. (pwmpl) To boss, to knob.

Pwmplawg, a. (pwmpl) Knobbed, or bossed.

Pwn, s. m.—pl. pynau (pw) An aggregate; a pack; a burden, a load.

A phan-pyn llyn gar ei llaw.

And a hundred pool flows close at hand. *Adams.*

Pwnc, s. m.—pl. pyncian (py—wnc) That is present or in the instant; a point of time; a point; a note in music; a subject, or what is under observation; a point or stop, in grammar.

Pwniad, s. m. (pwn) A laying on a burden, a loading; a beating, a banging.

Pwntaw, v. a. (pwn) To load, to load; to beat, to thump.

Pwnt, s. m. (pwn) That is collected, or aggregated; a reservoir. *Pwnt melyn, a mill dam.*

Pwng, s. m.—pl. t. au (py—wng) That is in contact, upon, or together; a cluster; a caop, as of a field, of a tree, or the like. *Sil.*

Amgylch llyn—

Gaudd yd kyrrh cyanng o'i gynnif pwng.

Around the chief fens habitually throng together from his gathering steam. *E. ab M. Rhodri.*

Pwnga, s. m. (pwng) That is collected together; a push, a wheel, a blister.

Pwngaldd, a. (pwng) Tending to cluster.

Pwngaw, s. a. (pwng) To team; to cluster.

Pwngawl, a. (pwng) Teaming; clustering.

Pwngiad, s. m. (pwng) A teaming; a clustering.

Pwnga, v. a. (pwng) To team; to cluster.

Pwr, s. m. (pw—wr) That extends; a woman.

Pwr dall, pwr dall, a blind woman, a slow woman.

Pws, s. m. (pw—ws) That is uttered, or expelled.

Pwsach, s. m. (pws) A forcible utterance; an outcry. *Brecon.*

Pwt, s. m.—pl. pytian (py—wt) Any short thing.

Pwt o lwy, a short piece of wood; pwt o ddyn, a squab of a person; pwt o gloddof, a short bit of a sword; pwt y gynnen, a mischief maker.

Pwda, s. f. dim. (pwt) A squat female.

Pwtiad, s. m. (pwt) A butting, a poking.

Pwtian, v. a. (pwt) To but, to poke, to thrust.

Pwtiaw, v. a. (pwt) To but, or to thrust against.

Pwtledydd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (pwtiad) A thruster.

Pwtienydd, s. m. (pwtian) A thruster, a pokes.

Pwtiwr, s. m.—pl. pwtiwyf (pwt—gwr) Thruster.

Pwtog, s. f. dim. (pwt) A short thick woman.

Pwtwn, s. m. (pwt) A kind of liquor; probably the same as the poteen whisky of the Irish.

Cwre ioch, o frig cedyr y tw,

Yw pwtwn, twl gwin ffrwy.

Solitary pie, from the tops of the peaks of the hills, in the Pwtwn, like Polton's wife. *Craig y Glyn.*

Pwtyn, s. m. dim. (pwt) A short round body, *Pwtyn o bren, a short piece of wood; pwtyn o ddyn, a short squab of a man.*

Pwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (pw) A beat, a knock; a but; a thrust.

Oipal'r bala, o pwy o'r big,

Ar y ddwy-dorth cwrddig.

Like the obel holes of a coat, the mark of a part of the back, on the two useful masses. *Gr. Hibernia, y ffrwyd.*

Pwy, pron. (pw) Who, which person; what.

Ni wddan pan enor dweran a pwy;

Ni wddan pan hysg a pwy o'r gwynedd;

Py fa dda; py dir a' blwyd.

They knew not when the darkness and the dawn divide; or the wind of what course; what the cause of its agitation; which the place of its termination; which the region that surrounds it. *Taliesin.*

Parch a'ih harcho pwy byna bo.

Respect him that respects thee who soever he be. *Adams.*

A wddan hwy pwy yw pwyll!

Do they know what is reason! *D. ab Gwilym.*

Pwy, adv. (pw) In a forward or advanced position; forward, to; in a past state. *Cwyddw o le pwy gilydd, to wander from one place to another.*

Ni wddan o'r mor hwy'r mor

Marchwng a fal wddan.

I have not beheld from the sea to the sea a warrior that could be worse. *Taliesin.*

Pwyad, s. m. (pwy) A beating, a striking.

Pwyaw, v. a. (pwy) To beat, to bang, to batter.

Ni thyr befyd, newn bryd baw,

A bwyll, rhag ei bwyaw,

Talawg, m chynauclaw.

It will not be cast, in a timid mind, with a hatchet, lest he may be beaten, by a chair, nor by feet gathering. *Gr. Bryg, y pwn.*

Pwyawd, s. m. (pwy) A beat, a stroke, a bang.

Pwyawdr, s. m.—pl. pwyadran (pwyawd) A pounder, a hammer, a beetle, a pastor's beetle.

Pwyawl, a. (pwy) Beating, striking, banging.

Pwybyneg, pron. (pwy—pynag) Whosoever.

Pwyd, s. m. (pwy) The act of putting by, or passing.

It is a termination forming the impersonal preterite used for pwyd, in some parts.

Pwyedig, a. (pwyad) Beaten, banged; pached.

Pwyedigneth, s. m. (pwyedig) The act of beating, striking, or banging.

Pwyllydd, ade. (pwy—clydd) To another.

Pwyll, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (pwy—yll) That clears a course forward, an opening a way; impulse; reason, sense, wit, discretion, prudence, perseverance. **Pwyll certh**, sharp wit.

Athrew doeth pwyll, athraw amnoeth dylith.

The instructor of the wise is reason, the instructor of the unwise is example. *Adage.*

Gwell pwyll nag awr.

Prudence is better than gold. *Adage.*

A fo da ei bwyll a fydd diboen.

He that will be of good discretion will be free from pain. *Adage.*

Fyil wya—

Pwyll iau trwy lwmn.

Fair Fyil of a course of fire through a chimney. *Llywarch Hen.*

On pwyll canwyll rhag cynnes,
Gores canwyll yw pwyll pen.

If sense be a lamp to avoid contention, the best lamp is common sense. *H. C. Llywd.*

A'r bwyll a cyrth o'r bellen,

A'r byd a degyrwyd ar ben.

And the impulsive power will fall out of the globe, and the world will come to an end. *Llywarch ab Owain.*

Pwyll, a. (pwy—yll) Tending onward, forward; wary, discreet.

Par yw ei gleidd, por y Glyn,

Pwyll rwyngwr polt orngyn.

Pure is his sword, the lord of the Vale, the forward hero far conquering. *Iolo Goch.*

Pwyllad, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (pwyll) An impelling, or guiding forward; a reasoning; a reasoning faculty.

Fy Naw, fy nerthedd,

A ddolau trwy fy lad

Kaidd i'm pwyllad.

My God, my strengthener did before through my temple a goal for my guidance. *Taliesin.*

Pwylladwy, a. (pwyllad) Capable of reasoning.

Pwyllad, s. c.—pl. pwyllleion (pwyll) That is impulsive; one who uses discretion.

Pwyllator, ger. (pwyllad) In impelling, or investigating; in reasoning.

Pwyllaw, s. a. (pwyll) To clear a way forward, to open a course; to impel; to reason, to think, to deliberate; to act discreetly; to call to mind, to contemplate, to think of.

Pwyllad Dmawd farchaw gwain,

Ei rhydded gwastadur celain,

Yn crybi crynodd Owain.

Demand the active warrior would impel onward, expecting to make a corpse, against the busy onset of Owain. *Llywarch Hen.*

Mab Daw, dylaf dy bwyllaw.

Son of God, I ought to think of thee. *D. Benfras.*

Pwyllawd, s. m. (pwyll) Impulsion; guidance forward; exertion of the mind.

Pwyllawg, a. (pwyll) Having impulse; rational, prudent, discreet, considerate, well-advised; circumspect, wary.

Fedrydawg, pwyllawg pwyll goddailth,

Pell ei giod o giodaw sarthailth.

Vigorous, impelling forward like the impulse of a conflagration, far his flame for collecting spoil. *Cynddalar, i O. ab Medawg.*

Pwyllawr, s. m. (pwyll) An impulse; a motive; reasoning faculty.

Pwyllid, s. f.—pl. t. au (pwyll—tid) A loop.

Pwylledig, a. (pwyllad) Ended with impulse.

Pwyllodd, s. m. (pwyll) Discreetness, wariness.

Pwyllgall, a. (pwyll—call) Rationally wise.

Pwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwyll) An impelling, or guiding forward; a reasoning, exertion of the mind; contemplation.

Gwethle i felch cymrudd o gad;

A gwedy gaur garw bwylliad.

I beheld steeds barged with martial toil from battle; and after the shoot a frightful impelling. *Llywarch Hen.*

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Nes goren dan bwyllad nerthedd pwyllad.

Were not the exertion of a hero bent under discretion. *Samur.*

Nis myn pwyllad.

He will not receive direction. *Adage.*

Pwylliad, s. m.—pl. pwylliad (pwyll) A pilot.

Pwylliadu, v. a. (pwylliad) To guide as a pilot.

Pwylllawr, s. m. (pwyll) Impulse; motive.

Daw dauw-wir, pellir pwyllawr o'n cynhen.

God of active truth, reason is far driven from our contention. *L. F. Meek.*

Pwyllig, a. (pwyll) Rational; discreet, wary. **Mae yn dawed yn bwyllig iawn**, he is coming very leisurely. *Dyfed.*

Nid pwyllig y dyn a ddolau genfren.

The person who harbours envy is not prudent. *Adage.*

Pwylligrwydd, s. m. (pwyllig) Rationality.

Pwyllineb, s. m. (pwyll) Rationality, prudence.

Pwylllogi, v. a. (pwyllawg) To endue with reason, to become rational.

Pwyllogrwydd, s. m. (pwyllawg) Rationality, considerateness.

Pwyllus, a. (pwyll) Impulsive, rational, discreet.

Pwyllusaw, v. a. (pwyllus) To grow rational.

Pwyllusrwydd, s. m. (pwyllus) Impulsiveness; rationality, discreetness.

Pwyllwr, s. m.—pl. pwyllwyr (pwyll—gwr) One who impels; a discreet man.

Pwyn, s. m.—pl. t. iau (pwy—yn) A point.

Pwyned, s. f.—pl. t. i (pwyn) A branch; a fork.

Tri pheth hofaldid i wrar ei alaw: cylllel awch; pwynded fawell; ac alaw glan.

Three things seemly for a person at his dinner: a keen knife; a sharp-pointed branch; and a clean plate. *Trioddad Meor.*

Pwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwyn) Any pointed tool; a spike; a skewer.

Tri anharddwch gwr mawr gwidd; pwyniad ryfer, cylllel fawel, ac y saig ya mhell.

Three things unseemly to a man in a banquet: a skewer too short, a blunt-edged knife, and the victuals at a distance. *Trioddad Meor.*

Pwyniaw, v. a. (pwyn) To spike, to skewer.

Pwynt, s. m.—pl. t. iau (pwyn) An end, or point; a state, condition, case, or plight; good case.

A wyddant hwy pwy, o'm pwynt,

O drall ym, a droes samhwyst!

Do they know who, out of my good condition, out of treachery to me, has brought about indisposition. *Nede Brwynllys.*

Pwyntel, s. m.—pl. t. i (pwynt) Any pointed tool; a pencil, a painter's brush or tool.

Un dall yw'r byd cyngyd oel

A phawdiwr daie a phwyntel.

Of the same manner is the world of hidden design as a painter of an image with a pencil. *Dr. S. Crut.*

Pwyntiad, s. m. (pwynt) A bringing to a point; a putting into good case or plight.

Pwyntlaw, v. a. (pwynt) To point, to bring to a point; to put in good case or plight.

Brastlaid, tewychlaid, pwyntlaid.

Thou hast become large, thou hast become fat, thou hast become of good case. *Died. 32. 14.*

Pwyntawl, a. (pwynt) Tending to a point; tending to be of good condition.

Pwyntiedig, a. (pwyntiad) Pointed, being made of good condition.

Pwyntiwr, s. m.—pl. pwyntwyr (pwynt—gwr) One who points; a fattener.

Pwyntl, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwynt) A pointed end; a tag. **Pwyntl carai**, tag of a lace; a poniard.

Pwys, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwy—ys) The state of being put down or at rest; the state of being down or upon; pressure, weight; a pound

weight. *Pwys cwyrr, pwys bach*, a pound avoirdupoise; *pwys cystein, pwys y gareg*, but varying in weight: in Melrion it is two pounds avoirdupoise, and in Mon it is five. *Dos writh dy brys*, go at thy leisure; *cymera brys*, take a seat. *Dyfed*.

Mynd trwy yr afon a phont ar brys.

To go through the river with a bridge on the spot. *Adage.*

Pwysadwy, a. (pwys) Ponderable, capable of being weighed.

Pwysaw, v. a. (pwys) To throw upon, to throw down; to press, to weigh; to incline; to lean; to be a pressure, to be a burden: to take rest. *Pwysa y bel*, serve thou the ball; *pwysaw at yr amser*, to draw near the time; *a wael di brysawd* wilt thou take rest? *Dyfed*. *Gwraig brys*, or *gwraig briawd*, a wedded wife; *carriad-wraig*, a love wife, or concubine.

Pwysawd, s. m. (pwys) The act of pressing, or weighing down; a weighing.

Pwysawdr, s. m.—pl. pwysawron (pwysawd) Any thing to press down with; a rammer.

Pwysawg, a. (pwys) Having a pressure; being of weight, being heavy.

Pwysawl, a. (pwys) Pressing; weighing.

Pwysedig, a. (pwys) Being pressed, weighed.

Pwysfawr, a. (pwys—mawr) Ponderous, weighty, momentous, of great consequence.

Pwysgar, a. (pwys) Tending to press.

Pwysgarwch, s. m. (pwysgar) Weightiness.

Pwysl, s. m. (pwys) Weight, heaviness.

Pwysiad, s. m. (pwys) A pressing; a weighing.

Pwysianawwl, a. (pwysiant) Depressive.

Pwysiannu, v. a. (pwysiant) To cause a depression; to become depressive.

Pwysiant, s. m. (pwys) Depression, pressure.

Pwysig, a. (pwys) Pressing, ponderous, emphatic.

Pwysigrwydd, s. m. (pwysig) Pressingness; ponderousness, weightiness.

Pwysineb, s. m. (pwys) Depressiveness.

Pwyswr, s. m.—pl. pwyswyr (pwys—gwr) One who presses, or bears down; a weigher.

Pwysydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pwys) One who presses, one who bears down; a weigher.

Pwyth, s. m.—pl. t. l (pwy—yth) That runs in; a thrust; a stitch; a point, an angle, or indenting; a retaliation, a requital, a return. *This pwyth*, to pay a point, or to return like for like; *pwyth celwydd*, the reward of a lie; *Pwythion*, requitals; certain presents given, according to old usage, to a newly married couple, by the persons invited to the wedding: *Pwyth Meinas*, the Narrow Green Point, the name of the place where Cæsar landed in Britain.

Pwythaw, v. a. (pwyth) To thrust in; to stitch.

Pwythawg, a. (pwyth) Having stitches.

Pwythawl, a. (pwyth) Stitching, sewing.

Pwythedig, a. (pwyth) Stitched, sewed.

Pwythiad, s. m. (pwyth) A stitching, a sticking.

Pwythwr, s. m.—pl. pwythwyr (pwyth—gwr) A stitcher.

Pwythydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pwyth) A stitcher.

PY, s. m. r. That is inward, that is inviolated; that is inversed. It is a prefix in the composition of words; but generally dropping the vowel, on account of its being the shortest and giving way to all the other vowels.

Py, pron. (py, s.) What; which. It is used for *Pa. adu.* why, for what reason. *Py efalli?* why so?

Y galyon oeddynt yn ymroddi i'w grotadig frad, yn golyddu goronau yr pwy, a'i ddiwyro: ac, i'w hith pob pwy, pwyth a wneir py wedd y gelynt gwacathur brad y breinia yn gytad.

The enemies were giving themselves up to their usual treachery, in trying to conquer the island, and to destroy it: and, amongst every thing, they were going to destroy what they could work the ruin of the king in the first place.

Brut y Brenhiniaid.

Nid rhaid tra dilyn pobl odn pwy i Py geid o'r goroldyfr rhag pob goroldyfr.

There need not be too much inquisitiveness in the asking whom; who will keep the bordering water from every nation.

L. P. Mech, i Lyswain IL.

Pyb, s. m. (py—yb) That is energetic or stout.

Pybl, s. m. (pyb) Vigour, potency, energy.

Rhos difro Benfro panfadden pybl;

Pobl ledydd rwy cygas.

The depopulated moor of Penfro whose strength is cut off: the people of Christendom have heard it.

L. P. Mech.

Pyblaidd, a. (pybl) Of a vigorous nature.

Pyblu, v. a. (pybl) To invigorate, to animate.

Pybyr, a. (pyb) Strenuous, stout, vigorous.

Pybyraidd, a. (pybyr) Somewhat strenuous.

Pybyriad, s. m. (pybyr) A rendering stout, or vigorous; a becoming vigorous; invigoration.

Pybyrn, v. a. (pybyr) To act stoutly; to exert.

Pwyl ar d'ot: pybyrn: do!

Pwyl o'i warch, yn hachos

Ynyfarnog fywlog fact.

Every one is after thee: cheer up; *fy!* every one is ready for his shout, if there should be occasion, thou little lively being.

T. Frys.

Pybyrwrch, a. m. (pybyr) Strenuousness; stoutness, vigorousness; valiantness.

Heddwch, pybyrwrch y byd,

Cyfoeth a fath helyd.

The peace, the vigor of the world, and wealth also be cherisheth.

T. Stead.

Pyd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (py—yd) That sinks in a pit; a snare; danger. *a. Dangerous.*

Ar nid yw pwyll pyd yw.

If it be not prudence it is danger.

Adage.

Ni ho lawr yw pyd.

What is not just is dangerous.

Adage.

Pan ddynt i'r lle yr oedd y pyd i'w dydd, yn ddiwedd y cyfain gwyr Rheulain i'w dydd.

When they came to the place where the men were hidden for them, immediately the men of Rome rose up against them.

Brut y Brenhiniaid.

Pydaidd, a. (pyd) Tending to sink; dangerous.

Pydaw, s. m.—pl. t. au (pyd—aw) An oozing fluid; a quag; a well, or spring.

Pydawl, a. (pyd) Tending to sink; dangerous.

Pydewald, s. m. (pydaw) An oozing of water.

Pydewiwd, a. (pydaw) Apt to ooze with water.

Pydiad, s. m. (pyd) A sinking; a forming a snare; a creating of danger.

Pydiant, s. m. (pyd) A sinking in; a snaring; the act of bringing to danger.

Pydiaw, v. a. (pyd) To ensnare, to endanger, to expose to danger; to be in peril.

Ni bydd a Mab Daw dymunaw

A fo myaw byd y ei bydiaw.

He will not be without the possibility of perishing from the sin of God whom the perf of the world answers.

D. Brafra.

Pydiedig, a. (pydiad) Being ensnared, endangered, exposed to peril.

Pydoldeb, s. m. (pydawl) Dangerousness.

Rhos wab Tendorr a Soss i'r Iwerddon, rhag pydiedig y hoddol ef.

Rhos son of Tendorr fled into Ireland for fear of the danger that he would be slain.

Pydraidd, a. (pwrdr) Tending to rot, carious.

Pydrawl, a. (pwrdr) Tending to rot, corruptive.

Pydredig, a. (pwrdr) Being rotted, corrupted.

Pydredd, s. m. (pwrdr) Rotteness, putridity.

Pydriad, s. m. (pwrdr) A rotting; putrefaction.

Pydrni, s. m. (pwrdr) Rottenness, putridity.
Pydra, v. a. (pwrdr) To rot, or to putrefy.
Pydu, v. a. (pyd) To sink; to cause a sinking; to form a snare; to create danger; to endanger; to become dangerous.

—Mab pyd, mor fu parwad,
 By ddrfu, ya neithawr, ni be pwrwad
 Gan Dduw, py amgan plwyf, pydu dalarsawd.

The son of snaring, so ready was he, aptly did, in the marriage which was not appropriate to God, for want of other community, cause the earthly world.

Melgan, m. Cynddylan.

Pydus, a. (pyd) Tending to sink; dangerous.
Pydusaw, v. a. (pydus) To render sinking; to render dangerous; to become dangerous.
Pydusedd, s. m. (pydus) A state of sinking; a state of snaring; a state of danger.
Pydwern, s. f. (pyd—gwrn) A quaking bog.

Pan ddryf y Mab Rhod odd rhaid neithawr—
 I alltra, bydwern, heb adaw y chwaith;
 Yn an boregwath ei haereithaw.

When the Son of Gwece came there was a necessity for him; to hell, a quaggy bog, leaving not chance; in one morning tide it despoiling.

D. Brufas.

Pydwr, s. m.—pl. pydwyr (pyd—gwr) A sharer.
Pydd, s. m. (py—ydd) The state of running out.
Pyddawl, a. (pydd) Tending to spread out.
Pyddiad, s. m. (pydd) A running out.
Pydda, v. a. (pydd) To run out, to spread.
Pyg, s. m. (py—yg) Pitch, rosin of pine.
Pygawl, a. (pyg) Of a pitchy quality.
Pygoren, s. m.—pl. t. i (pyg—pren) Pitch tree.
Pygidig, a. (pyg) Covered with pitch.
Pygeda, s. m. (pyg) Pitchiness, a pitchy quality.
Pygiad, s. m. (pyg) A covering with pitch.
Pyglian, s. m. (pyg—llian) A cere-cloth.
Pygliw, s. m. (pyg—lliw) Pitch colour. *a.* Of a pitch colour.

Pyglyd, a. (pyg) Pitchy, of a pitchy quality.
Pyglydwydd, s. m. (pyglyd) Pitchiness.
Pyglyn, s. m. (pyg—llyn) Hog's fenel, fenale.
Pyga, v. a. (pyg) To pitch, to cover with pitch.
Pygwydd, s. pl. aggr. (pyg—gwydd) Common fir, or pitch-trees.

Pygwydden, s. f. dim. (pygwydd) A pitch-tree.
Pylaidd, a. (pwl) Somewhat blunt, bluntyish.
Pyledig, a. (pwl) Being made dull, blunted.
Pyledd, s. m. (pwl) Bluntness, or obtuseness.
Pylgain, s. m.—pl. pylgeiniau (pwl—cain) An indistinct light; the morning twilight, the morning, the dawn of day.

Pylgaint, s. m. (pylgain) The morning twilight.
Pylgeialawl, a. (pylgain) Belonging to the morning twilight; matin.

Pyl, s. m. (pwl) Bluntness, dullness.
Pyliaid, s. m.—pl. t. i. au (pwl) A blunting.
Pylai, s. m. (pwl) Bluntness, or dullness.
Pylor, s. m. (pwl) Dust, or powder.
Pyloraid, a. (pylor) Powdery, like dust.
Pyloraw, a. (pylor) Full of dust, powdery.
Pyloriad, s. m. (pylor) A reducing to powder.
Pylorn, v. a. (pylor) To reduce to powder.
Pyloryn, s. m. dim. (pylor) A grain of powder.
Pylrwydd, s. m. (pwl) Bluntness, dullness.
Pylu, v. a. (pwl) To make obtuse, to blunt; to become obtuse, blunt, or dull.

Pylas, a. (pwl) Tending to make blunt or dull.
Pylwr, s. m. (pwl—gwr) One who blunts.
Pyll, s. m. (py—yll) That is compact. *a.* Compact, concentrated.

Pylliaid, s. m.—pl. pyllidiau (pyll) The contents of a plash or puddle.

Y Byddedus gysa a odd yn rhodlaw newn-gwilyd; ac e ddryg ddaerwale hi a gwmpal newn pyliaid o'r gais.

The mouse came on a time was walking about in a tavern, and through off chaps she fell into a puddle of the wine.

Dauignon.

Pyllawg, a. (pyll) Full of pits, or puddles.
Pylliad, s. m. (pyll) A forming a pit or puddle.
Pylllogrwydd, s. m. (pyllawg) The state of being full of pits or puddles.
Pyllyn, s. m. dim. (pyll) A small puddle.
Pymtheg, s. m.—pl. t. au (pump—deg) Fifteen.
Pymthegfed, s. m. (pymtheg) A fifteenth.
Pymthegmas, s. m. (pymtheg—nos) The space of fifteen nights; a fortnight.
Pymthegwaith, s. pl. (pymtheg—gwaith) Fifteen times. *a.* Of fifteen times.
Pyn, s. m. (py—yn) What is open or in contact.
Pyna, adv. (py—yn) Otherwise, soever. It is used before words with consonant initials, and **Pynag**, before vowels.

Aggras—
 Babil ain trigolion,
 A gwna pa le byna bon?
 N'a'n gwyboda o'u gelydion.

Enumerates the tents of our inhabitants; and make what place soever they are in so that not one of our (sons) may be us.

H. D. ab Iwan.

Pynag, adv. (py—nag) Soever. *Pa beth bynag, pynag pa beth*, what thing soever; *pwyl bynag*, whosoever; *pwyl yn bynag, pynag pwyl*, what one soever: "*Pe diastbetych di bynag*," if thou wert to cry out ever so.

Pynas, s. f.—pl. t. au (pwn) That is collected together; that forms a compact body; a tribe.

A'm eirioley Mair a'y Mab cuse,
 Nad elwyl yn llegr, yn lloct lla!
 Na'm gais llyso, cyn deg pynas,
 Yn rhewin Kayu can Sathanas.

May I be interceded for by Mary with the gracious Son, that I go not to corruption, in the society of Judas! May I not be left by the Creator, before the ten tribes, in the destruction of Calah with the Sathanic host!

Edmon ab Gwladus mab.

Pynawr, s. m. (pwn) That is a load or burden.
Pynciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwn) A noting of time. *a.* Noting; pointing; a decanting; a disquisition; a disputation; a playing at ball, by the players hitting of it to one another.

Pynciadawl, a. (pynciad) Relating to notation of time; relating to tanning; pointing.

Pynciaw, v. a. (pwn) To note or to point time; to note; to point; to decant; to make a disquisition; to play a kind of game at ball, by the players hitting of it to one another. *Mwyned y pynciant yr adar!* How sweetly do the birds trill the song!

Pynciawl, a. (pwn) Noting; timing; pointing.

Pynciedig, a. (pynciad) Noted; pointed; tuned.

Pynciwr, s. m.—pl. pynciawyr (pwn—gwr) A noter, or one who points; a tinner.

Pyner, s. m.—pl. t. i (pyn) That is upon or over; a covering.

Nis caulyn o'i dda, o'i ddifder ymdro,
 Oddo at ymdo, amgylch llynet.

There will not follow him of his deeds, of his means of protection, by his shroud, a wretched cover. *Gr. ab yr Ynad Coch.*

Pynfasc, s. m.—pl. pynfeirch (pwn—march) What serves to raise up, to aggregate, or to collect; also a pack horse, or sumpter-horse; an escheat. *Pynfarch melin*, a mill dam.

Wylh pynfarch breinia y dydd; mor; a ddifalith; se schanawg gwlad gail yn cerdded tir y breinia; a llyder; marw yn swith, y breinia blaun ran y marw o'r da o'i, ac ni chuddidus o ran y wraig a'i melhion; anaf y marw y cello ebeddy; cannyllus y cello ddorwy nes gwynawr i gathio.

There are eight holds of the king: the sea; and a wilderness; and a vagrant of another country travelling on the king's grounds; and a thief; a sudden death, the king owes the defenceless spirit of all the chieftains, but he shall not have any of the shares of the wife and the children; the infant of a defect from whom he receives heriot; and a criminal from whom he gets fine or pecuniary.

Welsh Laws.

Pyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pwn) An aggregating, a heaping, a burdening, a loading.
Pyniaw, *v. a.* (pwn) To aggregate; to load.
Pyniawg, *a.* (pwn) Burdened, loaded.
Pyniawl, *a.* (pwn) Burdening, loading.
Pyniawr, *s. m.* (pwn) That is a load.
Pynledig, *a.* (pyniad) Burdened, loaded.
Pynloreg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (pyniawr) What serves to bear a load; a pack-saddle.
Pynlori, *v. a.* (pyniawr) To put on a load.
Pynlwr, *s. m.*—*pl. pyniawr* (pwn—gwr) A burdener, a loader.
Pynoreg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (pynawr) A pack-saddle. It is also called *ystroder*.
Pynoriad, *s. m.* (pynawr) A putting on a load.
Pynoriaw, *v. a.* (pynawr) To put on a load.
Pynoriawg, *a.* (pynawr) Having a load.
Pynoriedig, *a.* (pynawr) Being under a load.
Pynw, *v. a.* (pwn) To lay upon; to burden.
Pynwald, *v. a.* (pwn) To cluster; to swarm.
Pynawl, *a.* (pwn) Clustering; swarming.
Pyniglad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pwn) A clustering.
Pyngu, *v. a.* (pwn) To cluster; to swarm.

*Prun byriol sy'n y nefoedd fawr,
 Ac hyd y llawr ei gangau,
 A'i ffwrth yn prysu aro'n llawr,
 Yn rhed brydnawn a bore.*

In the great heaven there is a living tree, its branches spreading over the ground, with its fruit clustering fully on it, fruitly had evening and morning. *W. Williams.*

Pyr, *s. m.* (py—yr) That shoots out in a point or cone; the fir tree.

*Bira mynydd, coch blaen pyr;
 Llidawg lloerwyr ogyr.*

Snowy mountains, red the top of the fir; wrathful the peak of many spears. *Llywarch Hen.*

Pyr, *adv.* (py—yr) Forward, toward, onward.

*O foli pair deon pyrdaw!
 O ddor cor cooling cynawel.*

In praising the cause of the lord forward I come; after the mystery of the circle of forbidding I will conform. *Cyddfai, i G. Gwynedd.*

Pyras, *adv.* (py—rhag) Wherefore, why.

Pyradd, *a.* (pyr) Tending to a point; like a fir.

Pyrchwyn, *s. m.* (pyr—cwyn) A crest of a helmet.

Pyrwyn, *s. m.* (pyr—cwyn) A crest, or plume of a helmet.

Pyrnawn, *s. m.* (pyr—nawn) The afternoon.

Pyrdwyaw, *v. a.* (pyr—twyaw) To bear a spear pointed forward.

*Pan wraig Garamael gathol Cyddylian,
 A phyrddaw ei oon,
 Ni chafai Ffranc taw o'i ben.*

When Garamael should put on the war-coat of Cyddylian, and point forward his solemn shaft, a Franc would not obtain rest for his head. *Llywarch Hen.*

Pys, *s. pl. agr.* (py—ys) Pease, pulse. *Pys y garanod*, or *pys yr acar*, tares; *pys y llygod*, chit-pease; *pys y coed*, heath peas; *pys y wig*, vetch; *pys y fygall*, pedol y march, hatchet-vetch.

Pysen, *s. f. dim.* (pys) A single pea, a pea.

Pysg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (py—ysg) Fish. *Pysgod duon*, *llamidyddion*, porpoises; *pysgod bychain*, sand-eels.

Mai y pyg am y dwf.

Like the fish for the water. *Adagr.*

*Yn y dwf y gwasg of y pyg; ac yr adar yn y rhan tennol,
 o'lyu huan yr dwf.*

In the water he creased the fish; and the birds in the most ruffled part, that is to say the air. *Elucidario.*

Pysgaldd, *a.* (pysg) Of the nature of fish; fishy.

Pysgawl, *a.* (pysg) Piscatory, of fish, like fish.

Pysgod, *s. pl. agr.* (pysg) Fishes. *Pysgod y mor*, *morbysg*, *morbysgod*, sea-fishes; *pysgod afon*,

river fishes; *pysgod duon*, porpoises.

Mai y gath am y pygod.

Like the cat after the fishes. *Adagr.*

Pysgodawl, *a.* (pysgod) Having fishes.

Pysgodawl, *a.* (pysgod) Relating to fishes.

Pysgodfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (pysgod—ma) A fishery, a fishing-place; a fish-market.

Pysgodfwyd, *s. m.* (pysgod—bwyd) Fish-meat.

*Ysgafu ar deo algion wyd,
 Esgodfaich eidd bygodfwyd.*

Light art thou on the ocean wave, thou swiftly-eating bird whose food is fish. *D. ab Gwilym 6'r wylan.*

Pysgodlyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (pysgod—llyn) A fish-pond.

Pysgodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. pysgodwyr* (pysgod—gwr) A fisher, a fisherman.

Pysgodwriaeth, *s. m.* (pysgodwr) The vocation of a fisherman.

*Gwaswynwyd Taf; gwas mlaen!
 Dywyd y bygodwriaeth
 Gyda ni i gyd yn wasth.*

The Taf has been poisoned; Woe to me! the fishing trade with me is altogether worse. *Long Leys.*

Pysgodig, *a.* (pysgod) Teeming with fishes.

Pysgodyn, *s. m.* (pysgod) A single fish, a fish.

Pygota, *v. a.* (pysgod) To fish. *Gwialen bygota*, *gwialen enwaer*, *genwaer*, a fishing-rod.

Pygota yn mhau y rhydy.

To fish in the front of the net. *Adagr.*

Pygotwr, *s. m.* (pysgod—gwr) A fisherman.

Pygotty, *s. m.* (pysgod—ty) A fish-house.

Pysgydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iom* (pysg) An ichthyologist.

Pysgyddiaeth, *s. m.* (pysgydd) Ichthyology.

Pystyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (ystyl) A restless motion; the shank of a bow that is let into the yoke to fasten it on the neck of the ox.

Pystylad, *s. m.* (pystyl) A restless activity; the being agog; the restlessness or capering of a horse under restraint. "*Gwerydd y mwrch d'u pystylad*" the neighing of the steeds and their capering.

*Amogyl cad,
 Diffredid gwad,
 Gwadd am ddaud
 Llwril bygwyl
 Pystylad llwril,
 Ac yfed curwl.*

Thou inclination to battle, the protection of a country, on thy account there has been the capering of the coward; the capering of the coward with drinking of ale. *Taliesin.*

Pystyled, *v. a.* (pystyl) To jump about. *Mac y bachgen yn pystyled*, the boy is capering.

Pystyliad, *s. m.* (pystyl) A capering about.

Pystylu, *v. a.* (pystyl) To move about in a restless manner; to caper.

Pystylwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (pystyl—gwyn) A crupper of a saddle.

Pywydden, *s. f.* (pys—gwydd) Bean-trefail tree.

Pyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (py—yth) A space, revolution or period of time; a world; the duration of the world; ever, never.

*Tri pheth yn gall amryw Daw: dyddodf pythmodd y cymant;
 cywydd a phob cyfar bob newidaw; a roed gwedd a newydd wr
 bob peth, heb ei roi ar goli.*

Three things which God only can accomplish: to endure the revolutions of eternity, to participate with every atom without changing, and to impart immortality and security to every thing without causing a loss of its originality. *Barddas.*

Trengdd a phenydd a phyg.

The day after to-morrow and daily and forever. *L. G. Cuth.*

Pythagoras, *s. f.* (pythagori) Explanation of the universe; cosmogony.

Pythagori, *v. a.* (pyth—agori) To explain the system of the universe.

Pythawd, *s. m.* (pyth) A great period or world.
Pythawl, *a.* (pyth) Eternal, everlasting, ever.
Pythawr, *v. n.* (py—tawr) To be anxious.

A'r moth bythorod o thyf.

And the arrow thou wouldst regret were it to break.
D. ab Gwilym.

Pythefnos, *s. m.* (pymthegnos) A fortnight.
Python, *s. m.* (pyth) A system of the universe.
Pythonas, *s. f.* (python) A system of cosmogony.
Pythones, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (python) A female cosmogonist.

Pythoni, *v. a.* (python) To treat of cosmogony.
Pythonydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (python) A cosmogonist; a systemizer of worlds.

Pyw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (py) That is together or in unison; that is in order, or perfect; a member, a limb. *Dyna fe yn cerdded ar ei bedwar pyw, neu ar ei bedwar agor*, There he is walking upon all fours. *Sil.*

Pyw, *a.* (py) In order of unison, regular, complete, perfect. *Dyn pyw*, a well-formed man; *brethyn pyw*, cloth of good quality. *Silurian.*

R.

RHA, *s. m. r.* That forces or drives onward.
Rhāwd, *s. m.* (rha) A forcing, or impelling.
Rhab, *s. m.* (rha) Force, constraint, control.
Rhabedd, *s. m.* (rhab) Controlment, constraint.
Rhabs, *v. a.* (rhab) To constrain, to check.
Rhac, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rha—ac) What is in advance, forward, upper, or opposite; the wrist of a cross-bow; the spine of a quadruped, also called *glais cefn*.

Rhac, *prep.* (rha—ac) Before, fore; from; for, lest. It is dialectically used for *rhag*.

Rhaca, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (rhac) What is brought before; a spectacle, or show.

Rhacai, *s. m.*—*pl. rhacelon* (rhac) A rake.

Rhacan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhac) A rake, a scraper.

Rhacmied, *s. m.* (rhacan) A raking, a scraping.

Rhacanu, *v. a.* (rhacan) To rake, to use a rake.

Rhacauwr, *s. m.* (rhacan—gwr) A raker.

Rhaciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhac) The fore-running, the beginning, or first appearance; a coming forward; a coming in opposition.

Rhaciad y wawr, the first breaking of the dawn.

Rhaciannawl, *a.* (rhaciant) Tending to advance.

Rhaciannu, *v. a.* (rhaciant) To make an advancement, to take a forward position.

Rhaciant, *s. m.* (rhac) Advancement, the act of putting forward; a precursor.

Rhaciaw, *v. a.* (rhac) To advance, to move forward; to come in opposition. *Daw y wawr yn rhaciaw*, yonder the dawn is appearing.

Rhaco, *adv.* (rhac) Yonder, in the advance, in the distant view. *Sylla di rhaco*, behold thou yonder.

Dos i gyfrwch a'r dya rhaco.

Go to meet with yonder man. *H. Cuthuch—Mabinogion.*

Rhacu, *v. a.* (rhac) To put before, to put forward; to advance; to take the lead.

Rhach, *s. m.* (rhac) That is forced out.

Rhad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rha—ad) That comes freely, that is given freely; prosperity; good luck; a blessing; grace, favour. *Nid oes rad ar a wneio*, there is no prosperity on what he does: *Rhad Duw yma!* Be the blessing of God here! *Rhad Duw yn y ty!* Be the blessing of God in the house! *Rhad Duw ar yr adgor!* *Rhad Duw ar y da!* Be the blessing of God on the cattle! *Rhad Duw arnoch!* *Rhad Duw ar y gwaiith!* God prosper the work! *Rhad pen llad*, Grace the supreme blessing: *Rhad Duw ar ei fam!* God's blessing on its mother! said to the people in milking: *Rhad Duw ar bob rhadferth-wch!* The blessing of God on every gracious gift! *Rhad Duw ar bob cywir galon!* The blessing of God on every faithful heart! *Rhad Duw*

ar bob ymgais dda! The blessing of God on every good undertaking! *Rhad Duw ar bob llaw ddifin!* The blessing of God on every industrious hand! common expressions of greeting.

Deddydd, Dofydd ei rhydd rhad.

The aniduous, the Creator will give him grace. *Adage.*

Argwydd hachyst gwynt, a gwyllt ffriddau mor, Mawr dy rad, a'th wyrthau!

Lord of the course of the wind, and the wild torrents of the sea, great thy grace, and thy wonders. *G. ab M. ab Dofydd.*

Rhad, *a.* (rha—ad) Free, gratuitous; cheap. *Y Mab Rhad*, The Son of Grace, the Saviour.

Rhadawl, *a.* (rhad) Gracious, or beneficent.

Rhadbryn, *s. m.* (rhad—bryn) A free purchase.

Rhadbryniad, *s. m.* (rhadbryn) A cheap buying.

Rhadbrynnu, *v. a.* (rhadbryn) To buy cheaply.

Rhadedd, *s. m.* (rhad) Freeness; cheapness.

Rhadfawr, *a.* (rhad—mawr) Gracious.

Tri cillidyrn Ynys Prydain—rhoddedd tynredd iddynt am eu campan ac eu cynneddion clodforion a rhadforion.

The three plebeian princes of the Isle of Britain—had principalities conferred on them for their acts and principles, praiseworthy and virtuous. *Triad.*

Rhadferth, *a.* (rhad—berth) Graciously placid.

Rhadferthwch, *s. m.* (rhadferth) Beneficent.

Rhadforedd, *s. m.* (rhadfawr) Graciousness.

Rhadgar, *a.* (rhad—car) Grace-loved.

Rhadgareidig, *a.* rhadgar) Grace-beloved.

Hanpach gwell, y radgareidig! yr Argwydd yu y gyd a thi!

All hail, thou grace favoured one! the Lord is with thee! *M. Salisbury.*

Rhadgariad, *s. m.* (rhadgar) Free love.

Rhadgaru, *v. a.* (rhadgar) To love freely.

Rhadlawn, *a.* (rhad) Gracious; gentle; serene.

Rhadlonaeth, *s. m.* (rhadlawn) Graciousness.

Ef bina radu rhadlonaeth, Uch naw loryf naw tywyogaeth.

He possesses the virtues of beneficence, over the nine multitudes of nine principalities. *Cynderw.*

Rhadlondeb, *s. m.* (rhadlawn) Graciousness.

Rhadlonder, *s. m.* (rhadlawn) Graciousness.

Rhadlondra, *s. m.* (rhadlawn) Graciousness.

Rhadlonedd, *s. m.* (rhadlawn) Graciousness.

Rhadlioni, *v. a.* (rhadlawn) To render generous; to become gracious; to be generous; to become gentle or placid.

Nid hawdd rhadlioni ondigen.

It is not easy to render malice generous. *Adage.*

Rhadrodd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhad—rhodd) A free gift
Rhadroddedigaeth, *s. m.* (rhadroddedig) The act of giving freely; the state of being freely given or conferred.

Pawb a chwynychant gael brainn yn ei radroddedigaeth.

Every one is desirous of obtaining a title in his free offering. *Ier. Owain.*

Rhadu, v. a. (rhad) To render free, to bestow grace; to render cheap; to become free.
Rhadwehyn, s. m. (rhad—gwehyn) A pouring of grace. *a. Grace-diffusing.*
Rhadwehynawl, a. (rhadwehyn) Grace-diffusing.
Rhadwehyniad, s. m. (rhadwehyn) A shedding of grace, a pouring of grace.
Rhadwehynu, v. a. (rhadwehyn) To shed grace.
Rhadd, s. m. (rha—add) An advance, a state of progression, or going onward.
Rhae, s. f.—pl. rheuan (rha) A constraint, a battle; also a chain; otherwise called *tid, syg, tres, cadwen, and cadwyn.*

O nod ffresau hynod ffrowys
 Gwr a dywys y gwr duon,
 Ys da reuau wyl ydywys
 At drwy Bowys.

From the mark of the wrappings of the noted turbulence of a man who leads the sable men, if good the battles excelling in craft, he would go through Powys. *T. Pry.*

Rhacaw, v. a. (rhae) To put to a stand still. *Rhacaw gwyr, to startle people.*
Rhaet, s. m. (rha—el) Bent, or inclination.

Wrth welwy marchod mor awchus eu rhac!
 A minnau yn fab iwanac heb ddim lldd gael—
 —Mae yn ayn!

When I saw the young women of so greedy a disposition, and I a young man not prospering, it is grievous! *Cant.*

Rhaf, s. m. (rha—af) A spread, a diffusion.
Rhafn, s. m. (rhaf) A tendency to diffuse.
Rhafnwydd, s. pl. aggr. (rhafn—gwydd) Witch-
 elms.
Rhafnwydden, s. f. dim. (rhafnwydd) A witch-elm

Tri phoen nid rhydd eu thri, heb eiddad gwlad ac eiddadad:
 meibion, sef derwen, bedwen, a rhafnwydden.

Three trees not to be cut, without the permission of the country and the lord: acorn tree, or oak; the birch tree, and the witch-elm. *Triandd Dyfyni.*

Rhafol, s. pl. aggr. (rhaf—ol) The berries of the service-tree; also called *cyrfaol*, and *cyrfaon*.
Rhafon, s. pl. aggr. (rhaf) Berries growing in clusters; the fruit of the service-tree.
Rhafu, v. a. (rhaf) To spread out, or to diffuse.
Rhafn, s. m. (rhaf) That is spread or diffused.
Rhaff, s. f.—pl. i. au (rha—aff) A rope.
Rhaffaid, a. (rhaff) Like a rope; like a cord.
Rhaffan, s. f. dim. (rhaff) A small rope, a cord.
Gware rhaffan or siglan danner, swinging.
Rhaffawl, a. (rhaff) Formed like a rope.
Rhaffiad, s. m. (rhaff) A roping; a cording.
Rhaffiaw, v. a. (rhaff) To rope, to make a rope.
Rhaffwr, s. m.—pl. rhaffwyr (rhaff—gwr) A roper.
Rhag, s. m.—pl. i. ion (rha—ag) A front, a presence, a van; an entrance. It is used as a compositive prefix. *O dy rag, o yth blaen, from before thee, before thee.*

Rhag pobyl Madog, poe atgori,
 Nafyn un o xant yal delai.

The entrance of the tents of Madog, when he returns, only one of a hundred therein doth come. *Amorin.*

Seren o'r rhag yn rhod golau:

A star before them giving light. *T. Brund Madog.*

Rhag, prep. (rha—ag) Before, fore; from; for, lest, lest that; because. *Dos rhag dy faen, go straight forward. Rhagwyl, rhagddwyf, rhagof, rhagddaf, before me; rhagot, rhagddot, before thee; rhago, rhagddo, before him or it; rhagi, rhagddi, before her; rhagom, rhagddom, before us; rhagoch, rhagddoch, before you; rhagynt, rhagddynt, rhagddudd, before them.*

Pe rhag dryg-dir, ar na fo rhag dryg arglwydd.

We will fly from a bad land that flies not from a bad lord. *Adage.*

Adwyn rhag achwyn rhagdo.

Complaining for fear of a complaint against him. *Adage.*

Torl ygwyr yn gwad yn nghymman
 Turi rhag cad rhag Cawdyllwra.

An exhausted host well-trained to combat flies from battle before the tribe of Short-caps. *Cynyddin, Gwel. Powys.*

Rhaguchub, v. a. (achub) To save the vantage; to obtain a priority; to-become before.

Rhaguchubwn ei wilyb—a charwn sailth iddwn; cwyse kyrtwydd mawr yw Dew.

Let us come before his presence; and let us stay patient to him; for a mighty Lord is God. *D. Ddu o Shreddy.*

Rhagachubawl, a. (rhagachub) Tending to obtain advantage or priority; coming before.

Rhagachubiad, s. m. (rhagachub) A coming before; a getting a priority.

Rhagachubiaeth, s. m. (rhagachub) The act of obtaining a priority, the state of having a priority; the state of coming before.

Rhagachubwr, s. m.—pl. rhagachubwyr (rhagachub—gwr) One who comes before.

Rhagadail, s. f. (adail) An out-building.

Rhagadeiladu, v. a. (rhagadail) To build an out-work; to make an outbuilding.

Rhagadnabod, v. a. (adnabod) To know beforehand, to get a previous acquaintance.

Rhagadnabodawl, a. (rhagadnabod) Previously acquainted; previously recognising.

Rhagadnabyddawl, a. (rhagadnabod) Previously acquainted, previously known.

Rhagadnabyddiaeth, s. m. (rhagadnabod) A previous acquaintance.

Rhagadrawdd, s. m.—pl. rhagadroddion (adrawdd) A preface, a preamble. *v. a. To preface.*

Rhagadroddawl, a. (rhagadrawdd) Prefatory, introductory.

Rhagadroddiad, s. m. (rhagadrawdd) A preface.

Rhagaddeus, a. (addeus) Previously sitting.

Rhagaddasawl, a. (rhagaddas) Tending to adapt or to make fit beforehand.

Rhagaddasiad, s. m. (rhagaddas) A sitting before.

Rhagaddasu, v. a. (rhagaddas) To adapt or to fit beforehand.

Rhagaddaw, v. a. (addaw) To promise before.

Rhagaddewid, a. f.—pl. i. ion (rhagaddaw) A previous promise.

Rhagaddfed, a. (addfed) Premature, precocious.

Rhagaddfedawl, a. (rhagaddfed) Tending to ripen beforehand, of early maturity.

Rhagaddfediad, s. m. (rhagaddfed) A ripening beforehand, to become precocious.

Rhagaddfedrwydd, s. m. (rhagaddfed) Precocity.

Rhagaddfedu, v. a. (rhagaddfed) To ripen before.

Rhagafael, s. m. (gafael) A previous hold; a forehold or seizure.

Rhagafaeliad, s. m. (rhagafael) A previously holding; a taking a first hold.

Rhagafaelu, v. a. (rhagafael) To hold previously.

Rhagagawr, s. m. (agawr) An opening before. *v. a. To open before.*

Rhagagori, v. a. (rhagagawr) To open before.

Rhagagoriad, s. m. (rhagagawr) A fore-opening.

Rhagagwedd, s. f. (agwedd) A prior form, a prior appearance.

Rhagagweddiad, s. m. (rhagagwedd) Preformation.

Rhagagwedda, v. a. (rhagagwedd) To preform.

Rhagair, s. m.—pl. rhageirian (gair) A leading word, a catch-word.

Rhagalw, v. a. (galw) To call beforehand.

Rhagalwad, s. m. (rhagalw) A calling beforehand.

Rhagallu, s. m. (gallu) A previous power; a being able beforehand.

Rhagallwedd, *s. m.* (galla) Ability beforehand.
Rhagamcan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (amcan) A prior purpose, or design; a preintion.
Rhagamcanawl, *a.* (rhagamcan) Previously purposing, presupposing.
Rhagamcaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagamcan) A purposing beforehand; a pre-supposition.
Rhagamcanu, *v. a.* (rhagamcan) To form a design beforehand; to pre-suppose.
Rhagamcanus, *a.* (rhagamcan) Previously purposing; having a previous intention.
Rhagamcanwyr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagamcanwyr* (rhagamcan—gwr) One who designs beforehand.
Rhagamddifyn, *v. a.* (amddifyn) To defend beforehand, to make a previous defence.
Rhagamddifynawl, *a.* (rhagamddifyn) Previously defending or protecting.
Rhagamddifyniad, *s. m.* (rhagamddifyn) A defending or protecting beforehand.
Rhagammbheu, *v. a.* (ammheu) To pre-surmise.
Rhagammod, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ammod) A preliminary agreement or contract.
Rhagammodawl, *a.* (rhagammod) Belonging to a preliminary agreement.
Rhagammodi, *v. a.* (rhagammod) To agree beforehand; to make a previous contract.
Rhagammodiad, *s. m.* (rhagammod) A covenanting beforehand.
Rhagammodwyr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagammodwyr* (rhagammod—gwr) One who agrees beforehand.
Rhagamnaid, *s. f.* (amnaid) A previous signal.
Rhagamnaidiad, *s. m.* (rhagamnaid) A making a previous signal.
Rhagamnaidiaw, *v. a.* (rhagamnaid) To make a previous signal.
Rhagamnaidiawl, *a.* (rhagamnaid) Belonging to a previous signal.
Rhagamser, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (amser) A previous or prior time.
Rhagamserawl, *a.* (rhagamser) Belonging to previous time, of a previous season.
Rhagamseru, *v. a.* (rhagamser) To fix a previous time, to antedate.
Rhaganfon, *v. a.* (anfon) To send beforehand.
Rhaganfonawdy, *v.* (rhaganfon) Capable of being sent beforehand.
Rhaganfonawl, *a.* (rhaganfon) Being sent beforehand, premitive.
Rhaganfonedig, *a.* (rhaganfon) Being sent beforehand; a premission.
Rhaganfonedigacth, *s. m.* (rhaganfonedig) The act of sending before.
Rhaganfoniad, *s. m.* (rhaganfon) A sending before; a sending a previous messenger.
Rhaganfonwyr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhaganfonwyr* (rhaganfon—gwr) One who sends beforehand.
Rhagansawdd, *s. f.*—*pl. rhagansoddion* (ansawdd) A prior nature or quality.
Rhagansoddadwy, *a.* (rhagansawdd) Capable of being endued with an original nature.
Rhagansoddawl, *a.* (rhagansawdd) Of an original nature or quality.
Rhagansoddi, *v. a.* (rhagansawdd) To endue with an original nature.
Rhagansoddiad, *s. m.* (rhagansawdd) A forming an original nature.
Rhagangen, *s. f.* (angen) A previous necessity.
Rhagangenawl, *a.* (rhagangen) Previously necessitated.
Rhagangeniad, *s. m.* (rhagangen) An ending with a previous necessity.

Rhagangenrhaid, *s. f.*—*pl. rhagangenrheidiau* (rhagangen—rhaid) A previous necessity.
Rhagangenrheidawl, *v. a.* (rhagangenrhaid) To render previously necessary.
Rhagangenrheidiaid, *a.* (rhagangenrhaid) Previously necessary.
Rhagangenrheidrwydd, *s. m.* (rhagangenrhaid) A previous necessity.
Rhagangennu, *v. a.* (rhagangen) To endue with a prior necessity; to necessitate beforehand.
Rhagaraeth, *s. f.*—*pl. rhagareithiau* (araeth) A prefatory discourse.
Rhagarawd, *s. f.* (arawd) An introductory speech.
Rhagarchwæth, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagarchwæthion* (archwæth) A foretaste.
Rhagarchwæthawl, *a.* (archwæth) Foretasting.
Rhagarchwæthedig, *a.* (archwæth) Foretasted.
Rhagarschwæthiad, *s. m.* (rhagarchwæth) A foretasting.
Rhagarschwæthu, *v. a.* (archwæth) To foretaste.
Rhagaraethiad, *s. m.* (rhagaraeth) A making a prefatory speech.
Rhagareithaw, *v. a.* (rhagaraeth) To make a prefatory speech.
Rhagareithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagareithwyr* (rhagaraeth—gwr) One who makes an exordium.
Rhagarfaeth, *s. f.* (arfæth) Predetermination.
Rhagarfaethawl, *a.* (rhagarfaeth) Predeterminant; predisposing, pre-determining.
Rhagarfaethedig, *a.* (rhagarfaeth) Predetermined, predisposed, predetermined.
Rhagarfaethiad, *s. m.* (rhagarfaeth) A predetermination; a predisposition.
Rhagarfaethu, *v. a.* (rhagarfaeth) To predetermine; to predispose.
Rhagarfaethus, *a.* (rhagarfaeth) Predetermining.
Rhagarfaethydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhagarfaeth) A predeterminant.
Rhagarfawg, *a.* (arfawg) Being forearmed.
Rhagarfogi, *v. a.* (rhagarfawg) To arm beforehand, to forearm.
Rhagarfogiad, *s. m.* (rhagarfawg) An arming beforehand.
Rhagarfa, *v. a.* (arfa) To arm beforehand.
Rhagaranfod, *a. m.* (anganfod) A foreseeing.
v. n. To foresee, to forecast.
Rhargogel, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (argogel) A foretoken.
Rhagian, *s. pl. ager* (agian) Earnest money.
Rhagariwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (arlwy) Food that is ready beforehand.
Rhagariwyd, *s. m.* (rhagariwy) A getting food ready beforehand.
Rhagariwyaw, *v. a.* (rhagariwy) To get food ready beforehand.
Rhagarsawdd, *s. f.* (arsawdd) A plough handle.
Rhagarwyd, *a. m.* (arswyd) A previous dread.
Rhagarowydaw, *v. a.* (rhagarwyd) To frighten beforehand, to have a previous dread.
Rhagarwain, *v. a.* (arwain) To lead before.
Rhagarweiniad, *s. m.* (rhagarwain) A conducting or leading before.
Rhagarweinawl, *a.* (rhagarwain) Leading beforehand; a previous conducting.
Rhagarwedd, *s. f.* (arwedd) Predisposition.
Rhagarweddiawl, *a.* (rhagarwedd) Predisposing.
Rhagarweddiad, *s. m.* (arwedd) A predisposing.
Rhagarweddu, *v. a.* (rhagarwedd) To predispose.
Rhagarwydd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (arwydd) A prognostic, a foretoken, a presage.
Rhagarwyddaw, *v. a.* (rhagarwydd) To prognosticate, to foresignify.

Rhagarwyddawg, *a.* (rhagarwydd) Foretokening.
Rhagarwyddawl, *a.* (rhagarwydd) Foretokening.
Rhagarwyddiad, *s. m.* (rhagarwydd) A prognostication.
Rhagarwyddocâd, *s. m.* (rhagarwyddocâu) A prognosticating, a foretokening.
Rhagarwyddocâwl, *a.* (rhagarwyddocâu) Prognosticating, foretokening, foresignifying.
Rhagarwyddocâu, *v. a.* (rhagarwyddawg) To prognosticate, to foresignify.
Rhagattal, *s. m.* (attal) A previous stopping.
Rhagattalgar, *a.* (rhagattal) Apt to stop before.
Rhagattaliad, *s. m.* (rhagattal) A stopping before.
Rhagatteb, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (atteb) Prior answer.
Rhagattebawl, *a.* (rhagatteb) A first answering.
Rhagattebiad, *s. m.* (rhagatteb) An answering beforehand, a previously answering.
Rhagattebu, *v. a.* (rhagatteb) To answer before.
Rhagawd, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagodion* (rhag) The act of going before; the state of being before; an obstacle, let, or hindrance.

Nawdd y frenhines yw dwyn dyn dros derfyn y wlad, heb erlid, heb ragawd.

The protection of the queen is to convey the person over the borders of the country, without pursuit, without opposition.

Welsh Laws.

Rhagawd, *v. a.* (rhag) To go before; to go against; to stop, to hinder. *Rhagodion*, those who take the lead, or that are in advance.

Gwell erlid arfyrdd nos ei ragawd.

It is better to pursue a lord than to go against him. *Adage.*

*Gweth tyr yw marchogacheth
 I ragawd pryg o'r eigion.*

It is pleasant work to ride the wave to encounter the fishes of the deep. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Rhagawdl, *s. f.*—*pl. rhagodiau* (awdl) A first or leading rhyme, a primary rhyme.

Rhagawl, *a.* (rhag) Being against, opposite or in front; opposing.

Rhagbarawd, *a.* (parawd) Ready-beforehand.

Rhagbarodawl, *a.* (rhagbarawd) Tending to be ready or prepared beforehand.

Rhagbarodi, *v. a.* (rhagbarawd) To prepare or make ready beforehand.

Rhagbarodrwydd, *s. m.* (rhagbarawd) The state of being prepared or ready beforehand.

Rhagbarotâd, *s. m.* (rhagbarotol) A preparing or making ready beforehand.

Rhagbarotâwl, *a.* (rhagbarotol) Tending to be prepared or ready beforehand.

Rhagbarotol, *v. a.* (rhagbarawd) To prepare beforehand, to get ready beforehand.

Rhagbarotôwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagbarotowyr* (rhagbarotol—*gwr*) One who prepares beforehand.

Rhagbenaeth, *s. m.* (penaeth) A vice-chief.

Rhagbenawd, *s. m.* (penawd) A prior conclusion.

Rhagbenodawl, *a.* (penawd) Predetermined.

Rhagbenodi, *v. a.* (penawd) To predetermine.

Rhagbenodiad, *s. m.* (rhagbenawd) A predetermination; a previous conclusion.

Rhagborth, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagbyrth* (porth) An outer gate; a fore porch.

Rhagbrawf, *s. m.* (prawf) A previous trial.

Rhagbrofi, *v. a.* (rhagbrawf) To try beforehand.

Rhagbrofiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagbrawf) A trying-beforehand; a foretasting.

Rhagbrofwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagbrofwyr* (rhagbrawf *gwr*) One who tries beforehand.

Rhagbryder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pryder) Precaution.

Rhagbryderawl, *a.* (rhagbryder) Precautions.

Rhagbryderiad, *s. m.* (rhagbryder) A using precaution; circumspection.

Rhagbryderu, *v. a.* (pryder) To use precaution.

Rhagbryderus, *a.* (rhagbryder) Circumspective.

Rhagbryn, *s. m.* (pryn) A prior purchase.

Rhagbrynawl, *a.* (rhagbryn) Relating to a buying beforehand; a forestalling.

Rhagbryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagbryn) A buying beforehand; a pre-emption.

Rhagbrynu, *v. a.* (rhagbryn) To buy beforehand; to forestall.

Rhagbrynwyr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagbrynwyr* (rhagbryn—*gwr*) One who previously buys.

Rhagbwya, *s. m.* (pwya) A previous weighing.

Rhagbwysaw, *v. a.* (rhagbwys) To weigh before.

Rhagbwysawl, *a.* (rhagbwys) Being previously weighing, a fore-weighing.

Rhagbwysedig, *a.* (rhagbwys) Being weighed beforehand.

Rhagbwysiad, *s. m.* (rhagbwys) A weighing beforehand.

Rhagchwaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (chwaech) A foretaste.

Rhagchwaethawl, *a.* (rhagchwaeth) Foretasting.

Rhagchwaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagchwaeth) A pregustration, a foretasting.

Rhagchwaethu, *v. a.* (rhagchwaeth) To foretaste.

Rhagchware, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (chware) A prelude.

Rhagchwareu, *v. a.* (rhagchware) To make a prelude.

Rhagchwedl, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagchwedlan* (chwedl) A prior report, a preamble.

Rhagchwedledd, *s. m.* (rhagchwedl) The state of being reported beforehand.

Rhagchwedliad, *s. m.* (rhagchwedl) A reporting or rumouring beforehand.

Rhagchwedlu, *v. a.* (rhagchwedl) To make report beforehand; to make a preamble.

Rhagchwegr, *s. f.* (chwegr) A grandmother-in-law.

Rhagchwegrwn, *s. m.* (chwegrwn) A grandfather-in-law.

Rhagchwilliad, *s. m.* (chwilliad) A previously searching.

Rhagchwillaw, *v. a.* (chwillaw) To search before.

Rhagdaen, *s. m.* (taen) A fore-spreading.

Rhagdaeniad, *s. m.* (rhagdaen) A fore-spreading.

Rhagdaennu, *v. a.* (rhagdaen) To spread before.

Rhagdal, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tal) What is in front; a frontlet, a frontal, a frontpiece.

Rhagdai, *s. m.* (tâl) Payment before; earnest.

Rhagdaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagdai) A paying beforehand, a paying as earnest.

Rhagdalu, *v. a.* (rhagdai) To pay beforehand.

Rhagdaluwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagdaluwr* (rhagdai—*gwr*) One who pays beforehand.

Rhagdebygiad, *s. m.* (tebygiad) A fore-deciding.

Rhagdebygu, *v. a.* (tebygu) To presuppose.

Rhagdeilyngdawd, *s. m.* (teilyngdawd) The state of being previously suitable.

Rhagdeilyngu, *v. a.* (teilyngu) To make suitable or appropriate beforehand.

Rhagdeimlad, *s. m.* (teimlad) A feeling before.

Rhagdeimlaw, *v. a.* (teimlaw) To feel beforehand.

Rhagder, *s. m.* (rhag) The state of being before, leading, or against; resistance, opposition.

Pair cawwr, cawwr yu amlwyr;

Par sawr, sawr yu rhagder.

A cause of energy removed for bravery; a spear of energy, not a stripping in the advanced post. *Cynhadron, i G. Gwynedd.*

Rhagder ei sifer, naif heolau ei lla.

The foremost of his host, a chief of elegant race. *Edwin Wen.*

Rhagderfyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (terfyn) A prior conclusion, end, or determination.

Rhagderfynedig, *a.* (rhagderfyn) Predetermined.

Rhagderfyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhagderfyn) Predetermination, a prior conclusion.

Rhagderfynu, v. a. (terfyn) To predetermine.

Rhagdestyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (testyn) A preliminary theme, or discourse.

Rhagdestyniad, s. m. (rhagdestyn) A making a preliminary theme.

Rhagdestynu, v. a. (rhagdestyn) To form a preliminary theme.

Rhagdor, s. m. (tor) A prior fracture or break.

Rhagdori, v. a. (rhagdor) To break before.

Rhagdoriad, s. m. (rhagdor) A breaking before.

Rhagdraddawd, s. m. (traddawd) A prior passing

Rhagdraddodawl, a. (rhagdraddawd) Being previously passed over, of previous tradition.

Rhagdraddodi, v. a. (rhagdraddawd) To pass over previously; to give a previous tradition.

Rhagdraddodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhagdraddawd) A previously passing over; a former tradition

Rhagdraethawd, s. f. (traethawd) An introductory discourse.

Rhagdraethu, v. a. (traethu) To recite before.

Rhagdraigl, s. m. (traigl) A previous turn.

Rhagdrefn, s. f.—pl. rhagdrefnu (trefn) A pre-ordination; predestination.

Rhagdrefnadwy, a. (rhagdrefn) Capable of pre-ordination.

Rhagdrefnawl, a. (rhagdrefn) Tending to pre-ordain; fore-ordaining.

Rhagdrefnedig, a. (rhagdrefn) Fore-ordained.

Rhagdrefniad, s. m. (rhagdrefn) A preordination, a preordaining; predestination.

Rhagdrefnu, v. a. (rhagdrefn) To order beforehand, to preordain; to predispose.

Rhagdreigl, s. m. (rhagdraigl) A revolving before; a previous revolution.

Rhagdreiglau, v. a. (rhagdraigl) To revolve before; to make a previous revolution.

Rhagdreymyn, s. m. (treymyn) A first glance.

Rhagdreymynawl, a. (rhagdreymyn) Being looked over beforehand; having foresight.

Rhagdreymniad, s. m. (rhagdreymyn) A glancing over beforehand.

Rhagdreymnt, s. m. (rhagdreymyn) A previous glance; a foresight.

Rhagdreymnu, v. a. (rhagdreymyn) To glance over beforehand; to have foresight.

Rhagdrin, s. m. (trin) To put in order, or to manage beforehand.

Rhagdriniad, s. m. (rhagdrin) A managing or ordering beforehand.

Rhagdriniaeth, s. m. (rhagdrin) A previous management; a previous arrangement.

Rhagdrochi, v. a. (trochi) To immerse before.

Rhagdrochiad, s. m. (trochiad) A prior immersion

Rhagdrochl, v. a. (trochl) To drive before.

Rhagdrwch, s. m.—pl. rhagdrychion (trwch) A fore-cut; a previous cut through.

Rhagdrychiad, s. m. (rhagdrwch) A cutting before; a fore-cutting.

Rhagdrychu, v. a. (rhagdrwch) To cut before.

Rhagdy, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ty) An outhouse.

Rhagdyb, s. m.—pl. t. iau (tyb) A preconceit.

Rhagdybiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhagdyb) Presupposition, preopinion, prenotion.

Rhagdybied, v. a. (rhagdyb) To presuppose.

Rhagdyba, v. a. (rhagdyb) To presuppose.

Rhagdybus, a. (rhagdyb) Presuppositions.

Rhagdybuswr, v. a. (rhagdybus) To become presuppositions.

Rhagdybuswrydd, s. m. (rhagdybus) Previous

suppositionness; a preconceived state.

Rhagdyddyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (tyddyn) An out-tenement; a bordering farm.

Rhagdyn, s. m. (tynd) A fore-draught.

Rhagdynyriad, s. m. (tyneriad) A previous softening or melioration.

Rhagdynyru, v. a. (tyneru) To soften beforehand

Rhagdyniad, s. m. (rhagdyn) A drawing before.

Rhagdynu, v. a. (rhagdyn) To draw before.

Rhagdyst, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tyst) A prior witness

Rhagdystiad, s. m. (rhagdyst) A previously testifying; a giving a previous testimony.

Rhagdystiaw, v. a. (rhagdyst) To testify beforehand; to witness beforehand.

Rhagdystiawl, a. (rhagdyst) First testifying.

Rhagdystiolaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhagdystiawl) A previous testimony.

Rhagdystiolaethu, v. a. (rhagdystiolaeth) To give a previous testimony.

Rhagdywyll, a. (tywyl) Being dark before.

Rhagdywyll, v. a. (rhagdywyll) To darken before

Rhagdywyn, s. m. (tywyn) A radiance before.

Rhagdywyniad, s. m. (rhagdywyn) A shining before; a previously shining.

Rhagdywynu, v. a. (rhagdywyn) To shine before.

Rhagdywys, v. a. (tywys) To lead before.

Rhagdywysaw, v. a. (rhagdywys) To fore-lead.

Rhagdywysiad, s. m. (rhagdywys) A leading before, or a leading in advance.

Rhagddadgan, v. a. (dadgan) To declare before.

Rhagddadganiad, s. m. (rhagddadgan) A declaring beforehand; previous declaration.

Rhagddadl, s. f.—pl. t. au (dadl) A previous debate, or previous question.

Rhagddadl, s. m. (rhagddadl) A previous argumentation.

Rhagddadlu, v. a. (rhagddadl) To debate before.

Rhagddal, v. a. (dal) To hold beforehand.

Rhagddaliad, s. m. (rhagddal) A first holding.

Rhagddanfon, v. a. (danfon) To send before.

Rhagddanfonawl, a. (rhagddanfon) Being sent beforehand; being of a previous mission.

Rhagddanfoniad, s. m. (rhagddanfon) A sending beforehand.

Rhagddant, s. m.—pl. rhagddannedd (dant) A foretooth, or a front tooth.

Rhagddangaws, v. a. (dangaws) To shew beforehand, to premonstrate.

Rhagddangosawl, a. (dangaws) Premonstrating.

Rhagddangosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhagddangaws) A prognostication; a premonstration.

Rhagddangoswr, s. m.—pl. rhagddangoswyr (rhagddangaws—gwr) A prognosticator.

Rhagddarbod, s. m.—pl. t. au (darbod) Provision beforehand; circumspection.

Rhagddarbodaeth, s. m. (rhagddarbod) A preparation beforehand; providence.

Rhagddarbodawl, a. (rhagddarbod) Providential.

Rhagddarbodedig, a. (rhagddarbod) Being provided or furnished beforehand.

Rhagddarbodi, v. a. (rhagddarbod) To provide or furnish beforehand.

Rhagddarbodiad, s. m. (rhagddarbod) A providing or furnishing beforehand.

Rhagddarbodus, a. (rhagddarbod) Provident.

Rhagddarbodwr, s. m.—pl. rhagddarbodwyr (rhagddarbod—gwr) One who provides beforehand.

Rhagddarlun, s. m. (darlun) Prefiguration.

Rhagddarluniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhagddarlun) A prefiguring.

Rhagddarluniaw, v. a. (rhagddarlun) To prefigure

Rhagddarluniedig, a. (rhagddarlun) Prefigured
Rhagddarmerth, s. m. (darmerth) Provision made
 beforehand; a previous preparation.
Rhagddarmerthawl, a. (rhagddarmerth) Provident
Rhagddarmerthu, v. a. (rhagddarmerth) To pro-
 vide beforehand.
Rhagddarn, s. m.—pl. t. au (darn) A fore-piece.
Rhagddarpar, s. m.—pl. t. au (darpar) Previous
 order or disposition.
Rhagddarparawl, a. (rhagddarpar) Tending to
 furnish beforehand; providential.
Rhagddarparedig, a. (rhagddarpar) Being pre-
 viously ordered; being previously furnished.
**Rhagddarparedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhagddar-
 paredig)** The being previously furnished.
Rhagddarparedigaw, v. a. (rhagddarparedig) To
 render complete beforehand.
Rhagddarparedd, s. m. (rhagddarpar) The state
 of being previously furnished.
Rhagddarpariad, s. m. (rhagddarpar) A providing
 or ordering beforehand.
Rhagddarparu, v. a. (darpar) To furnish before.
Rhagddarparwch, s. m. (rhagddarpar) Support
 previously given.

*Na suturia fynd drwy yr bosynnas ac y cynallwynas hyn, cyn i
 ti weddïaw am ragddarparwch Duw.*

*Do not venture to go through these snares and ambuscades, be-
 fore thou hast prayed for the provident support of God.*

R. Fychan, Ym. Dwytydd.

Rhagddawd, s. m.—pl. rhagddodau (dawd) A
 prefix.
Rhagddawn, s. m.—pl. rhagddoniau (dawn) A
 previous gift or endowment.
Rhagddëall, s. m. (dëall) Previous knowledge.
Rhagddëalliad, s. m. (rhagddëall) A pre-appre-
 hension.
Rhagddelw, s. f.—pl. t. au (delw) A prototype.
Rhagddelwad, s. m. (rhagddelw) Prefiguration.
Rhagddelwi, v. a. (rhagddelw) To prefigure.
Rhagdderbyn, v. a. (derbyn) To receive before.
Rhagdderbynal, s. c. (rhagdderbyn) A prolepsis
Rhagdderbyniad, s. m. (rhagdderbyn) A receiv-
 ing beforehand.
Rhagdderbyniawl, a. (rhagdderbyn) Previously
 receivable.
Rhagddewis, s. m. (dewis) A previous choice. *v. a.*
 To choose before.
Rhagddewisawl, a. (rhagddewis) Pre-elective.
Rhagddewisedig, a. (rhagddewis) Fore-chosen.
Rhagddewisiad, s. m. (rhagddewis) Pre-election
Rhagddial, s. m. (dial) A previous revenge.
Rhagddialiad, s. m. (rhagddial) A revenging be-
 forehand.
Rhagddialn, v. a. (rhagddial) To revenge before.
Rhagddiddymiad, s. m. (diddymiad) A previous
 annihilation.
Rhagddiddymu, v. a. (diddymu) To annihilate
 beforehand.
Rhagddiogeliad, s. m. (diogeliad) A securing be-
 forehand; a previously making safe.
Rhagddiogelu, v. a. (diogelu) To secure before.
Rhagddiogelwch, s. m. (diogelwch) A previous
 security.
Rhagddirnad, s. m. (dirnad) Presurmise.
Rhagddirnadawl, a. (rhagddirnad) Presurmising.
Rhagddirnadiad, s. m. (dirnad) A presurmising.
Rhagddirnadu, v. a. (dirnad) To presurmise.
Rhagddiryrawl, a. (dirymawl) Tending to debi-
 litate beforehand.
Rhagddirywiad, s. m. (dirymiad) A previously
 debilitating or enervating.

Rhagddirywu, v. a. (dirymu) To debilitate be-
 forehand.
Rhagddodadwy, v. a. (rhagddawd) Capable of
 being placed before.
Rhagddodawl, a. (rhagddawd) Prepositive.
Rhagddodedig, a. (rhagddawd) Being prefixed.
Rhagddodedigaeth, s. m. (rhagddodedig) The
 act of placing before, a prefixing.
Rhagddodedigawl, a. (rhagddodedig) Prepositive
Rhagddodi, v. a. (rhagddawd) To prepose.
Rhagddodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhagddawd) Pre-
 position.
Rhagddoniad, s. m. (rhagddawn) A gifting be-
 forehand; a previously endowing.
Rhagddoniaw, v. a. (rhagddawn) To gift before-
 hand; to endow previously.
Rhagddoniawl, a. (rhagddawn) Tending to endow
 beforehand.
Rhagddor, s. f.—pl. t. au (dor) A fore-door; a
 wicket; a half-door.
Rhagddorig, s. f. dim. (rhagddor) A small wicket
Rhagddrws, s. m.—pl. rhagddrysan (drws) A fore-
 door, an outer door.
Rhagddryll, s. m.—pl. t. iau (dryll) A fore-piece.
Rhagddychwelïad, s. m. (dychwelïad) A returning
 beforehand.
Rhagddychwelyd, v. a. (dychwelyd) To return
 beforehand.
Rhagddychymyg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (dychymyg) A
 prior device or invention; a presuppos.
Rhagddychymygadwy, a. (rhagddychymyg) Ca-
 pable of being devised beforehand.
Rhagddychymygawl, a. (rhagddychymyg) Previ-
 ously devising; presuppositional.
Rhagddychymygedig, a. (rhagddychymyg) Devi-
 sed beforehand; presupposed.
Rhagddychymygiad, s. m. (rhagddychymyg) A
 devising beforehand; a presupposing.
Rhagddychymygu, v. a. (rhagddychymyg) To de-
 vise beforehand; to presuppose.
Rhagddydd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (dydd) A prior day
Rhagddyddiad, s. m. (rhagddydd) An antedating.
Rhagddyddïaw, v. a. (rhagddydd) To antedate.
Rhagddyfaliad, s. m. (dyfaliad) A describing be-
 forehand.
Rhagddyfalu, v. a. (dyfalu) To fore-describe.
Rhagddyled, s. f.—pl. t. ion (dyled) Prior debt.
Rhagddyledus, a. (rhagddyled) Previously due.
Rhagddymchwl, s. m. (dymchwl) A previous
 turn over. *v. a.* To turn over previously.
**Rhagddymchwellad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhagddym-
 chwl)** A previously turning over.
Rhagddymchwelyd, v. a. (rhagddymchwl) To
 turn over beforehand.
Rhagddysg, s. m. (dysg) Previous instruction.
Rhagddysgawl, a. (rhagddysg) Tending to in-
 struct beforehand.
Rhagddysgiad, s. m. (rhagddysg) A previously
 instructing.
Rhagddysgu, v. a. (rhagddysg) To fore-learn.
Rhagddywedawl, a. (dywedawl) Gainsaying.
Rhagddywededig, a. (dywed) Beforementioned.
Rhagddywedïad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywedïad) A
 gainsaying; a speaking previously.
Rhagedrych, v. a. (edrych) To look before.
Rhagedrychiad, s. m. (rhagedrych) A foreseeing.
Rhagegawr, s. m. (egawr) An opening before.
v. n. To open before.
Rhagegorawl, a. (rhagegawr) Opening before.
Rhagegori, v. a. (rhagegawr) To open before.
Rhagegorïad, s. m. (rhagegawr) A fore-opening.

Rhaggymeriadawl, a. (rhaggymeriad) Of an anticipating tendency; prophetic.

Rhaghanfod, s. m. (hantod) Pre-existence.

Rhaghanfodawl, a. (rhaghanfod) Pre-existent.

Rhaghanfodi, v. a. (rhaghanfod) To pre-exist.

Rhaghanfodiad, s. m. (rhaghanfod) A pre-existing; a pre-existence.

Rhagham, s. f.—pl. rhagholion (haw) A previous question or claim.

Rhagheuddawl, a. (heuddawl) Premeriting.

Rhagheuddu, s. m. (heuddu) To premerit.

Rhagholl, v. a. (rhaghaw) To question before.

Rhaghollad, s. m.—pl. t. eu (rhaghaw) A questioning beforehand.

Rhagiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhag) A getting before; a coming before; a stopping.

Rhagiel, v. a. (rhag) To controvert.

Rhagiel, s. a. (isel) Having the fore part low.

Rhagiadd, s. a. (ladd) To cut before.

Rhagiaddawl, a. (rhagiadd) Cutting in front.

Rhagiaddad, s. m. (rhagiadd) A cutting before.

Rhaglafar, s. m. (llafar) A harangue made before or in public. *a. Prolocutory.*

Arghyad, add rhaglafar fod yn rhaglafar; ac wrth hwy y gellir yn a o dri mud gorwedd.

A sovereign, it is not requisite for him to be prolocutory; and therefore he is called one of the three males of court. *Welsh Laws.*

Rhaglafarawl, a. (rhaglafar) Speaking before.

Rhaglafariad, s. m. (rhaglafar) A speaking before.

Rhaglafaru, v. a. (rhaglafar) To speak before.

Rhaglafarwr, s. m. (rhaglafar—gwr) A prolocutor.

Rhaglam, s. m.—pl. t. au (llam) A forward step.

Rhaglamiad, s. m. (rhaglam) A stepping before.

Rhaglawn, v. a. (rhaglawn) To step forward.

Rhaglawn, s. m.—pl. t. iau (llaw) A deputy, a surrogate; a lieutenant; a vice-president.

Rhaglawn, s. m. (llawd) A first increase.

Rhaglawnieth, s. f. (rhaglawn) The office, or jurisdiction of a deputy; a lieutenantcy; a prefecture; a vice presidency.

Rhaglawniethawl, a. (rhaglawnieth) Belonging to the office of a deputy or lieutenant.

Rhaglawniethu, v. a. (rhaglawnieth) To perform the function of a deputy or lieutenant.

Rhaglawniaw, v. a. (rhaglawn) To make a deputy.

Rhaglawn, s. m. (llawn) A first silling or gathering in. *Cylich rhaglawn, cylich rhaglawn, the circuit of first fruits, certain dues anciently paid by tenants to their lords.*

Rhaglef, s. m. (llef) A proclamation.

Rhaglefain, s. a. (rhaglef) To proclaim.

Rhaglewych, s. m. (llewych) Illumination before.

Rhaglewychiad, s. m. (rhaglewych) A lighting first

Rhaglewychu, v. (rhaglewych) To illumine before.

Rhaglith, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llith) A preface.

Rhaglithiad, s. m.—pl. t. aq (rhaglith) A making an introductory discourse.

Rhaglithiaw, v. a. (rhaglith) To preface.

Rhaglithiawl, a. (rhaglith) Prefatory, introductory

Rhaglithiwr, s. m.—pl. rhaglithiwr (rhaglith—gwr) One who makes a preface.

Rhaglofdd, s. m. (rhaglawn) A vicegerent.

Rhaglun, s. m.—pl. t. iau (llun) A prior form.

Rhagluniad, s. m. (rhaglun) A performing.

Rhaglunieth, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhaglun) The act of forming beforehand; providence.

Rhagluniethawl, a. (rhaglunieth) Providential.

Rhagluniethu, v. a. (rhaglunieth) To carry on the dispensation of providence.

Rhagluniethus, a. (rhaglunieth) Providential.

Rhagleniaw, v. a. (rhaglen) To perform; to forecast, to foresee, to provide.

Sawt a rhaglenodd af, y rhag lenyn helpd a niwodd.

Such as he has formed before, those also he has called. *W. Saltbury.*

Rhagluniawl, a. (rhaglun) Tending to form beforehand.

Rhagluniedig, a. (rhaglun) Performed.

Rhaglwgr, s. m. (llwgr) A prior corruption.

Rhaglwyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwyr) A previous path; a path in front.

Rhaglwyrbaw, v. a. (rhaglwyr) To open a path before; to clear the way in front.

Rhaglwyrbawl, a. (rhaglwyr) Tending to open a path before.

Rhaglyd, s. m. (llyd) Providence, forecast.

Rhaglydaw, v. a. (rhaglyd) To use forecast.

Rhaglydawl, a. (rhaglyd) Providential.

Rhaglyfn, a. (llyfn) Previously smooth.

Rhaglyfnawl, a. (rhaglyfn) Tending to make smooth beforehand.

Rhaglyfniad, s. m. (rhaglyfn) A previously making smooth.

Rhaglyfnu, v. a. (rhaglyfn) To smooth before.

Gwelw rhaglunieth Daw yn dda rhaglyfnu peth ar y byd, drwy athrawieth y Groegiaid.

The divine providence saw it good previously to smooth the word a little, through the knowledge of the Greeks. *C. Edwards, H. y Ffydd.*

Rhaglygrawl, a. (rhaglwgr) Tending to corrupt beforehand.

Rhaglygriad, s. m. (rhaglwgr) A previously corrupting.

Rhaglygru, v. a. (rhaglwgr) To first corrupt.

Rhaglym, a. (llym) Sharp before; sharp-pointed.

Cynon lary fro—rhaglym a llymwr.

Cynon of humane breast, sharp in front the pushing of his spear. *Aneurin.*

Rhaglymiad, s. m. (rhaglym) A sharpening before; acuminat.

Rhaglymu, v. a. (rhaglym) To sharpen before; to make sharp-pointed.

Rhaglys, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (llys) An inferior court; the court of a comot, a court leet.

Rhaglyw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (llyw) A deputy governor.

Rhaglywiad, s. m.—pl. raglywiad (rhaglyw) One who governs as a deputy.

Gosodwn fod—rhaglywiad cymddan droo Gymrae.

We appoint that there be deputy constables of comotes over Wales. *Good. Rhuddlan.*

Rhaglywiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhaglyw) A deputy governor, a vice presidency, a prefecture.

Rhaglywiaethawl, a. (rhaglywiaeth) Belonging to the office of a deputy or lieutenant.

Rhaglywiaethu, v. a. (rhaglywiaeth) To perform the function of a deputy governor.

Rhaglywiaw, v. a. (rhaglyw) To rule as a deputy.

Rhaglywiawd, s. m. (rhaglyw) The function of a deputy governor.

Rhaglywiawdr, s. m.—pl. rhaglywiawdr (rhaglywiawd) A deputy governor.

Rhaglawn, s. m. (llawn) Henceforth, in future.

Rhagnaid, s. f. (naid) A leap before.

Rhagnawdd, s. m. (nawdd) A refuge or protection before; a preservative.

Rhagnodd, s. m. (nedd) A station before.

*Gwelw isafar iau—
A lla rhagnodd
Yn rhaglywiad
Yn nydd gwedd
Yn nghywydd.*

There will be seen the noisy blade, and a host in an opposing station threatening, in the day of struggle in conflict. *Aneurin.*

Rhaguerthawl, a. (rhaguerth) Tending to strengthen beforehand.

Rhagnerthiad, s. m. (rhagnerth) A previously strengthening.

Rhagnerthu, v. a. (rhaguerth) To strengthen beforehand.

Rhagneuadd, s. f. (neuadd) A hall of entrance.

Rhagnod, s. m.—pl. t. au (nod) A mark before.

Rhagnodawl, a. (rhagnod) Marking before.

Rhagnodi, v. a. (rhagnod) To mark before.

Rhagnodiad, s. m. (rhagnod) A marking before.

Rhagnoddawl, a. (rhagnawdd) First protecting.

Rhagnoddi, v. a. (rhagnawdd) To protect before.

Rhagnoddiad, s. m. (rhagnawdd) A protecting beforehand.

Rhagnoeth, a. (noeth) Naked before.

Rhagnoethi, v. a. (rhagnoeth) To make naked before; to expose the front.

Rhagnoethiad, s. m. (rhagnoeth) A making naked before; an exposing of the front.

Rhagnyth, s. m.—pl. t. od (nyth) A prepared nest.

Rhagnythawl, a. (rhagnyth) Tending to nestle.

Rhagnythiad, s. m. (rhagnyth) A preparing a nest.

Rhagnythu, v. a. (rhagnyth) To prepare a nest.

Rhagnythed iar cyn dodwy.

Let the hen prepare a nest before laying.

Adapt.

Rhagnythydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhagnyth) One who prepares a nest.

Rhagochel, v. a. (gochel) To avoid previously.

Rhagocheliad, s. m. (rhagochel) A previously avoiding.

Rhagochelyd, v. a. (rhagochel) To avoid previously

Rhagodawl, a. (rhagawd) Coming before, coming against, coming in opposition.

Rhagodfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (rhagawd) A place for coming against; an ambuscade.

Rhagodi, v. a. (rhagawd) To come before, to come against; to oppose.

Rhagodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhagawd) A coming before, a coming against.

Rhagodli, v. n. (rhagawdli) To form a leading rhyme.

Rhagodliad, s. m. (rhagawdli) A forming a leading rhyme.

Rhagodlig, a. (rhagawdli) Having the quality of a leading rhyme.

Pan fo y gwynn ragodlig yn ddauwynebawg, ni cill y gynghanedd fod yn groes ddyrchwiedig.

When the first rhyming consonant has a double aspect, the consonancy cannot be a reverted transition.

Gr. Roberts.

Rhagodwr, s. m.—pl. rhagodwyr (rhagawd—gwr) One who comes before or against.

Rhagodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhagawd) One who comes before or against; an opposer.

Rhagoddef, s. m. (goddef) A previous suffering.

Rhagoddefawl, a. (rhagoddef) Previously passive.

Rhagoddefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhagoddef) A suffering beforehand.

Rhagofal, s. m.—pl. t. on (gofal) Precantion.

Rhagofaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhagofal) A taking previous care, a taking precaution.

Rhagofalu, v. a. (rhagofal) To take precaution.

Rhagofalus, a. (rhagofal) Careful beforehand.

Rhagofalwr, s. m.—pl. rhagofalwyr (rhagofal—gwr) One who takes previous care.

Rhagofyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gofyn) A pre-requisite; an adjunct requisite.

Tair swydd llys: canghellawr, canllaw, nes bieldwr, a rhingyll; sef rhagofynion llys eu gollwir, can y gellir llys hebddynt.

The three adjunct offices of a court: a chancellor, a conductor, or partizan, and an apparitor; for they are called adjunct requisites, as a court can be held without them.

Triodd Dyfnwst.

Rhagofyn, v. a. (gofyn) To bespeak.

Rhagofynawl, a. (rhagofyn) Bespeaking.

Rhagofyniad, s. m. (rhagofyn) A bespeaking.

Rhagolwg, s. m. (golwg) Prospect; foresight.

Rhagolwyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (olwyn) Fore-wheel.

Rhagolygawd, s. m. (rhagolwg) A prospect.

Rhagolygawl, a. (rhagolwg) Prospective.

Rhagolygiad, s. m. (rhagolwg) A foreseeing.

Rhagolygu, v. a. (rhagolwg) To look forward.

Rhagongl, s. f. (ongl) A salient angle.

Rhagonglaidd, a. (rhagongl) Tending to a salient angle; of the nature of a salient angle.

Rhagongli, v. a. (rhagongl) To form a salient angle.

Rhagongliad, s. m. (rhagongl) A forming a salient angle.

Rhagor, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhag—gor) The state of being before; excellence; attribute; superiority; difference; more. *Rhagoriaen*, excellencies; *yn rhagor*, in a greater degree, more. *Mac rhagor mawr rhyngot ti a mi*, there is a great difference betwixt thee and me.

Tair dyben barddoniaeth; gwelid mewn a ddawd; cynnal hedd-wch; a moli pob daionus a rhagor.

The three intentions of bardism; to improve manners and habit; to maintain peace; and to praise all the good and the excellent.

Barddon.

D'ofn a drig, dwfn dy ragor,

Od ofn mha dwfn o'r mor.

Thy dread will remain, profound thy superiority, if a profound part of the sea be dreaded.

Elpis Cam.

Ei rad—

Archaf ar air, a chaf yr awron

Er ei wir garlad, a'i ragoriaen,

Ac er a wyddiad o geryddon—

Er ei wyth allu, a'i archbillion.

His grace I crave verbally, and at the present hour I shall have it, for the sake of his true love, and his attributes, and on account of what he has known of reproaches; for the sake of his eight energies, and his wounds.

G. ab I. ab Llywelyn Ithael.

Rhagorawl, a. (rhagor) Excellent, or superior.

Rhagorbarch, s. (rhagor—parch) Pre-eminency.

Rhagorbryd, s. m. (rhagor—pryd) Superior appearance.

Rhagorbwyll, s. m. (pwyll) Superior discretion.

Rhagorddawn, s. m. (rhagor—dawn) Superior talent or endowment.

Rhagorddull, s. f.—pl. t. iau (rhagor—dull) A superior form.

Rhagorddwyn, a. (rhagor—dwyn) Bearing a superiority; excelling. *Pethau godidogion a rhagorddwyn*, eminent and superlative things.

Rhagorddysg, s. (rhagor—dysg) Superior learning.

Rhagoredig, a. (rhagor) Being made superior.

Rhagoredigaeth, s. m. (rhagoredig) Superiority.

Rhagoredd, s. m. (rhagor) Excellency.

Rhagoresgyn, v. a. (goresgyn) To come upon first.

s. m. A prior coming upon; a prior conquest.

Rhagoresgynawl, a. (rhagoresgyn) Belonging to prior conquest.

Rhagoresgyniad, s. m. (rhagoresgyn) A previously overcoming or surmounting.

Rhagorfraind, s. m.—pl. rhagorfreintian (braind)

A prerogative.

Rhagorgamp, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhagor—camp) Superior feat or exploit.

Rhagorgampus, a. (rhagorgamp) Pancratical.

Rhagori, v. a. (rhagor) To go before, to go beyond; to excel, to surpass; to cause a difference; to differ.

Rhagoriad, s. m. (rhagor) An excelling, a surpassing; a differing.

Rhagoriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhagor) A state of being beyond, or surpassing; difference.

Tri rhagoriaeth canu: iawn fydryddu, iawn ddyladu, ac iawn ymddyddu.

The three excellencies of song: just proudly, just descriptively, and just tendency.

Barddon.

Rhagoriaethawl, a. (rhagoriaeth) Relating to excellence; differential.

Rhagoriaethu, v. a. (rhagoriaeth) To form a state of excellence; to make a difference.

Rhagoriannawl, a. (rhagorian) Surpassing, superlative; differential.

Rhagoriannu, v. a. (rhagorian) To render superlative; to create a difference.

Rhagorian, s. m. (rhagor) Excellence; difference

Pob peth anweiddig, megys angel, a folir heru;dd yr anawdd, ac y rhagoriaat y sydd arno.

Every thing lovable, as an angel, is praised according to the nature, and excellence pertaining to it. *Barddas.*

Rhagoriawd, s. m. (rhagor) The act or state of excelling; a difference.

Rhagoriawdr, s. m. (rhagoriawd) One who excels.

Rhagorineb, s. m. (rhagor) Excellency, superiority; preference; difference.

Rhagoroldeb, s. m. (rhagorawl) Preference.

Rhagorolrwydd, s. m. (rhagorawl) Excellentness.

Rhagosawd, v. a. (gosawd) To set previously; to set before, to prefix.

Rhagosodawl, a. (rhagosawd) Prepositive.

Rhagosodedig, a. (rhagosawd) Being set before; fore-appointed, pre-established; prefixed.

Rhagosodedigaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhagosodedig) Pre-establishment, pre-ordination.

Rhagosodedigawl, a. (rhagosodedig) Prepositive.

Rhagosodiad, s. m. (rhagosawd) A setting before.

Rhagosodwr, s. m.—pl. rhagosodwyr (rhagosawd gwr) One who sets before.

Rhagraith, s. f.—pl. rhagreithian (rhaith) A previous adjustment; a prejudication.

Rhagran, s. f.—pl. t. an (rhan) A prior share.

Rhagranawl, a. (rhagran) Of a prior sharing.

Rhagranlad, s. m. (rhagran) A previously sharing.

Rhagranu, v. a. (rhagran) To share previously.

Rhagre, s. f. (rhe) A first setting off, a preamble.

Rhagred, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhed) A prior course.

Rhagredawl, a. (rhagred) Forerunning, antecedent, procatartec.

Rhagrede, v. a. (rhagred) To forerun.

Rhagrediad, s. m. (rhagred) A forerunning.

Rhagredwr, s. m.—pl. rhagredwyr (rhagred—gwr) A precursor, a forerunner, a harbinger.

Rhagreithiad, s. m. (rhagraith) A previously rectifying; consideration.

Rhagreithiannawl, a. (rhagreithiant) Tending to previous rectitude; deliberative.

Rhagreithlannu, v. a. (rhagreithiant) To make a previous adjustment.

Rhagreithiant, s. m. (rhagraith) Previous adjustment; deliberation.

Rhagreithlaw, v. a. (rhagraith) To adjust beforehand; to consider.

Rhagreithia dy air cyn noi ddodi.

Consider thy word before it is given.

Adage.

Gurdy dasffo i'yr henuriaid rhagreithlaw eu cynwys, a chadarnau ei doli trwy dwng, yna i' dylant y brawdwyr, fynd ar neillte, a hanes barwydd yr henuriaid.

When the elders shall have finished considering their sentiment, and supported its form by oath, then the judges ought to go aside, and pass sentence according to the elders. *Welsh Laws.*

Rhagreithlaw, a. (rhagraith) Previously rectified.

Rhagreithiedig, a. (rhagreithiad) Previously rectified; considered, deliberated.

Rhagreithiwr, s. m.—pl. rhagreithwyr (rhagraith—gwr) One who rectifies before-hand.

Rhagreithus, a. (rhagraith) Considerate.

Rhagrif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhif) A prior number.

Rhagrifaw, v. a. (rhagrif) To reckon beforehand.

Rhagrifawl, a. (rhagrif) Of previous numbering.

Rhagrifiad, s. m. (rhagrif) A reckoning before.

Rhagrith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhith) Hypocrisy.

Rhagrithiad, s. m. (rhagrith) A practising of hypocrisy; dissimulation.

Rhagrithiannawl, a. (rhagrithiant) Of an hypocritical disposition.

Rhagrithiannu, v. a. (rhagrithiant) To use hypocrisy; to put on appearance.

Rhagrithiannu, s. a. (rhagrithiant) Apt to practise hypocrisy or dissimulation.

Rhagrithiant, s. m. (rhagrith) Simulation.

Rhagrithiaw, v. a. (rhagrith) To use hypocrisy.

Rhagrithiawg, a. (rhagrith) Using hypocrisy.

Rhagrithiawl, s. m. (rhagrith) Hypocritical.

Rhagrithiwr, s. m.—pl. rhagrithwyr (rhagrith—gwr) A dissimulator, a hypocrite.

Rhagrithus, a. (rhagrith) Hypocritical.

Rhagrodd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhodd) A gift before.

Rhagroddedig, a. (rhagrodd) Being previously given.

Rhagroddi, v. a. (rhagrodd) To give beforehand.

Rhagroddiad, s. m. (rhagrodd) A giving before.

Rhagroddwr, s. m.—pl. rhagroddwyr (rhagrodd—gwr) One who gives beforehand.

Rhagruthr, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhathr) A rushing forward; a rushing to the front.

Rhagruthraw, v. a. (rhagruthr) To rush before.

*Gwawr onen rethren a ragruthr:
Rhag ofn gwir golofn gwyr a gllian.*

A giving ashen spear he would rush forward; for fear of a trusty pillar heroes would flee away.

Heilyn Fardd, neu Ll. Brydydd Hednant.

Rhagruthrawl, a. (rhagruthr) Rushing before.

Rhagruthriad, s. m. (rhagruthr) A rushing before; a rushing forward.

Rhagrwym, s. m. (rhwym) A previous bond or tie.

Rhagrwymaw, v. a. (rhagrwym) To bind before.

Rhagrwymawl, a. (rhagrwym) First binding.

Rhagrwymedig, a. (rhagrwym) Bound before.

Rhagrwymiad, s. m. (rhagrwym) A previously binding.

Rhagrwysr, s. m. (rhwystr) A previous hindrance or obstacle.

Rhagrwystraw, v. a. (rhagrwysr) To preclude.

Rhagrwystrawl, a. (rhagrwysr) Previously hindering; precluding.

Rhagrwystriad, s. m. (rhagrwysr) A previously hindering or precluding.

Rhagrybudd, s. m. (rhybudd) Premonishment.

Rhagrybuddiad, s. m. (rhagrybudd) Premonition.

Rhagrybuddiaw, v. a. (rhagrybudd) To forewarn.

Rhagrybuddiawl, a. (rhagrybudd) Premonitory.

Rhagrybuddiwr, s. m. (rhagrybudd—gwr) A premonisher, a forewarner.

Rhagsaf, s. f. (saf) A stand before or in front.

Rhagsall, s. f. (sall) A prior foundation.

Rhagsain, s. f.—pl. rhagseinian (sain) A prior or leading sound.

Rhagsathr, s. m. (sathr) A tread before.

Rhagsathrawl, a. (rhagsathr) Treading before.

Rhagsathriad, s. m. (rhagsathr) A treading before; a treading in front.

Rhagsathru, v. a. (rhagsathr) To tread before.

Rhagsefydlawg, a. (sefydlawg) Pre-established.

Rhagsefydlad, s. m. (sefydlad) A fixing or establishing beforehand, a pre-establishing.

Rhagsefydlu, v. a. (sefydlu) To pre-establish.

Rhagsefyll, v. a. (sefyll) To stand before.

Rhagseiliad, s. m. (rhagsail) A laying a previous foundation.

Rhagseiliaw, v. a. (rhagsail) To lay a previous foundation.

Rhagseiniad, *s. m.* (rhagsain) A sounding before.
Rhagseiniaw, *v. a.* (rhagsain) To sound before.
Rhagseiniawl, *a.* (rhagsain) Previously sounding.
Rhagser, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (sen) A prior reproof.
Rhagsenawl, *a.* (rhagsen) Previously reproving.
Rhagseniad, *s. m.* (rhagsen) A first reproving.
Rhagsennu, *v. a.* (rhagsen) To reprove before.
Rhagswydd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (swydd) A prior office; an adjunct office.
Rhagswyddiad, *s. m.* (rhagswydd) A filling a prior office; a previously officiating.
Rhagswyn, *s. f.* (swyn) Preventive charm.
Rhagswynaw, *v. a.* (rhagswyn) To charm before.
Rhagswynawl, *a.* (rhagswyn) Fore-charming.
Rhagswyniad, *s. m.* (rhagswyn) A charming beforehand; a preventive charm.
Rhagsylw, *s. m.* (sylw) A previous remark.
Rhagsylwad, *s. m.* (rhagsylw) A previously remarking or noticing.
Rhagsylwi, *v. a.* (rhagsylw) To remark before.
Rhagsyll, *s. m.* (syll) A look forward or before.
Rhagsylliad, *s. m.* (rhagsyll) A looking forward.
Rhagsyllu, *v. a.* (rhagsyll) To look forward.
Rhagsyniad, *s. m.* (syniad) Pre-apprehension.
Rhagsyniawl, *a.* (syniawl) Premeditating.
Rhagsynied, *v. a.* (synied) To premeditate.
Rhagsyniedig, *a.* (rhagsyniad) Premeditated.
Rhagsyniedigaeth, *s. m.* (rhagsyniedig) The exercise of previous thought, premeditation.
Rhagsyniedigawl, *a.* (rhagsyniedig) Inducing premeditation.
Rhagsyniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagsyniwr* (syniwr) One who premeditates.
Rhagu, *v. a.* (rhag) To go before, to go in front; to get before; to oppose, to withstand.
Rhagus, *a.* (rhag) Tending to go before; opposing; contrary, adverse.
Rhagwahan, *a. m.* (gwahan) A leading division.
Rhagwahanawl, *a.* (rhagwahan) Belonging to a leading division.
Rhagwahaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagwahan) A forming a leading division.
Rhagwahanod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (rhagwahan—od) A leading division point, a semicolon.
Rhagwahanu, *v. a.* (rhagwahan) To form a leading division; to use a semicolon.
Rhagwan, *s. m.* (gwan) An advance or front division.
Rhagwanawl, *a.* (rhagwan) Belonging to an advanced division.
Rhagwaniad, *s. m.* (rhagwan) A forming an advanced division.
Rhagwant, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwant) The advanced division; a term in prosody for the accented part of the second pause of a verse, of *Unawd unen*, or the fifth syllable, concatenating with a preceding sound.
Rhagwannu, *v. a.* (rhagwan) To make a division or opening before.

Cyfras yn rhagwan rhag byddinawr.
A party opening a forward way before the host. Aneurin.

Rhagwas, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagweision* (gwas) A preceding minister; a harbinger; a deputy servant; a term used for the article, by some grammarians; and by others for the adverb.

Gwas i rhagwas: neu, gwas i was y cwn.
A servant to an under-servant; or, a servant to the servant of the dog. Adeys.

Rhagwasnaeth, *s. m.* (gwasnaeth) Previous servitude; a prior ministration.

Rhagwasnaethawl, *a.* (rhagwasnaeth) Previously serving; a ministering before.
Rhagwasnaethiad, *s. m.* (rhagwasnaeth) A serving beforehand.
Rhagwasnaethu, *v. a.* (rhagwasnaeth) To serve beforehand; to minister before.
Rhagwedd, *s. f.* (gwedd) A presence; a front.

Rhagwedd rhoddid i ffordd y byd.
A countenance was given to the bards of the world. Taliesin.

Gwyr Gogledd yn arwyddid yn ei cyrchyn
Yn mhawddid eu rhagwedd y deysyrn.
The men of the North, in the portal around them, in the midst of their place of presence descended. Galdreid, Arm. Prydd.

Rhagwini, *v. a.* (gwini) To serve before.
Rhagwinydd, *a. m.*—*pl. t. iaid* (rhagwini) One who ministereth before.

Tri rhagwinyddid doethiad: addug diddidiwr, uddwr uddwr, a uddwr uddwr.
The three precursors of wisdom: moral instruction, an advice habit, and an implanted fondness. Caring Ddud.

Rhagwel, *s. m.* (gwel) Foresight, or prescience.

De udd pŵl rhagwel dyw. /
It is happy that the prescience of such extends not far. Adeys.

Rhagweladwy, *a.* (rhagwel) Capable of being foreseen.
Rhagweled, *v. a.* (rhagwel) To foresee.

Aegus a rhagwelwr at ddwr byth arddel.
Heed that is foreseen will never come upon the other. Adeys.
Yn y dywedd Arthur—Fy hysbysing ar y gwirfawr yn dda yn y blaen ym ddeithion, pan ddeler ar y gwirfawr hysbys y dywedd.
Thereupon Arthur says, whatever thing shall be foreseen by the wise as good in the beginning, when we come into action it will be borne with greater ease. Gr. ab Arthur.

Rhagwelediad, *s. m.* (rhagweled) A foreseeing.
Rhagweledig, *a.* (rhagweled) Foreseen.

Ni tholygaf i galle o neb o bennaf i reidi cywethwr gwisgwr, ni chrydwrch, ni doethwrch, ni bwrch a rhagweledig rhagweledig doethwrch ar yrwydd Arthur.
I do not think that any of us could give a more valuable advice, or more complete, or wiser than this, which the provident wisdom of the lord Arthur has pre-ordained. Gr. ab Arthur.

Rhagweledigaeth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (rhagweledig) The act of foreseeing.
Rhagweledigaw, *v. a.* (rhagweledig) To reader foreseen.
Rhagweledigrwydd, *s. m.* (rhagweledig) The state of being foreseen.
Rhagwelgar, *a.* (rhagwel) Apt to foresee.
Rhagwellad, *s. m.* (rhagwel) A foreseeing.
Rhagwelliedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhagwellad) One who foresees.
Rhagwelwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagwelwr* (rhagwel—wr) One who foresees.
Rhagwerth, *s. m.* (gwerth) A prior sale.
Rhagwerthawl, *a.* (rhagwerth) Relating to a previous selling.
Rhagwerthiad, *s. m.* (rhagwerth) A selling beforehand; a previous selling.
Rhagwerthu, *v. a.* (rhagwerth) To sell beforehand.
Rhagwerthwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagwerthwr* (rhagwerth—wr) One who sells beforehand.
Rhagwiniad, *s. m.* (gwiniad) A previously affirming or certifying.
Rhagwiriaw, *v. a.* (gwiriaw) To certify beforehand.
Rhagwiriawl, *a.* (gwiriawl) Previously certifying.
Rhagwiriwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhagwiriwr* (gwiriwr) One who certifies beforehand.
Rhagwisg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gwisg) A fore-garment; a prior dress.
Rhagwisgaw, *v. a.* (rhagwisg) To dress previously.
Rhagwisgiad, *s. m.* (rhagwisg) A first dressing.

Rhagwa, *s. m.* (rhag) A scarecrow.
Rhagwybod, *v. n.* (gwybod) To foreknow.
Rhagwybodadwy, *a.* (rhagwybod) Capable of being foreknown.
Rhagwybodaeth, *s. f.* (rhagwybod) Precognition.
Rhagwybodawl, *a.* (rhagwybod) Belonging to prescience.
Rhagwybodus, *a.* (rhagwybod) Prescient.
Rhagwyl, *s. f.* (gwy) A previous watch.
Rhagwylid, *s. m.* (rhagwyl) A fore watching.
Rhagwylid, *v. a.* (rhagwyl) To watch before.
Rhagwylwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* rhagwylwyr (rhagwyl—*gwr*) One who watches before.
Rhagwyneb, *prep.* (gwyneb) Before, in presence.
a. Ensuing, forthcoming, following.

*Yn y ffordd rhagwylid y Rhoddaid atfodol.
 In the year ensuing was slain Thomas the Redhead.
 Caradawc o Langorfan.*

Rhagwynebawl, *a.* (rhagwyneb) Tending to come forward, forthcoming.
Rhagwynebiad, *s. m.* (rhagwyneb) A coming before, a coming forward.
Rhagwynebu, *v. a.* (rhagwyneb) To come before.
Rhagwys, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t.* iau (gwys) A previous sunning; a premonition; a forewarning.

*Rhyddur—
 Y rhagwys o Langorfan
 Y rhag bron y brenin.*

He brought the forewarning of the Lloerdd race to the king's presence.
Ld. P. Mech.

Rhagwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* au (rhagwys) A previously citing; a forewarning.
Rhagwysiaw, *v. a.* (rhagwys) To cite previously.
Rhagwysawl, *a.* (rhagwys) Premonitory.
Rhagwysa, *adv.* (yna) Henceforth; hence.
Rhagymadrawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* rhagymadroddion (ymadrodd) A prolegomena, a preface.
Rhagymadroddawl, *a.* (rhagymadrodd) Prefatory.
Rhagymadroddi, *v. a.* (rhagymadrodd) To make a preface, or introduction.
Rhagymadroddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* rhagymadroddwyr (rhagymadrodd—*gwr*) A professor.
Rhagymadwyn, *s. m.* (ymadwyn) A prolepsis.
Rhagymegniad, *s. m.* (ymegniad) A previous exertion of one's self.
Rhagymegniaw, *v. a.* (ymegniaw) To exert one's self beforehand.
Rhagymegniawl, *a.* (ymegniawl) Previously exerting one's self.
Rhagymgadw, *v. a.* (ymgadw) To refrain previously; to keep one's self beforehand.
Rhagymgais, *s. f.* (ymgais) A previous attempt.
Rhagymgaisiad, *s. m.* (rhagymgais) A previously attempting or trying.
Rhagymgaisaw, *v. a.* (rhagymgais) To attempt before; to exert one's self beforehand.
Rhagymgaisawl, *a.* (rhagymgais) Previously attempting, trying or seeking.
Rhagymgodawl, *a.* (ymgodawl) Previously rising.
Rhagymgodl, *v. a.* (ymgodl) To raise one's self beforehand.
Rhagymgodiad, *s. m.* (ymgodiad) A previously raising one's self.
Rhagymgudd, *s. m.* (ymgudd) A previous hiding of one's self.
Rhagymguddiad, *s. m.* (rhagymgudd) A previously hiding one's self.
Rhagymguddiaw, *v. a.* (rhagymgudd) To hide one's self previously.
Rhagymguddawl, *a.* (rhagymgudd) Previously hiding one's self.

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Rhagymgymeryd, *v. a.* (ymgymeryd) To take one's self beforehand.
Rhagymgyrek, *s. m.* (ymgyrek) A previous resort.
Rhagymgyrchawl, *a.* (rhagymgyrch) Previously resorting mutually.
Rhagymgyrchiad, *s. m.* (rhagymgyrch) A previously resorting mutually.
Rhagymgyrchu, *v. a.* (rhagymgyrch) To resort beforehand mutually.
Rhagymladd, *v. a.* (ymladd) To fight before.
Rhagymladdawl, *a.* (rhagymladd) Fore-fighting.
Rhagymladdiad, *s. m.* (rhagymladd) A fighting before.
Rhagymlid, *v. a.* (ymlid) To pursue before.
Rhagymliadiad, *s. m.* (rhagymlid) A previously pursuing, or following.
Rhagymliadiawl, *a.* (rhagymlid) Fore-pursuing.
Rhagymmorchest, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t.* ion (ymorchest) A previous exertion of one's self.
Rhagymmorchestawl, *a.* (rhagymmorchest) Tending to previous exertion of one's self.
Rhagymmorchestiad, *s. m.* (rhagymmorchest) A previously exerting of one's self.
Rhagymmorchestu, *v. a.* (rhagymmorchest) To exert one's self beforehand.
Rhagymrith, *s. m.* (ymrith) A previous appearance.
Rhagymrithiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* au (rhagymrith) A previously appearing.
Rhagymrithiaw, *v. a.* (rhagymrith) To appear beforehand.
Rhagymrithiawl, *a.* (rhagymrith) Tending to appear beforehand.
Rhagymroddawl, *a.* (ymroddawl) Tending to become previously resigned.
Rhagymroddi, *v. a.* (ymroddi) To resign one's self beforehand, to become previously resigned.
Rhagymroddiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* au (rhoddiad) A previously resigning one's self.
Rhagymrwymaw, *v. a.* (ymrwymaw) To become bound beforehand; to fore bid one's self.
Rhagymrwymawl, *a.* (ymrwymawl) Tending to become previously bound.
Rhagymrwymiad, *s. m.* (ymrwymiad) A becoming previously bound.
Rhagyna, *adv.* (yna) Thenceforth, thenceforward.
Rhagyno, *adv.* (yno) Thenceforth, from that point of place or time forward.
Rhagynys, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t.* oedd (ynys) An adjacent or neighbouring island.

Tair rhagynys yr Gwynedd.

The three adjacent isles of the land of Gwynedd.
L. G. Cethi.

Rhagyrwedd, *s. f.* (gyr—gwedd) A forbidding aspect; a threatening.

*A gwrthf i'm rhwyf o'm rhagyrwedd,
 Rhagor na'm rhwyf, na'm rhagyrwedd.*

What I may sing to my chief from my reception, more than my favour, than my threatening.
Gyddellw.

Rhagysbys, *a.* (ysbys) Previously known.
Rhagysbysawl, *a.* (rhagysbys) Premonstrating.
Rhagysbysiad, *s. m.* (rhagysbys) A previously shewing or declaring; a premonishing.
Rhagysbysu, *v. a.* (rhagysbys) To make known beforehand; to premonish.
Rhagysgrif, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t.* ion (ysgrif) A prior writing; a prescript.
Rhagysgrifaw, *v. a.* (rhagysgrif) To write beforehand; to write for, to prescribe.
Rhagysgrifawl, *a.* (rhagysgrif) Belonging to an original writing.
Rhagysgrifen, *s. f.* (rhagysgrif) A prior writing; an original writing.

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Rhagysgrifenedig, a. (rhagysgrifen) Being previously written.

Rhagysgrifeniad, s. m. (rhagysgrifen) A writing beforehand.

Rhagysgrifenu, v. a. (rhagysgrifen) To write beforehand.

Rhagysgrifiad, s. m. (rhagysgrif) A previously writing.

Rhagysgythrawl, a. (ysgythrawl) Fore-lopping.

Rhagysgythriad, s. m. (ysgythriad) A previously lopping.

Rhagysgythru, v. a. (ysgythru) To lop before.

Rhagystafell, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ystafell) An antechamber.

Rhagystawd, s. f.—pl. rhagystodion (ystawd) A prior layer; a foremost layer.

Rhagystodawl, a. (rhagystawd) Belonging to a foremost layer.

Rhagystodi, v. a. (rhagystawd) To form a prior layer; to put a forward layer.

Rhagystodiad, s. m. (rhagystawd) A putting a previous layer; to put a foremost layer.

Rhagystum, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ystum) A prior bend or form.

Rhagystumliad, s. m. (rhagystum) A previously bending or forming.

Rhagystumliaw, v. a. (rhagystum) To mould into form beforehand.

Rhagystumiawl, a. (rhagystum) Belonging to previous formation.

Rhagystyr, s. m. (ystyr) A first idea; forethought.

Rhagystyriad, s. m. (rhagystyr) A considering beforehand, precogitation.

Rhagystyriaw, v. a. (rhagystyr) To precogitate.

Rhagystyriawl, a. (rhagystyr) Precogitating.

Rhagystyried, v. a. (rhagystyr) To precogitate.

Rhagystyriedig, a. (rhagystyriad) Being previously considered.

Rhagystyriwr, s. m.—pl. rhagystyriwyr (rhagystyr—gwr) One who precogitates.

Rhal, s. pl. aggr. (rha) Such as be separate or standing forward; a few, some. *Dyro i mi rui, give some to me; rhyw rui, some ones, some persons.*

*Pe caiff pawb a ffrwd,
Ni byddai hirachwng neb rhal.
If every body could obtain what he wished, not any would be long.
Rhan o bob addug, rhal 'u blyddion,
Weithiau rhal creili yn grybhorion,
Creili yn deynorion wyl uchel,
Rhal a lledd ol, creili a ddon'.
A little of every lore, some being pipers, now and then some others being crowders, others being harpers on the high festival, some go where he goes, others come.
L. G. Colld.*

Rhaiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (rhai) A radiation.

Rhaiadawl, a. (rhaiad) Radiating, radiant.

Rhaiadr, s. m.—pl. rheleidr (rhaiad) A spout or stream of falling water, a cataract.

*Rhad drwy'r mlaen rheleidr mollit.
There will pervade the rocks cataracts of lightning.
G. O. Owain.
A rhaiadu o win yn agwylch rhaiad
Rydyr, mywa aur a gwyr muner gwawdu.
And a cataract of wine surrounding chiefs of intrepidity, in the gold and glass of the exciter of enlogies. G. O. M. ab Dafydd.*

Rhaiadrawl, a. (rhaiadr) Tending to spout forward as a cataract.

Rhaiadriad, s. m. (rhaiadr) A spouting forward as a cataract.

Rhaiadru, v. s. (rhaiadr) To spout out, to flow or to stream in a cataract.

Rhaiadu, v. a. (rhaiad) To radiate, to gleam.

Rhaib, s. f.—pl. rheibiau (rha—ib) A seizing or catching in the clutches, a snatch; a greediness,

or voracity; a bewitching. *Rhaib yr engh, gwacw yr engh, newyn y pridd, a craving appetite sometimes attending the mortal turn of a disease.*

Rhaid, s. m.—pl. rheidiau (rha—id) An impetus; need, necessity. *Rheidiau, necessities.*

*Geogorid Myrddin, curwyd yr rhaid,
Gwrth eo gwriad o fodd fu on haid.
The retinue of Myrddin, abounding with gold in security, the price of their feast of mood were their souls.
Ameth.*

*Uben nŷth chwyr ya sydd rhaid!
Och, Cynbailig, na beot wralg!
A leader, thou wilt not be called in the day of trial: Oh, Cynbailig, that thou wert not a woman!
Llywarch Hen.*

*Troi rhaid yn rhwym.
To make a virtue of necessity.
Adap.*

Rhaid, a. (rha—id) Needful, necessary. *Rheidiai fyddai i ti gadw dy arian, more necessary would it be for thee to keep thy money; mas yn rhaid i agwy fod, it is necessary for that to be.*

*Tri amser collyddyd; pan fo lawr, pan fo hardd, a phan fo mŷth.
The three times of an art: when it is proper, when it is well coming, and when it is necessary.
Dafydd.*

Rhaid, adv. (rha—id) It is necessary. *Rhaid i mi fed yno, I must be there: A raid i fithen? most thou likewise? na raid, it is not necessary.*

*Nid rhaid i ddodwydd oad ei oad.
The prudent has no occasion but to be born.
Adap.*

*Nid rhaid dodi clorch iau fwrwyl yr yfyl.
It is not necessary to put a ball round the neck of a fool.
Adap.*

*Nid rhaid dangosw dirlid i gwn.
It is not necessary to point the marchiness to the dog.
Adap.*

Rhaidd, s. f.—pl. rheiddiau (rha—idd) A ray; what is cast forward; spear. *Rhaidd gyrrin, a shivered lance.*

Rhaien, s. f.—pl. t. an (rhai) A ray, the ray-fish.

Rhai, s. f.—pl. rheillion (rha—ll) That divided, or parts off; that is divided; a rail; a paddle-staff, a paddle. *Cad-rail, a war fence. There is a dike of this kind, still called the Cad Rail, crossing the south-east of Scotland, in a north-east direction, from the borders of Northumberland to Gala Shieles in Selkshire.*

Rhain, s. pl. aggr. (rha—in) Lances, spears.

*Nid yfardd i neb ddwywa llyr med;
Cyd agwylch rhag gwyr rhain rhaiden.
Is it not fair prey for any man to take a bold cow; support each other against them with ready spears.
Yfardd.*

Rhain, a. (rha—in) Having a tendency to run forward or to pervade.

Rhaint, s. m. (rhain) That runs through.

Rhaith, s. f.—pl. rheithiau (rha—ith) That is straight forward, right, or just; that is set right; decision, verdict; right; law; a jury. *Rhaith gwlad, the law or voice of the country.*

*Rhaith gwlad yw ddu gwyr a deugawt o wyr dduw ddu i brown.
The jury of a country is the oath of fifty men, of whom the half hand under the king.
W. L. Llew.*

*Pen rhaith y Dew.
God is supreme arbiter.
Dr. J. Col.*

Rhal, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (rha) A particular, a specific part; a characteristic. *Dyn a rai rhyfedd wyd ti, thou art a person of an odd disposition. Sil.*

*Hyd yr amser, yn mhob rhal,
Y pery'r diad crowsuol,
O ffrwyddu ac Brydain ber,
Yw dwy a hanner lloer.
The length of the time, in every particular, that the cruel vengeance shall continue, of years over Britain fraught with sorrow, are exactly two and a half.
H. William o Phawr Gwent.*

Rhabodd, s. m. (rhal) Particularity; characteristic.
Rhalad, s. m. (rhal) A characterizing.

Rhala, v. a. (rhal) To characterize; to form a trait of disposition.

Rham, s. m. (rha-am) A rise over, a reach over or beyond.

Rhamant, s. f.—pl. t. an (rham) A rising up, an extending over, a vaulting, or springing; an omen, sign, or token of future events; a figurative expression; a romance. *a. Rising boldly.*

Man's rhamant fy moliant man.

My genius is of a tendency to exalt. G. Ll. ab D. ab Eirian.

Gwio lli rhywais gwyddus rhamant.

Excellently have I combined highly-aspiring ideas to her. D. ab Edmund.

Rhamanta, v. a. (rhamant) To rise or extend over; to reach to a distance; to dive into futurity; to divine, to observe by omens; to romance; to allegorize.

*Oer fawr y'r barag, a'r la,
 A'r menyll, i rhamanta.*

The hearer and the ice and the smould'ring clouds are chilling for me to be feverish in speech. D. ab Gwilym.

Rhamantawl, a. (rhamant) Of a soaring tendency; hyperbolic; romantic.

Rhamantedd, s. m. (rhamant) A state of soaring; figurative language.

Rhamantiad, s. m. (rhamant) A soaring; the using figurative language; a romancing.

Rhamantu, v. a. (rhamant) To use high-flown language; to speak in a romantic style.

Rhamantus, a. (rhamant) Highly soaring; romantic; hyperbolic; portentous.

Rhamantwr, s. m.—pl. rhamantwyr (rhamant-gwr) One who speaks in a figurative style.

Rhamind, s. m. (rham) A rising over, a reaching over or beyond; a soaring.

Rhamp, s. m. (rham) A running or reaching out.

Rhamu, v. a. (rham) To rise over, to reach over or beyond; to soar, to vault.

Rhan, s. f.—pl. t. au (rha) A part, share, or portion; division. *O ym rhan i, on my part; e ran and eili, because thou canst not.*

Dryod pob samhwylt ei ran.

Every indiscretion spoils its part. Adage.

Dryod samhwylt ei ran.

The indiscreet doth mar his share. Adage.

Rhan, adv. (rha) On the part of, in respect, on account of; because. *Rhan hyny, serch hyny, in respect of that.*

Rhanadwy, a. (rhan) Capable of being shared.

Rhanawg, a. (rhan) Having a share, or participating; being divided, or parted. *s. m.* One who shares, a participator.

Rhanawl, a. (rhan) Sharing, parting, or dividing.

Rhanc, s. m. (rha-anc) Desire, craving, want; appetite; voracity. *a.* Content, satisfactory.

Dywed y cawr, da yw y gwath; rhanc bodd yw genyf.

The giant said, the deed is good; it is content of mind to me. H. Culwch—Mabynogion.

Rhanc fu gan bawb onadnyd kyngbor Gwrlais.

Satisfactory to all of them was the advice of Gwrlais. Bruni y Brynodd.

A maint rheag y grafneg grin.

With all the groods of the nigard hand. D. ab Gwilym, i'r fren.

Rhancawl, a. (rhanc) Craving, or wanting.

Rhancbodd, s. m. (rhanc-bodd) Content, satisfaction, pleasure.

O arwyddus ddolcous, pa byneg pw ydy, ni adolygaf i ti yn ydyf, os gelyf fod y rhancbodd geuyd, fy helpu allan o'r gorw bawg ben!

Oh, beneficent lady, whosoever thou art, I humbly intrust thee, if thou canst be a pleasure to thee, to help me out of this prison enough! Marchion Craydred.

Rhancboddawl, a. (rhancbodd) Tending to give contentment or pleasure; satisfactory.

Rhancboddliad, s. m. (rhancbodd) A yielding satisfaction of mind.

Rhancboddiaeth, s. m. (rhancbodd) Satisfaction of mind; enjoyment, pleasure.

Yr holl rhancboddiaeth hyny, myf a'i parodaf i ti, a mfoedd rhagor hefyd, os yr arwyddus Gwrlais.

The whole of that enjoyment, I will prepare it for thee, and thou shalt beside likewise, said the lady Fruky. Marchion Craydred.

Rhancboddliaw, v. a. (rhancbodd) To yield satisfaction of mind or contentment; to please.

Rhanciad, s. m. (rhanc) A craving, a wanting.

Rhancu, v. a. (rhanc) To crave, or to want.

Rhandir, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (rhan-tir) A portion of land; an inheritance; a shareland; a certain quantity of land.

*Cabba dy fro dda i'n gwyd ni,
 A'th rhandir, a thro yndi.*

Run down thy good country in our presence, and thy inheritance, and turn thyself therein. L. G. Caid.

Pedair rhandir ya mhob gafael; pedair gafael ya mhob tref.

Four sharelands in every townement: four townements in every hamlet. Welsh Laws.

Rhandwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhan—twy) A dividend, a portion, or allotment.

Rhandy, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhan—ty) A house-room, an apartment where a guest dwells.

Rhanedig, a. (rhan) Shared, parted, divided.

Rhanedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhanedig) Distribution, the act of sharing or dividing.

Rhanedigaethawl, a. (rhanedigaeth) Distributive.

Rhanedigawl, a. (rhanedig) Distributive.

Rhanodd, s. m. (rhan) The state of participating.

*Ni'm gwneid heb ranodd
 Moll'th drwgaredd.*

It will not make me without a share, to praise thy mercy. Telfair, Armes Dydd Brawd.

Rhangymerawl, a. (rhan—cymerawl) Participial.
Rhangymeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhan—cymeriad) A participle.

Rhangymeriadawl, a. (rhangymeriad) Participial.

Rhangymeryd, v. a. (rhan—cymeryd) To take in part, to take in allotment.

Rhaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhan) A parting, sharing, or dividing; partition, distribution.

Rhaniator, ger. (raniad) In dividing.

Rhaniedydd, a. m.—pl. t. ion (raniad) A divisor.

Rhanitor, sup. (rhan) To be sharing.

Rhant, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhan) That separates.

Rhanu, v. a. (rhan) To part, to share, to divide, to distribute; to fix an allowance. *Dylid rhannu arno, he ought to be allowedance.*

Nu chryned llaw a rannu i raddus.

May the hand not tremble that distributes to the needy. Adage.

*Daw a ranodd
 Nef a guffod.*

God did dispense, heaven he did obtain. Adage.

Dyn a ran da yw ei ruid;

Daw a ran da'r eusid.

Man distributes a benefit according to his want; God distributes a benefit to the soul. Guto y Glyn.

Rhanwr, s. m.—pl. rhanwyr (rhan—gwr) A sharer, a distributor, an allotter.

Lloial rhan rhan rhanwr.

The trust share the share of a sharer. Adage.

Rhang, s. f. (rha—ang) An over content.

Rhangawl, a. (rhang) Tending to fulfil.

Rhangiad, s. m. (rhang) A fulfilling, a pleasing.

Rhangu, v. a. (rhang) To render replete; to fulfil; to satisfy, to render content.

*Y clyddi a ddarfa ei writh; a'i roddi a orag Cal ya llaw
Wrach glaw, y maelpl i gylrch a rasgal ei fodd.*

*The sword, you put in order; and Cal gave it into the hand of
Gwrach the Old, as if it were to see if it would answer his
purpose.* *M. Cuthbach—Mabinogion.*

Can rhangwedd bodi yr Arglwydd ei bohl dda ddwyrd.

*For the will of the Lord was fulfilled by his good and prudent
people.* *D. Dafydd o Hiraclaw.*

Rhangus, a. (rhang) Tending to fulfil.

Rhangwr, s. m.—pl. rhangwyr (rhang—gwr) One who makes over-full; a fulfiller.

Rhasg, s. f. (rhy—ag) That is forcibly shaved off.

Rhasgl, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhasg) A slicer; a draw-knife, a tool used by carpenters.

Rhasgliad, s. m. (rhasgl) A slicing, a paring.

Rhasgliaw, v. a. (rhasgl) To cut with a slicer.

Rhasgliwr, s. m.—pl. rhasgliwyr (rhasgl—gwr) One who slices.

Rhath, s. m.—pl. t. au (rha—ath) A smooth eminence, mound, or hill.

*Y fedwen harid—a ddeuth o'r rhath,
Nid oes ei bath ya bod.*

The fair brook, which came from the hill, its tide doth not exist. *Gr. Morgy.*

Rhathawl, a. (rath) Stripping; rubbing.

Rhathedig, a. (rath) Stripped, rubbed, rasped.

Rhathell, s. f.—pl. t. au (rath) A rasp.

Rhathelliad, s. m. (rathell) A rasping, a grating.

Rhathellu, v. a. (rathell) To rasp, to grate.

Rhathiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rath) A making bare or plain; a stripping, a rubbing off.

Rhathu, v. a. (rath) To make clear, bare, plain, or smooth; to rub off, to rub; to strip; to rasp, to grate. *Rhathu plas*, to strip feathers off; *rhathu dail*, to strip off leaves; *rhathu croen*, to strip off a skin. *Sil.*

Rhathu y croen oddiar gefn a'i dyco.

To strip the skin from the back of him that bears it. *Adage.*

Rhathwr, s. m.—pl. rhathwyr (rath—gwr) One who makes bare, rubs, or strips off.

Rhan, s. f.—pl. rheuoedd (rha) A band, a chain.

Cethern gaeth-ran, an infernal crew confined in chains.

Rhaw, s. f.—pl. t. tan (rhe) That collects together; a shovel. *Rhaw dyowarch*, a paring shovel; *rhaw fawn*, a peat cutter.

Rhawaid, s. f.—pl. rhaweidiau (rhaw) A shovel-full; as much as a spade will hold.

Rhawbal, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhaw—pal) A kind of spade made all of one piece of wood, having the head rounded and edged with iron.

Rhawbalar, s. f. (rhawbal) A delving spade.

Rhawch, s. m. (rha—wch) That is imminent; that is extreme or urgent.

*—Teyrnfaedd, neu gwiddewch,
Periglew glew a glywawch,
Fair Prydain, pryd nad oedd rawch.*

*Royal bards, do you not know; you heard of extreme action
administered to a hero, the chief of Britain, when it was not ac-
complishable.* *Li. P. Moch, m. G. ab C. ab Owain.*

Rhawd, s. f.—pl. rhodion (rha—wd) A way, course, or race; a rout. *Rhawd o goed*, a float or raft of trees; *rhawd o foch*, a drove of pigs.

*Can orlod cymmod o'm camweddas,
Cyn wyf rawd beddraw ymlith beddas,
Cyn dyfod chwerau rhyfod chwedlas,
Cyn adiant puchiant pechodas,
Daw s'm gad cariad y mywa ceruas sof;
Daw a glyw fy lliet yn llus frydas.*

*By obtaining reconciliation for my iniquities, ere I am resorting
the earthly course amongst the graves, ere the tide of bitter tales
occur, ere the return of remorse for sins, may God in his love
grant me the mansions of heaven; God will hear my voice for
my lukewarm thoughts.* *Eitien ab Gwackmari.*

Rhawdd, s. f. dim. (rhawd) A footstep.

Rhawdd, s. m. (rha—wdd) That is clear or open.

Rhawd, s. m. (rhaw) That is clustered.

Rhawffon, s. f.—pl. rhawffyn (rhaw—ffon) A shovel-handle.

Rhawg, adv. (yrhawg) For a long while.

*Rhawgdyd fydd rhawg, dyddwyr llo,
Ai oafio hi mawr cyfno.*

*At liberty for a long while, a paragon's good, will be in the
oblique in comparison.* *I. p. R. ab I. Llwyd, 5 Ofrwm.*

*Fy wyneb, am ddyd farwalli,
Ni bydd y rhawg heb ddyd halli.*

*My face, on account of the fair one with thee here, it will not
be for a long time without salt tears.* *Bede Brynallu.*

Rhawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhaw) A shovelling.

Rhawiw, v. a. (rhaw) To throw with a shovel.

Rhawiw, s. m. (rhaw—gwr) A shoveller.

Rhawlech, s. f.—pl. t. i (chaw—llech) A slice, or shovel.

Rhawn, s. m. aggr. (rhy—awn) The long or coarse hair of beasts, the hair of a horse's tail.

Telyn rawn, a harp string with hair; *rhaf rawn*, a hair rope; *certhraen rawn*, a hair cloth; *rhawn a bogel*, a line and plummet; *rhawn gy ebawl*, colts' tail, stonewort; *rhawn y gaeaf*, mare's tail; *rhawn y march*, horse-tail.

Rhawnawg, a. (rhawn) Having long hair.

Rhawngoch, a. (rhawn—coch) Having red hair.

Y rhawngoch, y rhonellgock, the redstart.

Rhawnt, v. n. (rhawn) To grow into long hair.

Rhawriad, s. m. (rhawn) A growing of long hair.

Rhawnt, s. m. (rhawn) Vigour, spirit, vivacity.

Yn llawen zhall, yn llawn rhawnt.

Exuberantly merry, full of spirit. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Rhawryn, s. m. dim. (rhawn) A coarse hair.

Rhawol, s. m. (rhaw) A cluster, or a bunch.

Rhawr, s. f.—pl. rhawra (gawr) A roar, as of the sea or a cataraet.

Rhawter, s. f. (rhawd) A multitude in motion.

Rhawtiad, s. m. (rhawd) A hurrying onward.

Rhawtiaw, v. a. (rhawd) To proceed onward in a hurrying manner; to rout.

Rhawtiawl, a. (rhawd) Hurrying; routing.

Rhawtiwr, s. m.—pl. rhawtiwyr (rhawd—gwr) One who hurries forward.

Rhawth, s. m. (rha—wth) Greediness. *a. Greedy*

Yr oedd efe yn bwya yn rhawth rhag malat ei awryn.

He was eating greedily from the greatness of his hunger. *Helen Gervais.*

RHE, s. f. r.—pl. t. on: A swift motion, a race. *a. Fleet, speedy; active.*

*A'm rhoddes melch rhe,
Rhewyd a danu,*

He bestowed on me fleet steeds, neighing under me. *Taliesin.*

*Oedd ro raddant dan ffordwyr Gervais,
Gervaision.*

*There were swift runners under the thigh of Gervais, with long
shanks.* *Eitien ab Gwackmari.*

Byddai re y rhawthra i wegw.

I was active in thrusting a spear. *Llywarch Hen.*

Rhead, s. f. (rhe) A running, a currency.

Rheadawl, a. (rhead) Running, current.

Rheadu, v. a. (rhead) To cause a running.

Rhean, s. f. (rhe) That runs; a streamlet.

Rheadw, s. f. (rhe) The act or faculty of running.

Rheadwr, s. m.—pl. rheodron (rheadw) That performs a race or course.

Yn myw Rheu rheadwr dybedd.

In the lifetime of Rheu the runner of a course of pence.

Rheadwl, a. (rhe) Running, or current.

Rheb, s. m. (rhe—eb) A run by, a going off.

Rhebydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rheb) That takes away or destroys; a destroyer, a demolisher.

*Dynoddd gwynn gwyn Cyngorwyr Fydd
Mach a hysgwr, rhedgwr a hysgwr.*

The wags are about the white Cyngorwyr Mountain of Mer-
va Rhedol, the destruction of Rhedgwr.

Ni thrys rhydd, hael rhydd, rhedaw.

Warning is of no avail against him, the generous spoiler.
Llywarch Hen.

Gwaind rheg Owain Gwynedd
Ac o de Rhedol rhydd y ngraid.

A man before Owain the Angles meet their fate, and by the side
of the Rhedol the destroyer strayed in secret. *Gwaind.*

Rhecgwd, s. m.—pl. rhecodan (rheg) That is hackneyed or over-used.

Rheciad, s. m. (rheg) A hackneying, or abusing.

Rheclain, v. a. (rheg) To make frequent use of a thing, to overwork.

Rheclaw, v. a. (rheg) To use much, to hackney.

Rheclwr, s. m. (rheg—gwr) A hackneyer.

Rhech, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhy—ech) A forcible breaking out; a report; a fart.

Rhechain, v. a. (rhech) To make report; to fart.

Rhechawl, a. (rhech) Breaking wind.

Rhechdor, s. m.—pl. rhechdyr (rhech—dyr) That forcibly breaks out or ravages.

Trachaf, cwmwl cwmwl gwr y fwrn,
Rheddwynn en heryr;

Cychod mawr, rheddyr,
Cyth ly rhydd yn ei rhydd.

I will record, I will celebrate a hundred thousand spring man,
whose eagle freely court; glittering mawr, rheddwynn the stars
outnumbering surround my chief in his raptures.

Ll. P. Mech, i L. ab Iormach.

Gwrwl hawl hwygyst hyst hirlidwg,
A'i rhydd, a'i wyl, wyl wredolwg.

A manly pursuit they followed through a long wretched course;
his raptures with his men they were human.
Llywarch Hen, i L. ab G. ab Medwg.

Rhechdyr Croesorwllt crydant an ddraig.

The demolishers of Croesorwllt crydant an ddraig round the
chief.
Ll. P. Mech.

Rhechiad, s. m. (rhech) A breaking wind.

Rhechlyd, a. (rhech) Apt to be breaking wind.

Rhechwr, s. m.—pl. rhechwyr (rhech—gwr) One who breaks wind.

Rhed, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhe—ed) A course, a race.

Rhedady, a. (rhech) Capable of running.

Rhedain, v. a. (rhed) To run continually.

Rhedain, a. (rhed) Running; fleet, swift.

Rhedain gorwydd, rhydd pob trach.

Swift the steed, open every strand. *Llywarch Hen.*

Rhedant, s. m.—pl. rhedaint (rhed) A courser.

Bid fuan redaint,

Be swift the racers. *Llywarch Hen.*

Ogylt re redaint dan forddwyd Gwalp.

There were fleet runners under the thigh of Gwalp.
Llywarch Hen.

Rhedator, ger. (rhed) In running, in coursing.

Rhedawl, a. (rhed) Current; running, racing.

Rhedofion, wanderers, or strayers.

Rhedawr, s. m.—pl. rhedorion (rhed) A runner.

Rhededig, a. (rhed) Being made to run.

Rhedeg, s. m. (rhed) A course, a run, a race.
a. Running.

Nid ar reddeg y mae arddig.

Not upon the race is ploughing to be done. *Adagr.*

Rhedeg, v. a. (rhed) To perform a course, to run; to race, to run a race.

Rhedegai, s. c. (rhedeg) One that runs, a racer.

Rhedegain, v. a. (rhedeg) To run continually.

Rhedegal, s. m. (rhedeg) Running matter. **Rhed-
egal y derw, rhedegawg y derw, tree lichen.**

Rhedegawl, s. m. (rhedeg) The act of running.

**Rhedegawg, a. (rhedeg—running, current, Rhed-
egawg y derw, tree lichen, or lichenwort.**

Rhedegdwys, a. (rhedeg—twys) Being led on a running pace.

Rhedegfa, s. f.—pl. rhedegfydd (rhedeg) A place of running, a course. *Haul yn ei rhedegfa, the sun in his course.*

Rhedegfan, s. f. (rhedeg—man) A race-course.

**Rhedegfarch, s. m.—pl. rhedegfarch (rhedeg—
march)** A running horse.

Rhedegfrys, a. (rhedeg—brys) Of quick haste.

Rhedegiad, s. m. (rhedeg) A running, a racing.

Rhedegwr, s. m.—pl. rhedegwyr (rhedeg—gwr)
A man who runs, a runner.

Rhedegydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhedeg) A runner.

Rhedfa, s. f.—pl. rhedfeydd (rhed) A course.

Rhedfawr, a. (rhed) Apt to run much.

Rhedfawr gorwyddwr ar derw.

Steeds we apt to run about much in hot weather. *Tytlle.*

Rhedgun, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhed—gun) A wedge.

Rhediad, s. m. (rhed) A running; a currency.

Dyn rhyddwr yn dwysa rhedid
Gormawr ar lawer y wind.

An important fellow taking a range of intrusion on the shirt
of the country. *Rhed. ab. D. Llywarch, i Rhedid.*

Rhedjannawl, a. (rhediant) Current, running.

Rhedjannu, v. a. (rhediant) To give currency.

Rhediant, s. m. (rhed) A currency, a course.

Rhediantydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhediant) A racer.

Rheditor, sup. (rhed) To be running.

Rhedle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (rhed—lle) A place for running, a course.

Ger llaw gwr yn gwrdd Rhedle
Rhedle y dyddol Rhedlewn—
Rhodalia.

By the purple borders that were replete, the course of grateful
waters, I did range. *Dr. S. Crist.*

Rhednwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhed—nwyf) A smuggled commodity.

Rhedu, v. a. (rhed) To run, to race, to course.

Nid a red a gelf y bodd.

It will not be him that runs who will get the benefit. *Adagr.*

I bant y rhed y dwf.

The water will run to the hollow. *Adagr.*

Rhedus, a. (rhed) Apt to run about, straying.

Calmag beirdd byd bechod rheduson.

The portion of the birds of the world is the life of wanderers.
Cynddole.

Rhedusaw, v. a. (rhedus) To render straying; to become vagrant; to be of strolling habit.

Rhedusiad, s. m.—pl. rhedusiad (rhedus) A wanderer, a strayer, or a stroller.

Rhedwas, s. m.—pl. rhedweision (rhed—gwas) A running-footman.

Rhedwell, s. f.—pl. t. on (rhed—gwell) An artery

Rhedwelliawg, a. (rhedwell) Having arteries.

Rhedwelliawl, a. (rhedwell) Arterial.

Rhedwr, s. m.—pl. rhedwyr (rhed—gwr) A man who runs; a runner.

Rhedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhed) A runner.

Rhedyd, s. pl. aggr. (rhed) Fern. *Rhedyd y cad-
naw, marchredyn gwyrw, male fern; rhedyd
benyw, female shield-fern; rhedyd y derw, or
llawredynen, and rhedyd y fagwyr, common po-
lypody; rhedyd y clogwyn, or rhedyd y graig,
forked spleenwort; rhedyd cyfrdwy, osmund
royal; rhedyd cryraid, or adain redyn, brakes;
rhedyd gwib, rough spleenwort; rhedyd mair,*

beath shield-fern: *rhedyn gogofus*, common scaly spleenwort; *marckredyn*, wall-fern.

Byddai well gwyf fyw ar y mynydd, a bwyta gwralld rhedyn nos gmoestng llydnt.
I would rather live on the mountain, and eat the roots of fern, than submit to them. *Adapt.*

Rhedyna, *v. a.* (rhedyn) To gather fern.
Rhedynach, *s. m. dim.* (rhedyn) Filmy leaved fern.
Rhedynaid, *a.* (rhedyn) Of the nature of fern.
Rhedynawg, *a.* (rhedyn) Abounding with fern.
s. f. A place where fern grows.
Rhedynidir, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (rhedyn—thr) Fern land; or land overgrown with fern.
Rhedyneg, *s. f.* (rhedyn) A fern brake.
Rhedynen, *s. f. dim.* (rhedyn) A single fern.
Rhedyniach, *s. pl. dim.* (rhedyn) Small fern.
Rhedynllwyn, *s. m.* (rhedyn—llwyn) A fern brake.

Ydd wyf yn debyg i'w ddwyn i danfyrth mewn rhedynllwyn.
Carrying that round me, I am like a blade in a fern-brake.
I. Du y Blysg i'r Gwn Coch.

Rhedynos, *s. pl. dim.* (rhedyn) A fern-brake.

Ymchwyliat ar fo, gan ymddirgola ac ymadduall yn arogoftas, a llynyas, a rhedynnydd, ac ollydd, a ddwyas, a choro-ydd, a dryswch, a cherys, ac yn mhob rhyw leocddi crall.

The returned on retreat, with secreting themselves and hiding themselves in caves, and groves, and fern-brakes, and cliffs, and steep, and bogs, and wilds, and stones, and in every other place of the kind. *Buch. G. ab Cynon.*

Rhedd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhy—edd) A joint.
Rheddawl, *a.* (rhedd) Being separated or jointed.
Rheddedig, *a.* (rhedd) Being separate or jointed.
Rheddiad, *s. m.* (rhedd) A jointing; articulation.
Rhedda, *v. a.* (rhedd) To open by a joint.
Rheen, *s. m.* (rhe—en) A pervading principle; an epithet for the supreme being; the Lord.

Awch rhoddef arwdd orwedd gyffes:
With awch bodd awch bod yn fawr;
With awch bryd awch bruiat o feigou.

To you I dedicate an oration of ingenious confidence: To you your Lord has granted with contentment of mind that you should be glad; according to your desire your privilege from Meigou.
Cynidrith, Gwel. Fawys.

Rhef, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (rhe—ef) That is collected together, or thick; a bundle. *a.* Banded; thick. *Cyfrifed ag y myne*, as thick as he pleases.

Ys dir llydd y llyda wrth rufed y troed.

It is that the blade will cut from the handle being so thick. *Adapt.*

Rhefawg, *a.* (rhef) Binding or encompassing.
s. f. That binds or contains; a binder, a bandage.
Nyddu potair guilem, a gwnesur potair rhefawg i rwyneuw Ollier a corygnt.

The twisting of four rods, and making four bandages to bind Ollier was what they did. *H. Cor. Meg.—Mabingion.*

Rhefawl, *a.* (rhef) Thickening, aggregating.
Rhefder, *s. m.* (rhef) Bigness about, thickness.
Rhefdra, *s. m.* (rhef) Thickness, an aggregate.
Rhefdd, *s. m.* (rhef) Thickness.
Rhefiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhef) A thickening.
Rhefiannawl, *a.* (rhefiant) Of a tendency to thicken in compass.
Rhefiannu, *v. a.* (rhefiant) To render thick in compass.
Rhefiannus, *a.* (rhefiant) Tending to render or to become thick round.
Rhefiant, *s. m.* (rhef) Thickness or bigness.
Rhefi, *s. m.* (rhef) That tends to grow thick.
Rhefiawg, *a.* (rhefi) Being grown thick or full; blubbering.
Rhefin, *v. a.* (rhefi) To grow thick or blubbering.

Rhefr, *s. f.—pl. rhefras* (rhef) The gut of the fundament, the anus. *Rhefr medol*, the tent of a company of reapers.

Rhefrawg, *a.* (rhefr) Having a large fundament.
Rhefrawl, *a.* (rhefr) Belonging to the anus.
Rhefrwrth, *a.* (rhefr—rwrth) Loose in the anus.
Rhefrwysu, *s. m.* (rhefr—rhwym) Costiveness.
Rhefrwymaw, *v. a.* (rhefrwym) To render costive; to become costive.
Rhefrwymawl, *a.* (rhefrwym) Costive.
Rhefrwymiad, *s. m.* (rhefrwym) A rendering costive; a becoming costive.
Rhefrwymus, *a.* (rhefrwym) Being costive.
Rhefu, *v. a.* (rhef) To thicken in compass.
Rheffyn, *s. m. dim.—pl. t. au* (rhaff) A small rope.
Rheffynawl, *a.* (rheffyn) Relating to cording.
Rheffyniad, *s. m.* (rheffyn) A cording, a tying with a rope.

Rheffynu, *v. a.* (rheffyn) To tie with a rope.
Rheffynwr, *s. m.—pl. rheffynwyr* (rheffyn—gwr) A corder; one who uses a rope.

Rheg, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (rhe—eg) A sending out, or utterance; a present, a gift; a giving up, or consigning; a ban, a curse, or imprecation.

—Cursf canu canred,
Can s'm rheddes fy rheon rug adduned.

I love to sing of the redemption, as thus my God has conferred a longed-for gift. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Mawr fyddai o'r clofyd hwn, a gwrnall a fyst ddihas; a rheg dofydd ynt y gwralldd wethion.

I shall be dead of this disease, and then another wife will then take; and the blessing of the Lord are the women now. *H. Culbach—Mabingion.*

Nid aderyth rheg ni haddod.

A curse that is not deserved will do no harm. *Adapt.*

Rhegdwy, *a.* (rheg) Capable of being given.
Rhegain, *v. a.* (rheg) To be sending out a murmuring noise; to mutter, to whisper.

Ni ddaw bennat lwyd-halet loss
i regain llyth i Rhegion.

Age oppressed with heavy influence will never come to Rhegion to make a muttering. *Gwynn Wlliam.*

Rhegawl, *a.* (rheg) Consigning, giving; caring.
Rheged, *s. f.* (rheg) Liberality, or bounty.

Dyw iau—dallwyd yn olwydd
Gwir wared, i'r rheged rhegwydd,
Gwawr eurgled, eis gwir arghwydd.

On Thursday was apprehended suddenly the true reason, the coverage of iron bounty, a glorious light, our Iron Lord.
Grafudd ab yr Fud Coch.

Rhegedig, *a.* (rheg) Consigned, presented, curved.
Rhegedd, *s. m.* (rheg) The state of being given up; a cursed state.

Rhegen, *s. f. dim.—pl. t. od* (rheg) A name for some birds of a screaming note. *Rhegen y pl.*
rhegen y rhyck, soffler, the crex, dakerbes, or quail; rhegen y dafur, a water-ousel.

Ni thaw mwy no rhegen yn y rhyck.

He will not be silent more than the quail in the furrow. *Adapt.*

Rhegi, *v. a.* (rheg) To consign, to give up; to present; to curse, to imprecate.

Rhegiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rheg) A consigning, a giving up; a presenting; a cursing.

Rheglyd, *a.* (rheg) Apt to curse, cursing.
Rhegofydd, *s. m.* (rheg—ofydd) The shedder of gifts.

Rhegn, *v. a.* (rheg) To consign; to give; to present; to curse, to imprecate.

Rhegwr, *s. m.—pl. rhegwyr* (rheg—gwr) One who utters, gives, or consigns; a curser.

Rhegydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (rheg) One who consigns or gives up; a presenter; a curser.

Rheind, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhaf) A radiating.
Rheinn, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhaf) A streak. *Rheinn*
lws, a blue streak or weal.
Rheinnawg, a. (rheinn) Having streaks or weals.
Rheinnawli, a. (rheinn) Tending to streak.
Rheinnau, v. a. (rheinn) To streak, or to stripe.
Rheinnw, v. a. (rhaf) To radiate; to gleam.
Rheinnwg, a. (rhaf) Abounding with radiation.

*Dylan breudd Lloegr yn llyddawg;
 Cyd daeth of mid uch yn warthegwg;
 Rh yn Eryri yn rheinnwg.*

The king of England came with a numerous host; though he
 came he did not return with spoil: We were gleaming in Eryri.
Melior.

Rheiwli, a. (rhaf) Darting, gleaming, shooting.
Rheiwyr, s. m. (rhaf) That darts or that gleams.

*Cras cyrchyst, cyrnyllast reiwyr,
 Yn cyman mai tawr twrf anawr.*

Blood they sought, the gleamers assembled, tumultuous like
 thunder the din of battle.

Rheibes, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhaib) A witch.
Rheibiad, s. m. (rhaib) An overpowering; a
 forcing from; a fascination, a bewitching.
Rheibiadaeth, s. m. (rheibiad) Witchery.
Rheibiadu, v. a. (rheibiad) To overcome by in-
 vincible power; to fascinate.
Rheibiadu, a. (rheibiad) Fascinating, bewitching
Rheibiadwy, a. (rheibiad) Capable of being over-
 come or fascinated.
Rheibineth, s. m. (rhaib) Rapacity; witchery.
Rheibiannawli, a. (rheibiant) Fascinating.
Rheibiannau, v. a. (rheibiant) To fascinate.
Rheibiannus, a. (rheibiant) Fascinating.
Rheibiant, s. m. (rhaib) A forcibly possessing;
 fascination; a bewitching.
Rheibiator, ger. (rheibiad) In fascinating.
Rheibiaw, v. a. (rhaib) To snatch by force; to
 captivate, to fascinate, to bewitch.
Rheibiawg, a. (rhaib) Having a power; rapacious,
 fascinating, bewitching.
Rheibiawl, a. (rhaib) Forcing, overpowering;
 fascinating, bewitching.
Rheibiedig, a. (rheibiad) Being taken by force;
 fascinated, bewitched.
Rheibiedigeth, s. m. (rheibiedig) Fascination.
Rheibiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rheibiad) One who
 forcibly captivates, a fascinator.
Rheibioldeb, s. m. (rheibiawl) The state of being
 captivated or fascinated.
Rheibioli, v. a. (rheibiawl) To render fascinating.
Rheibitor, sup. (rhaib) To be captivating.
Rheibiwr, s. m.—pl. rheibwyr (rhaib—gwr) A
 captivator, a fascinator.
Rheibog, s. f. (rhaib) The power of digestion.

A rheib rheibog oeth of chyllia'n tlawr.

And losing a power of digestion her stomach became as ashes.
Medwyn Dwygraig.

Rheibus, a. (rhaib) Rapacious; bewitching.

*Rheibwyr on yn holl wlad Gwynedd
 Yn'r on ddrwyddawg a wyl llofr.*

The most rapacious one in the whole country of Wales is the
 one with two legs who is worst to harangue.
Adage.

Rheibusaw, v. a. (rheibus) To become rapacious.
Rheibuswydd, s. m. (rheibus) Rapaciousness.
Rheidedd, s. m. (rhaid) Necessity, or want.

*Tori newyn tlawd bob tro,
 A cyched liw be rhadedd.*

Bringing the hunger of the poor at all times, and the want of
 drink where necessity exists.
Sienc. S. Hywel.

Rheidgawd, s. m. (rhaid—gawd) A natural or
 habitual need.

*Idi gwis gaw, of gawd gawd—
 Rhid gawd rhaidgawd rhaidgawd.*

It is no false word, he is the most virtuous person, for suffering
 the habitual need of necessities often.
Cynddda, i O. Gwynedd.

Rheidid, s. m. (rhaid) A necessitating.
Rheididannawli, a. (rheidiant) Necessitating.
Rheididannau, v. a. (rheidiant) To necessitate.
Rheidiant, s. m. (rhaid) Necessity, or need.
Rheidiau, v. a. (rhaid) To necessitate, to need.
Rheidiau, a. (rhaid) Necessitous, necessary.
Rheidiau, a. (rhaid) Necessary, needful.
Rheididoldeb, s. m. (rheidiau) Necessariness.
Rheididoldeb, s. m. (rheidiau) Necessariness.

Tri chyfystyr deudiddeb; rheididoldeb, moduriddeb, a baididoldeb.

The three considerations of wisdom; necessity, means, and
 benefit.
Craig Ddwrth.

Rheididoldeb, s. m. (rheidiau) Necessariness.
Rheididoldeb, s. m. (rheidiau) Requisition.
Rheididoli, v. a. (rheidiau) To render necessary.
Rheididolrwydd, s. m. (rheidiau) Necessariness.
Rheididolrwydd, s. m. (rhaid) Necessity, or need.
Rheidus, a. (rhaid) Necessitous, needy. *Rheid-*
usion, needy ones, beggars.

*Gwedi dawed Bratir Hir i berth Hwamwyl i dir, of a symoral
 wlad rhaidus anddano, ac yn rhai anghwamwyl herdded—ac yn
 gwynwyl a rheidusion a chraig, y rhai a oeddynt yn arwain oedion
 yn mhorth llys y brenin.*

After the coming of Bratir to the port of Hwamwyl to land, he
 put on a bigger garb, and under the appearance of want he pro-
 ceeded, and mixed with necessitous ones, the which were waiting
 for alms in the gate of the king's palace.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Rheidusaid, a. (rheidus) Somewhat needy.
Rheidusaw, v. a. (rheidus) To become necessitous.
Rheidusydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rheidus—dyn) A
 necessitous person.
Rheidusedd, s. m. (rheidus) Neediness, poverty.
Rheidusni, s. m. (rheidus) Neediness, poverty.
Rheidusarwydd, s. m. (rheidus) Necessitousness.
Rheidusyn, s. m. dim. (rheidus) A pauper.
Rheidw, s. m. (rhaid) A necessary thing.
Rheidwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhaid) A voyage.

*Grefodd a cychwys of long ac a ymchweith o'i raddwy byd yn
 Aber Menai.*

Grefodd succeeded his ship and returned from his expedition unto
 Aber Menai.
Sienc. Gr. of Gwynedd.

Rheidid, s. m. (rheidid) A casting rays.
Rheididaw, v. a. (rheidid) To beam, to cast rays;
 to lance, or to cast a lance.

Ar bob rhai rheidid yn eir-rheididawg.

Upon all he would beam with golden beams.
Melior.

Rheididawd, s. m. (rheidid) A radiation; a lancing.
Rheididawg, a. (rheidid) Having rays; pervading,
 apt to cast forward; bearing a lance.

Rheididawg schenawg ar ff.

The necessitous on flight is violently impelled.
Adage.

*Rheidid a'm rhodder Hywel
 Rheididawg, feniawg, feniawg all;
 Cefais gan ddruth orddodol
 Tawr leg Talgarth yn agwathal.*

Freely did Hywel bestow on me a scattering, sleek, and spotted
 beam; obtained as a choice contribution the fair ball of Talgarth
 in the year.
Cynddda, i H. ab Ieuaf.

Rheididawli, a. (rheidid) Radiating; lancing.
Rheididawr, s. m. (rheidid) That beams; lancer.
Rheidid, a. (rheidid) Tending to radiate or to
 dart; pervading; profuse.

*Daw Dwydd dymrwyl rheidid awen ber,
 Rhaf o bair Cyddaw.*

God the supreme ruler on me bestows the ready melodious muse,
 as if from the caudex of Cyddaw.
L. P. Moch.

Rheididlym, a. (rheidid—lym) Sharp-lanced.
Rheididrudd, a. (rheidid—rhudd) Ruddy-lanced.

Rheiddan, s. m. (rhaidd) One who darts or throws forward; a profuse one, one who thrusts.

Dr. H.

O Rhagwyr Gwynedd, gwinfaeth reiddan.

They desert to their Rhagwyr Gwynedd, a wine-faeth profuse one.

Rheiddus, a. (rhaidd) Radiating, darting; pervasive; profuse, or lavish.

Rheiddwar, a. (rhaidd—gwar) Mildly profuse.

Rheiddym, s. m. dim. (rhaidd) A dart, or glance.

Rheiniad, s. m.—pl. rheiniad (rhain) A lancing.

Did ian Rhain; bid diwath ariad;

Did reined yn nghyfarth;

Did wring dargw a mynydd writh.

Let the camp be green; let the peacemaker be void of reproach; be there a spearing in the dells; be the bad woman bearing frequent shame.

Llywarch Hen.

Rheiniaw, v. a. (rhain) To use a lance, to lance.

Rheiniawg, a. (rhain) Having a lance, lance-bearing. **a. m. A spear-bearer.**

He gylid wno a gylig;

He a cuppen chyn Rhainig;

Egydd gylid dda gwarwyr Ddaig.

For what of wine I from a cup have drunk, he would rush forth against the spear-bearer: the glances of the spear of Ddaig were in the wings of the morning.

Llywarch Hen.

Rheiniawl, a. (rhain) Lancing, or spearing.

Rheiniwr, s. m.—pl. rheiniwyr (rhain—gwr) A lancer; one who bears a lance.

Rheinydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhain) A lancer.

Rheithawr, s. m.—pl. rheithorion (rhaith) Rector

Rheitheg, s. f. (rhaith) Canon of speech.

Rheithfawr, a. (rhaith) Of great rectitude.

Rheithfawrion, severely just ones.

Urdded red rheithfawr, gwawr gwar.

Thy Supreme Lord strictly just, high benign.

Gyneddon.

Rheithiad, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhaith) The act of setting right; regulation.

Ni ddylai fod gair yn anghar Gymrueg, ac y wrthwyneb i reithiad, ac lawdwyb, ac uniaid, ac uniaid.

There should not be a word of impure Welsh; that is, contrary to regulation, and just sense, and nature, and intention.

Llywelyn o Langwrydd.

Rheithiadawl, a. (rheithiad) Canonical.

Rheithiadu, v. a. (rheithiad) To establish a principle of right; to fix a canon or rule.

Rheithiadur, s. m.—pl. t. on (rheithiad) A principle of regulation, a canon.

Rheithiadus, a. (rheithiad) Canonical, regular.

Rheithiaw, v. a. (rhaith) To set right, to establish as law; to appoint a jury.

Rheithlawg, a. (rhaith) Having an established rule, law, or canon; having a jury.

Rheithlawi, a. (rhaith) Established as a law.

Rheithlawr, s. m. (rhaith) A right principle.

Rheithliol, v. a. (rheithlawi) To render canonical

Rheithloreg, s. f. (rheithlawr) Rhetoric.

Rheithiwr, s. m. (rhaith) One who sets right, one who gives effect to law; one sworn to do right; a jurymen, a juror.

Llew rheithiwr yw bod yn debydd gantio fod yn wir yr hyn a dygso.

The oath of a juror implies that what he swears appears most likely to him to be true.

Welsh Laws.

Rheithlen, s. m. (rhaith—llen) The light of righteousness, the luminary of justice.

Ged rybyr! gan fy rhwyf, rwy gwaw.

Rheithlen rhithlen rhu red gyfa.

Rheithlen ddaith rhyf cyfoeth ddaith.

Whilst I shall have been with my director, amply may the Supreme Being, the light of justice to princes, perform a complete act of grace; may he regard the beautiful ruler of the realm.

Rheithwraig, s. f.—pl. rheithwraigedd (rhaith—wraig) A jury-woman.

Rhel, s. m. (rhe) That is flagging or trailing.

Rhelyw, s. m. (rhe) What comes after; a trail; retreating; rest, or residue.

Rhem, s. m. (rhe—em) That is apt to run out to extreme; that projects out.

Rhemawg, a. (rhem) Having a protuberance.

Rhemialus, v. a. (rhemus) To swagger.

Mac all yn rhydd i rhemialus yd.

He is going there to be swaggering.

Rhemiad, s. m. (rhem) A running out, a swelling out; a projecting.

Rhemial, s. m. (rham) A confused talk; a muttering, a murmuring. **v. a. To make a muttering noise.**

Pa rhemial, ar bob trefnig.

A good o' that gya' is gmaic.

What muttering on every front form, is had from thy bag along with thy song!

Dr. H.

Rhemiala, v. a. (rhemial) To make a muttering.

Rhemialus, a. (rhemial) Muttering, babbling.

Rhemmawr, s. m. (rhem) A gorbelly, a paunch.

Rhemmog, s. f. (rhem) A swelling paunch.

Rhemmp, s. f. (rhem) An extreme; an excess; that is notorious. *Mac rhempwr, he is under an infatuation. a. Bewitched, infatuated. Mac hi yn rhemp, she is bewitched, or notoriously bad.*

Quoted rhemp id be camp.

Some eccentricity accompanies extensiveness.

Adapt.

Rhempiad, s. m. (rhetip) A running to extreme; a rendering notorious; a becoming notorious; infatuation; a bewitching.

Rhempiaw, v. a. (rhem) To snatch up, to devour greedily. *Et rumpia a wnaid i gyd, they will snatch it all up.*

Rhemplaw, v. a. (rhem) To run to an extreme; to bewitch; to be infatuated.

Rhemplwr, s. m.—pl. rhempwyr (rhem—gwr) One who snatches up; a gourmandizer.

Rhempus, a. (rhem) Notorious; infatuated.

Rhempsurwydd, s. m. (rhempos) Notoriousness, the state of being infatuated.

Rhen, s. m. (rhe—on) A pervading principle, an influence; the Eternal.

Rhenc, s. f.—pl. t. hna (rheng) A row, a rank.

Rhenciad, s. m. (rhenc) A placing in a row.

Rhenclaw, v. a. (rhenc) To dispose in a row.

Rhencledig, a. (rhencled) Placed in a row.

Rhencliwr, s. m.—pl. rhencliwyr (rhenc—gwr) One who places in a row or rank.

Rhent, s. m.—pl. t. i (rhen) An income; a coming in; an income: rent.

Nid rhent ond ddyddwyrdd.

There is no income like industry.

Adapt.

Gwawd yn Rhentwnt post awgion,

Ac ymorth, a thorth, a thir o'r gorau.

The characteristic of Great is the produce of perfume, and meat, and a loaf, and land of the best.

Bygon Cyfoethig.

Gwr ni wir gwaith arian;

Ond y rhent yn dda rhia;

Un fwr iys, a' rhia o' rhia,

Wrth yr awyrd fwr rhentwyr;

Yr all i rhentwyr a rhy;

At yr addid mae'r rhydd.

A man who knows not what it is to hoard money; for the income is in three portions; one for his host, where the wine-dishes lie from his hand, at the fire-side to be enjoyed; the second to the poor he gives; towards the building is the third.

Gwawd Cyfoethig.

Rhentawl, a. (rhent) Yielding a produce; belonging to income; belonging to rent.

Rhentiad, s. m. (rhent) A producing; a yielding an income; a renting.

Rhentw, v. a. (rhent) To produce, to get a produce; to have an income; to rent.

Rhesg, s. f.—pl. t. odd (rhe—eng) A row, a rank.

Rhesg ddalus rhwng y ddwyrlas.

A purple streak between the two banks. *R. Ddu, i ddim.*

Rhengiad, s. m. (rheng) A placing in a row.

Rhengiaw, v. a. (rheng) To set in a row, or rank.

Rhengiaw, a. (rheng) Running in rows.

Rhengiedig, a. (rhengiad) Being set in a row.

Rhengiwr, s. m.—pl. rhengiwywr (rheng—gwr)

One who places in a row.

Rheodig, a. (rheawd) Persevering on a course.

Dothw i Ddewi, diffreiddig teg,

Rheo mawr, Moa wladig, reodig rag.

There came to Dewi, of fair protection, after a great career,

the Sovereign of Moa, with a continuing gift.

Gwyn. Brycheiniawg.

Rheol, s. f.—pl. t. an (rhe—ol) Rule, or order.

Goruchel Reen, rool ddyfryd;

Goleuawg arlywyddi rhesedd byd,

Gorpyf, Grawwr awf, nerth y genyd,

Gobryd gwelod galedig yn bodd ynyd!

The Most High Eternal, whose providence is a refuge; mighty Lord the light of the world, be there to me, Gromer of heaven, strength from thee, in due time to see a feast in felicity without end!

Melgr ad Gwackmai.

Pawb ol-yn-ol

Gwneud trwy rool

Ran wylfann,

O nos i nos

Falchusant aros

Oyfrasant.

Every body in succession would according to rule bear a part in vigils, from night to night, as if faithfully waiting for presents.

Medwag ad Gwackmai.

Rheolaidd, a. (rheol) Orderly, or regular.

Rheoledig, a. (rheol) Ordered, or regulated.

Rheoledigweth, s. f. (rheoledig) Regulation.

Rheoleiddiad, s. m. (rheolaidd) A rendering regular; a becoming orderly or regular.

Rheoleiddiaw, v. a. (rheolaidd) To render orderly.

Rheoleiddrwydd, s. m. (rheolaidd) Canonicalness.

Rheoli, v. a. (rheol) To order, to rule, to sway.

Rheoliad, s. m. (rheol) An ordering, a directing.

Rheolus, a. (rheol) Orderly; easily ruled.

Rheolusedd, s. m. (rheolus) Orderliness.

Rheolusrwydd, s. m. (rheolus) Orderliness.

Rheolwr, s. m.—pl. rheolwyr (rheol—gwr) One who orders; a ruler, a conductor.

Rheonllys, s. m. (rhe—llys) Rhubarb.

Rhes, s. f.—pl. t. i (rhe—es) A row, or rank.

Rhesawl, a. (rhes) Belonging to a row or rank.

Rhesedig, a. (rhes) Being ranged or set in a row.

Rhesel, s. m.—pl. t. i (rhes) A rack, a grate.

Rhesclawg, a. (rhesel) Having a rack or grate.

Rheseliad, s. m. (rhesel) A forming into a rack.

Rheselu, v. a. (rhesel) To form a rack or grate.

Rhesiad, s. m. (rhes) A placing in a row.

Rhesiaw, v. a. (rhes) To place in a row or rank.

Rhest, s. m. (rhes) What is set in parallel rows.

Rhest, s. m.—pl. rhestlan (rhest) A rack.

Rhestog, s. f.—pl. t. an (rhest) Plaited mat.

Rhestr, s. f.—pl. t. an (rhest) Array, rank.

Rhestraid, a. (rhestr) Partly ranged in rows.

Rhestrawg, a. (rhestr) Having rows or ranges; plaited, or matted; rowed. *s. f.* A plaited target, or backler.

Rhestrawl, a. (rhestr) Ordinal; arrayed. *Rhestr-*

olion, ordinal numbers.

Rhestredig, a. (rhestr) Ranged or arrayed.

Rhestredigweth, s. m. (rhestredig) Arrangement.

Rhestriad, s. m. (rhestr) A ranging; a marshalling.

Rhestrig, s. f. dim. (rhestr) A row, or range.

Calfeistrig restrig yn lle rhwystron.

A stony ridge where we should be impeded. *T. Frys.*

Rhestru, v. a. (rhestr) To range, to marshal.

Rhestrwr, s. m.—pl. rhestrwyr (rhestr—gwr) A

man who sets in order, a marshaller.

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Rhesu, v. a. (rhes) To set in a row, to range.

Rheswydd, s. pl. aggr. (rhes—gwydd) Joists.

Rheswyddaw, v. a. (rheswydd) To lay joists.

Rheswydden, s. f. dim. (rheswydd) A joist.

Rhetgyr, s. m. (rhet—cyr) A projecting snout.

Olan y parchellau, y parchell ddaewydd,

Na chlaidd dy rhyr yn mhen myydd.

Hart, thou pigling, the happy pig, burrow not thy snout on the top of the mountain. *Myrddin.*

Rheth, s. f. (rhe) A pervading quality.

Rhethr, s. f.—pl. rhethran (rhethr) That pervades or runs into.

Rhethrawr, s. m. (rhethr) That thrusts a pike.

Rhethren, s. f. dim. (rhethr) A pike, a lance.

—Dy hwy! i Brydain

With dost bring 't' th' wlad was,

A'th ruthr 'f'r mae s'th rethren,

—Llywedd!

Thy course to Britain, while opening a track in thy white garb, and thy onset to the field with thy pike, be thou prosperous! *G. Ll. ad D. ad Eirian.*

Rheu, v. a. (rhe) To run about; to move.

Eiddid hen hwy'r yd re.

Slender the aged, slowly he moves along. *Llywarch Hen.*

Rheuedd, s. m. (rheu) Activity, agility, speed.

Mor yw eilon mygr maint ei rheuedd.

How great the activity of the beauteous hinds! *Hywel ad Owain.*

Dynalw! bobl ni borthant lawnedd,

Iawn i Ddew diflawn eu rheuedd.

Human kind who maintains not equity, it is just for God to take away their activity. *Cynddelw.*

Rheuedda, v. a. (rheuedd) To obtain activity.

Rheueddawl, a. (rheuedd) Of an active nature.

Rheufawl, a. (rheu—mawl) Of continuous praise.

Ergiwr ddaig tawd yn gnodaw' erch!

Trafarredd i, fy rhi rheufawl!

Hear the querulous wretch habitually craving mercy of thee, my Lord, whose praise is universal. *Riader Sais.*

Rheufedd, s. m. (rheu—medd) Movable property; affluence, plenty.

Rheufedd teyrnedd id blas i ddris.

The property of princes is thine by force. *Ll. P. Meck.*

Hill lowwerth cannerth cain wallaw rheufedd.

The race of lowwerth maintains the splendid distribution of wealth. *Bloddyn Fardd.*

Rheufeddawg, a. (rheufedd) Having abundance.

Pan fal gyfnydd o wyr gwydwag,

Algoryn' deyrnedd yn rheufeddawg.

If there should be an assemblage of gallant men, the leaders would retain with abundance. *Millyr.*

Rhew, s. m. (rhe) That is beyond a current state,

or become fixed; ice, frost.

Lleis rhew, lleis giew.

As the ice is diminished, activity is diminished. *Adage.*

Dybrdd rhew i lyffant.

There will be frost for the frog. *Adage.*

Haws diredw rhew no dityrow rhwy.

It is easier to unfreeze ice than to change the nature of a thing. *Adage.*

Rhewi, v. a. (rhew) To produce ice; to freeze.

Rhewiad, s. m. (rhew) A producing ice; a becoming ice, a freezing.

Rhewiedig, a. (rhewiad) Become iced; frozen.

Rhewin, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhew) A sudden glide,

fall, or slip; a downfall, destruction, ruin. *a.*

Ruinous.

A draig Moa, mor ddruad el eiddyd yn aer,

Y bu teryng tagr, a haer bwl;

A rhagiddo rhewys dwys dyffwr,

A rhewin, a thrio, a thraac cymmri.

Against the dragon of Moa, so bold his kindred in the slaughter, there was a violent tumult, and insulting claims; and before him ran dire confusion, and ruin, with conflict, and the end of pre-eminence. *Gwackmai.*

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Rhewiniad, s. m. (rhewin) A shipping; or falling down; a ruining; ruination.
Rhewiniaw, v. a. (rhewin) To cause to slip or to fall; to destroy; to ruin.

Pŷ ddyrchelw mynydd cyn rhewiniaw eithydd!

Who uplifted the mountains before the elements fell! *Talliesin.*

*A rhewiniaw Guyondd
O'i heithaf a'i phierfedd.*

And destroy Guyondd from his utmost bound to its centre. *Talliesin.*

Rhewiniawd, s. m. (rhewin) The act of falling.
Rhewiniawg, a. (rhewin) Ruinous, decayed.
Rhewiniaw, a. (rhewin) Falling, ruinous.
Rhewintor, sup. (rhewin) To be falling.

Diwedd pob rhywyl rhewintor.

The end of every leader is to be falling. *Talliesin.*

Rhewlyd, a. (rhew) Freezing, or frosty.
Rhewlydrwydd, s. m. (rhewlyd) Frostiness.
Rhewydd, s. m. (rhew) Instability, fickleness; wantonness, lust. *a. Fickle; wanton, lustful.*

Ghwad gos rwydd rhydwirid.

The swan is apt to fling his neck. *Adage.*

Can rwyddid a'i pŷl fydd ridd.

With wantonness the secret will not continue long. *Adage.*

*Breddwyd a welyn adhwyr,
Y cyfiedd o debyglo;
Rhydwirid i rwydd;
Rŷ gwyddid ar ŷis gwlad.*

A dream I happened to see last night, clever he must be who can explain it; I shall be declared to the swan; it will not be known to such as do not see it. *Meliant.*

Rhewyddaw, a. (rhewydd) Apt to be wanton.
Rhewyddid, s. m. (rhewydd) A wantoning.
Rhewyddu, v. a. (rhewydd) To satisfy lust.

Rhewyddu, mal aillioffid.

To satisfy lust, like horses. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Rhewyn, s. m. dim. (rhew) A drain, a gutter.
Rhewys, a. (rhew) Wanton; lusting. *Casge rweys,*
a proud mare. *Welsh Laws.*

RHI, s. m. r.—pl. t. an. That is an origin; a source; a sire; a chief.

Gwasd rhian en rhodan yn wagarawg.

Chastisement for chiefs that their bonds are spread abroad. *Adage.*

*Dwyn fy rhywyl, a dwyn fy rhyddid;
Dwyn fy ner, fy nen cywilydd!*

Take away my prince, and take my chief; take my sovereign, my supreme supporter! *Deinod.*

*Ty had—
Gwasl fwyfach bygarfach gerdd,
Y glynod y llawn gha-gerdd;—
A'r ŷon ar fy wiall;
Rhion pryddeion dall.*

The summer would make the blackbird of lovely emulating note, and woody glade to team with song; and on the verdant spray the nightingale, the chiefs of minstrels among leaves. *D. ab Gwaldim, Gr Haf.*

Rhiad, s. m. (rhi) An originating; a rendering as a source.

Rhiadwn, s. m. (rhiad) That is notable or special; that is eminent or supreme.

Rhegi yn ymwithryn rhys rhiadwn.

Successfully withstanding the terror of the supreme sirr. *Anserin.*

Rhiadd, a. (rhi) Relating to a source or sire.
Rhial, s. f. (rhi—al) A special or original stock, a primary race or lineage.

Un a dri chyfforddwy Yaya Prydalo, a ddyweinid gan Gae-walawn—dwyf for hyd yn ŷnir Geli Llydaw, a hanoeddynt o rai y Cymry.

One of the three invading armies of the Isle of Britain, which was conducted by Gae-walawn over the sea to the land of the Gosh of Llydaw, was descended from the primary stock of the Cymry. *Triodd.*

Rhianna, s. m.—pl. t. odd (rhi—anna) The power of a sovereign, army of a country; also the number of one hundred thousands.

Dag mydd yb y rhianna, dag rhianna yn y ffrith, dag mydd yn y ffrith.

Ten myrads in the rhianna, ten times the rhianna in the myrads, ten times the myrads in the rhianna.

Rhian, s. f.—pl. t. odd (rhi) A woman in the prime of life; a dame, a lady.

Tair gwraigdd Arthur, sef oeddynt ei dair prif rian; aia anghu, Gwenevyr ferch Gwryd Gwent; a Gwenevyr ferch Gwryd ferch Gwriad, a Gwenevyr ferch Gwriad Gwent.

The three wives of Arthur, who were his three principal ladies, namely, Gwenevyr daughter of Gwryd Gwent, Gwenevyr daughter of Gwryd ferch Gwriad, and Gwenevyr daughter of Gwriad the Great. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Rhianald, a. (rhian) Feminine; lady-like.
Rhianon, s. f. (rhian) A paragon of the female sex; a goddess, a mythological person.

*Ei phryd a guddwyd a phrid;
Dyga godon rianon rodd!*

Her countenance has been covered with earth; severe the recollections of the goddess given! *Gr. Gwynn.*

Rhiant, s. m.—pl. rhiant (rhi) A parent.

Nac amharuoch yd rhiant, na budyddid allor.

Be not irreverent to thy parents, nor the pastor of the altar. *Guing Deoth.*

Can amharuoch rhiant.

It is hateful to be disrespectful to parents. *Adage.*

Rhiawd, a. m. (rhi) The being a source or origin; parental state, the state of being eminent or chief.

Sef i celf y pwydded o ddyddid yn mawr o rind.

The head of a tribe shall have his maintenance under the patronage of his parentship. *Friends Dyfed.*

Rhiawdr, s. m.—pl. rhodron (rhiawd) Chieftain.
Rhiawi, a. (rhi) Belonging to a chieftain.

Rhib, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhi—ib) What is thinly laid in a row or streak; a dribblet.

Rhibiad, s. m. (rhib) A scattering in a scanty row; a streaking; a dribbling.

Rhibiaw, v. a. (rhib) To place in a scanty row.

Rhibiawi, a. (rhib) With intermissions; dribbling.

Rhibib, s. f.—pl. t. an (rhi—pib) A reed pipe.

*Un a chwrth—
O'r ŷis bai arall a'i llyb,
A rhyw rhyw a rhibib.*

One with a rhibib, where another might be with his pipe, and some dirty chap with a rhibib. *L. G. Cuth.*

Rhibin, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhib) A narrow row, streak, or scanty dribblet.

Rhibiniad, s. m. (rhibin) A throwing into a narrow row or streak; a dribbling.

Rhibiniaw, v. a. (rhibin) To lay in a narrow row or streak, to make a dribbling row.

Rhibiniaw, a. (rhibin) Running in narrow streaks.

Rhibyn, s. m.—pl. t. an (rhib) A row, as of hay.

Dyfed. The name as earthen and rhennu.

Rhic, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhi—ic) A notch, a groove.

Rhiad, s. m. (rhic) A notching; a grooving.

Rhician, v. a. (rhic) To be notching, to groove.

Rhiciaw, v. a. (rhic) To notch; to groove.

Rhiciawg, a. (rhic) Having a notch, notched.

Rhiciaw, a. (rhic) Notching, or grooving.

Rhiciedig, a. (rhiciad) Being notched, grooved.

Rhiciw, s. m.—pl. rhiciwyr (rhic—gwr) A notcher.

Rhid, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhi—id) That is secreted; that cooes, or drains; semen, sperm.

Rhidid, s. m. (rhid) A secretion; an oozing; a draining; impregnation; a blissoming.

Rhidiaw, v. a. (rhid) To secrete; to drain; to impregnate with sperm; to blissom.

Pan fo addod ar y grif y bychod a rhidid.

When the goats have their season the bucks will be drained. *Adage.*

Rhidiawg, a. (rhid) Abounding with secretion; having an oozing or drain; having sperm.
Rhidiawl, a. (rhid) Secretory; oozing, draining.
Rhiddiedig, a. (rhiddid) Secreted; impregnated.
Rhidyll, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhid) A riddle, a sieve.
Rhidylliad, s. m. (rhidyll) A riddling; a sifting.
Rhidylliaw, v. a. (rhidyll) To riddle, to sift.
Rhidy, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhid) A very small stream or rill; a drain.

—Rhdy ocsodd;
 Wrth ridyddas meinion
 Proffodd megys prifafon.

For ages it will run: compared with little rills it has proved a primary stream. *Rice Jones.*

Rhidydd, s. m. (rhidy) A flowing in a rill.
Rhidyddaw, v. a. (rhidy) To flow in a very small quantity; to flow as a rill; to dribble.
Rhidd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhid) That is central; that is an obstacle; that repels.
Rhiddiad, s. m. (rhidd) A rendering central; a becoming central; a repelling.
Rhiddiaw, v. a. (rhidd) To place central; to repel, to drive back; to recoil.
Rhiedd, s. m. (rhi) Paternal governance.

Daw o'm ddu, yn ddu anrhydded,
 I'm weary'd, I'm red, I'm ridded.

God will take me, for my complete honour, to his bright kingdom, to his grace, to his governance. *Cynyddol.*

Rhieddawg, a. (rhiedd) Having high origin.

Ririg of rethen rhieddawg.

Splendid his commanding spear. *Tolkier, i Weibung.*

Brwyg rhydd, yn rhydd, yn rhydd mawr
 Y gwra Rhy rhieddawg o dlawd.

The mighty ravager freely and with good nature Rhy would make the poor one noble. *Cynyddol.*

Rhieddawl, a. (rhiedd) A paternal authority.
Rhieddu, v. a. (rhiedd) To have authority.
Rhieingader, a. f. (rhian—cader) The seat or throne of a lady or queen.
Rhieingod, s. f. (rhian—cad) A female treasure.

Gwynn at fyd pedyw Daw yd rangyr
 Rhieingod.

Blessed is he on whom God may bestow a female treasure. *Gwalchmai.*

Reieingerdd, s. f.—pl. t. i (rhian—cerdd) A song or elegy in praise of the fair sex.

Rhieingerdd Eha a fawrhyfai
 Trewn y tradditlon trua a godwynl.

The female elegy on Eha they would extol, with a glance I could observe the order they were used to keep. *Cynyddol.*

Rhieingylch, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhian—cylch) The circuit of the female, by which vessels furnished a table for the queen, in certain cases.

Unwuth yn y fwyddyn y gwedd i bawd fyned yn llydd i
 cyrrind, gada'r llydd, o myn; o ym y llydd a ddyll rhye-
 gylch.

Once in the year it is meet for every body to go in the army, to the horizon, with the king, if he so desire; and thus the queen is entitled to a female circuit. *Welsh Laws.*

Rhieiniadd, a. (rhian) Feminine.

Rhieiniadd fawr, rhieiniadd fawr.

Delicate maid, she has distributed a bounty. *D. ab Owlgyn, i Angharad.*

Rhieiniawl, a. (rhian) Feminine, abounding with female softness.

Mae Gwenswyfar—
 Yn rhieiniawl
 Yn rhagorawl
 Yn ahragorodd.

Gwenswyfar, of feminine softness, in mercy doth excel. *Gwens Ddu.*

Rhieni, s. pl. aggr. (rhiant) Parentage; forefathers, ancestry; parents.

Rhieni dyn yw ei ddad, a'i brawd, a'i orbwedd.

A person's ancestry are his father, and his grandfather, and his great grandfather. *Welsh Laws.*

Rhieniant, a. m. (rhieni) Parentage, ancestry.
Rhieniawl, a. (rhieni) Relating to ancestry.
Rhies, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhi) A dame, or a lady.
Rhif, a. m.—pl. t. on (rhi—iff) That divides, or separates; a number.
Rhifadwy, a. (rhif) Capable of being reckoned.
Rhifaw, v. a. (rhif) To number, to numerate.

I'll say what I say, I'll say what I say,
 I'll say what I say, I'll say what I say,
 I'll say what I say, I'll say what I say,
 I'll say what I say, I'll say what I say.

That is of the hue of the fair spraying foam before the white wave, the ninth share of my pain, since she was born, no one has felt or imagined. I will not reckon of the damage that she is cruel. *Cynyddol, i Eira och Madrug.*

Rhifawl, a. (rhif) Numeral, or numerical.
Rhifed, s. m. (rhif) A number, numeration.

Rhifed eyr cyrthiant yn agau,
 O'n grynau, o'n grynau.

Of the number of the stars they fell in blood, from thy conflict, from thy struggles. *Gwalchmai.*

Rhifedi, s. m. (rhifed) A number.
Rhifedig, a. (rhifed) Numbered. *Rhifedigion*, those that are numbered.
Rhifedigaeth, s. m. (rhifedig) Numeration.
Rhifedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhifed) Numerator.
Rhifedyddawl, a. (rhifedydd) Numerary.
Rhifedyddiaeth, s. m. (rhifedydd) The science or skill of numbering.
Rhifedd, s. m. (rhif) Numerousness; number.
Rhifgoel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhif—coel) The property of chance belonging to numbers.
Rhifgoelydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhifgoel) Numerist.
Rhifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhif) A numbering.
Rhifianawl, a. (rhifiant) Numerary.
Rhifianu, v. a. (rhifiant) To numerate.
Rhifiant, s. m. (rhif) Numeration.
Rhifawg, a. (rhif) Having a number; numerous.

Cadarn Rh Madrug rhifawg reafedi.

The mighty son of Madrug of multitudinous wealth. *G. ab D., ab Tudgr.*

Rhifedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhifad) Numerator.
Rhifnod, s. c.—pl. t. au (rhif—nod) A numeral.
Rhifnodawl, a. (rhifnod) Numerical.
Rhifnodi, v. a. (rhifnod) To numerate.
Rhifnodlad, s. m. (rhifnod) Numeration.
Rhifnodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhifnod) Numerator.
Rhiffrill, s. f. (rhif—rhill) A numerical notch.
Rhifwr, s. m.—pl. rhifwyr (rhif—gwr) One who numbers, a reckoner.
Rhifydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhif) A numberer.
Rhifydddeg, s. f. (rhifydd) Science of numbers.
Rhifydddegawl, a. (rhifydddeg) Arithmetical.
Rhifydddegwr, s. m.—pl. rhifydddegwyr (rhifydddeg—gwr) An arithmetician.
Rhifyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhifydd) A female accountant, or arithmetician.
Rhifyddiaeth, s. m. (rhifydd) Numeration.
Rhifyn, s. m. dim. (rhif) A single number.
Rhif, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhi—iff) That tends to divide or to separate.
Rhifft, s. m. (rhifft) That is divided or cleaved.
Rhifwnt, s. m. (rhi—ffwnt) The jaundice.
Rhig, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhi—ig) A notch; a groove, also a pillory.
Rhigaw, v. a. (rhig) To notch; to indent.
Rhigawd, s. m.—pl. rhigodau (rhig) A pillory.
Rhigawl, a. (rhig) Notching; indenting.
Rhigid, s. m. (rhig) A notching, a grooving.
Rhign, s. m. dim. (rhig) A notch; a groove.

Rhignedd, s. m. (rhign) A notched or furrowed part; a notch or indenting.

Cet wrach i grafa dy gefn, a dynai y glau a'r gwythl gyda phob byt, o gwne dy wegl i fignodd dy din.

Thou shalt have a bag to scratch thy back, who would draw the muscles and the veins with every finger, from the nape of thy neck to the partition of thy buttock. *Aradn Gugen.*

Rhigodi, v. a. (rhig) To put in a pillory.

Rhigol, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (rhig—ol) A grove; a trench, a furrow; a drill; a small ditch, a drain

Rhigolawg, a. (rhigol) Grooved; furrowed; having a trench or drain.

Rhigoli, v. a. (rhigol) To groove; to trench.

Rhigoliad, s. m. (rhigol) A grooving; a trenching

Rhigolwr, s. m.—pl. rhigolwyr (rhigol—gwr) One who makes a groove or trench.

Rhigolydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhigol) What makes a groove or trench; a groove-plane.

Rhigwm, s. m.—pl. rhigymau (rhig) A long rote.

Rhigymiad, s. m. (rhigwm) A saying by rote.

Rhigymu, v. a. (rhigwm) To say by rote.

Rhigymwr, s. m.—pl. rhigymwyr (rhigwm—gwr)

One who speaks by rote.

Rhill, s. m. (rhi—il) An interstice.

Rhill, s. f.—pl. t. iau (rhi—ill) A row; a small trench or furrow; a drill.

Rhilliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhill) A drilling.

Rhilliaw, v. a. (rhill) To trench; to drill.

Rhilliawg, a. (rhill) Trenched; drilled.

Rhilliedig, a. (rhilliad) Being drilled.

Rhilliwr, s. m.—pl. rhilliwyr (rhill—gwr) One who trenches; a driller.

Rhim, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhi) A rim, or edge.

Rhimiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhim) An edging.

Rhimlaw, v. a. (rhim) To edge, or to rim.

Rhimlawl, a. (rhim) Edging, or rimming.

Rhimiedig, a. (rhimiad) Being rimmed.

Rhimp, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhim) An edge, rim, or boundary; a limit, or ending.

Rhimpyu, s. m. (rhimp) A close; rhyme.

Rhimpyniad, s. m. (rhimpyn) A terminating, or ending; a rhyming.

Rhimpynu, v. a. (rhimpyn) To form an ending, or termination; to rhyme.

Rhimyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (rhim) A rim.

Rhimynawl, a. (rhimyn) Being formed to a rim.

Rhimyniad, s. m. (rhimyn) A forming an edge.

Rhimynu, v. a. (rhimyn) To make a rim or edge.

Rhin, s. f.—pl. t. iau (rhi—in) That runs through or pervades; a channel which carries off lesser waters; in draining a name for the secondary dykes, which receive the small ditches, and convey the water to the *gwyth fawr*, or great channel; a furrow between lauds. *Powys*. also a pervading quality, a virtue; a secret, a mystery; a charm.

Gochel ddamwgu dy rin.

Beware to allegorise thy secret.

Adaga.

*Rhin deudyn cyfrin yw,
Rhin tridyn cannyu ai clyw.*

The secret of two persons is a mutual pledge; the secret of three persons a hundred persons will hear.

Adaga.

*Pob math rin a doethioeb
Bydd arnau yn aed pob.*

Every kind of virtue and wisdom thou dost possess above any one.

T. Pry.

Y gair dodd cyntaf sydd yn gwabardd rhinlau, a swynlon, a chyfarwddion.

The first expression of the law doth forbid mystery, and charms, and incantations.

Elucidarius.

Rhinaw, v. a. (rhin) To endue with a hidden

quality; to be mysterious; to use spells.

*Gwasgawd nalet am giewdd caer,
A minnas a rhinaw
Ygwydd bydd brw cys techaf.*

May the torrents spread about the wall of the fort, and I will divine that the shield will be broken ere I recede.

Llymorch Hen.

Rhinc, s. f.—pl. t. iau (rhing) A creak; a gnash; a continued sharp noise; also the quail. *Rhinc y tes, rhinc y llin*, the sand-cricket; *glo rhinc*, a sort of hard coal.

Canu rhinc o'r cennau rhenna.

The tottering whelp muttering his creak.

T. Alad.

Rhinciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhinc) A creaking.

Rhinciaw, v. a. (rhinc) To creak; to gnash.

Conferen—

*Rhinciau y bydd, yn rhonca
A'i chrus-fasi, arw-ddant ar dda.*

Easy, with her lantern jaw, will be gnashing a snagging tooth on what is good.

Gra. Owen.

Rhinciaw, v. a. (rhinc) To creak, to gnash.

Rhinciawl, a. (rhinc) Creaking; gnashing.

Rhincyn, s. m. dim. (rhinc) A creak, a clink; a gnash, a grinding noise; a habit of scolding.

Cadw rhincyn, to keep scolding continually.

Rhinddyg, s. m. (rhin—dyg) A cabala.

Rhinddygiad, s. m. (rhinddyg) A following of cabalistic learning.

Rhinddysgawd, s. m. (rhinddyg) Cabalistic lore.

Rhinddysgawdr, s. m.—pl. rhinddygodron (rhinddyg) A cabalist.

Rhinfawr, a. (rhin) Endowed with great virtue.

Cal feddygon—

*Ea gwl'u ddawian, brau bryd
W'r rhinfawr, yn yr henfyd.*

Physicians had the appetition of gods, open of countenance the greatly endowed men, in the ancient world.

L. Morris.

Rhiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhin) A pervading; an enduing with some hidden quality or virtue; a using of mystery; a charming.

Rhiniaw, v. a. (rhin) To pervade; to endue with a quality or virtue; to use mystery, to charm, to talk secrets, to whisper.

Rhiniawg, a. (rhin) Having some hidden quality, or virtue; possessed of a mystery or secret.

Rhiniawl, a. (rhin) Relating to a secret quality or virtue; mysterious.

Rhiniedig, a. (rhiniad) Rendered mysterious.

Rhiniwr, s. m.—pl. rhiniwyr (rhin—gwr) One possessed of some hidden virtue or power; one possessed of a secret; or dealer in spells.

Maent fel y neidr fyddar, yr hon a gau ei chustianu, ac ai wneydy ar iale y rhiniwyr.

They are like the deaf adder, which shuts her ears, and will not listen to the voice of the charmers.

Ev. Davies.

Rhinon, s. m. (rhin) A pattern of virtue.

Rhint, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhin) A groove, a notch.

Rhintach, a. (rhint) Grooved; notched; jagged.

Rhintachrwydd, s. m. (rhintach) Jaggedness.

Rhinwedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhin—gwedd) A virtue; a mystery; a sacrament. *Rhinweddau da*, good qualities: *Saitia rinwedd eglwys*, the seven sacraments of the church.

*On da gwaed mewn on deg wadd,
Er hyn y gwail yn rhinwedd.*

If in the splendid scene of life noble blood is prized, nevertheless virtue is more excellent.

Ellis Howland.

Rhinweddawg, a. (rhinwedd) Having virtue.

Rhinweddawl, a. (rhinwedd) Being virtuous.

Rhinweddiad, s. m. (rhinwedd) A conferring of virtue; a becoming possessed of virtue.

Rhinweddiath, s. f. (rhinwedd) The practice of virtue; virtuous conduct.

Rhinweddoldeb, *s. m.* (rhinwedd) Virtuousness.
Rhinweddolder, *s. m.* (rhinwedd) Virtuousness.
Rhinweddoli, *v. a.* (rhinweddawl) To render virtuous; to become virtuous.
Rhinwedu, *v. a.* (rhinwedd) To endue with virtue; to acquire a virtuous habit.
Rhinweddus, *a.* (rhinwedd) Virtuous.
Rhinweddusaw, *v. a.* (rhinweddus) To render virtuous; to become virtuous.
Rhinweddusarwydd, *s.* (rhinwedd) Virtuousness.
Rhinwraig, *s. f.*—*pl.* rhinwreigedd (rhin—gwraig) A woman who performs mysteries or charms.
Rhing, *s. m.* (rhi—ing) A creak, or clink.
Rhingwar, *s. m.* (rhing—gwar) A clamp.
Rhingyll, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* an (rhing) A citer, an apparitor, a summoner, a sergeant.

Tri oes rhingyll ydyd; gwaedd gwlad, a garw gychwedi w y cyngheiliwr, a rhingyll.

The three names of an apparitor; the cry of a country, and the chancellor's terrible talcbearer, and the apparitor.

Welsh Laws.

Ieuan Fedyddiwr oedd ringyll o faen yr laen.

John the Baptist was a heringer before Ieuan. *Blacidianus.*

Rhingyllaeth, *s. m.* (rhingyll) Serjeantship.

Gwrthodas ryngyr rhingyllaeth.

It rejected unaccountable serjeantship. *Cynddelin.*

Rhingylliad, *s. m.* (rhingyll) A performing the office of an apparitor.

Rhingyllu, *v. a.* (rhingyll) To do the duty of a serjeant or an apparitor.

Rhiolawd, *s. m.* (rhiawl) Management.

Rhiolawdr, *s. m.*—*pl.* rhiolodron (rhiolawd) A manager, a ruler, or a director.

Rhioledd, *s. m.* (rhiawl) Management, or sway.

Rhioli, *v. a.* (rhiawl) To manage, to rule.

Rhion, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* ydd (rhi) A sire.

Rhip, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* iau (rhib) That runs with intermission; an overskip.

Rhipal, *s. c.* (rhip) A batchel. See *heislen*.

Rhipiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* au (rhip) An over-skippping

Rhipiaw, *v. a.* (rhip) To pass over, to skip.

Rhipiawg, *a.* (rhip) Abounding with intermissions or lapses.

Rhipiawl, *a.* (rhip) Tending to skip or pass over.

Rhipiedig, *a.* (rhipiad) Being over-skippped.

Rhipiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* rhipwyr (rhip—gwr) One who passes over, or skips.

Rhis, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* iau (rhi—i) That tends to a point; that is broken into points; mince.

Rhisellt, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t.* i (rhis) A grater, a rasp.

Rhisg, *s. m.* *aggr.* (rhy—rhig) Bark, or rind.

Mai y rhig am y pren.

Like the bark about the tree.

Adage.

Rhisgaw, *v. m.* (rhig) To bark; to strip off bark.

Rhisgawg, *a.* (rhig) Having bark or rind.

Rhisgawl, *a.* (rhig) Belonging to the bark.

Rhisgedig, *a.* (rhig) Barked; stripped of bark.

Rhisgen, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t.* au (rhig) A vessel made of bark; a dish, or bowl.

Rhisgen, ffring a del;—Rhisgen ymaenys tair dyrsafedd o led, a thair dyrsafedd o dewedd, heb ffol.

A bark dish, its value is a farthing;—A bowl of butter is three hands in breadth, and three hands in thickness, without a top.

Welsh Laws.

Rhisgiad, *s. m.* (rhig) A forming of bark; a barking, or a stripping of bark.

Rhisgl, *s. m.* (rhig) Bark, rind, or peel.

Rhisglad, *s. m.* (rhig) A forming of bark; a stripping of bark, a barking.

Rhisglaw, *v. a.* (rhig) To form bark; to bark.

Rhisglawg, *a.* (rhig) Having bark or rind.

Rhisgledig, *a.* (rhig) Barked; stripped of

Rhisglen, *s. f.* *dim.* (rhig) A piece of bark.

Rhisglyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (rhig) A piece of bark.

Rhisgyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (rhig) A piece of bark; a vessel of bark.

Rhisgynald, *s. m.*—*pl.* rhisgynaidlau (rhisgyn)

The quantity contained in a bark bowl. *Rhisgynaid o ymaenys*, a bark bowlful of butter.

Rhit, *s. m.* (rhi) A tendency or move forward.

Rhith, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t.* iau (rhi—ith) That tends to break out or to appear; an outward form, shape, or figure; appearance, guise; embryo.

Blasen cledid athrow a rhith gwirionedd.

To point the sword of detection with the semblance of truth.

Adage.

Yn mhob rhith y daw anghu.

In every shape death will come.

Adage.

Felly, 'mhob rhith ffaithlawl

Gwlad y dyn a gwis dawl.

Therefore, in every cursed shape the devil doth man entice.

T. Frye.

Rhithedd, *s. m.* (rhith) Apparentness, semblance

Rhithgwsg, *s. m.* (rhith—cwg) Apparent sleep.

Rhithiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* au (rhith) An appearing, a seeming; a taking a shape, or form.

Rhithiadwy, *a.* (rhithiad) Capable of appearing; capable of taking a shape or form.

Rhithiannawl, *a.* (rhithiant) Being apparent.

Rhithiannu, *v. a.* (rhithiant) To make an appearance; to take a form; to become apparent.

Rhithiant, *s. m.* (rhith) Appearance; semblance.

Rhithiator, *ger.* (rhithiad) In appearing.

Rhithiaw, *v. a.* (rhith) To tend to break out; to appear; to seem; to be formed or shaped; to become an embryo; to knit, as fruit; to change from one form to another.

Angus—

Yn mhob cyfrith y rhithi.

Death, in every combination thou dost appear. *Ieuan Tew.*

Rhithiawg, *a.* (rhith) Having an appearance.

Rhithiawl, *a.* (rhith) Appearing, or seeming.

Rhithiedig, *a.* (rhithiad) Having appeared.

Rhithiogaeth, *s. m.* (rhithiawg) The state or act of appearing; a particular form.

All rhithiogaeth y rhyw gyntaf ar droell—ymadrawd yw gwastawr gerd.

The second variety of the first species of figurative expression is irony.

H. Perri.

Rhithiogl, *v. a.* (rhithiawg) To endue with an appearance; to have an appearance.

Rhithioli, *v. a.* (rhithiawl) To make apparent.

Rhithitor, *exp.* (rhith) To be appearing.

Rhithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* rhithwyr (rhith—gwr) An appearer, a seemer; a dissembler.

Rhiw, *s. f.*—*pl.* *t.* iau (rhi) A slope, or side of a mountain. It forms the names of many places; as *Rhiwlas*, green slope; *Rhiwelen*, yellow slope, and the like.

RHO, *s. m.* *r.* That is put or extended from.

Rhoad, *s. m.* (rho) A giving, or a bestowing.

Rhoadl, *a.* (rho) Giving, or bestowing.

Rhoc, *s. m.* (rhy—oc) That shoots out in different ways; a motion in different directions.

Rhocas, *s. m.* (rhoc) A stripling, or youth.

Rhocian, *v. a.* (rhoc) To be moving in contrary directions; to rock.

Rhocos, *s. pl.* *dim.* (rhoc) Points, or irregularities shooting out; broken particles. *Mae y llaeth wedi suraw, oni welst di o yn rhocos?* the milk is sour, dost thou not see it broken?

Rhoc, *s. f.* (rhy—och) A broken or rough utterance; a grunt, a groan.

Rhochein, v. a. (rhech) To grunt like swine.
Rhocchan, s. m. (rhoch) A grunting; a groaning.
Rhochi, v. a. (rhoch) To grunt; to growl.
Rhochiad, s. m. (rhoch) A grunting; a groaning.
Rhochus, a. (rhoch) Grunting, or grumbling.
Rhod, s. f.—pl. t. au (rho—od) An orb, a circle; a wheel; the ecliptic; the space between the solstices; a season. *Trôad y rhod, the turning of the circle, or the solstitial change.*

*Codi rhal y caed y rhod,
 A'u goetwng o frig ylod.*

It was found that the wheel exalted some, and lowered them from the summit of the station. *Edm. Frye.*

Rhodawg, s. (rhod) Having a wheel; wheeled; orb'd. *s. f.* That is wheeled, or orb'd; an epithet for a shield; that wheels; any wheeled vehicle; a chariot.

Boddawg ei rodawg i rodiau torfoedd.

Ready is his chariot to range amid armies. *Cynddelio.*

*Fleu y rhodawg redd faran aerlle;
 A'i lloerfadd gyr ei bas;
 Pwy bris uch bron-y-farch can;
 Pwy di henw, bynod gyfran!*

To whom belongs the car of the crimson face of the field of slaughter; and who its desolating wolf on its front, who deals wounds above the white prancing steeds; what his name, whose lot is so glorious! *Llywarch Hen.*

Rhodawl, s. (rhod) Of the form of a wheel; orbical; wheeling; turning; having a tendency to turn about; vagrant, wandering.

*Ban yd ran ei rad i rodolion byd;
 Balch ei famrys; balch ei fion.*

Conspicuously he distributes his bounty to the wandering ones of the world; aspiring is his mind; proud are his subjects. *Gwalchmai.*

Rhodawr, s. f.—pl. rhodorion (rhod) That wheels, that forms an orb; an epithet for a shield; a chariot; also the goatsucker.

*Caeawg, cybaerawg man y delai;
 Diffyn yn mlaen bun, modd y deiai
 Twll tal ei rodawr, yn y cyfal
 Awr, ai rodol aawd, maiat dilynal.*

Caeawg, supreme wherever he appears; affording protection to the maid, as the front opening of his chariot comes where he bears a shout, no merry would he grant, whilst he perused. *Anseria.*

Rhodedd, s. m. (rhawd) A state of going forward.
Rhodell, s. f. (rhod) A whirl, a spindle; the cat's tail, or reed-mace; also called *cynffon y gath*.
Rhodelen, s. f. dim. (rhodell) A whirl for a spindle. It is also called *chwawen*.

Rhodellaid, s. (rhodell) Apt to whirl or whisk.
Rhodellawg, s. (rhodell) Having whirls or turns.
Rhodellid, s. m. (rhodell) A whirling, a twirling.
Rhodella, v. a. (rhodell) To whirl, or to twirl.
Rhoden, s. f. dim. (rhawd) A switch, a whip.
Rhodfa, s. f.—pl. rhodfeydd (rhod) A circular course, an orbit.

Rhodiad, s. m.—pl. rhodiaid (rhawd) A goer up and down, a wanderer, a stroller.

Rhodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhod) A wheeling.
Rhodiadur, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhodiad) A perambulator, one who walks about.

Nid diffithawch gwenith a laddio ffordd rhodiadur.

The wheat that obstructs the way of the perambulator is not a wilderness. *Adge.*

Rhodian, s. m. (rhawd) A being traversing.
Rhodiane, v. a. (rhodian) To be traversing; to be going about; to walk about.

Rhodianawll, a. (rhodian) Ambulatory, strolling.
Rhodiar, s. f. (rhawd) That traverses, a ranger.

*Hyfner arf, rydwr rodiaur byddinoedd,
 i boddwddu.*

A glittering weapon, the vehement ranger through armies, a consuming fire to thousands. *Edwin Lane.*

Rhodiaw, v. a. (rhawd) To traverse, to ambulate, to walk about, to take a walk, to range.

*Nid da rhodiaw yn y gwylt,
 Lle ddaio diawl i gawylt.*

It is not good to walk in the light, where the devil holds the candle. *Rhoddi fy agwyl, rhodiad fy agwyl;
 Rhod i'r boddwdd y rhodiaw'r byd.*

The gift of my festival, gratulation is my wealth; it is free for the birds to traverse the world. *Llywarch Hen.*

Rhodiawg, a. (rhawd) Given to strolling.

Rhodiawl, a. (rhawd) Ambulatory; strolling.

Rhodiedig, a. (rhodiad) Being walked or strolled.

Rhodienaw, v. a. (rhodian) To walk up and down.

Rhodiennad, s. m. (rhodian) A strolling about.

Rhodiennal, s. f. (rhodian) A gadding gossip.

Rhodiennawll, a. (rhodian) Ambulatory; vagrant.

Rhodiennwr, s. m.—pl. rhodiennwyr (rhodian—gwr) An ambulator; a stroller.

Rhodiwr, s. m.—pl. rhodiwyr (rhawd—gwr) An ambulator, one who walks about.

Rhodl, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhawd) A paddle; a scull.

Rhodliath, s. f. (rhawd—liath) A walking staff.

Rhodle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (rhawd—lle) A course.

*Caelu yn addfwrta rodle yn mwr rheg Uria
 Yn cywyl am eis traw gwad ar dda.*

Briskly in the glorious course, before Urias with the dawn, round our feet falls the blood where death prevails. *Taliesin.*

*Eis rheiddus—
 Yn rhodle gwyach gwyarthys.*

Our leader in the course of the valours of the blood stream. *Cynddelio.*

Rhodli, v. a. (rhodl) To paddle, to scull.

Rhodliad, s. m. (rhodl) A paddling, a sculling.

Rhodiwr, s. m.—pl. rhodiwyr (rhodl—gwr) A paddler.

Rhodlydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhodl) A paddler.

Rhodol, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhawd) A paddle, a scull.

Rhodre, s. f. (rhawd—rhe) A career, a course.

Megys ei bodedd, o'r red rodre.

Like his grandfather, in his homestead course. *Ll. F. Nash.*

Rhodres, s. m. (rhyodres) Ostentation, vainglory; a flaunting, or swaggering.

Rhodresidd, a. (rhodres) Apt to be ostentatious; somewhat pragmatical; flaunting.

Rhodresawl, a. (rhodres) Ostentatious.

Rhodresgar, a. (rhodres) Pragmatical; flaunting.

Rhodresgarwch, s. m. (rhodres) Superciliousness.

Rhodresiad, s. m. (rhodres) A practising of ostentation; a swaggering, a flaunting.

Rhodresoirwydd, s. m. (rhodres) Superciliousness.

Rhodresu, v. a. (rhodres) To act ostentatiously; to swagger, to flaunt.

*Lle rhodreser,
 Yeo deawr,
 Ar eu trawer,
 Y rhal trawies.*

Where a great display is made, there be the smart, in full battle, of forward men. *T. Frye.*

Rhodresus, a. (rhodres) Ostentatious, flaunting.

Rhodreswr, s. m.—pl. rhodreswyr (rhodres—gwr)

An ostentatious man; a swaggerer.

Rhodri, s. m. (rhod—rhi) Raddish; also called *rhuddygi*.

Rhodredd, s. f.—pl. t. i (rhod—gweidd) An orbicular course; a course.

*Ni derfydd awen i ar derwedd traw,
 Tra to floor a haul ar on rhodredd.*

The muse will not be exhausted from excess of use, while there shall be moon and sun on their course. *Phyllis Brydydd.*

Rhodwr, s. m. (rhod—gwr) A wheeler.

Rhodwydd, s. m. (rhawd—gwydd) An open course; a centry ground.

Ar rodwydd fortis gwydd.

On the course of Marston I will watch. *Llywarch Hen.*

Ni sheir o wyl, a wreiddwrdd hysg.
A llywysgw yn rhoddydd.
Rhodde gwyr baw dywydd,
Yn nydd llywys, rhag baw ei arghwydd.

From truth, from great heronry, and rushing on the war course,
there shall not be paid the heaviest of a wounded man, falling
dramatically in the day of battle, in the presence of his lord.
Cyfrinach.

Rhodd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rho) A gift, a present.
a. Given, gratis.

Nid edrychir yn hygydd march rhodd.
The eye of a gift horse will not be examined. *Adage.*

Rhodd gwyr Erging.
The gift of the men of Erging. *Adage.*

Yn rhodd, fy athraw, beith yn gobenydd cerdd, a chymysiad, a
dylwyf gynghraeddi.

Graciously, my master, what is the peace of a song, and repel-
tion, and false commendation?
T. Pryd.

Rhoddadwy, a. (rhodd) Capable of being given.

Rhoddai, s. s. (rhodd) That gives; a dative case.

Rhoddawg, a. (rhodd) Abound with gift; giving.

Fy bwrh cenhwy
O ddad rhoddawg!

Who chased coils of current suffer?
Taliesin.

Rhoddawg braw llaw i ddrang.
The spreader of terror is a hand to destroy. *Taliesin.*

Rhoddaw, a. (rhodd) Giving, or conferring.

Rhoddedig, a. (rhodd) Given. **Rhoddedigion, data.**

Tri phrif rhoddedigion Daw: awen, deall, a rhodferthwch.
The three chief gifts of God; genius, understanding, and
virtue. *Cating Dedeith.*

Rhoddedigaeith, s. f.—pl. t. an (rhoddedig) Do-
nation.

Rhoddedigawl, a. (rhoddedig) Giving; dative.

Rhoddffawl, a. (rhodd—mawl) Praise-bestowing.

Rhoddffawr, a. (rhodd) Greatly giving; sacred.

Rhoddffygied, a. (rhodd—mygied) Of gift.

Rhoddged, a. (rhodd—ced) Munificent.

Rhoddgymer, a. (rhodd—cymer) Gift-receiving.

Rhoddgymeriad, s. m. (rhoddgymer) A giving.

Rhoddgymeriawd, a. (cymer) Gift-reception.

Rhoddgymeriawdr, s. m. (rhoddgymeriawd) A
receiver or acceptor of gifts.

Rhoddgymeryd, v. a. (rhodd—cymeryd) To re-
ceive or to accept gifts.

Rhoddi, v. a. (rhodd) To give, to bestow, to confer.

Goren gwareded, goredwya faw,
Goleysu polwry gobwyl o bonaw;
Gwerth yn rhoddied, dylw dyneid dmlwr,
A'n rhoddai gwynn baw gw ioddai;
Faw fyw Daw dy dderiaw
O dyllest present, a phawwyl fraw,
Cod a'n h to di goid golw anaw.

The best deliverance, of glorious copiance, to purchase a
sward meet of consideration; for the value then best bestowed
on the mortal man attend, I give the counsel in which no hate
doth lurk: When God shall please to dissolve thee from thy
present state, and dwelling of delight, be thou possessed of the true-
ness of the sons of glory. *Meirg ab Gwalchmai.*

Rhoddiaid, s. m.—pl. rhoddiaid (rhodd) A giver,
a donor; also, a giving, or bestowing.

Ed yn wyl yn olad reddiad.
He is diffidently the bestower of wealth. *Ll. P. Mech.*

Rhoddianaw, a. (rhoddiaid) Donative; giving.

Rhoddianaw, v. a. (rhoddiaid) To make donation.

Rhoddiaid, s. m. (rhodd) A donation, a behest.

Rhoddiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhoddiaid) A donor.

Rhoddwr, s. m.—pl. rhoddwyr (rhodd—gwr) A
giver.

Rhogi, s. m.—pl. rhogiau (rhy—ogi) The power
or sense of smelling; smell, scent.

Rhogiawg, a. (rhogi) Having a smell, scented.

Rhogiedig, a. (rhogi) Being smelled; scented.

Rhogiaid, s. m. (rhogi) The state of having a
smell; scentedness.

Rhogli, v. a. (rhogi) To smell; to scent.

O rogli rhogla deffwddwyrdd.

In scenting have the scent of harmoniousness.
Cating ab Gwynlliw.

Rhogliad, s. m. (rhogi) A smelling, a scenting.

Rhogliant, s. m. (rhogi) A sneezing; a scenting.

Rhogius, a. (rhogi) Olfactory; olidous; the stink-
ing goose-foot.

Rhoi, v. a. (rho) To give, to bestow, to present.

Rhoi rhod dani i lloft.

It is necessary to give information to a stranger. *Adage.*

Ni bawn ei gair a gwynn chwytas iad dy gyngbor.

I would not give the thought of a flea-skin for thy advice. *Adage.*

I was trust y rhoi win trwm;

I gdwam y rhoi godwam.

To the dejected working thou wouldst give happy wine; to
the mighty thou wouldst give a fall. *G. ab Ieuan Hen.*

Daw, troy dan dig awm—
I roi cadarn farn ar fydd.

He will come, with consuming fire, to give a mighty judgement
on a world. *H. D. ab Iwan.*

Rhòl, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rho—ol) A roll, a cylin-
der. *Mae fe yn rhòl*, he is like a buck.

Rholaidd, a. (rho) Tending to roll, rolling.

Rholbren, s. m. (rho—pren) A rolling-pin.

Rholbreniad, s. m. (rholbren) A working with a
rolling-pin.

Rholbrenu, v. a. (rholbren) To use a rolling-pin.

Rhòlen, s. f. dim. (rhòl) A roll, a roller. *Dyma
rolen o lodes*, there is a bouncing lass.

Rholiad, s. m. (rhòl) A rolling; a turning round.

Rholian, v. a. (rhòl) To be rolling about.

Rholiaw, v. a. (rhòl) To roll. *Rholiaw gwlan*,

to card wool into rolls for spinning.

Rholiawg, a. (rhòl) In the form of a roll, rolled.

Rholiwr, s. m. (rho—gwr) One who rolls.

Rholyn, s. m. dim. (rhòl) A roll, a roller. *Rholyn
o wlan*, a roller of wool: *rholyn o ddyn*, a fat
hale man.

Rhon, s. f.—pl. t. iau (rho—on) A tail; also a
pike, or lance. *Gwlan rhonix*, the wool of
tails: *rhon darcwl*, dovetail, in joinery.

Rhonc, s. f.—pl. t. iau (rhy—onc) A swag.

Rhonca, a. (rhonc) Sinking, falling, swagging.

Rhoncaedd, s. m. (rhonca) A sinking or falling
state, swaggingness; a hollowiness.

Rhonciad, s. m. (rhonc) A sinking; a swagging;

a becoming hollow, loose, or goggling.

Rhoncian, v. a. (rhonc) To swag; to goggle.

Rhonceo, a. (rhonc) Swaggy; goggling.

Rhonell, s. f.—pl. t. od (rhawn) The whisk or the
whole hair of a tail; a tail. *Rhonell y march*,
marchronell, the horsetail; *rhonell y wneaf*,
axe-vetch; *rhonell y ci*, the dog's-tail grass;
rhonell y cadnaw, fox-tail grass; *rhonell y gaff*,
cat's-tail grass.

Rhonellawg, a. (rhonell) Having a tail.

Rhonellgoch, a. (rhonell—coch) Red-tailed. *Y
rhonellgoch*, y *rhawngoch*, y *disbeth*, *coch* y
berllan, the redstart.

Rhongymynlan, s. f. (rhon—cymynu) A kind of
battle-axe with a long handle; a poetical epithet
for Arthur's battle-axe.

Rhonos, s. pl. dim. (rhon) Small particles.

Rhont, s. f.—pl. t. iau (rhon) A frisk, a skip.

Rhonta, v. a. (rhont) To frisk, to gambol.

Rhontai, s. c. (rhont) One who gambols.

Rhontig, a. (rhonta) Apt to gambol; frisky.

Rhonten, s. f. dim. (rhont) A frisker.

Rhontiad, s. m. (rhont) A gamboling, a frisking.

Rhontyn, s. m. dim. (rhont) A frisker.

Rhonwyn, s. (rhon—gwyn) White-tailed.

*Madyn rhwyn, rhywir
Melingi gwyb, myni gig tr.*

*White tailed reynard, surnamed the clever slender dog, thou
wilt have fresh flesh. R. Goch Eryri.*

Rhonyn, s. m. dim. (rhon) A small body, or particle, of a cylindrical form.

Rhos, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (rhy—os) That is parched; a dry meadow; a moor. *Gwair rhos*, moor-land hay. It forms the name of many places.

Rhos, s. pl. aggr. What is convolved; roses. *Rhos cochion*, red roses; *rhos gwynion*, white roses; *rhos y cwm*, dog-roses. See *Breila*.

Rhosaid, a. (rhos) Tending to be parched.

Rhosawg, a. (rhos) Abounding with dry grass.

Rhosawl, a. (rhos) Of a parching nature.

Rhosb, s. m.—pl. t. an (rhy—osb) A whim, a trick. *Gware rhosbau*, to play at crambo.

A hofio ei rosb hofio a'i cob.

He that loves his whim let him love him who corrects it. Adage.

Rhosba, v. a. (rhosb) To play at crambo.

Rhosbai, s. c. (rhosb) One who plays at crambo; a doggerel rhymater.

Rhosbawl, a. (rhosb) Belonging to crambo play.

Rhosbêig, a. (rhosba) Apt to play at crambo.

Rhosbiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (rhosb) A playing at crambo; a making of doggerel rhymes.

Rhosbwr, s. m.—pl. rhosbwr (rhosb—gwr) One who makes doggerel rhymes.

Rhosdir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (rhos—tir) Dry ground.

Rhosedd, s. m. (rhos) A state of extending over; superabundance, superfluity.

Rhoslyd, a. (rhos) Of a parched quality.

Rhoslydu, v. n. (rhoslyd) To become parched.

Rhost, s. m. (rhy—ost) That is dried or crimped; that is browned; a roast. *a. Roast, roasted.*

Cael rhost, nid er host, ardy y bwn.

Obtaining roasted meat, for the sake of bonst, and bitterness too. L. G. Cofal.

Rhostawg, s. m. (rhost) A plover. It is also called *bronddu y twynau*. *Rhostawg coch*, the red godwit.

Rhostiad, s. m. (rhost) A roasting; a toasting.

Rhostiaw, v. a. (rhost) To roast; to toast.

Rhostiawl, a. (rhost) Tending to roast, roasting.

Rhostiedig, a. (rhostiad) Roasted; toasted.

Rhostiwr, s. m. (rhost—gwr) A roaster.

Rhosyn, s. m. dim. (rhos) A rose. It is otherwise called *breila* and *breilly*. *Rhosyn y mynydd*, *blodau y brenin*, mountain rose.

Rhoth, a. (f. of rhwth) Loose, hollow, swaggy.

RHU, s. m. r. A forcible sending out; a loud utterance; a roar.

Rhuad, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhu) A roaring; a talking loudly; loquacity.

Rhuadaidd, a. (rhuad) Apt to roar; noisy.

Rhuadawl, a. (rhuad) Roaring; blustering.

Rhuadu, v. a. (rhuad) To make a roaring.

Rhuadus, a. (rhuad) Roaring; loquacious.

Rhuadusaw, v. a. (rhuadus) To render loquacious, to become loquacious.

Rhuadwr, s. m.—pl. rhuadwyr (rhuad—gwr) A roarer; a boaster, a blusterer.

Rhuadwy, a. (rhuad) Roaring; loquacious. *Llew rhuadwy*, a roaring lion.

Rhuain, a. (rhu) Roaring; blustering.

Rhuaw, v. a. (rhu) To roar; to talk loudly; to bluster. *Rhuaw tarw yna*, a bull roars there.

Rhuawd, s. m. (rhu) A roaring; a loud talk.

Rhuawdr, s. m.—pl. rhuadron (rhuawd) A roarer.

Rhuawl, a. (rhu) Roaring; loquacious.

Rhuch, s. m. (rhy—uch) A coat, a film, a husk.

Rhuchaw, v. a. (rhuch) To coat over, to husk.

Rhuchawl, a. (rhuch) Tending to coat over.

Rhuchen, s. f. dim. (rhuch) A coat, a skin; a leathern jerkin; a web in the eye.

Mychlad a rhuchben a groen undano.

A ewincherd with a coat of skin about him.

H. Culluch—Mallorquin.

Rhuchiad, s. m. (rhuch) A coating, a husking.

Rhuchlaw, v. a. (rhuch) To coat over, to husk.

Rhuchiedig, a. (rhuchiad) Coated, husked.

Rhuchion, s. pl. (rhuch) Husks, gurgions.

Rhuchionald, a. (rhuchion) Apt to be husky.

Rhuchionawg, a. (rhuchion) Having husks.

Rhuchioni, v. a. (rhuchion) To clear of husks.

Rhuchionllyd, a. (rhuchion) Full of husks.

Rhuchionyn, s. m. dim. (rhuchion) An outside covering, or film; a thin husk.

Rhuchlawr, s. m.—pl. rhuchlawyr (rhuch—gwr)

One who skins, one who clears of husks.

Rhud, s. m. (rhy—ud) A cast or drive forward; rue; also called *gorddawn*.

Rhudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhy—udd) A ruddy or crimson colour. *a. Ruddy, crimson; callow.*

Yn Llongborth gwelid i waedffus.

Ac ddaew rhag arfys.

A gwyrr rhudd rhag rhuthr angus.

*In Llongborth I saw a blood stream, and here houses of arms
and red men from the manseil of death. Llywarch Hu.*

Rhuddain, a. (rhudd) Of a crimson colour.

Rhuddaur, s. m. (rhudd—aur) Ruddy gold.

Rhuddaw, v. a. (rhudd) To make of a crimson colour; to become of a crimson hue.

Rhuddawg, a. (rhudd) Having a redness. *Y rhuddawg*, the redbreast.

Rhuddawl, a. (rhudd) Tending to redden.

Rhuddbar, s. f. (rhudd—par) A ruddy spear.

Rhudded, s. m. (rhudd) A red streak; a path.

Rhuddedig, a. (rhudd) Being made ruddy.

Rhuddel, s. f. (rhudd) A ruddy tinge; a glow.

Y seren—

Yn ganad ruddel felan.

The star appearing a luminary of yellow glow. Iolo Goch.

Rhuddell, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhudd—eli) A red alive.

Rhuddelin, a. (rhuddel) Of a ruddy tinge.

Rhuddell, s. f. (rhudd) A crimson colour; red ochre, or ruddle, also called red cock; menial.

Rhuddellen, s. f. (rhuddell) One of a ruddy hue.

Y ferch hygar ruddellen.

The maid that is a lovely one of ruddy hue. D. al Gwilym.

Rhuddelliad, s. m. (rhuddell) A streaking with crimson, a staining with crimson.

Rhuddellu, v. a. (rhuddell) To stain with crimson.

Rhuddem, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhudd—gem) A ruby.

Ac y dan ruddem ruddau fodwyr.

And beneath the ruby a ring of ruddy gold. Cyddallu.

Rhuden, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhudd) What is of a crimson hue; a red streak; a ruby.

Rhuddenn, v. a. (rhudden) To streak with red.

Rhuddewr, a. (rhudd—erw) Surrounded with red.

Marwor rhuddewr, red glowing embers.

Rhuddfa, s. f.—pl. rhuddfeydd (rhudd) A red-dened spot; a spot of ground parched or made bare of grass.

Rhuddfaawg, a. (rhuddfa) Abounding with crimson spots: An epithet for a warrior, synonymous with *rhuddfaawg*.

Helm-gribawg rhuddfawg fydd.

With helm high-crowned stained with crimson he will be. Adage.

Rhuddfan, s. f. (rhudd—man) A crimson spot.
Rhuddfanawg, a. (rhuddfan) Crimson spotted.

Tri rhuddfanogion Ys Prydai: Arthur, Morgan Mwynawr, a Rhun fab Bell. Ser pan elyot i ryfel, ni fynai neb arawo gartref, rhag pwynt yn cerdd.

The three crimson spotted ones of the tale of Britain; Arthur, Morgan the Courtous, and Rhun the son of Bell. Because, when they went to war, no body would wish to stay at home; so they were so greatly beloved.

Rhuddfand, v. a. (rhuddfan) To spot with red.
Rhuddfand, s. f. (rhudd—medel) A suddy reap.

Rhuddfand rhafel a ddiddan.

The crimson reap of war is thy delight.

Anarion.

Rhuddfelyu, s. m. (rhudd—melyn) An orange yellow. *a. Of an orange yellow.*

Rhuddgoch, s. m. (rhudd—coch) A crimson red, pink, purple colour. *a. Of a pink colour.*

Rhuddgochedd, s. m. (rhuddgoch) The state of being of a pink colour.

Rhuddgochi, v. a. (rhuddgoch) To turn to a pink.

Rhuddgochni, s. m. (rhuddgoch) The state of being of a pink colour.

Rhuddiad, s. m. (rhudd) A turning to a pink.

Rhuddiant, s. m. (rhudd) A turning to a pink.

Rhuddin, s. m. (rhudd) The heart of timber.

—Yr yrr pres yrrin.

A Rhuddierch ydy'r rhuddin.

—Is the vine tree; and Rhuddierch is the heart of oak.

H. Cae Llyed.

Rhuddinaw, v. n. (rhuddin) To form a core.

Rhuddinawg, a. (rhuddin) Having sound wood.

Rhuddinedd, s. m. (rhuddin) The soundness of timber.

Rhudding, s. m. (rhudd) The heart of timber.

Rhuddion, s. pl. aggr. (rhudd) Gurgions. *Rhuddion gwenth, the husks or bran of wheat.*

Rhuddionawg, a. (rhuddion) Having gurgions.

Rhuddioni, v. a. (rhuddion) To clear of gurgions.

Rhuddionllyd, a. (rhuddion) Full of gurgions.

Rhuddlas, s. m. (rhudd—glas) A crimson blue.

Rhuddlasad, s. m. (rhuddlas) A turning purple.

Rhuddlasa, v. a. (rhuddlas) To turn purple.

Rhuddlesi, s. m. (rhuddlas) A purple colour.

Rhuddlwyd, s. m. (rhudd—llwyd) A russet colour.

Rhuddlwydaw, v. n. (rhuddlwyd) To turn of a russet colour; to make of russet colour.

Rhuddos, s. pl. dim. (rhudd) Marigold. *Rhuddos y morfa, or rhuddos y gors, marsh marigold.*

Rhuddwern, s. pl. aggr. (rhudd—gwern) The bird-cherry trees.

Rhuddwern, s. f. (rhuddwern) A bird-cherry.

Rhuddyg, v. m. (rhudd) That is of crimson hue.

Rhuddyg, s. m. (rhuddyg) Raddish. *Rhuddyg y Mawrik, or rhuddyg y meirch, march-ruddyg, horse-raddish.*

Rhuedd, s. m. (rhu) A roaring; loquacity.

Rhueil, s. f. (rhueil) A clasion.

—Dwydd y rhueil.

Coron rhueilid eidd gellwra.

Gwydd y mawrik, the clasion born of our house.

Cynddelin.

Rhuf, s. m. (rhu) That tends forward; that breaks out; that is of a reddish hue.

Rhufain, s. f. Rome. Dinds Rhufain, the city of Rome.

Rhufellad, s. m.—pl. rhufellad (rhufain) A Roman, or inhabitant of Rome.

Rhufellaid, a. (rhufain) Romanized.

Rhufellig, a. (rhufain) Roman; of Rome.

Rhufell, s. f.—pl. t. od (rhuf) A roach.

Rhufon, s. m. (rhuf) That is reddened.

Rhug, s. m. (rhu) That is apt to move; that abounds with breaks or points.

Voz. II.

Rhugi, s. f. (rhug) Quickness; friction. *a. Of free motion; free; ready; fluent; rife.*

Rhugladd, a. (rhugi) Apt to be in motion.

Rhuglaw, v. a. (rhugi) To move about briskly; to use dexterity or readiness; to clear, to clear away; to smooth, to rub. *Rhuglaw y baw i ffwrdd, shovel away the dirt.*

Rhuglchwyrn, a. (rhugi—chwyrn) Of apt fluency.

Rhugledig, a. (rhugliad) Being cleared; rubbed.

Rhugledd, s. m. (rhugi) A brisk motion; friction; readiness; fluency. *Rhugledd ymadrawdd, fluency of speech.*

Rhuglen, s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (rhugi) A drum.

Rhuglfar, s. m. (rhugi—bar) Of ready wrath.

Rhuglffwng, a. (rhugi—ffwng) Apt to be sullen.

Rhuglgoen, s. f. (rhugi—croen) A rattle made of a dry hide, with stones in it, carried on a pole, used for scaring animals away.

Rhugliad, s. m. (rhugi) A moving briskly; a rubbing, a friction; a clearing away.

Rhuglwr, s. m.—pl. rhuglwyr (rhugi—gwr) One who rubs, makes smooth, or clears away.

Rhull, a. (rhu) Apt to break out; luxuriant; frank, free; rash, or hasty. *Rhuddi yn rhull, to give frankly.*

—O ddydd y'r brein ddol naban rhull, anghyfrwy yn frawd.

If the king should have appointed any due task and been expected to be a justiciary.

—Eidd of full i'w earth.

He will be called frank to the multitude.

Rhullder, s. m. (rhull) Luxuriance; profusion; promptness; rashness; frankness.

Rhuldra, s. m. (rhull) The state of being rife; frankness; rashness.

Rhulledd, s. m. (rhull) Rifeness; frankness.

Rhullfald, a. (rhull—fald) Rashly proud.

Llan brychan buan yw bod yn rhullfald.

—A'r hollid yd fwrddhod.

Small and transitory the benefit from being thoughtlessly proud, while the universe is like a wheel.

—D. ab Gwilym.

Rhullfald, s. m. (rhull) A being rife; a going on rashly; a frankly acting.

Rhulliant, s. m. (rhull) Rashness; frankness.

Rhum, s. m. (rhu) That tends out; that projects, that swells out.

Rhumawg, s. m. (rhum) Having a rotundity. *s. f.*

Rhumen, s. f. dim. (rhum) The paunch, or belly.

Nid iachach yr enaid er llenwi y rhumon.

The soul is not more sure for filling of the paunch.

—Adge.

Rhumad, s. m. (rhum) A forming a paunch.

Rhumwth, s. m. (rhum) A greedy-gut.

Rhun, s. m. (rhu—un) That is grand or awful.

Rhnon, s. m. (rhu) A ravager; a warrior.

Rhus, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (rhu) A beginning of motion; that starts out; a starting off, a recoil; a start from the effect of shyness; also an epithet for a fox, like reynard in English. *In Siluria, the first starter of a fox calls hwi rhus!*

Rhusaeth, s. m. (rhus) The act of starting.

Rhusaw, v. a. (rhus) To start off; to flit away; to start with fear; to hesitate.

Rhusawg, a. (rhus) Starting; hesitating; shy.

Rhusawl, a. (rhus) Starting; hesitating; shy.

Rhusedig, a. (rhus) Being made to start.

Rhusedd, s. m. (rhus) A state of starting; a state of hesitation; shyness.

Rhusfa, s. f.—pl. rhusfeydd (rhus) A starting.

Rhusgar, a. (rhus) Apt to start; restive.

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Rhusgarweh, *s. m.* (rhusgar) Aptness to start.
Rhnsiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhus) A beginning to move; a starting; a hesitation.
Rhusiant, *s. m.* (rhus) A starting; hesitation.
Rhusoglyd, *s.* (rhusawg) Apt to start; restive.
Rhusogrydd, *s. m.* (rhusawg) The state of being subject to starting; restiveness.
Rhuswr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhuswyr* (rhus—gwr) A starter.
Rhuth, *s. m.* (rhu) A break out; a rush.
Rhuthr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhuth) A sudden drive, gust, or rushing; an attack, assault, or onset; a stretch; a good while.

*Yn Llŷnborrh gwelais I rhythaf,
 Ac clorawr mwy na maint,
 A gwyr rhudd rhag rhuthr Geraint.*

In Llŷnborrh I beheld the desolation of wrath, and here not to be numbered, and warriors stained with blood from the assault of Geraint.
Llywarch Hen.

Gwedy treullaw rhuthr o amser, Caswallon ac Edwyn—a yn-chwelasant trach eu cefn i eu gwlad.

After consuming a length of time, Caswallon and Edwyn returned back to their country.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Rhuthrad, *s. m.* (rhuthr) A rushing forward.
Rhuthraw, *v. a.* (rhuthr) To make an onset, to rush, to assault, to fly or run at.
Rhuthrawg, *a.* (rhuthr) Apt to rush, apt to attack. *Tarw rhuthrawg*, a vicious bull.
Rhuthrawl, *a.* (rhuthr) Rushing, assaulting.
Rhuthredig, *a.* (rhuthrad) Being rushed upon.
Rhuthredd, *s. m.* (rhuthr) A state of rushing.
Rhuthriad, *s. m.* (rhuthr) A rushing onward.
Rhuthrlam, *s. m.* (rhuthr—llam) A rushing leap.
Rhuthrlym, *a.* (rhuthr—llym) Rushingly fierce or outrageous.
Rhuthrmaid, *s. f.*—*pl. rhuthrneidiau* (rhuthr—maid) A ramping leap.
Rhuthrwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhuthrwyr* (rhuthr—gwr) One who rushes forward; an assaulter.
Rhuthrwyllt, *a.* (rhuthr—gwyllt) Rushingly wild, outrageous, or furious.
Rhuwch, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhu) An exterior coat, a rug; a rough garment. *Gogyr rhuwoch*, a ranging sieve, a bolter.

*Rhuwch mab allt LX a dal:
 Rhuwch talawg XXX a dal.*

A fine brown's rug is of the value of sixty pence; a villan's rug is worth thirty pence.
Welsh Laws.

Rhuwchen, *s. f. dim.* (rhuwch) An exterior coat; a rough cloak; a rug.
Rhuwr, *s. m.*—*pl. rhuwyr* (rhu—gwr) A roarer; a loquacious or noisy person.
RHW, *s. m. r.* What breaks or grows out.
Rhwawg, *a.* (rhw) Abounding with growth; having hair, full of hairs. *Dyn rhwawg*, a very hairy man, or one who has a thick strong beard. *Sil. Iestyn Farfrawg*, Iestyn with the thick beard.
Rhwb, *s. m.* (rhw—wb) A rub; a chafe.
Rhwbiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhwb) A rubbing.
Rhwbiaw, *v. a.* (rhwb) To rub; to chafe.
Rhwbiawl, *a.* (rhwb) Rubbing, tending to rub.
Rhwbiwr, *s. m.* (rhwb—gwr) One who rubs.
Rhwch, *s. m.* (rhw) That is rough; a grunt.

Rhwy i hwb ei rhwch.

Genital to the sow is her grunt.

Adage.

Rhwchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhwch) A grunting.
Rhwchial, *s. m.* (rhwch) A grunting, such as a hog makes when he is shrill with it.
Rhwchiala, *v. a.* (rhwchial) To keep grunting.
Rhwchialw, *v. a.* (rhwch) To grunt; to grumble.

Rhwchiawl, *a.* (rhwch) Grunting, grumbling.
Rhwchws, *s. m.* (rhwch) A ray, or a skate.
Rhwd, *s. m.* (rhw—wd) What generates on a surface; rust; also the smut in corn. *Rhwd kalarn*, iron mould; *rhwd lli*, the crust or sediment left by a flood; *rhwd tomydd*, the draining of dunghills.
Rhwdawg, *a.* (rhwd) Covered with rust, rusty, of a rusty colour. *Y rhwdarg*, the redbreast; also called *Y rhuddawg*, *brownhuddyn*, and *browgock*.
Rhwf, *s. m.* (rhw) That breaks out; that swells or puffs out; a ravager.
Rhwg, *s. m.* (rhw) That projects; a rub.
Rhwgl, *s. m.* (rhwg) That tends to reach.
Rhwgu, *s. m.* (rhwg) A rub, a friction; a place rubbed or worn away.
Rhwg, *s. m.* (rhy—wm) That tends inward.
Rhwmai, *s. m.* (rhwmyn) That runs through; a main channel. There are several rivers so called. *Gwia rhwmnai*, rhenish wine.
Rhwmp, *s. m.* (rhwm) A borer, an auger.

Rhwmp, dwyrcialawg a dal.

A large auger, its value is two-pence.
Welsh Laws.

Rhwmyrn, *s. m.* (rhwm) That perforates.
Rhwn, *s. m.* (rhy—wn) That covers over.
Rhwnc, *s. m.* (rhy—wnc) A snort, a snore. *Rhwn yn ngwddu*, a rattle in the throat.
Rhwnciad, *s. m.* (rhwnc) A snorting; a guggling.
Rhwncian, *s. m.* (rhwnc) A snorting; a guggle.
Rhwncianu, *v. a.* (rhwncian) To make a continual snorting; to make a guggling.
Rhwnciaw, *v. a.* (rhwnc) To snort; to guggle.
Rhwnciawl, *a.* (rhwnc) Snorting; guggling.
Rhwnen, *s. f.* (rhwn) A single pear.
Rhwnai, *s. m.* (rhwn—si) A rough-coated horse.
Rhwnt, *s. m.* (rhwn) That covers over.
Rhwnyn, *s. pl. aggr.* (rhwn) Pears. They are also called *gellaig*, *crain*, and *peranen*.
Rhwnynen, *s. f. dim.* (rhwnyn) One of pears.
Rhwng, *s. m.* (rhy—wng) Intermediacy.
Rhwng, *prep.* (rhy—wng) Between. *Rhwng, rhyngwyf, rhyngthof, rhyngthwyf*, between me; *rhyngot, rhyngthot*, between thee; *rhynga, rhyngtho*, between him; *rhyngt, rhyngthi*, between her; *rhyngom, rhyngthom*, between us; *rhyngoch, rhyngthoch*, between you; *rhyngyt, rhyngthyt*, between them.

Cent pent yn y flwyddyn yw y gwahaniant rhwng dau a dyn.

A hundred pounds a year is the difference between go and cent.
Adage.

Rhws, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (rhws) A fertile country; a cultivated region, as opposed to the wilds. It is synonymous with *bre*.
Rhw, *s. m.* (rhws) That tends out, that is bulky; that is luxuriant. *a.* Bulky; luxuriant, fertile. *Tŷ rhwng*, rank land, that is rich, or apt to overrun with fern and the like.
Rhwriad, *s. m.* (rhwd) A corroding; a chafing.
Rhwriaw, *v. a.* (rhwd) To corrode; to fret, to rub.
Rhwriawg, *a.* (rhwd) Having a fret or chafe.
Rhwriawl, *a.* (rhwd) Corroding; chafing.
Rhwriedig, *a.* (rhwriad) Corroded; chafed.
Rhwrtion, *s. pl. aggr.* (rhwd) Particles; dregs.
Rhwrtion, *v. a.* (rhwtion) To produce dregs.
Rhwrtws, *s. pl. dim.* (rhwd) Small unconnected particles; dregs, dross.
Rhwrtionlyd, *a.* (rhwtion) Drossy, or dreggy.
Rhwth, *s. m.* (rhw—wth) That is open or wide.
a. Wide, open, gaping, yawning; greedy.

Rhwy, s. m. (rhw) That runs out, or through; excess, superfluity.

*Nid mawr i'rh gerid,
Os rhwy a erchid.*

Not greatly wouldst thou be loved, if thou shouldst ask for too much.

Rhwy, adv. (rhw) Too much, to excess; utterly.

A gwyso rhwy ni rygwyaion.

He that complains of too much does not complain at all.

*Angen cad ordwy, rhwy rhymcoddeu;
Angen a'm lloed gwen; gwae, rwy galles
—Cadwaladr!*

The death of devastating war has afflicted me to excess; necessity restrains my smile; alas, utterly lost is Cadwaladr!

Rhwyad, s. m. (rhwy) A producing excess; the fish called a pike.

Rhwyaw, v. a. (rhwy) To produce an excess.

Rhwyawl, a. (rhwy) Excessive, superfluous.

Rhwyach, s. f. (rhwy) That extends out.

Rhwyd, s. f.—pl. t. i (rhwy) That abounds with openings or holes; a net. *Rhwyd gibliad*, a hoop net; *rhwyd dŷn*, a drag net; *rhwyd cōg-iad*, *rhwyd balleg*, *ballegrwyd*, a salmon net; *rhwyd ddwyffon*, a net between two stiffs; *rhwyd aden*, a wing net; *rhwyd adera*, a birding net.

*Detholais fy rhwyf yn rhwyd geilynol,
Gai ymlai yn malyngawyd.*

I have chosen my leader as the snare of fens, a wild opponent in the conflict.

Rhwydadwy, a. (rhwyd) Capable of being netted.

Rhwydaw, v. a. (rhwyd) To make a net, to net; to take in a net; to entangle, to ensnare.

Rhwydawl, a. (rhwyd) Reticulated, netted.

Rhwydawl, a. (rhwyd) Reticular, ensnaring.

*Rhwyd free-foi rhwydol, rhodia y creigran,
Rhadrau, was mwythas, a'rh oemethia.*

With thy loose rotten belly entangled, stroll about the rocks, son of dainties, entrails shall be thy food.

R. Goch Bryri, i hwyang.

Rhwydedig, a. (rhwyd) Reticulated; ensnared.

Rhwyden, s. f. dim. (rhwyd) A net; a caul.

Rhwyddiad, s. m. (rhwyd) Reticulation, netting.

Rhwydronell, s. f.—pl. t. i (rhwyd—rhonell) A lace; a snare, a gin.

Rhwydwaith, s. m. (rhwyd—gwaith) A net-work, a caul.

Rhwydwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhwyd—gwëydd) A net-maker.

Rhwydwr, s. m. (rhwyd—gwr) A net man.

Rhwydd, a. (rhwy) Open, clear, or free of obstruction; easy to be accomplished; easy, frank; prosperous; tolerable, pretty well. *Rhwydd gaus*, tolerable singing. *adverb*, Tolerably. *Rhwydd iach*, tolerably well; *rhwydd debyg*, tolerably like.

Rhwydd ni bo dyrry.

What is not entangled is unobstructed.

Adage.

Ni welais i iam rhwydd i ewig.

I have not seen an unobstructed leap for a doe.

Adage.

Rhwyddiad, s. m. (rhwydd) A rendering clear free, or easy; a becoming unobstructed.

Rhwyddadwy, a. (rhwydd) Capable of being free, easy, or unobstructed.

Rhwyddaid, a. (rhwydd) Somewhat open or easy

Rhwyddân, v. a. (rhwydd) To clear of obstruction; to make easy; to facilitate, to speed.

Rhwyddaw, v. a. (rhwydd) To free, to clear, to make easy; to become unobstructed.

Rhwyddawl, a. (rhwydd) Facilitating, freeing.

Rhwyddawr, s. m.—pl. rhwyddawyr (rhwyddân—gwr) One who clears from obstruction.

Rhwydd-deb, s. m. (rhwydd) Clearness from obstruction; facility; success, prosperity.

Rhwydd-deb iti! Success attend thee!

Rhwydded, s. f. (rhwydd) Free course; success.

Rhwyddedig, a. (rhwydd) Being facilitated.

Rhwyddfodd, s. m. (rhwydd—bodd) A free will, good pleasure. a. Of free will.

Rhwyddfudd, s. f. (rhwydd—budd) Benefit easily obtained. a. Liberal of benefit.

Rhwyddgadw, v. (rhwydd—cadw) To keep freely.

Nfm rhwyddgeidr Rhodri.

Rhodri will not freely support me.

Gwalchmai.

Rhwyddgael, v. a. (rhwydd—cael) To get easily.

Rhwyddged, s. f. (rhwydd—ced) Treasure easily obtained. a. Free of treasure.

Rhwyddgof, s. m. (rhwydd—cof) A clear memory.

Rhwyddhynt, s. f. (rhwydd—hynt) Free course.

Rhwyddiad, s. m. (rhwydd) A rendering clear,

open, easy, or unobstructed; a facilitating.

Rhwyddiannawl, a. (rhwyddiant) Facilitating.

Rhwyddiannu, v. a. (rhwyddiant) To render

clear, easy, or unobstructed, to make facile.

Rhwyddiant, s. m. (rhwydd) Facility, or easiness.

Rhwyddiat, ger. (rhwyddiad) In facilitating.

Rhwyddineb, s. m. (rhwydd) The state of being clear, easy, or unobstructed.

*Tri rhagoriath mydr; cywreiddob, rhwyddineb, ac accan ber.
The three excellencies of metre; accuracy, polish, and harmonious accent.*

Dardur.

Rhwydditor, sup. (rhwydd) To be facilitating.

Rhwyddles, s. m. (rhwydd—lles) Unobstructed benefit. a. Of unrestrained advantage.

Rhwyddlwyn, s. m. (rhwydd—llwyn) The speedwell; also called *lysiau Llywelyn*. *Rhwyddlwyn blewynawg*, germander speedwell.

Rhwyddoldeb, s. m. (rhwyddawl) The state of being clear, easy, or unobstructed.

Rhwyddoli, v. a. (rhwyddawl) To facilitate.

Rhwyddrad, s. m. (rhwydd—rhad) Free grace; free bounty. a. Of unrestrained grace.

Rheiddrudd reddiad, rhwyddrad run.

A ruddy-lanced distributor, a prodigal of unrestrained bounty.

Cynddelw, i hwyangwyn.

Rhwyddred, s. f. (rhwydd—rhed) A free course. a. Of unobstructed course.

Rhwyddrwyg, s. m. (rhwydd—rhwyg) Freeway a. Of unrestrained sway.

Rhwyddyn, s. m. (rhwydd) That is loose or easy.

Rhwyddyndawd, s. m. (rhwyddyn) Facility.

Rhwyddynedd, s. m. (rhwyddyn) The state of being free, easy, or unrestricted.

Yn wir dymbl—

Rhwyddynedd buddedig rhwydd rhelthau.

In truth to me there shall come the freedom of the advantageous abundance of the chiefs of the laws.

Telvisin.

Rhwyddynn, v. a. (rhwyddyn) To facilitate.

Rhwyf, s. m.—pl. t. an (rhwy) That tends forward, impels, or directs; a tendency forward; ambition; a commander, a ruler; also an oar.

Llong ddwyrywyf, dwyrywyfan, a ship with two oars.

*Yr haf bynaw, rhwyf hion,
O'm erch amadad nac'tu son!
Dychwel yn ol i'r dolydd
Yn dram draw er gwigaw gwydd.*

Thou genial summer, sovereign of serenity, my theme is of my love for thee! Return to the dais again, in fair order there to deck the wood.

D. ab Gwilym.

*Bwlthron, trawnon, mawr gw'a rhwyf,
I'm fo'm ar nwyf yn porthi.*

Proud ones, froward ones, great is our arrogance, whilst on our passion we are borne.

T. ab Iwan Madwg.

Rhwyfad, s. m. (rhwyf) An impelling forward; a directing; a swaying.
Rhwyfadin, s. f. (rhwyf+adin) A guiding wing; a guiding or impelling fin.

Tau dy fron—
 Ddwy adain dda odineth;
 Ac ar dy gefn gwyd gain,
 I fudo dy rhwyfadu.

Beneath thy breast two wings excellently good; and on thy back of fair extent, to move along, thy directing fin.

T. Prys, yr gleisiad,

Rhwyfadr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhwyfad) One who sways; a ruler; a guider, a director.
Rhwyfal, s. c. (rhwyf) That sways, dominator.
Rhwyfain, v. a. (rhwyf) To be swaying.
Rhwyfah, s. m. (rhwyf) That sends or directs forward; rule, sway, direction. "*Oer rwyfan tymhestl*," the cold sway of the tempest.
Rhwyfan, v. a. (rhwyf) To guide, to direct; to bear sway, to dominate.

Rhyrfeldiaf naſ northawg ddgyrchu,
 Yn rhwyfan teulu, rhwyf teuluwng.

With confidence I will venture to approach the mighty chief, conducting a family, a lord of a numerous race.

L. P. Moch, i Llewelyn ab Iorwerth.

Llaw oſtrech wrth rwyfan Mordwyll.

An overpowering hand whilst sweeping on the wiggery course.

L. P. Moch.

Rhwyfanawl, a. (rhwyfan) Swaying; directing.
Rhwyfanes, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhwyfan) A female who rules, guides, or directs.
Rhwyfaniad, s. m. (rhwyfan) A swaying; a directing; domination.
Rhwyfaniaeth, s. m. (rhwyfan) Domination.
Rhwyfanu, v. a. (rhwyfan) To dominate.
Rhwyfanus, a. (rhwyfan) Dominative; ruling.

Gwelonau ſfrath bid arſtuthur;
 Yd fyddant wyr rhemaſt ryd rwyfanus.

Loquacious youths let them be full of designs; aspiring men will be of imperious course.

Myrddin.

Rhwyfaw, v. a. (rhwyf) To tend forward; to guide; to impel; to rule; to sway; also to row.
Rhwyfawl, a. (rhwyf) Ruling, swaying; directing; rowing.
Rhwyfedig, a. (rhwyf) Swayed; directed; rowed.
Rhwyfennydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhwyfan) A ruler.

Y profwy fy marddirio,
 Gysedn uch cynnas,
 Bedd Rhafawn rwyfennydd ran.

So as to prove my bardic lore, of superior lot, this is the grave of Rhafawn with the aspect of an imperious one.

Tallies.

Rhwyfiad, s. m. (rhwyf) A tending forward; a directing; a swaying; a rowing.
Rhwyfiadawl, a. (rhwyfiad) Dominative.
Rhwyfiadu, v. a. (rhwyfiad) To dominate.
Rhwyfiadr, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhwyfiad) One who sways, rules, or directs; a governor.

Oſann barchellian—
 Cladd yn lle argel yu argoeddyd,
 Rhag arwy Rhyderch Hael, rhwyfiadr fydd.

Listen, little pig: burrow in a secret place in the bordering woods, for fear of the chase of Rhyderch the Generous, leader of the faith.

Myrddin.

Rhwyfiadus, a. (rhwyfiad) Dominative.
Rhwyfiant, s. m. (rhwyf) Domination.
Rhwyfiator, ger. (rhwyfiad) In directing.
Rhwyfiheb, s. m. (rhwyf) Guidance; sway.
Rhwyfiator, sup. (rhwyf) To be swaying.
Rhwyfiolaeth, s. m. (rhwyfiawl) Dictatorship.
Rhwyfoldeb, s. m. (rhwyfiawl) A state of sway, direction, or authority; a dictatorial state.
Rhwyfoli, v. a. (rhwyfiawl) To render dominant; to become possessed of sway, to become dictatorial.

Rhwyfus, a. (rhwyf) Fond of sway; haughty.

Gwnae ddilyn cyngor gwyf boneddigion iwaſac rhwyfus
 gyt na dangosodd gwyf araf doethlawn.

He would follow the advice of proud young men of noble rank sooner than the direction of moderate wise men.

Manwyllyr Crypdyll.

Rhwyfusaw, v. a. (rhwyfus) To render imperious or haughty; to become dictatorial.
Rhwyfusedd, s. m. (rhwyfus) Imperiousness.
Rhwyfwr, s. m.—pl. rhwyfwyr (rhwyf—gwr) One who leads or impels forward; a rower.
Rhwyfydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhwyf) One who guides or directs; a rower.
Rhwyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhwy) A rent, a rupture.
Rhwygawdy, a. (rhwyg) Capable of being rent.
Rhwygaw, v. a. (rhwyg) To rend, or to tear.
Rhwygawl, a. (rhwyg) Rending, lacerating.
Rhwygedig, a. (rhwyg) Rent, torn, lacerated.
Rhwygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwyg) A tearing.

Per cynhyſtor rador, parau rwygſt tris,
 Paſau gwirodion wis, pen gwirodſt.

A chief of superior council who would condone the tearing of conflict, the displayer of unskill wine, supreme deliverer.

D. M. Gwynn.

Rhwygiant, s. m. (rhwyg) A tearing, a rending.
Rhwygiator, ger. (rhwygiad) In tearing.
Rhwygitor, sup. (rhwyg) To be tearing.
Rhwygwr, s. m. (rhwyg—gwr) A tearer.
Rhwyi, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhwy) An open space; a clear enclosed spot; a ring-fence; court.

Rhwyi Careg Hŏle calas ynddu
 Gwedd Sŏnwes, lladron yn eo Rŏnwes.

The Hall of Cŏrŏg Hŏle had in it the abode of Sŏnwes, those who were reduced to dust.

Llywŏd Gwr, i Gŏ. Rŏnwes.

Rhwyllaw, v. a. (rhwyll) To make an opening; to form a paddock, or enclosure.
Rhwyllwaith, s. m. (rhwyll—gwaith) Open-work; a curious interlaced work.

Rhwyll, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhwy) A narrow aperture; a hole; a mortise; an interstice; a passage; a casement; also a fretwork, or open work. *Rhwyllan botymas*, button-holes; *rhwyllan gwydd*, *brwyllan gwydd*, a weaver's reeds.

A rhwyll yn aghael pob gŏd.

And a fretwork in the midst of every circle.

W. Lloyd, i Jŏ.

Tri llaw, glas fal yr ŏur,
 Triw wyll dan, o'r taŕ rhwyll dan.

Three lions, blue like azure sky, through velvet dan, behind three fŏtes of steel.

Iolo Goch, i Jŏ. Llewŏd.

Rhwyllaw, v. a. (rhwyll) To make narrow aperture; to make fretwork; to make lattice-work.
Rhwyllaw edafedd, to wind thread.
Rhwyllawg, a. (rhwyll) Abounding with holes or interstices; fretted, consisting of lattice-work, chequered, cross-barred.

Yr oedd hen wing o hŏll rhwyllawg ŏndant.

There was an old garment of fretted velvet about her.

R. Ffrench—Mŏkington.

Rhwylledig, a. (rhwyll) Perforated with crevices; fretted, grated; latticed.
Rhwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwyll) A forming of narrow apertures; a fretting; a grating, a making lattice-work.
Rhwyllwaith, s. m. (rhwyll—gwaith) A fret-work.
Rhwyllwr, s. m.—pl. rhwyllwyr (rhwyll—gwr) One who makes interstices, or fretwork.
Rhwyim, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwy) That circumscribes or contains; a bond, a tie. a Bound.

Dyga ran dy garennydd;
 Dwg ai o'r rhwym dygn y rhwyd!

Take the portion of thy hindred; take us from our wryne hand and set us free!

Iolo Goch, i Gŏ. Gŏndwr.

Rhwymaw, v. a. (rhwym) To bind, to tie.

Rhwymaw gwartheg, to tie or to house cattle.

Rhwymawl, a. (rhwym) Tending to bind; binding; restrictive; obligatory.

Rhwymbleth, s. f.—pl. t. i (rhwym—pleth) An entwined wreath.

Rhwymed, s. m. (rhwym) A bounden state.

Rhwymedi, t. m. (rhwym) That keeps bound; a power to bind or to restrain.

*Ymdeh heb rhwymedi;
A thost ymdeh a thl!*

To part without a power to prevent, and afflicting it to part with grief.
W. Llyn.

Rhwymedig, a. (rhwym) Bounden, tied; obliged

Rhwymedigweth, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwymedig) The state of being bound; restriction.

*Dygal, o'r rhwymedigweth,
Dda i'w naf, da i'w swath.*

He conducted, owing to his confinement, two hosts to heaven; a good deed by that performed.
Rep. The. Paphig.

Rhwymedigaw, v. a. (rhwymedig) To render bounden; to become bounden.

Rhwymedigawl, a. (rhwymedig) Obligatory.

Rhwymedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhwym) Oblige

Rhwymedd, s. m. (rhwym) A bounden state.

Rhwymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwym) A tying; a binding; a bandage; restriction; obligation.

Rhwymianawl, a. (rhwymiant) Restrictive.

Rhwymianaw, v. a. (rhwymiant) To make a restriction, to make an obligation.

Rhwymiant, a. m. (rhwym) Restriction; bond.

Rhwymwr, s. m.—pl. rhwymwyr (rhwym—gwr) One who binds.

Rhwymydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhwym) A binder.

Rhwymyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (rhwym) A band, a bandage; a swathe, a swaddling-band.

Rhwymyn y coed, black briony.

Rhwymynawl, a. (rhwymyn) Tying, binding.

Rhwymyniad, s. m. (rhwymyn) A tying on a bandage; a swaddling.

Rhwymynw, s. m.—pl. rhwymynwyr (rhwymyn—gwr) One who puts on a bandage.

Rhwy, s. m. (rhwy) A stretching round, a wind, or twist.

Rhwynaw, v. a. (rhwyn) To stretch round.

Rhwyniad, s. m. (rhwyn) A stretching round.

Rhwyoli, v. a. (rhwyawl) To render excessive or superfluous; to become prodigal.

Rhwys, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwy) Vigour; wantonness; luxuriance. a. Vigorous, lively, wanton; luxuriant.

*Tydi yr haf, tad y rhwys,
A'ih goed-frig berth gaudrhws,*

Cawn geudy y byd o'i ben.

These summer-fishes of spring, with thy fair regalling hypocotes thickly spreading, of these we shall have the world all before us.
D. ab Gwilym.

Rhwysaw, v. a. (rhwys) To render vigorous; to render luxuriant; to become vigorous.

Rhwysawg, a. (rhwys) Full of vigour; luxuriant

*Y got—
A thraswrch f'ih deith rhwysawg
Yn minio gwaed—Clyw f.*

The cuckoo, with thy lively language filled with fond love, expressing praise, listen to me.
D. ab Gwilym.

Rhwysawl, a. (rhwys) Invigorating; enlivening.

Rhwysdawd, s. m. (rhwys) Vigorosity; luxuriance; liveliness, wantonness.

Rhwysdeb, s. m. (rhwys) Vigorosity; vivacity

Rhwysder, s. m. (rhwys) Vigorosity; vivacity.

Rhwysdra, s. m. (rhwys) Vigorosity; luxuriance, fertility; liveliness; wantonness.

Rhwysedig, a. (rhwys) Invigorated; enlivened.

Rhwysedd, s. m. (rhwys) Vigorosity; vivacity.

Rhwysfawr, a. (rhwys) Full of vigour; greatly luxuriant; full of vivacity.

Rhwysg, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhy—gwyg) A career,

a course; forwardness; sway; pomp; grandeur.

Rhwysg mawen, a snail's track; more

efe yd fawt ei rwyg, he takes upon himself great sway.

Rhwysgaw, v. a. (rhwyg) To make a career, to

run a course; to go forward, to risk; to take upon one's self to sway, to be forward.

Rhwysgawd, s. m. (rhwyg) The act of taking a career or swaying; a taking a career.

Rhwysgawg, a. (rhwyg) Having an open course or career; having sway; forward.

Rhwysgawl, a. (rhwyg) Going an unrestrained course; risking, swaying; forward.

Rhwysgedig, a. (rhwyg) Being made to run headlong; unrestrained.

Rhwysgedd, s. m. (rhwyg) The state of having; unobstructed course or sway.

Rhwysgawr, a. (rhwyg) Of great sway; of pomp.

Rhwysgoredd, s. m. (rhwygawr) Greatness of sway; unrestrained course; pomposity.

Rhwysglad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwyg) A taking an unrestrained course; a swaying.

Rhwysgl, s. m. (rhwyg) A tendency to go headlong.

Rhwysglaw, v. a. (rhwygl) To run headlong.

Rhwysgliad, s. m. (rhwygl) A going headlong.

Rhwysglyd, a. (rhwygl) Forward, or resolute.

Rhwysgus, a. (rhwyg) Apt to start, starting.

March rhwysgus, a starting horse.

Rhwysgwr, s. m.—pl. rhwysgwyr (rhwyg—gwr) One who takes an unrestrained course.

Rhwysiad, s. m. (rhwys) An invigoration.

Rhwysiannawl, a. (rhwysiant) Invigorating.

Rhwysiannu, v. a. (rhwysiant) To invigorate; to become vigorous; to luxuriate.

Rhwysiant, s. m. (rhwys) An invigoration.

Rhwysineb, s. m. (rhwys) Vigorosity.

Rhwysogt, v. a. (rhwysawg) To render vigorous; to become vigorous; to luxuriate.

Rhwysoldeb, s. m. (rhwysawl) Vigorosity.

Rhwysolder, s. m. (rhwysawl) Vigorosity.

Rhwysoldd, s. m. (rhwysawl) Vigorosity.

Rhwysoli, v. a. (rhwysawl) To invigorate.

Rhwysr, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhy—gwyst) Opposition, hindrance, impediment, let, or obstacle.

*Nid traib ond tan;
Nid rhwysr ond dwf.*

There is no violence but fire; there is no obstruction but water.

Adage.

Rhwysrad, s. m. (rhwysr) An opposing; a hindering; opposition, obstruction.

Rhwysradwyr, a. (rhwysr) Capable of opposing, obstructing, or hindering.

Rhwysraw, v. a. (rhwysr) To go before; to oppose, to hinder; to become hindered.

Rhwysrawg, a. (rhwysr) Abounding with opposition or hindrance; restrictive.

Rhwysrawl, a. (rhwysr) Opposing, hindering.

Rhwystredig, a. (rhwysr) Opposed, hindered.

Rhwystredigweth, s. m. (rhwystredig) The act of opposing, obstruction, hindrance.

Rhwystredigawl, a. (rhwystredig) Obstructive.

Rhwystredd, s. m. (rhwysr) A state of opposition

Rhwysr, s. m. (rhwysr) Hindrance, or let.

*Yn myned i rhyw Eidd,
Er ymued o bob rhwysr.*

Going to the tale of Eidd, for deliverance from every obstruction.

Adage.

Rhwystriad, s. m.—*pl.* rhwystriaid (rhwystri) An obstructor, a hinderer.
Rhwystriadawl, a. (rhwystriad) Obstructive.
Rhwystrius, a. (rhwystri) Having opposition or obstacle; hindering, entangled, encumbered.
Rhwystriusaw, v. a. (rhwystrius) To render obstructive; to become obstructive.
Rhwystriusedd, s. m. (rhwystrius) Obstructiveness.
Rhwystriusi, s. m. (rhwystrius) Hindrance.
Rhwystriuswydd, s. m. (rhwystrius) A state of opposition or hindrance; clumsiness.
Rhwystriwr, s. m.—*pl.* rhwystriwyr (rhwystri-gwr) A hinderer, an obstructor.
Rhwysawd, s. m. (rhwys—gawd) Vigorous flow of genius.
Rhwyth, s. m. (rhw) That pervades; juice.

*Ardwyf, profaf grifawd, m. cyll,
 Eurged rhith yfed, nid rhwyth cyll.*

*I will manage, I will carry a high strain of praise, not to perish,
 to the golden law of drinking, not of crab-tree juice.*

Frydded Broom.

Rhwythaw, v. a. (rhw) To pervade.
Rhwythawl, a. (rhw) Pervasive, penetrant.
Rhwythawr, s. m.—*pl.* rhwythorion (rhw) A pervisor. *Rhwythawr llawr*, the pervisor of the ground.

RHY, s. m.—*pl.* t. on. The state of being beyond or over; excess. It is used very generally as a preposition of emphasis, especially with verbs. Prefixed to the preterite of a verb it forms the preterpluperfect tense; with the present tense, it implies the action done in a signal manner: and with the future it implies a time still further. *Ni rhyngwyllyst*, they had not previously seen one another.

Nid da rhy o ddim.

The excess of any thing is not good.

Adage.

Rhy, ade. (rhy, s.) Over, beyond, too much; very, excessively; too. It is often compounded with the first and second pronouns singular and plural: as *rhym dorat*, it would much concern me: *rhith welid*, thou wert previously seen: *Dofydd rhy'n digones*, the Lord did abundantly provide for us.

*Rhy ddirwy, dyrwr ei hollon;
 Rhy ddylaweb eirchlad ag aithion;
 Rhy ddylindd yn ddorad ras cannoo couid;
 Rhy ddylus aithiond.*

He fines excessively, he impels his claims; greatly he encourages petitioners with gifts; most boldly he slays the portion of the whelps of sculk; he completely keeps off strangers.

Cynddelo, t. B. ab Owain.

*Rhanwr pob pwnc rhy unlawn;
 Rhan ar wir yn rhannu'r iawn.*

The giver of every point meet just; a party on the side of truth dispensing justice.

L. G. Colli.

Rhyachub, v. a. (achub) Completely to save.
Rhyachubaw, v. a. (rhyachub) Completely to save.
Rhyachubawl, a. (rhyachub) Fully saving.
Rhyachubiad, s. m. (rhyachub) A fully saving.
Rhyachwyn, v. a. (achwyn) To complain overmuch.
Rhyachwynawl, a. (rhyachwyn) Too complaining.
Rhyachwyniad, s. m. (rhyachwyn) A complaining overmuch; a greatly complaining.
Rhyadaw, v. a. (gadaw) To leave utterly.
Rhyadawiad, s. m. (rhyadaw) A leaving utterly.
Rhyadfarn, s. f. (adfarn) A full rejudgment.
Rhyadfarniad, s. m. (rhyadfarn) A rejudging.
Rhyadfarnu, v. a. (rhyadfarn) To rejudge entirely; to revoke a judgment.

Os addef a wna yr unddifyfwr, addefed i'r hawler yr addo, yn hawwydd rhyadfarnu gyfrakh a fo gyt.

If the defendant shall make an acknowledgment, let him restore to the claimant the property, so as to rejudge entirely the sentence formerly given.

Welsh Laws.

Rhyaddaw, v. a. (addaw) To promise greatly.
Rhyaddawiad, s. m. (rhyaddaw) A promising overmuch.
Rhyaddewid, s. f.—*pl.* t. ion (rhyaddaw) A too great a promise.
Rhyafael, s. m.—*pl.* t. ion (gafael) Too great a hold; an excessive grasp.
Rhyafaelgar, a. (rhyafael) Grasping overmuch.
Rhyafaeliad, s. m. (rhyafael) An over-grasping.
Rhyal, s. m.—*pl.* t. oedd (al) Procreation.
Rhyaledd, s. m. (rhyal) Procreativity.
Rhyaliad, s. m. (rhyal) A procreating.
Rhyalu, v. a. (rhyal) To procreate, to beget.
Rhyalus, a. (rhyal) Procreative; procreant.
Rhyall, s. m. (gall) Superior power. *a.* Of superior power; invincible.

*Carecew fabon, modd bardd arall,
 Mdycew awgob, a fydd rhyal.*

The crowned infant, says another bard, Mdycew the bishop will be invincible.

Rhy. Kean.

Rhyallad, s. m. (rhyall) Supreme power.

*Pon a borthaf yn angad fy llaw,
 Llary add llywial wlad
 Fec post Prydain rhyallad.*

A head I bear in the grasp of my hand, a mild overlord who governed a country, the chief pillar of Britain's supreme power.

Llywarch Hen.

Rhyallu, v. a. (rhyall) To have superior or complete power; to be fully competent.

Arynglwg ac ofnas a orng Coel rymhdd yn ei orng; cysu d giod a gadarnad na rhyallu en breidd gwrthwyneid dda.

Coel became intimidated and fearful of fighting against him; for his fame had strengthened the idea that not one sovereign could have had the power to withstand him.

Gr. d. Arthur.

Rhyamcan, s. m.—*pl.* t. ion (amcan) Too great a design.

Rhyamcanawl, a. (rhyamcan) Over designing.
Rhyamcaniad, s. m. (rhyamcan) A designing overmuch.

Rhyamcanu, v. a. (rhyamcan) To design overmuch.
Rhyanfodd, s. m. (anfodd) Over difficulty of pleasing or giving satisfaction.

Rhyanfoddawg, a. (rhyanfodd) Being too difficult to please; very hard to please.

Ni cheif rhyanfoddawg rybach.

He that is over difficult to please will not get much respect.

Adage.

Rhyanfoddiad, s. m. (rhyanfodd) A displeasing overmuch; a satisfying with difficulty.

Rhyanfoddiaw, v. a. (rhyanfodd) To over-displease.
Rhyanfon, v. a. (anfon) To send fully.

Gwodes Daw, wegya brwnu cyfhoethw, llyw addawyd llyd, a elwir tawda nol;—ac i'r llyd bono i rhagwada o rhyd bono rif kyryd o etholedigton.

God, like a powerful king, established for him a magnificent court, which is called the kingdom of heaven; and to the court he foretold that he should have to send a certain number of chosen ones.

Elucidator.

Rhyanfonawl, a. (anfon) Completely sending.
Rhyanfoniad, s. m. (anfon) A sending fully.
Rhyanhael, a. (anhael) Illiberal to excess.
Rhyanllad, a. (anllad) Wanton to excess.
Rhyanlladwydd, s. m. (rhyanllad) Excess of wantonness; a state of excessive lust.
Rhyanlladu, v. (rhyanllad) To be too wanton.
Rhyanllodi, v. a. (anllodi) To over-enrich.

*Corrw o'i yfed,
 A chain drefred,
 A chain daddod,
 Ym rhyanllodi.*

Alc to be drunk, and fair habitation, and splendid return, they have been profusely bestowed on me.

Taliesin.

Rhyanllodiad, s. m. (anllodiad) A profusely enriching; an endowing overmuch.

Rhyannog, s. m. (annog) Too much excitement.
v. a. To excite overmuch.

- Rhyannogawl, a. (rhyannog)** Over exciting.
Rhyannogi, s. a. (rhyannog) To excite greedily.
Rhyannogiad, s. m. (rhyannog) An exciting over-much; a greatly impelling.
Rhyannosbarth, s. m. (annosbarth) Excess of indiscrimination.
Rhyannosbarthawl, a. (rhyannosbarth) Very indiscriminate.
Rhyannosbarthu, v. a. (rhyannosbarth) To render or become too indiscriminate.
Rhyannwyd, s. m. (annwyd) Excess of chilliness.
Rhyar, s. m. (rhy—ar) Great agitation; a torrent.
Rhyaraf, a. (araf) Slow overmuch.
Rhyarafedd, s. m. (rhyaraf) Excess of slowness.
Rhyarafu, v. a. (rhyaraf) To make too slow.
Rhyarfeiddiad, s. m. (arfeiddiad) A behaving with too much assurance.
Rhyarfeiddiaw, v. a. (arfeiddiaw) To dare or to presume overmuch.
Rhyarfeiddiawl, a. (arfeiddiawl) Too presuming, apt to take too great a liberty.
Rhyarfer, s. f. (arfer) Excess of use.
Rhyarferiad, s. m. (rhyarfer) An over-using.
Rhyarferu, v. a. (rhyarfer) To use overmuch.
Rhyarganfod, v. a. (arganfod) To perceive completely, to over-scrutinize.
Rhyarw, a. (garw) Very rough; very severe.
Rhyattal, v. a. (attal) To stop overmuch.
Rhyattaliad, s. m. (rhyattal) A stopping or withstanding overmuch.
Rhyathu, v. a. (athu) To go completely.

Glenn, wedi cael y gwr, a'i gorogyn, a gwngura y marnedd, cychwyn a wari ar ol Gwerydd a rhybodd hyd yn Nghaer Wynt.

Glenn, after having obtained the city, and subdued it, and demolished the walls, what he did was to set off after Gwerydd, who had gone so far as Winchester. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

- Rhyawd, s. m. (rhy)** A producing an extreme.
Rhyawl, a. (rhy) Tending to an extreme.
Rhyb, s. m. (rhy—yb) Tendency forward.
Rhyball, a. (pall) Extremely fallible or faulty.
Rhyballiad, s. m. (rhyball) A falling extremely.
Rhybellu, v. a. (rhyball) To fail extremely.
Rhybarawd, a. (parawd) Extremely ready.
Rhybarch, s. m. (paroch) Excess of respect; s. Overmuch of respect; extreme regard.

Ni bydd rhybarch rhyngwladu.

Too much familiarity will not be over-respected. *Adage.*

- Rhybarchu, v. a. (rhybarch)** To respect much.
Rhybech, s. m. (poch) Excess of sin. a. Very sinful.
Rhybechu, v. a. (rhybech) To sin extremely.
Rhybed, s. m. (ped) That is fixed by clinching.
Rhybediad, s. m. (rhybed) A clinching.
Rhybediaw, v. a. (rhybed) To clinch.
Rhybenyd, s. m. (penyd) Extreme penitence.

Addwyn rhybenyd i bechawd.

Happyn in extreme penance for sin.

Tallies.

- Rhybenydiad, s. m. (rhybenyd)** A performing extreme penance.
Rhybenydiaw, v. a. (rhybenyd) To perform extreme penance; to be over-penitent.
Rhybinc, a. (plnc) Over-affected; too smart.
Rhybinciaw, v. a. (rhybinc) To adorn overmuch; to be too affected.
Rhyblann, v. a. (planu) To plant fully.
Rhyblyg, a. (plyg) Over doubled; redoubled.
Rhyblygiad, s. m. (rhyblyg) Reduplication.
Rhyblygu, v. a. (rhyblyg) To double completely.
Rhyborth, s. m. (porth) Complete support.
Rhyborthi, v. a. (rhyborth) To maintain or to support completely.

Lly Owain, ar bridd yd rhybodd edroed.

The hall of Owain, on spoil it has been completely supported always. *O. Cyffwrdd.*

Beirid ganlaw gannorth borth rhyborthu.

Bards claiming a splendid portion he greatly maintained. *Cynddair.*

- Rhyborthiad, s. m. (rhyborth)** A completely bearing or upholding.
Rhybrid, a. (prid) Fully equivalent; of full price.
Rhybridiad, s. m. (rhybrid) A rendering or becoming fully equivalent; full expiation.
Rhybridiaw, v. a. (rhybrid) To expiate fully.
Rhybris, a. (prin) Extremely scarce or scanty.
Rhybrinder, s. m. (rhybrin) Extreme scarcity.
Rhybrudd, a. (prudd) Extremely pensive or sad.

*A chwareded Palestina guth
 El chwethia aeth yn rhybrudd.*

And let enthralled Palestina smile: her laughter is turned extremely sad. *Edm. Fryx.*

- Rhybruddiaw, v. a. (rhybrudd)** To be very sad.
Rhybrudd-der, s. m. (rhybrudd) Extreme sadness.
Rhybryd, v. a. (pryd) To give a full description, to sing completely.

*Mydyf Dallenia;
 Rhybrydai lawdha,
 Parlawd hyd Elin
 Yn nghydwel Elin.*

I am Tallies, I will fully sing of the just offspring: let it continue to the end in the right of Elin. *Tallies.*

- Rhybryn, s. m. (pryn)** That is previously secured; that is fully purchased.
Rhybryniad, s. m. (rhybryn) A previously securing; a purchasing beforehand.
Rhybrynu, v. a. (rhybryn) To secure fully or previously; to purchase previously.

Rhybrynudd barlawg a elch.

A bearded one has previously made sure of what he may ask for. *Adage.*

- Rhybrysur, a. (prysur)** Over-bustling, over-busy.
Rhybrysuraw, v. a. (rhybrysur) To hasten extremely; to be in extreme bustle or hurry.
Rhybrysurdeb, s. m. (rhybrysur) Overhastiness.
Rhybuch, s. m. (puch) Earnest longing.
Rhybuchaw, v. a. (rhybuch) To wish earnestly.

Nid eostyn llaw ni rhybuch calon.

The hand will not reach what the heart does not long for. *Adage.*

*Rhybrysur rhybu, yd rhybu rhybu,
 Dy rhybu, Rhybu, a rhybuch.*

For the fault of obtaining, if there shall be no distribution of profit, thy warning, Gruffydd, would be earnestly sought for. *Ed. P. Bock.*

- Rhybuced, s. f. (rhybuch)** The fulfilment of the will; a donation of a gift asked for.

Craf a'm rhoddeu rhybuced wadd.

I love the one who gave me the wished-for boon of woad. *H. ab Owain.*

*Bychan lawr a rhybuced
 A gair gnyll o gad.*

Very little indeed as a boon will be had of treasure from me. *Gr. Gwyg.*

Y nath y rhoddeu y breinia dir llo yd gylwys, neu yn rhybuced wadd.

To whomsoever the king shall give land as an acknowledgment for service, or any other donation. *Welsh Laws.*

- Rhybachedig, a. (rhybuch)** Earnestly longed-for.

Oweli careddigon gwanau a gylwys rhybachedig, ar fynder, mwy ymddiried arall, hi a fynno o'i brawd auaidd y lly; ac a ddangoedd llo yd dwin, yr eidd yn ei gylwys.

After affectionate kisses and endearing words, presently, turning to another discourse, she declared to her brother the condition of the court; and she showed him the wizard, whom he was seeking for. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

- Rhybachiad, s. m. (rhybuch)** A desiring earnestly.
Rhybachianawl, a. (rhybachiant) Inducing earnest longing or desire.

Rhydech, s. m. (tech) Extreme aptness to run

Rhydechriad, s. m. (rhydech) A skulking greatly.
Rhydechru, v. a. (rhydech) To skulk extremely;
 to become completely concealed.

Ni rhydechro rhyddgyr.

Who will not conceal himself/ greatly will be completely taken away.

Rhydechwr, s. m.—pl. rhydechwyr (rhydech—gwr) One who skulks overmuch; a coward.
Rhydedig, a. (rhyd) Being made into a ford.
Rhydedd, s. m. (têdd) Presidency, or supremacy.
Rhydeddawg, a. (rhydedd) Having supremacy.
Rhydeddawl, a. (rhydedd) Apt to be supreme.
Rhydeddiad, s. m. (rhydedd) A making supreme.
Rhydeddu, v. a. (rhydedd) To render supreme or exalted; to become exalted.
Rhydeddus, a. (rhydedd) Superior, or exalted.
Rhydeg, a. (rhy—teg) Extremely fair or fine.
Rhederig, a. (terig) Excessive or continual aptitude to copulate; a term applied to barren animals. *Buwch rhyderig*, a cow that doth not calve; *kacch rhyderig*, a barren sow.
Rhydewi, v. a. (rhydaw) To be very tacit.

*Ni rygar trugar tra ebydwyd;
 Ni rydaw answ o'i anwytyd.*

The merciful will not be over fond of extreme pride; the miser will not be quite silenced about the object of his love.

Cynyddolus, i Dduw.

Rhydgoch, s. m. (rhwd—coch) A rusty red; a russet colour; also called *rhuddlyd*.
Rhydiad, s. m. (rhyd) A forming a ford; a fording.
Rhydiad, s. m. (rhwd) A rusting; a corrosion.
Rhydiaw, v. a. (rhyd) To form a ford; to ford.

Rhwdd rhydiaw ffordd ploddyn.

It is easy to ford the stream of a piddie.

Adage.

Rhydiawg, v. (rhyd) Having a rippling course; having a ford.
Rhydiawl, a. (rhyd) Relating to a ford.
Rhydid, s. m. (tid) That is out of bond; liberty.
Rhydle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (rhyd—lle) A passage place, a fording place; opportunity.
Rhydlyd, a. (rhwd) Full of rust; rusty.

Bid llyd dy haderna; bid rhydlyd dy arfan.

Be thy blade smooth, be thy weapons rusty.

Adage.

Rhydlydrwydd, s. m. (rhydlyd) Rustiness.
Rhydlydu, v. a. (rhydlyd) To become rusty.
Rhydni, s. m. (rhwd) Rustiness, or rust.
Rhydo, s. m. (to) A complete covering.
Rhyddod, s. m. (rhydo) A covering over fully.
Rhyddogaeth, s. m. (rhyddawg) Deliverance.

*O Dduw na chaeu rhyddogaeth
 Y 'trais oddiwrth y bonceth!
 Os tebygna' idd eu rhyw
 Angharnald yw'r gaeledaeth.*

Would to God we had a deliverance of our tribe from the whole! If they prove like their kind unamiable is the generation.

W. Davies o Lanfair Fawr.

Rhyddi, v. a. (rhydo) To cover over fully; to overspread; to overwhelm.

*Seithenys, na di allan,
 Ac edrych werydre faranres:
 Mor Muan Gwyddo rhyddes.*

Seithenys, do thou stand out, and behold the fertile land of thy subjects: the sea has overspread the plain of Gwyddo.

Gwyddo.

Rhyddolt, s. m. (rhwd—ollt) Saw-dust.
Rhydraeth, s. m. (traeth) The state of being pre-uttered.

Rhydraethawd, s. f. (rhydraeth) A prediction.
Rhydraethiad, s. m. (rhydraeth) A predicting.
Rhydraethn, v. a. (rhydraeth) To predict.

*Dias ddarogant
 I Adhaf a'i blant
 Y rhydraethysant
 Y proffwyd.*

A certain prophecy with respect to Adam and his progeny the prophets did predict.

Metig.

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Rhydraidd, s. m. (traidd) Extreme pervasion.
Rhydrais, s. m. (trais) Extreme violence.
Rhydraul, s. f. (traul) Excess of consumption; excessive waste; excess of expence.
Rhydraws, a. (traws) Extremely thwarting; excessively froward or perverse.
Rhydreiddiad, s. m. (rhydraidd) A pervading extremely; superimpregnation.
Rhydreiddiaw, v. a. (rhydraidd) To pervade extremely, to penetrate thoroughly.
Rhydreislad, s. m. (rhydrais) A using extreme violence; a tyrannizing to excess.
Rhydreislaw, v. a. (rhydrais) To use extreme violence; greatly to tyrannize.
Rhydres, s. m. (tres) Arrogance; pragmatism.
Rhydresawl, a. (rhydres) Pragmatical.
Rhydresgar, a. (rhydres) Arrogant, assuming; ostentatious, supercilious, flaunting.
Rhydresgarwch, s. m. (rhydres) Arrogance, assumingness, pragmatism; superciliousness.
Rhydrealliad, s. m. (rhydraul) A consuming extremely; a wasting overmuch.
Rhydreulaw, v. a. (rhydraul) To consume to excess; to waste overmuch.
Rhydrig, s. m. (trig) Over-continnance or delay.
Rhydrigaw, v. a. (rhydrig) To tarry too long.
Rhydrigiad, s. m. (rhydrig) An over-tarrying.
Rhydriat, a. (trist) Extremely dejected or sad.
Rhydriatwch, s. m. (rhydriat) Extreme sadness.
Rhydrws, s. m. (trws) Too much dressing.
Rhydrwsiad, s. m. (rhydrws) An over-dressing.
Rhydrwsiaw, v. a. (rhydrws) To deck extremely.
Rhydu, v. a. (rhwd) To generate rust, to rust.

*Ni ad, mwy na'i dad, o'i dy,
 Ar y frydyr, ar'i ryda.*

No more than his father, will he suffer, from his house, for a weapon to rust, in time of battle.

Gut. Owain, m. T. Tudgr.

Rhydwell, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhyd—gwell) An artery.

*Mae brw aeth i'm ber-ais i,
 A thrwy dai wrth rhydwell.*

There is an arrow wound below my rib, and through my temple a throbbing vein.

S. Tudgr.

Rhydwf, s. m. (twf) Excess of growth; exuberance.
Rhydwl, s. m.—pl. rhydyllau (twll) A perforation.
Rhydwng, s. m. (twng) An anathema.
Rhydwr, s. m.—pl. rhydyrau (twr) An over-heap.
Rhydyddiad, s. m. (tyddiad) A completing an arrangement, bargain, or compact; a final settlement.

Rhydyddiaw, v. a. (tyddiaw) To complete an arrangement, bargain, or compact. *Dyfed.*

Rhydyfawl, a. (rhydwf) Tending to overgrow.

Rhydyfiad, s. m. (rhydwf) An overgrowing; a supercrescence, superexcrescence.

Rhydyfu, v. a. (rhydwf) To overgrow.

Rhydylliad, s. m. (rhydwl) A perforating.

Rhydyllu, v. a. (rhydwl) To perforate.

*A'i ddwyllaw tr-ward o ddolurion;
 A'i drued oll lleislad rhydyllion.*

And his hands reeking with blood from wounds; and his feet all livid they pierced extremely.

G. ab Iwan, ab Ll. Pychen.

Rhydyn, a. (tynd) Overtight; overstress.

Rhydyniad, s. m. (rhydyn) A drawing overmuch, a superstraining.

Rhydynn, v. a. (rhydyn) To draw to excess.

Rhydyngawl, a. (rhydwng) Anathematical.

Rhydyngiad, s. m. (rhydwng) An anathematizing.

Rhydyngu, v. a. (rhydwng) To anathematise.

Llith pawb pan rhydyngir.

Every body will be put away when there shall be anathematizing.

Adage.

3 P

Rhydyriad, s. m. (rhydwr) An over-heaping.
Rhydyru, v. a. (rhydwr) To over-heap; to gather together extremely.

*Atan rhydyran', o'! lan lloerdd;
 Rhyddyllf cynuif can fodd Dolydd.*

To as they will seek extremely, of his fair multitude; misery will be fully relieved through the will of the Supreme.
Llywelyn Fardd, i Godfan.

Rhydd, s. m. (rhy—ydd) The state of being open, loose, or at large; liberty, freedom.

Tri chyntegaueth cyfwr dyn: cynnall cynaf ar wybodaeth, cariad, a nerth, heb anghy; ac mae gellir byn yn wreidd rhydd a dewis rhy ddyddad; ac y tri hyn a siwir y tri gortwch.

The three principal things in the state of humanity: the accumulations of knowledge, love, and power, without undergoing dissolution; and this cannot be done as of liberty and choice previous to humanity; and these three are called the three victories.
Bardd.

Rhydd, a. (rhy—ydd) Open, loose, at large; free.

Or tery dyn rhydd ddyn cuth, taled ddeuddeg ceiniau lldo.

If a free person shall strike a bondman, let him pay to such twelve pence.
Welsh Laws.

Nid oedd yr all a fal can ddoethed a Helen Llyddaw yn y celfyddydau rhydd.

There was not another that was so wise as Helen the Warlike in the liberal sciences.
Gr. ab Arthur.

*Mae rhai n'a goiwr yn rhydd,
 Yn gweled beuan' rhydd.*

There are some with their sight unrestrained, perceiving the faults of each other.
G. ab Hywel ab Tudgr.

Rhyddiad, s. m. (rhyddiad) A loosening, an enlarging, a freeing; liberation.

Rhyddiadawl, a. (rhyddiad) Loosening, enlarging.

Rhyddadeni, u. (dadeni) To be fully reproduced.

Rhyddadi, s. f.—pl. rhyddadiau (dadl) Excess of dispute, contention, or debate.

Rhyddadiad, s. m. (rhyddadi) An over-disputing.

Rhyddadin, v. a. (rhyddadi) To over-dispute.

Rhyddail, s. pl. aggr. (dail) Over-leaves; the second growth of leaves.

Rhyddal, v. a. (dal) An excessive holding.

Rhyddaliad, s. m. (rhyddal) A holding to excess.

Rhyddaly, v. a. (rhyddal) To hold overmuch.

Rhyddarogan, s. f.—pl. t. au (darogan) A superior prediction.

Rhyddaroganiad, s. m. (rhyddarogan) A delivering a superior oracle or prognostication.

Rhyddarogannu, v. a. (rhyddarogan) To deliver a superior prediction.

*Morion Brythom,
 Rhyddarogannu';
 A medd beon
 Am Hafren afon.*

The Morion Britons, their fate will be fully predicted; and the reaping of heroes about Hafren river.
Tallies.

Rhyddau, v. a. (rhydd) To set open, to loosen, to set at large; to free, to liberate; to deliver, to release, to acquit.

Rhyddawn, s. m.—pl. rhyddonion (dawn) Superior gift, endowment, or virtue.

Rhyddawr, s. m. (dawr) Extreme concern.

Rhyddawr, s. m.—pl. rhyddawyr (rhyddau—gwr)

One who sets free, one who loosens.

Rhydded, s. f. (rhydd) A state of liberty, freedom.

Rhyddedawg, a. (rhydded) Having liberty; enlarged, released, exempted, dispensed with.

Rhyddedogi, v. a. (rhyddedawg) To set at liberty; to render exempted; to become at liberty.

Rhyddeisyf, s. m. (deisyf) Earnest entreaty. v. a.

To entreat earnestly; to crave overmuch.

Rhyddeisyfawl, a. (rhyddeisyf) Greatly entreating

Rhyddeisyfiad, s. m. (rhyddeisyf) An entreating earnestly; a craving or begging overmuch.

Rhyddeisyfyn, v. a. (rhyddeisyf) To entreat greatly

Rhydderchafawl, a. (derchafawl) Over-exalting.

Rhydderchafawl, s. m. (derchafawl) An exalting overmuch, a being uplifted overmuch.

Rhydderchafu, v. a. (derchafu) To over-exalt.

Rhydderchafuyn Cymry; cad a waidd.

The hosts of Cadwaladr mightily they would come; they would extremely exalt the Cymry; they would bring on a battle.
Gwynedd.

Rhyddiaeth, s. m. (rhydd) A state of freedom.

Rhyddiaith, s. f. (rhydd—iaith) Free language.

Rhyddiant, s. m. (rhydd) Relaxation; liberation.

Rhyddiawg, a. (diawg) Lazy overmuch.

Rhyddid, s. m. (rhydd) Liberty, freedom; immunity, exemption; licence, leave.

Tri chyfwr hanfod bywddigion; cyfwr aml yn awr, cyfwr rhyddid yn nyddod, a chyfwr cariad, ael gyfwr, yn y m.

The three states of existence of living beings: the state of labor in the fruit deep, the state of liberty in humanity, and the state of love, that is felicity, in heaven.
Bardd.

Rhyddieithiad, a. (rhyddiaith) Like prose.

Rhyddieithawl, a. (rhyddiaith) Prosaic.

Rhyddieithiau, v. a. (dieithiau) To exonerate

ball fully; to free a surety fully.

Rhyddifoneddu, v. a. (difoneddu) To direct completely of nobility.

Rhyddig, a. (dig) Extremely wroth or angry.

Rhyddigon, s. m. (digon) A more than enough.

Rhyddigonedd, s. m. (digon) Over-sufficiency.

Rhyddigoni, v. a. (rhyddigon) To satiate.

Rhyddilyn, a. (dilyn) Smart to excess.

Rhyddillynedd, s. m. (rhyddilyn) Affectation.

Rhyddineb, s. m. (rhydd) Exemption from restraint, freedom, facility, readiness, fluency.

Rhyddiogi, v. n. (rhyddiawg) To become extremely lazy, or indolent.

*Ni gofio noeth yn rhydd;
 Fawb faw rhyddogwr yd hwl.*

The naked is not bold amongst thistles; every body who over-dressed very idle, will feel.
Tallies.

Rhyddiriad, s. m. (diriad) Excess of iteration; a being troublesome to excess; a being very mischievous.

Rhyddiriaw, v. a. (diriaw) To iterate to excess.

Un rodd orwng ni rhyddiriaw a gad.

One empty gift of treasure I would not greatly iterate.
Gm. Owen.

Rhyddiriawl, a. (diriawl) Excessively iterating.

Rhyddisyn, s. m. (disyn) A bringing down fully, v. a. To alight completely.

Rhyddisyniad, s. m. (rhyddisyn) A completely bringing down or alighting.

Rhyddisynnu, v. a. (rhyddisyn) To bring or put down completely; to alight fully.

Gwedi dawed ohono hyd gerllaw glyn, oedd yn agori i ger Caint, of gwelw yn y lle hwno lle gwyr Eiddad ag os pwylio ac os lloctas, gwedi rhyddisynnu yn y glyn.

After he had come close to a valley, which was near to Catterbury, he saw in that place the army of the sons of Rhodri, with their tents and their spoils having been quite taken down in the valley.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Rhyddodawl, a. (dodawl) Superinducing.

Rhyddodi, v. a. (dodi) To superinduce.

Rhyddodiad, s. m. (dodiad) Superinduction.

Rhyddoeth, a. (doeth) Wise overmuch.

Rhyddoethedd, s. m. (rhyddoeth) Over-wisdom.

Rhyddogn, s. m. (dogn) An over-quantity.

Rhyddogedd, s. m. (rhyddogn) Over-quantity.

Rhyddogni, v. a. (rhyddogn) To give an over-quantity; to satiate.

*Ale o'm dygodd yd yn degodd;
 Rhyddogedd fawr-gedd am ei fawr-gedd.*

With grievous severity I have been punished; I dedicated a superfluity of exalted song for his great treasure.
Gwynedd, i Gwynedd.

Rhyddogniad, s. m. (rhyddogn) A giving an over-quantity; a satiating.

Rhyddonad, s. m. (rhyddawn) A gifting with superior talent or endowment:
Rhyddoniaeth, s. m. (rhyddawn) Superior gift.

Gwn na welw—
 Wr an fath rhyddonath rym,
 Na gwahda'r wael Gwilym.

I know that we shall not see a portion of like education with the energy of superior talent, nor such a leader as Gwilym would make.

Rhys Goch Bryi.

Rhyddonlaw, v. &. (thyddawu) To gift in a superior manner.

Diriedion ddynion, ni rhyddonch, Tad,
 Diridd fydd ffeid, brad a'i brudych.

Much more men, whom thou dost not endow with grace, Father, without a way to escape through faith, ruin will destroy them.

Cynodlyn.

Rhyddorawl, a. (rhyddawr) Of extreme concern.
Rhyddori, v. a. (rhyddawr) To give extreme concern; to be extremely concerned.

Rhyddoriad, s. m. (rhyddawr) A rendering or becoming of great concern.

Rhyddrent, s. m. (rhydd—rhent) Gavel-kind. *Sil.*

Rhyddrud, a. (drud) Over-bold; dear to excess.

Rhyddwylly, s. m. (rhydd—gwyllys) Free will.

Eis rhyddwylly nid ydyw yn cyfarwyddaw rhad Dew; ond rhad Dew yn cyfarwyddaw eis rhyddwylly.

Our free will doth not influence the grace of God; but the grace of God doth influence our free will.

Marching Craydad.

Rhyddwyn, v. a. (dwyn) To over-carry.

Rhyddyd, s. m. (rhydd) Liberty, or freedom.

Rhyddyddiad, s. m. (dyddiad) A making a compact

Rhyddyddiaw, v. a. (dyddiaw) To make a compact

Rhyddygiad, s. m. (dygiad) An over-carrying;

superfétation, superconception.

Rhyddygn, a. (dygn) Being excessively severe.

Rhyddygnawl, a. (rhyddygn) Over-toiling.

Rhyddygu, v. a. (rhyddygn) To toil to excess.

Rhyddygydd, v. a. (dygydd) To over-happen.

Rhyddygyddawl, a. (rhyddygydd) Previously

happening or coming to pass.

Rhyddygyddiad, s. m. (rhyddygydd) A previously

happening; superconsequence.

Rhyddygd, v. a. (dygyd) To over-carry; to super-

ferate; to take away overmuch.

Rhyddyhan, a. (dyhan) Previously slumbering.

Rhyddyhanaw, v. a. (rhyddyhan) To be taking a

slumber previously.

Rhyddyhanaw dremid.

I will previously take a nap awhile.

Tafelina.

Rhyddylawch, s. m. (dylawch) Excess of solace.

Rhyddylif, s. m. (dylif) A complete flowing away.

Rhyddylifaw, v. a. (rhyddylif) To be flowing or

passing away completely.

Rhyddyllochi, v. a. (rhyddylawch) To encourage

extremely; to be cherishing greatly.

Rhyddylawch circhid ag eirchhos.

He will extremely cherish the petitioner with requests.

Cynadelu.

Rhyddyllochiad, s. m. (rhyddylawch) A cherishing or protecting extremely.

Rhyddylud, s. m. (dylud) Extreme pursuit.

Rhyddyludaw, v. a. (rhyddylud) To follow, or to

pursue excessively. *Rhyddylud alludion, fo-*

reignors he pursues extremely.

Rhyddyly, v. a. (dily) To be fully incumbent.

Rhyddyly dilyn gweliddeion.

Rhyddyly cynall cadion;

Rhyderyll rwyf, drwg rhodolion, eirchhaid

Rhyddant eu rhodolion.

The fasting ones ought to be extremely incited fully to cause the affliction of fields of battle to pass away; a chief of gloomy count, the resort of wanderers, petitioners who will fully repay their gifts.

Cynadelu, i H. ab Owain.

Rhyddymnaw, v. &. (dymenaw) To desire earnestly, to wish extremely.

Rhyddymnawl, a. (dymenawl) Extremely desirous; extremely wishful.

Rhyddymniad, s. m. (dymeniad) A desiring earnestly; a wishing extremely.

Rhyddydded, v. a. (dydded) To suffer greatly.

Rhyddyddediad, s. m. (rhyddydded) A suffering or bearing extremely.

Rhyddyrchawl, a. (dyrchawl) Apt to over-exalt.

Rhyddyrchiad, s. m. (dyrchiad) An over-exalting.

Rhyddyrchu, v. a. (dyrchu) To over-exalt.

Rhyddyrllid, v. a. (dyrllid) To flow extremely.

Rhyddyrllid fy ngherdd yn nghelion o fedd

Yn nghyntedd teyrnos.

My muse will be greatly made to flow in carousals of merriment in the hall of princes.

Cynadelu, i H. ab Owain.

Rhyddyag, s. m. (dyag) Profound learning.

Rhyddyagawl, a. (rhyddyag) Being over-learned.

Rhyddygiad, s. m. (rhyddyag) A learning greatly

Rhyddyagu, v. a. (rhyddyag) To instruct pro-

foundly; to become extremely learned.

Rhyddyagawl ddygywen farddon.

I will profoundly instruct illustrious bards.

Cynadelu.

Rhyddyagwyl, v. a. (dyagwyl) To be expecting extremely, or earnestly looking for.

Rhyddyagwylad, s. m. (rhyddyagwyl) A being expecting extremely.

Rhyddyagwylaw, v. a. (rhyddyagwyl) To be expecting extremely.

Rhyddygyrch, s. m. (dysgyrch) Excess of resorting

Rhyddygyrchawl, a. (rhyddygyrch) Being re-

sorting extremely.

Rhyddygyrchiad, s. m. (rhyddygyrch) A being

resorting extremely.

Rhyddygyrchu, v. a. (rhyddygyrch) To be re-

sorting extremely.

Rhaith ahoiaith rhyddygyrchuad;

Yn nghorben eu trethas angus a wladant.

The shades of derangement they have resorted to extremely: in the conclusion of their impositions they experienced death.

Golgaden.

Rhyddywedid, s. m. (dywedid) A previously saying, a fully declaring.

Rhyddywedyd, v. a. (dywedyd) To say previously; to declare fully.

Gwedi gwelod o Wl Cahan y llythyr hwn, yn ddinodod paratol ei lysoes o orgr, he prawn gwyn, wrth ei lenwl o'i weithred, yr hyn a ryddwedid Gwawfawr.

After Julius Caesar had seen that letter, immediately he prepared his fleet, and waited for wind, which should accomplish the act that he had before intimated to Caswallon.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Rhyedd, s. m. (rhy) The state of being extreme.

Rhyeidid, a. (eiddid) Extremely slender, or slim

Rhyeididaw, v. a. (rhyeidid) To render extreme-

ly slender; to become very slender.

Rhyeididliad, s. m. (rhyeidid) A making extreme-

ly slender, a becoming very slim.

Rhyeididlwch, s. m. (rhyeidid) Great slenderness

Rhyeistedd, s. m. (eistedd) A sitting before; pre-

sidency. v. a. To sit over; to preside.

Rhyeisteddawl, a. (rhyeistedd) Presiding.

Rhyeisteddiad, s. m. (rhyeistedd) A presiding.

Rhyeni, v. a. (geni) To be born previously.

Ar gher eilydd

Ei rhyeistedd

Ni rhyedd.

On the face of the earth, his equal was not born before.

Tafelina.

Rhyerchi, v. a. (erchi) To beseech earnestly.

Rhyerchiwys a rhyerchi.

He has sought very dear who has importuned much.

Rhyerfyniad, s. m. (erfyniad) An entreating or imploring extremely.

Rhyerfyniaw, v. a. (erfyniaw) To entreat extremely, to implore earnestly.

Rhyerfyniawl, a. (erfyniawl) Extremely imploring, earnestly beseeching.

Rhyesgeulus, a. (esgeulus) Over-careless.

Rhyesgeulusaw, v. a. (rhyesgeulus) To act extremely careless; to be over-careless.

Rhyesgeulusdawd, s. m. (rhyesgeulus) Extreme carelessness, or negligence.

Rhyesgeulusiad, s. m. (rhyesgeulus) A neglecting overmuch; a being careless overmuch.

Rhyesgyn, s. m. (esgyn) An ascent before; an ascent over. *v. a.* To ascend before.

Rhyesgynawl, a. (rhyesgyn) Previously ascending.

Rhyesgyniad, s. m. (rhyesgyn) A previously ascending; an ascending overmuch.

Rhyesgynu, v. a. (rhyesgyn) To ascend beyond.

Rhyf, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhy) That enlarges or swells out; what is rife or abundant; a swell or puff out; arrogance, pride; also a berry; a currant.

*Afraid i briddin afryn,
Rh'of i a Duw, faint fo rhyf dyn,
Llanaw baich llawn o bechod!
Lle rhyfedd i faldedd fod!*

It is needless for frail chy, between me and God, however great man's presumption may be, to form a full load of sin; what a place for pride to exist! *Gwyl. ab Sefyn, i bwyg.*

Rhyfab, s. m.—pl. rhyfeibion (rhy—mab) A boy under age, or an infant. *Welsh Laws.*

Rhyfaeddawl, a. (rhyfaedd) Being much dragged.

Rhyfaeddiad, s. m. (rhyfaedd) A dragging much.

Rhyfaeddu, v. a. (rhyfaedd) To drag about extremely; to buffet extremely.

Rhyfael, s. f. (mael) Excessive gain or profit.

Rhyfaeliad, s. m. (rhyfael) A gaining excessively.

Rhyfaeln, v. a. (rhyfael) To gain extremely.

Rhyfaeth, s. m. (maeth) Much nurture.

Rhyfaethawl, a. (rhyfaeth) Greatly nourishing.

Rhyfaethiad, s. m. (rhyfaeth) A nourishing greatly; a being over-nursed.

Rhyfaethu, v. a. (rhyfaeth) To over-nourish.

Rhyfagawl, a. (magawl) Much nursed.

Rhyfagiad, s. m. (magiad) An over-nursing.

Rhyfagl, s. f.—pl. rhyfaglau (magl) A snare.

Rhyfagliad, s. m. (rhyfagl) An ensnaring.

Rhyfaglu, v. a. (rhyfagl) To ensnare fully.

Rhyfagu, v. a. (magu) To rear up or to nourish extremely; to be over-nursed.

Twyllid rhyfegid rhyfagid.

Deceived has been who has been much nourished with presumption. *Adage.*

Nid perthyn rhyfag rhyfagid i'm byd.

Not proper the presumption that I have much nourished in my mind. *Cyddellu.*

Rhyfagwyr, s. f. (magwyr) An advanced wall.

*Clod wellwell chudaw allan
Good mawr yn flogodau man;
O wartha'r rhaf'n wrth yr hywr
Arfogion a'u rhyfagwyr.*

With increasing fame carrying out large trees as they bundles; behind these at evening came armed men having their ensnarement. *H. ab D. ab I. ab Rhys.*

Rhyfal, s. m.—pl. rhyfeiau (bai) Extreme fault.

Rhyfaidd, s. m. (baidd) An over-daring.

Rhyfall, s. m. (mail) Prepossession.

Rhyfaint, s. m. (maint) Excess of quantity.

Fflwg i ddawg nid rhyfaint.

Prosperity to the life is not an excess. *Adage.*

Rhyfalu, v. a. (malu) To grind very small.

Rhyfaniad, s. m. (maniad) A making an extreme impression, a making an over-effect.

Rhyfann, v. a. (manu) To make an extreme mark or impression.

Fflwg i ddiddid ni rhyfann.

Prosperity to the mischievous will not take effect. *Adage.*

Rhyfarn, s. f. (barn) An over-opinion; prejudice.

Rhyfarnawi, a. (rhyfarn) Prejudging.

Rhyfarniad, s. m. (rhyfarn) A judging overmuch; a condemning extremely.

Rhyfarnu, v. a. (rhyfarn) To judge overmuch; to condemn extremely; to prejudice.

Rhyfas, a. (bas) Extremely or very shallow.

Rhyfasiad, s. m. (rhyfas) A rendering very shallow; a becoming extremely shallow.

Rhyfasu, v. a. (rhyfas) To render very shallow; to become very shallow.

Rhyfawl, a. (rhyf) Assuming or arrogant.

Rhyfawi, s. f. (mawi) Extreme praise; flattery.

Rhyfawr, s. m. (rhyf) A frequent stretching about or scrambling.

Rhyfawrth, s. m. (mawrth) The beginning of the storms of March.

Rhyfawrthin, s. f. (rhyfawrth—hin) The equinoctial weather or storms of March.

Mawrth a'i rhyfawrthin.

March with the spring-forerunning weather. *Iolo Goch.*

Rhyfedd, a. (medd) Being over possession or scope; wonderful, marvellous, strange.

Iach rydd rhyfedd pa gwyn.

With health at liberty it is wonderful what the complaint. *Adage.*

Rhyfeddawl, s. f.—pl. rhyfeddodau (rhyfedd)

What is surprising or extraordinary, a rarity; a wonder, a miracle.

Rhowyd pob rhyfeddawl.

Every wonder is changeable. *Adage.*

Rhyfeddawl, a. (rhyfedd) Wonderful, strange.

Rhyfeddeb, s. f. (rhyfedd) Exclamation, admiration; a term in rhetoric.

Rhyfeddoldeb, s. m. (rhyfeddawl) Extraordinariness; miraculousness; marvellousness.

Rhyfeddoli, v. a. (rhyfeddawl) To render marvellous; to become wonderful.

Rhyfeddolrwydd, s. m. (rhyfedd) Wonderfulness.

Rhyfeddu, v. a. (rhyfedd) To wonder, to marvel.

Rhyfeddwl, s. m.—pl. rhyfeddyllian (meddwl) An over-thought; a previous thought.

Rhyfeddylliad, s. m. (rhyfeddwl) Premeditation.

Rhyfeddyllaw, v. a. (rhyfeddwl) To premeditate.

Nid porth penyd rhyfeddyllaw.

To undergo penance I have not premeditated. *Cyddellu.*

Rhyfeiad, s. m. (rhyfal) An over-criminating.

Rhyfeilaw, v. a. (rhyfal) To over-criminate.

Rhyfeiddiad, s. m. (rhyfaidd) An over-daring.

Rhyfeiddlaw, v. a. (rhyfaidd) To over-dare.

Rhyfeiliad, s. m. (rhyfall) A prepossessing.

Rhyfeiliaw, v. a. (rhyfal) To prepossess.

Rhyfeilius, a. (rhyfall) Prepossessing.

Rhyfeius, a. (rhyfal) Over-faulty.

Rhyfel, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (bel) War, or warfare.

Golochwyd diawl amwg rhyfel.

The religion of the devil is to instigate war. *Adage.*

Yn mhob rhyfel mae gofal.

In every warfare there is anxiety. *Adage.*

Mae gofialth gwr o ryfel, nid gofialth neb o'r bodd.

There is hope for a man from war, there is no hope for any one from the grave. *Adage.*

Gwibuch y dweh—
A fo cryf a fag rhyfel;
Rhyfel a fag rhyw afar
Tudl, byth at lid a bar;
Tyfod, trwm trwm
A fo caeth, a fag heddwch.

Beware of the wheel: that is powerful will begot war; war will begot some misfortune of poverty, ever disposed to anger and wrath; poverty, distressful the misery of such as be captive, will begot peace.

T. Ald.

Rhyfela, v. a. (rhyfel) To war, to wage war.
Rhyfelawd, s. m. (rhyfel) An hostile act.
Rhyfelawg, a. (rhyfel) Belligerent; belligerent.
Rhyfelbeiriant, s. m. (peiriant) A war engine.
Rhyfeldir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (rhyfel—tir) A place where war is carried on, a seat of war.

Pa rhyfeldir bynag y cerddynat ynddo, ni waelld drwg iddynt.

What hostile land cover they might walk in, no harm would be done to them.

Breidd. Marxen.

Rhyfeledig, a. (rhyfel) Being warred. *Arfaen rhyfeledig*, warlike implements.
Rhyfeledigaeth, s. m. (rhyfeledig) The act of carrying on war.

Rhyfelfa, s. f. (rhyfel) A seat of war.
Rhyfelgar, a. (rhyfel) Apt to war, warlike.
Rhyfelgarwch, s. m. (rhyfelgar) Warlikeness.
Rhyfeliad, s. m. (rhyfel) A waging of war.
Rhyfelloffer, s. m. (rhyfel—offer) A war engine.
Rhyfelogi, v. a. (rhyfelawg) To render warring; to become subject to wars and fightings.
Rhyfelogrydd, s. m. (rhyfelawg) A state of war.
Rhyfelu, v. a. (rhyfel) To war, to wage war.
Rhyfelus, a. (rhyfel) Warring, belligerent.
Rhyfelusaw, v. a. (rhyfelus) To render warring.
Rhyfelusawydd, s. m. (rhyfelus) A state of war.
Rhyfelwr, s. m.—pl. rhyfelwyr (rhyfel—gwr) A warrior, or a man of war.

Cas a fo rhyfelwr llwg, ac ni ddymuno heddwch o than rhyfel.

Others is he who is a feeble warrior, and doth not desire peace rather than war.

Adage.

Rhyfelwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (rhyfel—gwynt) A hurricane.

Rhyfelydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhyfel) A warrior.
Rhyfer, a. (mer) Over-teeming with moisture.
Rhyferad, s. m. (rhyfer) A drivelling.

*Rheo a wael a rhyw nad,
A briw ferw, ab rhyferad.*

He would utter with a sort of din, and grind his spittle, the drivelling monkey.

D. ab Gwilym, Er lafudd.

Rhyferig, a. (rhyfer) Drivelling, snivelling.
Rhyferth, s. m. (rhy—merth) A violent gust.
Rhyferthin, s. m. (rhyferth) A violent gushing.

Yna y ddygual rhyferthin o wylaw ar Amic.

Therupon a severe gust of weeping fell upon Amic.

Cyd. Emlyn on Amic.

Rhyferthwy, s. m. (rhyferth—gwy) An inundation, a torrent; a tempest. *Rhyferthwy Mawrth*, the tempest of the vernal equinox; *Rhyferthwy Medi*, the tempest of the autumnal equinox.

Hir argae a fag rhyferthwy.

A long damming will collect a torrent.

Adage.

Un o'r tri enghir ddechwyn—dychryn y tan rhyferthwy, pan holltw y ddalar hyd awn, ag y dified y rhan fwyaf o bob byw.

One of the three awful events; the transmutation of the torrent fire, when the earth was rent the great deep, so that the greatest part of every life was destroyed.

Barddas.

Rhyferthwyad, s. m. (rhyferthwy) An overflowing, an over-whelming, an inundating.

Rhyferthwyaw, v. a. (rhyferthwy) To overspread in a torrent, to overflow.

Rhyferthwyawg, a. (rhyferthwy) Having an inundation; apt to overflow.

Rhyferthwyawl, a. (rhyferthwy) Overwhelming.
Rhyferw, s. m. (berw) An over-boiling.

Rhyferwad, s. m. (rhyferw) An over-boiling.
Rhyferwi, v. a. (rhyferw) To over-boil.
Rhyfeth, s. m. (meth) Extreme failing.
Rhyfethiant, s. m. (rhyfeth) Extreme debility.
Rhyfethu, v. m. (rhyfeth) To fail extremely.
Rhyfiad, s. m. (rhyf) A stretching out; an arrogating, or assuming.
Rhyfig, a. (rhyf) Apt to be assuming.
Rhyffin, a. (blin) Over-tiresome; teasing.
Rhyffinaw, v. a. (rhyffin) To over-tire.
Rhyfifinder, s. m. (rhyffin) Extreme tiresomeness.
Rhyfod, v. (bod) To be before; to be fully.

*Minnas o'm rhadau, rhyffiant
Yn rhaddau, yn rhyfodd ardduamant.*

I also from my gifts, which were to me completely of ruddy gold, was in ample honour.

L. P. Moch.

Rhyfodd, s. m. (bodd) Unrestrained desire.
Rhyfoddawg, a. (rhyfodd) Of unconstrained will.

Rhyfoddawg rhy ffwr a wyl.

The over-indulged casts his eye on too much.

Adage.

Rhyfoddaw, v. a. (rhyfodd) To give full will.
Rhyfoes, s. f.—pl. t. au (moes) Over-ceremony.
Rhyfoeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (moeth) Extreme daintiness; an over-pampered state.
Rhyfoethus, a. (rhyfoeth) Being over-dainty.
Rhyfoll, v. a. (rhyfawl) To praise extremely.

*Rhyfollant anant anaw cymet;
Rhyfollant at wir, at orobor.*

The minstrel of accordant melody will greatly praise; his justice, his exploit will be greatly praised.

Ein. ab Gwganen, i L. d. Isorwerth.

*Rhagorae careu, cerddd ni haeddal!
Rhal a'r rhyfoll, llawr hufelydd.*

The fair lover did excel, she could not merit reproach; some would flatter her, abject as the ground.

Sefyn, i Wenhwysfer.

Rhyfollant, s. m. (rhyfawl) Extreme praise.
Rhyfon, s. pl. aggr. (rhyf) Currants.
Rhyforiad, s. m. (rhyfawr) A stretching about, a scrambling; a sawing the air with the hands.
Rhyforiaw, v. a. (rhyfawr) To stretch about; to scramble; to saw the air with the hands.

*I Fangor, i rhyforiaw,
Gwr cul, bob dyw Sul y daw.*

To Bangor, to scramble about, the measure night will on every Sunday come.

R. ab Dafydd Llwyd.

Rhyfrys, s. m. (brys) Precipitation. a. Precipitate; impatient, over-hurrying.

*Rhyr rhyfrys enys, amiged byrddodion;
Rhyr byrddodion o lys ar lla cerddorion.*

Rhyr with impatient steeds, and birds of many gifts; Rhyr whose court is conspicuous for the benefit of minstrel.

Einion Offeriald.

Rhyfrysiad, s. m. (rhyfrys) A hurrying extremely; an acting with impatience.

Rhyfrysiaw, v. a. (rhyfrys) To make too much haste, to precipitate.

Rhyfrysiawl, a. (rhyfrys) Over-hastening.
Rhyfunaw, v. a. (rhyf—unaw) To unite fully.
Rhyfus, a. (rhyf) Apt to bear away; presuming.
Rhyfusaw, v. a. (rhyfus) To render presuming; to become stubborn or froward.

Rhyfusedd, s. m. (rhyfus) Stubbornness.
Rhyfwydd, s. pl. (rhyf—gwydd) Currant trees.
Rhyfwydden, s. f. dim. (rhyfwydd) A currant tree.
Rhyfychan, s. m. (bychan) Extreme littleness. a. Very little; too little, over-small.

Nid gwell gormodd na rhyfychan.

Excess is not better than too little.

Adage.

Rhyfychawd, s. m. (bychawd) Extreme smallness.

Rhyw fu rhyfychawd gyanen.

The very little constellation was too much.

Adage.

Rhyfyg, *s. m.* (rhyf) Presumption, arrogance.
Rhyfygaid, *s. m.* (rhyfyg) Presumption.
Rhyfygawl, *a.* (rhyfyg) Presuming, insolent.
Rhyfygiad, *s. m.* (rhyfyg) A presuming.
Rhyfygu, *v. a.* (rhyfyg) To presume, to dare; to act arrogantly or insolently.
Rhyfygus, *a.* (rhyfyg) Presumptuous, arrogant.
Rhyfygusaw, *v. a.* (rhyfygus) To render presumptuous; to become presuming.
Rhyfygusedd, *s. m.* (rhyfyg) Presumptuousness.
Rhyfygusarwydd, *s. m.* (rhyfyg) Presumptuousness.
Rhyfygwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* rhyfygwyr (rhyfyg—gwr) One who presumes, an arrogant man.
Rhyfynych, *a.* (mynych) Frequent overmuch.
Rhyfynychiad, *s. m.* (rhyfynych) A frequenting overmuch; an occurring too often.
Rhyfynychu, *v. a.* (rhyfynych) To render very frequent; to frequent overmuch.
Rhyfyg, *s. m.* (myg) Extreme mixture; confusion. *a.* Confused.
Rhyfygiad, *s. m.* (rhyfyg) A confusion.
Rhyfygu, *v. a.* (rhyfyg) To confuse.
Rhyfaeth, *a.* (faeth) Over ripe, too mellow.
Rhyfaethiad, *s. m.* (rhyfaeth) A rendering over-mellow; a becoming over-mellow.
Rhyfaethu, *v. a.* (rhyfaeth) To render over-mellow; to become over-mellow.
Rhyffle, *s. m.* (ffle) An extreme verge or border.
Rhyffwch, *a.* (ffwch) Extremely apt; very rife.
Rhyffo, *s. m.* (ffo) Extreme flight or escape.
Rhyffod, *s. m.* (rhyffo) A fleeing overmuch.
Rhyffol, *v. a.* (rhyffo) To flee overmuch.
Rhyffrau, *s. m.* (ffrau) An extreme flow; a respiration; a violent breathing.
Rhyffrenad, *s. m.* (rhyffrau) A respiring.
Rhyffresaw, *v. a.* (rhyffrau) To respire greatly.

Rhyffedd—
 Nae gwddant ya ddiu;
 Eidd pwy ei hadnos;
 Fwy llyd ei hadnos;
 Fy bwrh gan ddydd;
 Fy wynt a rhyffu.

I am surprised that they know not, without a doubt, concerning the seal, which is her seal; her members of what form; through what part she cannot to pass out; what air she doth respire.
Taloria.

Rhyffrom, *a.* (ffrom) Extremely irritable or testy.
Rhyffromi, *v. a.* (rhyffrom) To taunt or to irritate overmuch; to become very testy.
Rhyffromiad, *s. m.* (rhyffrom) A taunting overmuch, a becoming very testy.
Rhyffrost, *s. m.* (ffrost) Extreme vaunting.
Rhyffrostiad, *s. m.* (rhyffrost) A vaunting or swaggering overmuch.
Rhyffrostiau, *v. a.* (rhyffrost) To over-vaunt.
Rhyffrostiawl, *a.* (rhyffrost) Extremely vaunting.
Rhyg, *s. m.*—*pl.* & an (rhy—yg) Rye.

Po hynaf fo y rhyg tebycaf fydd i'w ddi.

By so much older the rye may be the more like it will be to its father.
Adapt.

Coll-mab Collfrewt a ddol ar gynth a bodd gwnaf i Yare Prydaie, lle nid-oedd cyn na hyry manya cwrch a rhyg.

Coll the son of Collfrewt brought wheat and barley first into the Isle of Britain, where there were before then only oats and rye.
Triad.

Rhyga, *s. a.* (rhyg) To gather or collect rye.
Rhygabl, *a. m.* (cabl) Extreme calumny.
Rhygabliadd, *a.* (rhygabl) Very calumnious.
Rhygabredd, *a. m.* (rhygabl) Extreme calumny.
Rhygabliad, *s. m.* (rhygabl) A calumniating extremely; a greatly scandalizing.
Rhygablu, *v. a.* (rhygabl) To shew extreme contempt; to calumniate extremely.

*A gylch rhyl, ddeon, a dy weddi;
 A dyfnewt rhian ni rhygabl?*

Do you hear, stranger, what is said; what a lady says it will not be severely derided?
Cynulle.

Rhygadw, *v. a.* (cadw) To keep extremely.
Rhygaffael, *v. a.* (caffael) To over-get; to obtain previously.

Pencerdd a ddyly bodair ar agallt y gae bob gwrng i gys gan wr, or nis rhygadw y gae gyt.

A chief of song is entitled to twenty-four pence from every woman who sleeps with a husband, if he has not previously obtained it of her.
Welsh Law.

Rhygaffaliad, *s. m.* (rhygaffael) An over-obtaining; a previously getting.

Rhygais, *s. m.* (cais) An over-attempt or trial.

Rhygall, *a.* (call) Extremely discreet.

Ni bydd cyfhoethwyr rhygall.

The powerful will not be discreet overmuch.
Adapt.

Rhygalledd, *s. m.* (rhygall) Excess of causing.
Rhygallineb, *s. m.* (rhygall) Excess of causing.

Rhygam, *a.* (cam) Extremely crooked.

Rhygamiad, *s. m.* (rhygam) A bending extremely, an over-bending.

Rhygamu, *v. a.* (rhygam) To bend extremely.

Rhygant, *s. m.*—*pl.* f. an (cant) An extreme or outmost circle.

Rhygant, *v. a.* (cant) To strag before.

*Cerdd newydd i'w rhydd rhygant
 Cais swen, gan swet bygide.*

A new song to my chiefs the stragg then his before, with the gale of the morning.
Cynulle.

Rhygardd, *s. m.* (cardd) A violent drive or thrust.
Rhygardeiad, *s. m.* (rhygardd) A chasing or driving overmuch; a violently afflicting.

Rhygardda, *v. a.* (rhygardd) To over-impel.

*Rhygardd ydy fydd;
 Fy rhydd, mawr dda!*

My bosom has been severely rushed; my heart is not broken!
Llywarch Hen.

Rhygariad, *s. m.* (cariad) Extreme fondness.

Rhygaru, *v. a.* (caru) To love extremely.

Ti a noddyd

*A rhygaru
 O bob caru.*

Thou wouldst protect such as thou shouldst surely love him every bending.
Taloria.

Rhygas, *s. m.* (cas) Extreme hate. *a.* Very hateful.

Rhygas rhywyl.

That is extremely hated will be soon too soon.
Adapt.

*A gylwedd a gant Rhydderch,
 Trydd hael corchwyr serch;
 Gwedd rhygas gwedd Rhydderch!*

Hast thou heard how Rhydderch sang, the third stanza of cordial affection; common is extreme hate when extreme love!
Engl. y Cynul.

Rhygashad, *s. m.* (rhygashu) An over-hating.

Rhygashu, *v. a.* (rhygas) To hate extremely.

Rhygastelliad, *s. m.* (castellid) A completely spreading round.

Rhygastellu, *v. a.* (castellu) To raise a complete fence round about.

Rhygawdd, *s. m.* (cawdd) An extreme affront.

Rhygawg, *a.* (rhyg) Abounding with rye.

Rhygawl, *a.* (rhyg) Of the quality of rye.

Rhyged, *s. f.* (ced) Excess of treasure. *a.* Very bountiful; lavish; prodigal.

Rhygeiad, *s. m.* (rhygais) An over-attempting.

Rhygeislau, *v. a.* (rhygais) To over-attempt.

Rhygel, *s. m.* (cel) A complete concealment.

Rhygeliad, *s. m.* (rhygel) A fully concealing.

Rhygeilu, *v. a.* (rhygel) To conceal fully.

Ni rhygeilu dryllau.

My infernals will not be fully concealed.
Adapt.

Rhygen, *a. f.* ddiu (rhyg) A grain of rye.

Rhygethig, a. (cethig) Excelling in song.
Rhygethydd, a. m. (cethydd) A master in song.

Unle rhygethig, rhygethig,
 Rhygethydd; rhygethig i wladig.

The station of the complete singer, excellence of song, I ardently desire; I will greatly sing to a sovereign.

Rhygil, a. m. (cil) A complete recession.
Rhygiliad, s. m. (rhygil) A fully receding.
Rhygiliaw, v. a. (rhygil) To recede fully.
Rhygiplaw, v. a. (ciplaw) To snatch violently.
Rhygloff, a. (clloff) Extremely lame or halting.
Rhygloffedd, s. m. (rhygloff) Extreme lameness.
Rhygloff, v. a. (rhygloff) To lame extremely.
Rhygloffiad, s. m. (rhygloff) A rendering very lame; a becoming extremely lame.
Rhyglud, s. m. (clad) An over-carriage.
Rhygludaw, v. a. (rhyglud) To over-carry.
Rhygludiad, s. m. (rhyglud) An over-carrying.
Rhyglydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhwyg) Desert, merit

Myn walson, rhygludian ciod;
 Mwy na neb myn ei sabod.

He will have abundance, from-deserving ease; more than say he will will cause himself to be known.

Ira. Tm. i Syr E. Herbert.

Rhyglyddedd, a. (rhyglydd) Of a meritorious or a deserving tendency.
Rhyglyddawd, s. m. (rhyglydd) A meriting.
Rhyglyddawl, a. (rhyglydd) Meritorious.
Rhyglyddedig, a. (rhyglydd) Merited, deserved.
Rhyglyddedigath, s. m. (rhyglyddedig) Meritoriousness.
Rhyglyddiad, s. m. (rhyglydd) A meriting.
Rhyglyddiannawl, a. (rhyglyddiant) Meritorious.
Rhyglyddiannaw, v. a. (rhyglyddiant) To render meritorious; to become deserving.
Rhyglyddiannus, a. (rhyglyddiant) Meritorious.
Rhyglyddiannusaw, v. a. (rhyglyddiannus) To render meritorious; to become deserving.
Rhyglyddiant, s. m.—pl. rhyglyddiannau (rhyglydd) Merit, desert, worth, reward, claim.
Rhyglyddu, v. n. (rhyglydd) To deserve, to merit

Galves Arthur ar lawb i an lle, i dala an gwanaweth iddym;
 a bynyd i rhyglyddu.

Arthur called every body to one place, to reward them for their service, and that according as they might deserve.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Rhygliw, s. m. (clyw) A full hearing; a previous hearing.
Rhygliwed, v. a. (rhaglyw) A fully hearing; a previously hearing.
Rhygnawg, a. (rhawn) Having friction; having scores or hacks.
Rhygnawl, a. (rhygn) Rubbing; scoring.
Rhygnbren, s. m.—pl. t. an (rhygn—bren) A stick for scoring upon, a tally.
Rhygnedig, a. (rhawn) Rubbed, chafed; scored.
Rhygnedd, s. m. (rhawn) A state of friction; the state of being scored or hacked.
Rhygnell, s. f. (rhawn) A whipsaw.
Rhygnem, s. f.—pl. t. an (rhawn) A file.
Rhygniad, s. m. (rhawn) A rubbing, a chafing; a scoring; a hacking.
Rhygnogrydd, s. m. (rhygnawg) The state of being rubbed, chafed, or scored.
Rhygnu, v. a. (rhawn) To rub, to chafe; to score; to hack.

Rhag Told, yn lori iwr main,
 Rhygnawt i'r naw cast celain.

Before Told, demolishing a stone tower, they scored the number of glass hundred corpses.

En. ab Owen.

Rhygnwr, s. m.—pl. rhygnwyr (rhawn—gwr) One who rubs; a scorer.
Rhygnoddaw, a. (rhygnawd) Very insulting.

Rhygodded, a. f. (rhygawdd) Extreme insult.
Rhygoddedig, a. (rhygodded) Extremely thwarted.
Rhygoddi, v. a. (rhygawdd) To vex extremely.

A rhygoddy gaw, gwylod rhygoddy;
 Gwawd yw ei ddygnawd ddefnyddi coddied.

Who greatly insults the brave, let him beware; from his being irritated generally proceeds a cause of trouble.

U. Cyfrillawg.

Rhygoddiad, s. m. (rhygawdd) A thwarting extremely or overmuch.
Rhygoddiant, s. m. (rhygawdd) Extreme vexation; extreme insult.
Rhygoddwr, s. m.—pl. rhygoddwyr (rhygawdd—gwr) One who vexes extremely.
Rhygoel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (coel) Superstition.
Rhygoeladd, s. m. (rhygoel) Superstitiousness.
Rhygoeliad, s. m. (rhygoel) A believing overmuch.
Rhygoeliaw, v. a. (rhygoel) To believe overmuch.
Rhygoelus, a. (rhygoel) Being superstitious.
Rhygoll, s. f. (coll) Extreme loss. a. Over apt to lose.

Lloegr aeth o'r llaw rhygoll;
 I'r llaw grof yr aeth lloegr oll.

England is gone from the greatly losing hand; to the strong hand is all England gone.

D. Llyw, i Henri VI.

Rhygolled, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhygoll) Extreme loss.
Rhygolledig, a. (rhygolled) Being totally lost.
Rhygolledu, v. a. (rhygolled) To cause extreme loss; to damage extremely.
Rhygolli, v. a. (rhy—goll) To lose overmuch.

Ni rhygolliwyd Daw o dderwydd byt;
 Ni rhygolles na'i ni fo ynyd.

May I not totally lose God through the gaiety of the world; he has not completely lost heaven who is not mad.

Ll. P. Mech.

Rhygread, s. m. (cread) A perfectly creating.
Rhygred, s. f. (cred) Over-belief; credulity.
Rhygrediad, s. m. (rhygred) An over-believing.
Rhygredu, v. n. (rhygred) To be credulous.
Rhygreu, v. a. (creu) To create perfectly.

Ac ya ores dyn Daw rhygreu.

And the best man God did perfectly create him.

Gwalechael.

Rhygrin, a. (crin) Being extremely brittle.
Rhygrinaw, v. n. (rhygrin) To become extremely dry, parched, or brittle.
Rhygriniad, s. m. (rhygrin) An over-drying.
Rhygrinawl, a. (cronawl) Tending to collect overmuch; very accumulating.
Rhygroni, v. a. (croni) To collect overmuch.
Rhygroniad, s. m. (croniad) An over-collecting.
Rhygu, s. m. (cu) Over-fondness. a. Over-fond.

Rhygu pob rhygchawd.

Over-previous every thing very small.

Adage.

Ni bu rygu na-bul rygu.

There has been no over-fondness but there would be excess of hate.

Adage.

Rhygudd, s. f. (cudd) A full hiding. a. Being completely concealed.
Rhyguddiad, s. m. (rhygudd) A fully hiding.
Rhyguddiaw, v. a. (rhygudd) To hide fully.

Och mor drwm yw ych marw draw;
 Och roi gwedd i'ch rhyguddiaw!

Alas! how mad that you should ponder this: to put a covering so completely to hide you how direct!

Rhye Fynglwyd.

Rhygwelit, s. m. (rhyg—gwelit) Rye-grass.
Rhygwag, s. m. (cwag) Extreme sleep.
Rhygwydd, s. m. (cwydd) An extreme fall.
Rhygwyddaw, v. n. (rhygwydd) To fall extremely.
Rhygwyddawl, a. (rhygwydd) Tending to fall extremely; being very apt to tumble.
Rhygwyddiad, s. m. (rhygwydd) An over-falling.
Rhygwyn, s. f. (owyw) Extreme complaint.
Rhygwynaw, v. a. (rhygwyn) To complain extremely; to be very querulous.

Rhyhiraethiad, *s. m.* (rhyhiraeth) A longing or wishing extremely.

Rhyhiraethu, *v. a.* (rhyhiraeth) To long or wish extremely.

Endwraig i enny gŵm oherwydd hysbysu ei gŵm. Gwalchmai.

Rhyhodi, *v. a.* (rhyhodi) Apt to long much.

Rhyhodi, *v. a.* (rhyhodi) To soar greatly.

Rhyhodi, *v. a.* (rhyhodi) Extremely aspiring.

*Doddyf! Dygwyl! I awyrion;
Rhygole fy argyfydd yn agwdd deon,
A Maelgwyn, fwyaf ei achwynon,
Eiddin prydol rhyhodiogion.*

I came to Dyganwy to contend; I liberated my lord in the presence of strangers, and of Maelgwyn, the greatest in arguments: Eiddin the sovereign of greatly aspiring ones. Taliesin, *i ferb Llyr.*

Rhyhoddiad, *s. m.* (hoddiad) Over-facilitating.

Rhyhoddiaw, *v. a.* (hoddiaw) To over-facilitate.

Rhyhodi, *v. a.* (hodi) Extremely fond, over-fond.

Rhyhoffawl, *a.* (rhyhoff) Apt to be over-fond.

Rhyhoff, *v. a.* (rhyhoff) To be over-fond.

Rhyhoffiad, *s. m.* (rhyhoff) An over-loving.

Rhyhwyr, *a.* (hwyr) Too late; high time; far-extending. *Mae gyn rhyhwyr iaf beidiaw, it is high time for us to leave off.*

*Hydwr ydd a chod, rodd rhyhwyr.
Hyd ydd aeth hwyf hawl a' oyr.*

Fame will swiftly fly the far extending circle, which the cooing of one and stars have traced. *L. P. Moeh.*

Rhyhwyrdiad, *s. m.* (rhyhwyrd) A rendering over-late; a growing over-late.

Rhyhwyrd, *v.* (rhyhwyrd) To become over-late.

Rhyhwyredd, *s. m.* (rhyhwyrd) An over-lateness.

Rhyhy, *a.* (hy) Over-held, over-forward.

Rhyhyd, *a.* (hyd) Extremely long, over-long.

Woe to the son of man from loving vice for too long to excess. *Cyniddeu.*

Rhyhyder, *s. m.* (hyder) Excess of confidence.

Rhyhyderiad, *s. m.* (rhyhyder) A confiding much.

Rhyhyderu, *v. a.* (rhyhyder) To confide much.

Rhyhyderus, *a.* (rhyhyder) Over-confiding.

Rhyladd, *v. a.* (ladd) To cut off completely.

Rhyladdiad, *s. m.* (rhyladd) A fully cutting off.

Rhylaes, *a.* (laes) Trailing or falling very low.

Rhylafur, *s. m.* (lafur) Over-labouring.

Rhylafuriaw, *v. a.* (rhylafur) To labour much.

Rhylafuriaw, *a.* (rhylafur) Very laborious.

Rhylam, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llam) An over-step.

Rhylamaw, *a.* (rhylam) Over-stepping.

Rhylamiad, *s. m.* (rhylam) An over-stepping.

Rhylamu, *v. a.* (rhylam) To over-step.

Rhylanw, *s. m.* (llanw) An over-fulness.

Rhylar, *a.* (llar) Very mild or soothing.

Rhylarwch, *s. m.* (rhylar) Extreme mildness.

Rhylarychiad, *s. m.* (rhylarwch) A much assuaging.

Rhylarychnu, *v. a.* (rhylarwch) To assuage greatly.

Rhylas, *a.* (glas) Very blue; very vivid. *'Rhylas-
wedd fy nghran!'* Of very pale hue may brow!

Rhylasiad, *s. m.* (rhylas) A making very blue.

Rhylasu, *v. a.* (rhylas) To become very blue.

Rhylathr, *a.* (llathr) Extremely glittering.

Rhylathriad, *a.* (rhylathr) Extremely glittering.

Rhylathrawl, *a.* (rhylathr) Very glittering.

Rhylathredd, *s. m.* (rhylathr) Extreme glitter.

Rhylathriad, *s. m.* (rhylathr) A making very

glittering, a polishing extremely.

Rhylathru, *v. a.* (rhylathr) To make very glitter-

ing, to polish extremely; to glitter much.

Rhylaw, *a.* (llaw) Redundant, over-full.

Rhylawnder, *s. m.* (rhylaw) A redundancy.

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Rhylawnedd, *s. m.* (law) Over-place; superiority.

Rhylaw, *v.* (law) To over-place; superiority.

A bitter trick, not diversions for superiority. Gwalchmai.

Rhylêad, *s. m.* (rhyê) An over-placing; a giving a superior place.

Prif gyfarch gelydd par rhylêad.

An orifal first greeting will ensure an over-placing. Taliesin.

Rhylêawl, *a.* (rhyê) Tending to over-place.

Rhylêf, *s. m.* (lêf) An extreme cry.

Rhylêfain, *v. a.* (rhyêf) To cry out much.

Rhylenwi, *v. a.* (rhylenw) To over-charge, to fill over; to abound to excess.

Rhylesgu, *v. a.* (rhy—llesgu) To relax.

Rhylid, *s. m.* (lilid) Extreme rage or anger.

Rhyliadiad, *s. m.* (rhylid) A greatly irritating.

Rhyliadiaw, *v. a.* (rhylid) To irritate greatly.

Rhylithr, *s. m.* (lithr) That is slippery overmuch; a diarrhoea. *a.* Too slippery.

Rhylithrow, *v. a.* (rhylithr) To slip extremely.

Rhylithrowl, *a.* (rhylithr) Very slippery.

Rhylithrowd, *s. m.* (rhylithr) Extreme slipperiness.

Rhylithrowiad, *s. m.* (rhylithr) A slipping extremely.

Rhyliw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ian* (lliw) A high colour.

Rhyliwiad, *s. m.* (rhyliw) A colouring highly.

Rhyliwiad, *v. a.* (rhyliw) To colour highly.

Rhyliwiadw, *a.* (rhyliw) Of high colour.

Rhylofi, *v. a.* (lofi) To bestow greatly.

O'r dawn rhylofiat rhy llofi wyl.

From the talent thou hast amply conferred too loquacious am I. *Meirion ab Iwan.*

Rhylofiad, *s. m.* (lofiad) A greatly bestowing.

Rhylog, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llog) Over-hire.

Rhylogawl, *a.* (rhylog) Relating to over-hire.

Rhylogi, *v. a.* (rhylog) To over-hire; to deal unreasonably.

Rhylogiad, *s. m.* (rhylog) An over-hiring.

Rhylog, *s. m.* (llosg) An extreme burning.

Rhyloggedd, *s. m.* (rhylog) Extreme burning.

Rhylogi, *v. a.* (rhylog) To burn extremely.

Rhylogiad, *s. m.* (rhylog) Over-burning.

Rhyludd, *s. m.* (ludd) Extreme hinderance.

Rhyluddiad, *s. m.* (rhyludd) A hindering much.

Rhyluddiaw, *v. a.* (rhyludd) To hinder greatly.

Rhylun, *s. m.* (llun) A complete form; a preform.

Rhyluniad, *s. m.* (rhylun) A fully forming.

Rhyluniaeth, *s. m.* (rhylun) Complete formation.

Rhyluniaethawl, *a.* (rhyluniaeth) Tending to

complete formation.

Rhyluniaethiad, *s. m.* (rhyluniaeth) Preformation.

Rhyluniaethu, *v. a.* (rhyluniaeth) To form com-

pletely; to preform.

O'r ddaith y rhyluniaethir

Air, aeth gwaed i'w gwyl.

From my language will be completely formed a report of thee,

the truth will be to disgrace. *D. ab Gwilym, i llyr.*

Rhyluniaw, *v. a.* (rhylun) To form fully.

Rhylwgr, *s. m.* (llwgr) Extreme damage or hurt.

Rhylwne, *s. m.* (llwne) An extreme swallow.

Rhylwyth, *s. m.* (llywyth) An over-load.

Rhylwythaw, *v. a.* (rhylwyth) To over-load.

Rhylwythawg, *a.* (rhylwyth) Over-loaded.

Rhylwythiad, *s. m.* (rhylwyth) Over-loading.

Rhyly, *a.* (lly) Extremely apt to move.

Yn gerdd gylfod rodd rhyly.

Being an amiable song of the most aptly moving circle. *Prwydd Bychan.*

Rhylygrawl, *a.* (rhylwgr) Tending to damage extremely; extremely dealing.

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Rhylygru, *s. m.* (rhylygr) The state of being ly; a defiling extreme defilement.
Rhylygru, *v. a.* (rhylygr) To damage extreme to pollute extremely.

Rhylyncawl, *a.* (rhylync) Folly swallowing.
Rhylynciad, *s. m.* (rhylync) A fully swallowing.
Rhylyncu, *v. a.* (rhylync) To swallow fully.
Rhyll, *s. m.* (rhy-yl) A rift, cleft, or parting.
Rhym, *s. m.* (rhy-ym) That stretches round.

Rhym, *pronom. prep.* (rhy-ym) Signally mine; me signally; me before.

*Rhym a fal biw blith yr haf;
 Rhym a fal addystod y gwaif;
 Rhym a fal win glow.*

Peculiarly mine were the milch kine of summer; peculiarly mine were the harnessed steeds of winter; peculiarly mine was the sparkling wine.—*Taliesin.*

*Rhym gwlwr yn fyrr, yn ffyg arab hwy!
 Yn arbbawli derfyr.*

I particularly shall be called the powerful, the quick of blithe some course in the joy-inciting tumult.—*Cynddylan.*

*Rhodri mawr rhwym llawr; rhym lloes,
 A rydd budd i bawb ei gymhes.*

Great Rodri the ground doth bind; he before endowed me, who gives to every one his appropriate good.
Ll. P. Mech, t R. ab Owain.

Rhymofyn, *v. a.* (ymofyn) Particularly to enquire, seek, or demand.

*Rhymofyn Ceiwydd cyreifalet;
 Ei folawd rhy bydd rhy caint.*

The Fountain of love peculiarly demands contrition; his praise will be supremely the first of songs.—*Migrant, m. Cynddylan.*

Rhymofynawl, *a.* (rhymofyn) Particularly enquiring or demanding.

Rhymofyniad, *s. m.* (rhymofyn) A peculiarly enquiring or demanding.

Rhyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (rhy-yn) That reaches, shoots, or extends into; that causes to run into; a principle of motion; impulse; a shiver, or shake; dread; an instant; a small space; a small quantity; a point, or cape. *s. f. Rhen*, a torrent, a brook. Hence *Aedden* and *Owren*.

O amddifad fethlon ac ereill ryn.

Of orphan children and others a few.—*Taliesin.*

Rhyn, *a.* (rhy-yn) Pervading; agitating, shivering; terrible.

*Myndid gyfaried yn gyfarhwg
 A Gwynwynnys, ryn rhyf llawng.*

Thou didst seek to meet in arms with Gwynwynnys, the terrible chief of many hosts.—*Ll. P. Mech, t R. ab Iorwerth.*

*Ys gorwyn cwyn rhy yn rhedeg;
 Ys gwrdd yn fonnwr mawr morfroeg.*

Supremely white is the shivering foam in rearing; in January how mightily the great surging of the sea.—*D. Benfras.*

Rhyn, *pronom. prep.* (rhy-yn) Ours peculiarly; us signally; us before.

*Ni'm gawry Rheon yn rhan adden!
 Rhoddydd i Ddew yn na dechren,
 Rhod per paradwys para golau;
 Rhys parau Daw heb ddin eistes.*

May my Creator not leave me in the discarded party! There was given of God to us our beginning; in the blessed circle of paradise of continuing light; we originally God had caused void of every want.—*Migrant ab Gwethmei.*

Rhynald, *a.* (rhy) Tending to be shivering.

Rhynaig, *a.* (rhy) Tremulous, or trembling.

Rhynawl, *s. m.* (rhy) Pervasion, a running into; agitation; that is fleeting or passing; a moment; a while; a small space; a small quantity. *Rhynawl yn y coed*, a little way in the wood.

Digawr yw gware rhynawl.

Sufficient is the play of a moment.—*Adage.*

Rhag rhynawl tan dychyffwrwg.

From the agitation of fire smoke will be raised.—*Taliesin.*

Rhynawl, *a.* (rhy) Agitating; shivering.

Rhyndawd, *s. m.* (rhy) A shivering, a quake.

Rhynded, *s. f.* (rhy) That runs in; a small space, a small quantity; a moment.

Rhyndig, *a.* (rhy) Agitated; shivered.

(rhy) A state of agitation.

Ohaa a phedwar a ffedwar, a ffedwar, a ffedwar.

Tence yw fy lloes, a ffedwar, a ffedwar.

Listening with a pigling, with a little pig of trembling, my covering, for me there is no contentment.—*Myddin.*

Rhyniad, *s. m.* (rhy) An agitation; a shivering.
Rhynlaw, *v. a.* (rhy) To pervade; to agitate; to have instinct; to follow instinct.

O seith lloesad—

Ua yw a rhyad!

A dia y rhyad!

A thri a rhyad!

A phedwar a ffedwar;

A phedwar a ffedwar;

A phedwar a ffedwar;

A phedwar a ffedwar;

A phedwar a ffedwar;

A phedwar a ffedwar.

Of seven faculties: one is what I know by instinct; with the second I touch; with the third I call; with the fourth I hear; with the fifth I see; with the sixth I hear; with the seventh I smell.—*Taliesin.*

Ci i dym, march i dym, Eiddon i was, huch i dym.

A dog to pull, a horse to move, a kine to cure, a cow to nurse.—*Taliesin.*

Rhynlaw, *a.* (rhy) Being pervaded; being agitated; having instinct.

Rhynlaw, *a.* (rhy) Pervasive; apt to agitate.

Rhynlon, *s. pl.* (rhy) Oats cleared of the husks.

Rhynllyd, *a.* (rhy) Full of shivering.

Rhynllydrwydd, *s. m.* (rhynllyd) Shiveringness.

Rhynswch, *s. m.*—*pl. rhynychau* (rhy-sweh) The trunk of an elephant.

Rhynu, *v. a.* (rhy) To cause an emotion; to extend into; to cause a shivering or quaking; to shiver, to shake with cold; to be chilled. *Wg yn rhynu*, I am shivering with cold.

Rhyngad, *s. m.* (rhwyng) Intervention.

Rhyngadwy, *a.* (rhwyng) Capable of intervening, capable of fulfilling.

Rhyngadwy fodd gwyn bob pwr amni.

Agreeable to our will is every article of it.—*Brutus Dwydd y Wen.*

Rhyngawd, *s. m.* (rhwyng) An intervention.

Rhyngawg, *a.* (rhwyng) Having intervention. *a. m.* That mediates.

Bid rhyngawg cleirch.

Let him elder be a mediator.—*Llywarch Hw.*

Rhyngawl, *a.* (rhwyng) Intervening; mediate.

Rhyngawr, *s. m.* (rhwyng) That intervenes.

Rhyngdawd, *s. m.* (rhwyng) Intervention.

Rhyngedig, *a.* (rhwyng) Intervening.

Rhyngedd, *s. m.* (rhwyng) Intermediateness.

Rhyngiad, *s. m.* (rhwyng) An intervention.

Rhynglinell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (rhwyng-linell) An intervening line.

Rhynglinellawl, *a.* (rhynglinell) Interlinear.

Rhynglinellad, *s. m.* (rhynglinell) Interlinear.

Rhynglinellu, *v. a.* (rhynglinell) To interline.

Rhyngsang, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (rhwyng-sang) A diacope, in rhetoric.

Rhyngyn, *v. a.* (rhwyng) To intervene; to mediate; to bring to pass; to content. *"A rhyngyn fodd di hyn?"* Will that be agreeable to thy will?

Rhyddidawg, *a.* (godidawg) Superexcellent.

Rhyddres, *s. m.* (godres) Ostentation, or pomp.

Caftan fydd a fforddau ei llo

O fodd Rodri ryddres.

A myriad of birds will find their good from praising the pomp of Rodri.—*Ll. P. Mech.*

Oedd chrysothryst eua y teyrnasoedd pell i writh, maint clad ei lly, a rhyodres ei deula.

Early filled the kingdoms far from him, for the fame of his court and the pomp of his family. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

- Rhyoddef, v. a. (goddef)** To bear extremely.
Rhyoddefawl, a. (rhyoddef) Over-patient.
Rhyoddefiad, s. m. (rhyoddef) A bearing much.
Rhyoddefu, v. a. (rhyoddef) To bear extremely.
Rhyoed, s. m. (oed) Over-age, extreme age.
Rhyoedran, s. m. (rhyoed) Extreme age.
Rhyoedranus, a. (rhyoedran) Superannuated.
Rhyofal, s. m. (gofal) Extreme care.
Rhyofalu, v. a. (rhyofal) To act very cautiously; to be over-anxious.
Rhyofalus, s. m. (rhyofal) Over-careful.
Rhyofn, a. (ofn) Extreme terror or fear.
Rhyofnawg, a. (rhyofn) Over-fearful.
Rhyofni, v. a. (rhyofn) To fear extremely.
Rhyofniad, s. m. (rhyofn) A fearing extremely.
Rhyogwydd, s. m. (gogwydd) An over-bias.
Rhyogwyddaw, v. a. (rhyogwydd) To over-bias.
Rhyogwyddawl, a. (rhyogwydd) Over-inclining.
Rhyogwyddiad, s. m. (rhyogwydd) An inclining extremely; an over-biasing.
Rhyorchwyl, s. f.—pl. t. ion (gorchwyl) An over-performance, supererogation.
Rhyorchwylaw, v. (rhyorchwyl) To supererogate.
Rhyorchwylad, s. m. (gorchwyl) Supererogation.
Rhyorchwylas, a. (rhyorchwyl) Supererogatory.
Rhyoreagyn, s. m. (goreagyn) A full subjection.
Rhyoreagynawl, a. (rhyoreagyn) Fully subduing.
Rhyoreagyniad, s. m. (rhyoreagyn) A fully subduing; a completely overcoming.
Rhyoreagynu, v. (rhyoreagyn) To subdue fully.
Rhyorfof, v. a. (gorfof) To overcome fully; to be fully necessitated.

Gwedi gwreidd o Wl Cador rhyorfof arno, rhyddid ag ychydig o'i nifer ydd ai ar fo yn ei loegras, a chymeryd diogelwch y mor yu amddiffyn iddo.

After Julius Cæsar had perceived that he was completely overcome, with a small part of his army he retreated to his ships, and took the security of the sea for his protection. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

- Rhyorfodawg, a. (rhyorfof)** Being completely overcome; under full subjection.
Rhyorfofawl, a. (rhyorfof) Tending to overcome completely.
Rhyorfofiad, s. m. (rhyorfof) A fully overcoming, a making a complete conquest.
Rhyorngaw, v. a. (gorngaw) To perform, to make completely, to accomplish fully.

Rhyorngaw Duw dda—
 Rhyorngaw fy awen,
 I ddal fy rhan:
 Myda yf Taliesin,
 Arachd iſf dewin.

God originally formed good; he originally formed my muse, to praise my sovereign: I am Taliesin with flowing speech of prophecy. *Taliesin.*

- Rhyorngawl, a. (gorngawl)** Tending to do fully.
Rhyorngiad, s. m. (gorngiad) A doing fully.
Rhyosgoew, a. (gosgoew) Having a very contrary direction or bearing.
Rhyran, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhan) Extreme part.
Rhyranawl, a. (rhyran) Tending to over-divide.
Rhyraniad, s. m. (rhyran) An over-dividing.
Rhyranu, v. a. (rhyran) To over-divide.
Rhyrawd, s. f. (rhawd) An extreme course.
Rhyred, s. f. (rhed) An extreme running.

Ac yu iſi feddy, a fedd gwared an gau,
 A ddrws innau yu ynddrdded;
 Ysodd arglwydd nef a nerthad,
 I ddiofryd gwyd gowdi rhyred.

And to us there is a physician, who has the power to put away our frailty, and let us then place our dependence; for it is the Lord of heaven who is endowed with power, to put aside vice after an excessive course. *Gwaelchmai.*

- Rhyredawl, a. (rhyred)** Tending to run beyond.
Rhyredege, v. a. (rhyred) To run extremely.
Rhyrediad, s. m. (rhyred) A running extremely.
Rhyrif, s. m. (rhif) An over-number.
Rhyrifaw, v. a. (rhyrif) To over-number.
Rhyrifawl, a. (rhyrif) Supernumerary.
Rhyrifiad, s. m. (rhyrif) An over-numbering.
Rhyrith, s. m. (rhith) A prior appearance.
Rhyrithiad, s. m. (rhyrith) A previously appearing; an over-appearing.
Rhyrithiaw, v. a. (rhyrith) To appear before.
Rhyrithiawl, a. (rhyrith) Previously appearing.
Rhyrodiaid, s. m. (rhyrawd) A rambling overmuch.
Rhyrodiaw, v. a. (rhyrawd) To ramble overmuch.
Rhyrodiawl, a. (rhyrawd) Apt to stroll much.
Rhyrodd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhodd) An over-gift.
Rhyroddawl, a. (rhyrodd) Over-giving.
Rhyroddi, v. a. (rhyrodd) To give overmuch.
Rhyroddiad, s. m. (rhyrodd) An over-giving.
Rhyrwym, s. m. (rhwym) Extreme stricture.
Rhyrwymaw, v. a. (rhyrwym) To bind extremely.
Rhyrwymawl, a. (rhyrwym) Over-binding.
Rhyrwymiad, s. m. (rhyrwym) An over-binding.
Rhyrys, s. m. (rhys) Extreme strait or difficulty.

Nis deudl rhyrs.

There would not come a great difficulty. *Taliesin.*

- Rhyrsiaw, v. a. (rhyrys)** To hesitate extremely.
Rhyrsiawl, a. (rhyrys) Extremely hesitating.
Rhys, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (rhy—ys) Extreme arduity; extreme tendency; aptitude to set off, begin, pervade, or to overrun; a rushing; a strait; a trial, a difficulty.

Dyrnod Rhysdun y dawl
 Y rhys a'r afwydd ar rai.

Myrdin said that there would come a certain difficulty and misfortune upon some. *From Tre.*

- Rhys, pronom. prep. (rhy—ys)** That signally; of that particularly.

Rhys gwllychwyf rwyf rhyfoiddas,
 Can digones Daw o'i ddechydias.

That above all may I adore the Lord of wisdom, since God has formed him from his materials. *Meilir ab Gwaelchmai.*

- Rhysaeth, s. m. (rhys)** The act of putting in a moving tendency; a putting in a course; a running a course; a straitening.
Rhysall, s. f.—pl. rhyselliau (sail) An extreme or first foundation.
Rhysawl, a. (rhys) Rushing; over-running.
Rhyse, s. m. (ae) Extreme fixedness; the state of being quite fixed or determined.

Gnawd gwedi rhyserch ryse.

Frequently after extreme fondness comes excess of abstinence. *Gwaelchmai.*

- Rhysedd, s. m.—pl. t. an (rhws)** Superfluity, excess, an over-abundance.

Gwell golud no rhysedd.

Better are means than superfluity. *Adapt.*

- Rhysedd, s. m. (rhys)** A rush, or violent course.

Pan amag Tegedri, iag rhysedd
 Rhysed cad Cadellion fowid
 Oedd trwmawr trwmawr yu dyhodd.

When he defended Tegedri, splendid the career on the course of battle of Cadell's progeny, innumerable those to death consigned falling to silence. *Cynadeiwr m. O. Gwynedd.*

- Rhysedda, v. a. (rhysedd)** To rush on; to rush into difficulty or trial.

Gwell dyhodd no rhysedda.

Better is forbearance than to rush into contest. *Adapt.*

Gwell rhwydd no rhysedda.

Better what is easy than to encounter difficulties. *Llrford.*

- Rhyseddawg, a. (rhysedd)** Having superfluity.

Rhyseddu, v. a. (rhysedd) To make a superfluity.
Rhyseiliad, s. m. (rhyseil) A laying a complete foundation.
Rhyseiliaw, v. a. (rhyseil) To lay a complete foundation.

Gannd wodi rhyseir rhyseiliaw cas.

Commonly after over-fondness leads to completely imprudent.

Gweldhwal.

Rhyseiliawg, a. (rhyseil) Having a complete foundation; completely implanted.
Rhyseiliedig, a. (rhyseil) Completely founded.
Rhyseil, s. m. (seil) A steadfast look, a stare.
Rhyseiliad, s. m. (rhyseil) A viewing steadfastly.
Rhyseilu, v. a. (rhyseil) To view steadfastly.
Rhyseu, s. f.—pl. t. au (sen) An extreme rebuke

*—Kerys hen
 A ddryseidd, pond oddi rhyseu
 Brach haelwedd bris uchelwyr.*

Old Ambrose became embarrassed, was it not an extreme check, he that was the frank and liberal arm of nobility?

March. at Moor.

Rhyseuawl, a. (rhyseu) Severely checking.
Rhyseuad, s. m. (rhyseu) A severely chiding.
Rhyseu, v. a. (rhyseu) To chide extremely.
Rhyserch, s. m. (serch) An over-fondness.
Rhyserchawg, a. (rhyserch) Being over-fond.
Rhyserchawl, a. (rhyserch) Over-fondling.
Rhyserchiad, s. m. (rhyserch) A loving greatly.
Rhyserchu, v. a. (rhyserch) To love extremely.
Rhyseu, v. a. (rhyse) To remain firm; to be very stubborn.

*Dy gloddidd yd hwyddi Fih hwyddi glod;
 Dy gloddidd dy glod rhyseu.*

Thy assembling birds are gay in thy sumptuous mansion; thy sword hath firmly established thy throne.

Ll. F. Mech, i L. at Iorwerth.

Rhysefa, s. f.—pl. rhysefydd (rhyse) A course.
Rhysegain, a. (rhwsg) Tending to overrun.
Rhysegawg, a. (rhwsg) Being covered with luxuriance; overgrown. *Tir rhysegawg*, land overgrown or run wild.
Rhysegawl, a. (rhwsg) Tending to be overgrown.
Rhysegiad, s. m. (rhwsg) A growing luxuriantly; an overgrowing, a running wild.
Rhysegwydd, s. m. (rhyse—gwydd) Succour; patronage, protection.

Rhysegwydd gweddus, car dileithriad.

The succour of the widow, the friend of strangers.

R. Frickard's Landdyfri.

Rhysegwyddaw, v. a. (rhysegwydd) To succour.
Rhysegwyddawl, a. (rhysegwydd) Succouring.
Rhysegwyddiad, s. m. (rhysegwydd) A succouring.
Rhysegyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhyse—gyr) Violence; a furious assault, onset, or attack.

*Noddod h'm rhoddod rhag rhysegyr arfus,
 Arfod Cai a Bedwyr.*

Protection was not afforded me against the violence of arms, like the stroke of Cai and Bedwyr.

Blair Bell, in Edm. Fychan.

Rhysegyrawl, a. (rhysegyr) Furiously assaulting.
Rhysegyriad, s. m. (rhysegyr) A fiercely assaulting.
Rhysegyru, v. a. (rhysegyr) To assault fiercely.
Rhyseiad, s. m. (rhyse) A rushing violently; agitation; a straitening; or a putting to trial.
Rhyseianawl, a. (rhyseiant) Fiercely rushing.
Rhyseiantu, v. a. (rhyseiant) To rush onward.
Rhyseiant, s. m. (rhyse) A rushing course.
Rhyseiau, v. a. (rhyse) To rush violently; to straiten; to entangle.
Rhyseilawg, a. (rhyse) Full of violence; straitened.
Rhyseawl, a. (rhyse) Violently-rushing; tending to straiten or cause obstruction.

Rhyseledig, a. (rhyseled) Rendered violent.

Rhyseledig a dig, y dyra o ddaneidd

Rhyseledig mawr.

Ardent and angry, his teeth work a profusion of a forest of land.

D. at Gwilym, i L. at Iorwerth.

Rhyseod, s. pl. aggr. (rhyse) Burning embers; glowing cinders; also called *marcer*.
Rhyseodiad, v. n. (rhyseod) To turn to embers.
Rhyseodiad, s. m. (rhyseod) A turning to embers.
Rhyseodyn, s. m. dim. (rhyseod) A hot ember.
Rhyseu, v. a. (rhyse) To render straitened or difficult; to entangle. *Gwells wedi rhyseu*, hair become entangled.
Rhysewr, s. m.—pl. rhysewyr (rhyse—gyr) A man insured to violence, difficulty, or trial; a champion, a combatant; a savage.

Syll di ruto dan rhysewr.

See that youder the fire of a cottage.

R. Calhach—Mabllang.

Y mysgedd hagen, y be y fwydd rhydd, a oiw chydawd y wdd y Mynedd Curi; alyr yw hwydd y mysgedd; chwydd yw y mysgedd gwynedd o hwn a dan yr hwn y chwydd gwynedd yw aglydd oedd gryn.

Now the mountain, on which the battle was, is called by the people of the country the *Curi Mountain*; that is to say, the mountain of the tumbler; for in that place there is an immense heap of stones, under which was buried a champion in primitive ages of antiquity.

Beuch. Gr. at Gwyn.

Rhysewrieth, s. m. (rhysewr) The warfare of a champion; warfare.

Gwynedd yw rhysewr yw rhysewrieth gryn.

A gwynedd hwn yw oedd.

Mai tref alyr twydd hwn; Maf ton trale twydd trale dnoeth.

Gwynedd in conflict in the warfare of the chief, they heard where he was, like a host whom grief doth not move; like an empty wave, of brisk tumult, over the strand.

Ll. F. Mech, i L. at Iorwerth.

Rhysewydd, s. pl. (rhwsgwydd) Privet wood.

Er angyddwch bywyd.

Rhysewydd a gwydd.

For life's security, priest and woodman.

Beuch.

Rhysewydden, s. f. dim. (rhysewydd) Privet tree.
Rhyseyn, s. m. dim. (rhyse) A burning ember.
Rhyseyrch, s. m. (syrech) Extreme affection.

*Trwydd Llywelyn llyw rhyseyrch Prydain,
 Ffidi i Lloegr o ddyn.*

Behold Llywelyn the identical chief of Britain, whom Lloegr has cause not to love.

Ll. F. Mech, i L. at Iorwerth.

Rhyseyrchawl, a. (rhyseyrch) Very affectionate.
Rhyseyrchiad, s. m. (rhyseyrch) A loving greatly.
Rhyseyrchu, v. a. (rhyseyrch) To love extremely.
Rhytion, s. pl. aggr. (rhwd) Particles worn off by friction; scorings.
Rhyth, pronom. prep. (rhy—yth) Thee signally; thine extremely or signally.

Mi rhyth iolaf, boddig Feli,

Ab Mynogan si;

Rhyddwdd tethi

Ysfa Feli Belli;

Teddawg oedd Mdi.

I with thee fervently worship, victorious Bell, son of Mynogan the chief; Bell will preserve the rights of the Beauty beloved; for he was qualified for it.

Blair Bell.

Rhythawl, a. (rhwth) Tending to gape or to open widely; yawning.

Rhythedd, s. m. (rhwth) A state of gaping.
Rhythfol, s. m. (rhwth—bol) A gorbelly.
Rhythfoliawg, a. (rhythfol) Gorbellied.
Rhythgi, s. m. (rhwth—ci) A greedy dog.
Rhythguawd, s. m. (rhwth—cnaud) Bloating flesh.
Rhythiad, s. m. (rhwth) Distention, a gaping.
Rhythni, s. m. (rhwth) A state of gaping.
Rhython, s. pl. aggr. (rhwth) Cockles. *Rhythion y brain*, clams.
Rhythu, v. a. (rhwth) To stretch out, to make wide, open, or large. *Rhythu Hysgaid*, to open the eyes very wide, to stare.

Rhythwch, s. m. (rhwth) A gaping, a yawning.

*Bon haw, bon hawhwb,
Bon gawr yu rhythwch.*

I have been a boar, I have been a sow, I have been a about in a snout. *Taliesin.*

Rhythwr, s. m.—pl. rhythwyr (rhythu—gwr) One who gapes; a yawner.

Rhyw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhy—yw) A kind, a species, a sort; a sex; some.

*Eni rhyw ar barch pa yw.
Let kind belong to what is meet.*

Adage.

*Pob byw wrth ei ryw yr noth.
Every living to his kind is joined.*

Isoddien.

Rhyw, s. (rhy—yw) Some. **Rhyw rif**, some number; **rhyw rai**, some ones; **rhyw faint**, some quantity; **rhyw dro**, some time.

Rhyw, adv. (rhy—yw) It is genial or natural.

Rhyw i fab wrth lannu.

It is genial for the young roe to skip. *Adage.*

Rhywad, s. m. (gwad) Extreme denial.

Rhywadawl, s. (rhywad) Being fully denying.

Rhywada, v. a. (rhywad) To deny extremely.

Rhywan, s. m. (gwan) An extreme division; an extreme wound or stab.

Rhywaniad, s. m. (rhywan) A dividing extremely; a wounding extremely.

Rhywann, v. a. (rhywan) To make an extreme division; to wound extremely.

Rhyward, s. m. (gward) Full deliverance.

Rhywardawl, s. (rhyward) Tending to complete deliverance.

Rhywardiad, s. m. (rhyward) Full deliverance

Rhywardu, v. a. (rhyward) To deliver fully.

Rhywasgar, s. m. (gwasgar) Extreme dispersal.

Rhywasgaraw, s. (rhywasgar) Being extremely scattered or dispersed.

Rhywasgarawl, s. (rhywasgar) Tending to scatter extremely; a greatly dispersing.

Rhywasgariad, s. m. (rhywasgar) A scattering extremely; a being greatly dispersed.

Rhywasgaru, v. a. (rhywasgar) To scatter much.

Rhywawg, s. (rhyw) Having a sexual distinction, sexual, of a particular kind.

Rhywbeth, s. m. (rhyw—peth) Something.

Rhywbryd, s. m. (rhyw—pryd) Sometime. *adv.* Sometime, once on a time; formerly.

Rhyweilydd, s. m. (gweilydd) One that is very sparing, parsimonious, or frugal.

Rhyweilyddu, v. a. (rhyweilydd) To be very sparing, to be over parsimonious.

*Gogwybydd Dafydd daddyl Eiddi,
Na rhyweilyddol ei rwydd.*

*Conscious is Dafydd of the making of Eiddi, that to be profuse
will not make us very sparing.* *Lt. P. Nich, i Dr. ab Owen.*

Rhywel, s. m. (gwel) Extreme sight; foresight.

Rhywelod, v. a. (rhywel) To see beyond.

*Ferryt rhyfel rhywelod;
A pla fydd helyd yu hwn.*

The danger of war we foresee; and what a world likewise is this. *Dr. S. Cent.*

Rhywelodig, s. (rhywel) Being foreseen.

Rhyweliad, s. m. (rhywel) A foreseeing.

Rhywfaint, s. m. (rhyw—mair) Some quantity.

Cred air o bob deg a rhyw, a thi a gyl rhywfaint bech o wir.

Believe a word of every ten thou shalt hear, and thou wilt obtain some little truth. *Adage.*

Rhywerth, s. m. (gwerth) Extreme price.

Rhywerthiad, s. m. (rhywerth) An over-selling, a selling extravagantly.

Rhywerthu, v. a. (rhywerth) To over-sell.

Rhywestliad, s. m. (gwestliad) A tormenting.

Rhywestliu, v. a. (gwestliu) To torment greatly.

Rhywfan, s. f. (rhyw—man) A particular place. *adv.* Somewhere.

Rhywiad, s. m. (rhyw) A giving a specific character; a partaking of a specific character.

Rhywiaeth, s. m. (rhyw) Distinction of species.

Rhywiaw, v. a. (rhyw) To endue with a specific or sexual distinction; to be specific; to partake of a sort or species.

Rhywiawg, s. (rhyw) Kindly, kind; genial; of good kind. *Amfel rhywiawg*, a kind animal; *tir rhywiawg*, land of good quality.

Ni cheir gwian rhywiawg dr gien gaff.

No fine wool can be had from a goat's shoulder. *Adage.*

Rhywiawl, s. (rhyw) Special; sexual.

Rhywiogaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhywiawg) The state of being specific, or of a particular sort; distinction, sort, or species.

*Tair prif rywiogaeth y cyd ar gerdd; mawr, galar, a dychan.
There are three primary distinctions of song; eulogy, elegy, and satire.* *Isoddien.*

Rhywiogaethawl, s. (rhywiogaeth) General.

Rhywiogaethiad, s. (rhywiogaeth) Specification.

Rhywiogaethu, v. a. (rhywiogaeth) To endue with a specific distinction.

Rhywiogaidd, s. (rhywiawg) Somewhat genial.

Rhywiogedd, s. m. (rhywiawg) Genialness.

Rhywiogeldiad, s. m. (rhywiogaidd) A rendering or becoming genial in a degree.

Rhywiogeldiaw, v. a. (rhywiogaidd) To render somewhat genial; to become somewhat genial.

Rhywiogeldrwydd, s. m. (rhywiogaidd) A genial or kindly disposition.

Rhywiogi, v. a. (rhywiawg) To render genial or kindly; to become genial.

Rhywiogrwydd, s. m. (rhywiawg) Genialness.

Rhywiolaeth, s. m. (rhywiawl) Sexual distinction; a specific difference.

Rhywioli, v. a. (rhywiawl) To render specifically different; to have a specific difference.

Rhywir, s. m. (gwr) Complete truth. *a.* Very true; too true.

Rhygas pob rhywir.

Extremely offensive is every naked truth. *Adage.*

Rhywriad, s. m. (rhywir) A fully certifying.

Rhywriaw, v. a. (rhywir) To certify fully.

Rhywlaw, s. m. (glaw) Excessive rain.

Rhywlawiad, s. m. (rhywlaw) A raining greatly.

Rhywlawlaw, v. (rhywlaw) To rain excessively.

Rhywle, s. m. (rhyw—lle) A certain place. *adv.* Somewhere.

Rhywnethur, v. a. (gwnethur) To over-perform, to supererogate.

Rhywnethurawl, s. (rhywnethur) Supererogatory; tending to over do.

Rhywnethuriad, s. m. (rhywnethur) Supererogation; an over doing.

Rhywogaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhywawg) The state of being specific; a kind, or species.

Rhywr, s. m.—pl. rhywyr (gwr) One that is more than human.

Rhywres, s. m. (gwres) Extreme warmth.

*Mawr ddaw digoose
Heal haf a'i rhyres;
Ac of digoose
Budd codd a mawr.*

The great God did cause the sun of summer with its extreme warmth; and he did cause the abundance of the wood and field. *Taliesin.*

Rhywresawg, s. (rhywres) Being over warm.

Rhywresawl, s. (rhywres) Over-heating.

Rhywresiad, s. m. (rhywres) An over-heating.

Rhywresogi, v. a. (rhywresawg) To acquire too much warmth, to cause over-heat.

Rhywresu, v. a. (rhywres) To become too warm.

Rhywrys, s. m. (gwrys) Extreme ardency or zeal. *a. Over-ardent.*

*Yn mhryffwrn rhywrys
Yn rhywoli gwrys
Yn Mrydalen Yrys
Gwys un gweith.*

In the height of extreme ardency augmenting of zeal in the British Isle he proclaims our visitations.

Ll. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Rhywryslad, s. m. (rhywrys) A rendering over-ardent; a becoming very ardent or zealous.

Rhywrysiaw, v. a. (rhywrys) To act with extreme ardency or warmth.

Rhywrysiawl, a. (rhywrys) Being very ardent.

Rhywun, s. m. (rhyw—un) Some one, somebody.

Rhywyl, s. m. (gwyl) A very sharp look out.

Rhywyliad, s. m. (rhywyl) A watching greatly.

Rhywyllaw, v. a. (rhywyl) To watch extremely.

Rhywyllt, a. (gwyllt) Extremely wild.

Rhywylliad, s. m. (rhywyllt) A rendering very wild; a becoming extremely wild.

Rhywylltiaw, v. a. (rhywyllt) To make extremely wild; to scare extremely.

Rhywynt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gwynt) A hurricane.

Ardwyad can-cad—

To cynt so rhywynt uch rudd wybren.

The master of a hundred conflicts; being more active than the violent wind over the ruddy atmosphere.

Ll. P. Moch.

Rhywyr, a. (gwyr) Oblique overmuch.

Rhywyrw, v. a. (rhywyr) To make over-oblique.

Rhywyrwl, a. (rhywyr) Of extreme obliquity.

Rhywryiad, s. m. (rhywyr) A rendering extremely oblique; a becoming over-oblique.

Rhywystl, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwystl) An over-pledge; a previous pledge.

Rhywystlaw, v. a. (rhywystl) To give an over-pledge; to pledge previously.

Rhywystliaw, a. (rhywystl) Over-pledged.

Rhywystliad, s. m. (rhywystl) An over-pledging.

Rhywyth, s. m. (gwyth) Extreme violence.

Rhywythaw, v. a. (rhywyth) To enrage extremely; to be extremely enraged.

Rhywythawg, a. (rhywyth) Full of extreme rage.

Rhywythiad, s. m. (rhywyth) An enraging extremely; a being extremely enraged.

Rhŷymadaw, v. a. (ymadaw) To go away utterly; to forsake utterly.

Rhŷymadawiad, s. m. (rhŷymadaw) A going away utterly; a forsaking utterly.

Rhŷymgadw, v. a. (ymgadaw) To keep or preserve one's self fully; fully to abstain.

Rhŷyrwl, a. (gyrawl) Extremely impulsive.

Rhŷyriad, s. m. (gyriad) A driving extremely.

Rhŷyru, v. a. (gyru) To drive on extremely.

S.

SA, s. m. r. A negative of motion; a state of opposition; a fixed state; a firm, steady, or even state; a standing.

Sach, s. f.—pl. t. an (sa—ach) A sack, or bag.

Sach diawl, a demoniac, or one possessed.

Sachaid, s. f.—pl. sacheldiau (sach) A sackful.

Sachawl, a. (sach) Sacking, or bagging.

Sachbwn, s. m. (sach—pwn) A bale.

Sachedig, a. (sach) Being put in a sack, sacked.

Sachell, s. f. dim. (sach) A small sack, or a bag.

Sachelliad, s. m. (sachell) A bagging; a padding, or stuffing out, as with wool or the like.

Sachellu, v. a. (sach) To bag; to stuff in; to pad.

Sachiad, s. m. (sach) A putting in a sack.

Sachlian, s. m. (sach—llian) Sackcloth.

Sachu, v. a. (sach) To put in a sack, to stuff.

Sachwisg, s. f. (sach—gwisg) Sackcloth covering.

Sachwr, s. m.—pl. sachwyr (sach—gwr) A man who sacks or puts in a bag.

Sad, a. (sa—ad) Permanent, firm; discreet, sober.

Merch sad, a discreet woman.

Sol yn sad heb un gadwyn.

She will stand firmly without any chain. R. Dafydd Llwyd.

Sadell, s. f.—pl. t. i (sad) A dorse, or a pannel.

Sadelliad, s. m. (sadell) A putting on a packsaddle.

Sadelliath, s. m. (sadell) The use of a packsaddle.

Sadellu, v. a. (sadell) To put on a packsaddle.

Sadellwr, s. m.—pl. sadellwyr (sadell—gwr) A maker of packsaddles.

Sadiad, s. m. (sad) A rendering firm or steady.

Sadiaw, v. a. (sad) To render firm or steady.

Sadiawl, a. (sad) Of a firm or steady tendency.

Sadiedig, a. (sad) Rendered firm or steady.

Sadrwydd, s. m. (sad) Firmness, steadiness.

Sadwrn, s. m. (sad—gwrn) A fixt or firm point; a centre point: also the name of Saturn.

Sac, s. m. (sa) A kind of woollen stuff, say.

*Gwag a ddanfod—
Is dail yr, o sae du.*

*A robe has been sent to thee, under the leaves, of black say.
D. ab Gwilym.*

Saen, s. f.—pl. t. i (sa—en) A vehicle, a carriage.

Saer, s. m.—pl. seiri (sa—er) A wright, an artificer, an artisan.

Saer coed, saer pren, pra-saer, a carpenter; saer maen, maen-saer, a stone-mason; saer melin, a millwright; saer pridd-faen, a bricklayer; saer cist, a cabinet-maker; saer lleng, a shipwright; saer llestri gwall, a straw-joiner.

Pen saer pob perchennwg.

Every proprietor is the chief artificer.

Adys.

Un o dri meddyrfaiddion Ysya Prydain—Morddal Gwr Cwch, saer Ceriant ab Gredidwr, a defnyddiodd mewn a chloch gryn i gwneid y Cymru.

One of the three beneficial inventors of the Isle of Britain: Morddal the Man of the Torrent, the architect of Ceriant son of Gredidwr, who first taught the work of stone and lime to the nation of the Cymru.

Triad.

Saerlaid, a. saer Wright-like, workman-like.

Saerawl, a. (saer) Artificial; architectural.

Saerlad, s. m. (saer) A forming a wright or artisan.

Saerlannawl, a. (saerlant) Architectonic.

Saerlannu, v. a. (saerlant) To practise or carry on architecture or the work of a wright.

Saeriant, s. m. (saer) Architecture.

Saerl, s. m. (saer) A wright's work.

Saerlaid, s. m. (saerlaid) The calling of a wright or artificer; the art of building or framing; mechanism; architecture.

Saerlaidhaw, a. (saerlaidhaw) Architectonic.

Saerlaidhiad, s. m. (saerlaidhiad) A constructing a piece of work, or mechanism.

Saerlaidhu, v. a. (saerlaidhu) To carry on the calling of a wright; to construct a piece of work or mechanism.

Saerniaidd, a. (saerni) Like the work of an artist; masterly; mechanical; architectonic.
Saerniaw, v. a. (saerni) To work as a wright.
Saerniawl, a. (saerni) Architectural.
Saernieiddiad, s. m. (saerniaidd) A rendering workman-like; a becoming mechanical.
Saernieiddiaw, v. a. (saerniaidd) To render workman-like; to become mechanical.
Saernieiddrwydd, s. m. (saerniaidd) Masterliness, as a wright, that is workman-like.
Saer... (saer) To work as an artisan.
Saesoneg, f. (saer-gwaith) A wright's work.
English language. The Saxon language; the
Saesones, s. f. (saeson) An Englishman.
Saeson, s. pl. (saes) Saxons; Englishmen.
Saesonach, s. pl. dim. (saeson) Saxon herds.
Saesoniaidd, a. (saeson) Saxon like; English.
Saesoniad, s. m.—pl. saesonaid (saeson) A Saxon.

Saerwr yr holl Saesonaid.
 The same of all the Saxons.

Llondedd.

Saesoniog, a. (saeson) Saxon, or English.
Saesyn, s. m. dim. (saes) An Englishman.
Saeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (sa-aeth) An arrow.

Gwneid seith saeth i syberw; or
 Gwneid seith saeth syberw.

Let love make an arrow for the courtoise.

Adage.

Saethawd, s. m. (saeth) The act of shooting.
Saethawl, a. (saeth) Tending to shoot; ejective.
Saethbenig, s. m. (saeth—pen) Arrow-grass.
Saethbawl, s. m.—pl. saethbolion (saeth—ebawl)
 A cast foal, an epithet for a young colt.

Ni ddylir daly ebawl yn ol ei fam; a hwnw a elwir saethbawl.
 It is not proper to lay hold of a colt after its dam; and that is called a cast foal.

Welsh Laws.

Saethedig, a. (saeth) Being ejected or shotten.
Saethflew, s. m. aggr. (saeth—blew) The hairs which rise through the fur, in some animals.
Saethiad, s. m. (saeth) A shooting; ejection.
Saethiant, s. m. (saeth) The act of shooting.
Saethlys, s. m. (saeth—llys) Common arrowhead.
Saethu, v. a. (saeth) To shoot, or to dart.

Haws barnu no saethu.

It is easier to judge than to shoot.

Adage.

Wid rhydd i neb saethu anifell y bo helyriaeth arno, pan fo yn ei cwmwthra, tan bennu colli ei ffa a'i saeth i sgwydd y tir.

It is not free for any body to shoot an animal of the chase, when it shall be in its state of rest, under pain of forfeiting his bow and his arrow to the lord of the land.

Cyfraith Ely.

Saethwr, s. m.—pl. saethwyr (saeth—gwr) A shooter; an archer.

Saethwriaeth, s. m. (saethwr) The act of shooting; archery.

Saethwrym, s. m.—pl. t. ian (saeth—gwrwym) The sagittal suture.

Saethyd, s. m. (saeth) A shooting, or a darting.

Saethydd, s. m. (saeth) A shooter; an archer.

—Caried

Saethodd, briwodd fli'm bron;
 Syth cuddaw y saethyddion.

—Love did shoot, did wound me in my breast: the sturdy idol of the archers.

R. Tudgr.

Saethyta, v. a. (saethyd) To shoot, or dart about; to frolick; to banter, to jest.

Dywawd Yabiddaden Bencawr: Na saethyta f bellach, onid dy fawr a fyni.

Said Yabiddaden Bencawr: Saerwr na no further, unless thou hast a mind to die.

H. Culwch—Birmingham.

Saethytawl, a. (saethyd) Frolicsome.

Saethytiad, s. m. (saethyd) A playing of frolick.

Saf, s. f. (sa) A stand; the act of standing.

Safadwy, a. (saf) Capable of standing; permanent, lasting, durable.

Safaeth, s. m. (saf) A standing still, rest; a stand.

Safawl, a. (saf) Standing; permanent; resting.

Safdal, s. m. (saf—tal) Pitching money paid for stands in a fair.

Safdoll, s. f. (saf—toll) Pitching toll.

Safedig, a. (saf) Being made to stand; established, fixed, confirmed.

Safedigawl, a. (safedig) Having a tendency or power of standing. *Ew safedigawl*, noun substantive. *G. Roberts.*

Safedd, s. m. (saf) A fixed state, stationariness.

Safiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (saf) A remaining still, or resting; a standing; stature.

Saf yn aed heb un gwybys;
 Safiad fwl dafed ar dŵyn.

She will stand without any change; a standing like a sheep on the hill.

R. Dafydd Llwyd, i hen gae.

Safiadawl, a. (safiad) Stationary, standing.

Safiadu, v. a. (safiad) To render stationary; to become stationary.

Safianawl, a. (safiant) Stationary, standing.

Safiannu, v. a. (safiant) To render stationary; to become stationary.

Safiant, s. m. (saf) The act of standing; posture.

Safiator, ger. (safiad) In standing.

Savitor, sup. (saf) To be standing.

Safle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (saf—lle) A station.

Sydd pob mla o'i safle
 Ac aed a gwyf yd ag e.

Removed by every month from its place, and let the festival go along with it.

Geo. Owles.

Safn, s. f.—pl. t. an (saf) The upper region of the mouth; the mouth, the chop.

Cae dy safn, ac agor dy giast a'rh llygad.

Shut thy mouth, and open thine ear and thine eye.

Adage.

Safnau, s. f.—pl. safneidiau (safn) A chopful, a mouthful.

Safnawg, a. (safn) Having a large wide mouth.

Safnawl, a. (safn) Relating to the palate.

Safndrom, a. (safn—trom) Of heavy jaw, of drawling enunciation.

Safndrwm, a. (safn—trwm) Drawling.

Safndrymedd, s. m. (trwm) Slowness of speech.

Safneidiad, s. m. (safnau) A taking a mouthful.

Safneidiaw, v. (safnau) To swallow by mouthfuls.

Safnau, s. m. (safn) A monthing; a gaping.

Safnrwth, a. (safn—rhwth) Wide-mouthed.

Safnrwthiad, s. m. (safnrwth) A stretching the mouth widely; a gaping.

Safnrwthni, s. m. (safnrwth) Wideness of mouth.

Safnrwthu, v. a. (safnrwth) To open the mouth widely, to gape.

Safnrwthwr, s. m.—pl. safnrwthwyr (safnrwth—gwr) One who makes a wide month.

Safn, v. a. (saf) To stand; to become fixed.

Ni saif gogan ar gadarn.

Slender will not stand on the mighty.

Adage.

Safwr, s. m.—pl. safwyr (saf—gwr) A stander.

Safwyr, a. m. (saf—gwr) Savour; odour, scent.

Safwyr hwn sy fwy'r llaenor,
 Fwl pwn o silius per.

The odour of this is greater by half, like a load of sweet apples.

D. ab Edmund.

Safwyrw, v. a. (safwyr) To produce a savour.

Safwyrwyl, a. (safwyr) Savoury; odorous.

Safwyrber, a. (safwyr—per) Sweet-savoured.

Safwyrriad, s. m. (safwyr) A savouring.

Safwyrus, a. (safwyr) Savoury; odorous.

Saff, s. m. (sa) That stands or shoots out.

Saffar, s. m. (saff) A spike, a spire.

Ergymant eu bar, seiff saffar an.
They will tremble at their rage, serpents with sting of reproof.
Cynddylan.

Saffrwm, s. m. (saffr) Saffron, or crocus.

Saffrym, v. a. (saffrwm) To blend with saffron.

Saffwn, s. m. (saff) A beam, or a shaft.

Saffwn praff edid ystid ei saffar.

A shaft, of simple wrath in its spike. *Cynddylan.*

Saffwy, s. f.—pl. i. on (saff) A pike or a lance.

Rhoddraff ei saffwy, ni sylw a'i olwg

O blind was rhoddwy.

Ready and thick his lance, he spurs not his sight on wealth that he will not touch. *Cynddylan.*

Gwr praff with baladr saffwy.

An athletic man by the shaft of a lance.

Saffwyad, s. m. (saffwy) A pike or lance.

Saffwyaw, v. a. (saffwy) To use a pike or lance.

Saffwyawg, a. (saffwy) Having a pike or lance.

Ni thraethal ar weid Cyron celidh

Ye couldst have saffwyawg.

He could make no declaration that Cyron would put up a corpse in harness bearing lance. *Anwyl.*

Saffywyl, a. (saffwy) Belonging to a pike.

Saffwyawr, s. m. (saffwy) A lancer, a pikeman.

Saffr, s. m. (saff) Saffron. *Meddygon Myddfai.*

Sag, s. m. (sa—ag) A squeeze of the gullet.

Sagfa, s. f.—pl. sagfeydd (sag) That is closed up,

a choke; a squeeze in the gullet.

Sagiad, s. m. (sag) A squeezing together; a stifling

Sagiaw, v. a. (sag) To close up, to choke; to

stifle; to squeeze in the chops.

Saglawi, a. (sag) Choking, or stifling.

Sagiedig, a. (sagiad) Choked, or stifled.

Sagmwrn, s. m. (sag—mwrn) A strangle, a choke.

Sagmwrnial, s. m. (sagmwrn) A strangling.

Sagmwrniaw, v. a. (sagmwrn) To strangle, to

throttle, or to choke.

Sagmwrniawl, a. (sagmwrn) Strangling, choking.

Sagmwrniwr, s. m.—pl. sagmwrniwyr (sagmwrn

—gwr) A strangler, a throttler, a choker.

Sai, s. m. (sa) That is still or at rest.

Saib, s. m. (sa—ib) The state of standing about;

a state of rest or leisure; sedateness; a state of

mausing or study. *a. Sedate, quiet, resting.*

Pwy barchon moses awen saib;

Pwy a'i tramwy o'r trimaith!

Who is possessed of the morality of studious genius; who will

travel in of the three sons? *Idm. Fyng.*

Said, s. m.—pl. seidiaw (sa—id) That is inserted;

the tongue or the part of a tool that is inserted

in the handle; a haft, or hilt. *Cleddyf cryn-*

seid, a sword with a round handle.

A gwn ni saif, gwna o said,

Debraur y penderbiniad.

And I know there will not stand, being weak of arm, the sin-

ners for three hours' work. *W. Middlem.*

Saig, s. m.—pl. seigian (sa—ig) Mess; a meal.

Yr all mlig anrhyddedusaf yd y llys a ddyly y pentenid ei cha-

ffael: a hyn yd gwnaf gwedd y brenin.

The second most honourable dish in the palace is due for the

patron of the family to obtain; and that the first after the king. *Welsh Laws.*

Sail, s. f.—pl. seilian (sa—H) A base, foundation,

or ground-work.

Tair sail awen; rhodd Daw, yngale dyn, a damwain bywyd.

The three foundations of genius; the gift of God, the exertion

of man, and the event of life. *Barddas.*

Tair sail gwybodaeth: pwyll, anian, a thyst.

The three bases of knowledge: reason, nature, and evidence. *Barddas.*

Saim, s. m.—pl. seimiau (sa—im) Grease.

Sain, s. m.—pl. seilau (sa—In) A sound, a tone.

Gwr awn wyl, gwr ei sain;

Drad llyd, heb dued, heb sain.

A wonderful being art thou, of sound terrible; the ranger of the

world, without foot, without wing. *D. ab Gwilym, Fy gwynt.*

Sais, s. m. (sai) That is stiff, quiet, or soft.

Sais, s. m.—pl. saeson. A Saxon; an Englishman.

Saith, s. m.—pl. seithiau (sa—ith) That separates;

that is separated; an essence; a candore; a

crucible; the number seven. *a. Seven. Truth*

saith, a small sandy cove in Llanarth, C.

Saith mlynedd y dymunir ymgyddiedig. Adey.

For seven years? A safety; plight; relief.

Sai, s. f.—pl. seilau (sa—In) A sound, a tone.

Drwg yr' ai, ei ai, ei ai;

Drydded gorllewin a llyd.

Sad, as the spot of discord, is the plight of anger-tempering

storm. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Gwneud yr eiddad heb ei

Rhag blinder, heb gwbl undal,

O thy fal y troes y corff.

Was to the soul without a collar from blindness, without complete

release, if it turns as the body has turned. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Sai, a. (sa—al) Safe, secure; precious; safe.

Aur ail ym a roes o'r law.

Precious gold he gave me from his hand. *D. ab Edmwnd.*

Salaidd, a. (sal) Somewhat hale or firm.

Salaü, v. a. (sal) To render same, or safe.

Salder, s. m. (sal) Safety, good plight.

Salw, a. (sal) Vile, base, sorry, frail; poor; ill,

sick. *Dillad seilwion, poor clothes; gwertheg*

seilwion, poor cattle; tir salw, poor land; dyn

salw, a sick man; pa fyd sydd arall? go salw,

how goes the world with thee? rather imif-

ferent.

Salwtd, s. m. (salwau) A rendering frail or

mean; a becoming frail or despicable.

Salwawl, a. (salwau) Of a frail tendency.

Salwau, v. a. (salw) To render frail or mean; to

become frail or despicable; to become ill.

Ti a ymgidol a m, y boreu, pan na chafych i; an hi gwn

gwybodaeth, ac an na ddarbyddiaeth o'n Dow, nag eiddaeth

cyngor, ac eiddaeth y ngarbyddiaeth.

Thou wilt be seeking for me, in the morning, when thou shalt

not find me; for that thou hast heard knowledge, and knowest

thou dost not receive the fear of God, nor follow my advice, but

despise my reproof. *Mathewus Crystallus.*

Salwdr, s. m. (salw) Frailty, meanness; illness.

Nid aber y gwyneth, nid moth salwdr.

He did not so shortly, he not the arrow of frailty.

Cynddylan.

Salwdra, s. m. (salw) Frailty, debility, illness.

Salwedd, s. m. (salw) Illness; sorriens.

Salwin, a. (salw) Of a frail nature.

Salwinaw, v. a. (salwin) To render frail, or ill.

Salwineb, s. m. (salwin) Frailty, debility.

Salwintad, s. m. (salwin) A becoming debilitated.

Salwredd, s. f. (salw—gredd) A frail appearance.

Maddeu y Salwa

Maddeu min wadd!

Setting aside the Sabbath, moonly-sunning manners. *Idm. Gwl.*

Sall, s. m. (sy—all) That is out, or exposed.

Sallawg, a. (sall) Being exposed; outcast.

Difer a fy Nor, rhag arff eiddaeth.

At perished called, colling ydd eiddaeth.

Afrydd eiddaeth eiddaeth, eiddaeth eiddaeth.

Protect me, my Lord, from the torment of hell flame, and let

thee be my refuge, with me, the outcast, the out-

cast, the outcast, the outcast, the outcast, the out-

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Salltrig, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (sallt—rhing) Snuffers; also called *Gleiniadur*.

Salltu, v. a. (sallt) To go out, to go off; to go away to hide, whilst the eyes of the seeker is covered, in the play of hide and seek. *Gwara alltu*, the play of hide and seek. *Sil*, It is also called *Mio ynguddiau*.

Samp, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (sy—amp) A mole, or mark on the skin.

San, s. m. (sa—an) The state of being out, beside, apart, or divested; a state of being wary; a gaze; a maze. *a.* Aware; wary.

Sânaw, a. (sân) Gazing; amazed, stupified.

Sânedig, a. (sân) Being made to gaze; amazed.

Sânedigaeith, s. m. (sânedig) Amazement.

Sânad, s. m. (sân) A gazing; a rendering amazed.

Sant, s. m.—*pl. seintian* (san) A saint. *a.* Holy.

Santaidd, a. (sant) Sanctified, hallowed, holy.

Santaw, a. (sant) Saintly, hallowed, or holy.

Santeiddiad, s. m. (santaidd) Sanctification.

Santeiddiaeith, s. m. (santaidd) Sanctification.

Santeiddiaw, v. a. (santaidd) To sanctify.

Santeiddlaw, a. (santaidd) Having holiness.

Santeiddiawl, a. (santaidd) Sanctified, holy.

Santeiddiedig, a. (santeiddiad) Sanctified.

Santeiddiedigaeith, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (santeiddiedig) Sanctification.

Santeiddiedigawl, a. (santeiddiedig) Of a sanctifying or hallowing tendency.

Santeiddrwydd, s. m. (santaidd) Holiness.

Santes, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (sant) A female saint.

Santolaeth, s. m. (santaw) Sanctitude.

Eglur oddi o'i santolaeth a'i ffeithedd.

He was conspicuous for his sanctity and his course of life.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Sân, v. a. (san) To gaze; to astonish, to amaze.

Sang, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (sa—ang) A tread; a trample.

Sanged, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (sang) A treading.

Sangawd, s. m. (sang) The act of treading.

Bredigad gwy,

Brython Lly,

Joeff ddiifrand;

Mri Brython

Brant ddaen

Sangawd.

The confused conflict of men, like the shore swells, Lloegr's rym; the story of the Brython is the trampling of the privilege of Saxons.

Cyddfede.

Sangawl, a. (sang) Treading; trampling.

Sangedig, a. (sang) Trodden; trampled.

Sangedigaeith, s. m. (sangedig) The act of treading.

Sangiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (sang) A treading.

Sangiar, s. f. (sang) A treading place; a doorway, a gateway.

Sangu, v. a. (sang) To tread; to trample.

Ne sang ar droad ei chwera.

Tread not on the foot of a sorry dog.

Adagr.

Sangwr, s. m.—*pl. sangwyr* (sang—gwr) Treader.

Sar, a. m. (sa—ar) That is on or along; that is apt to cast down; fury, insolence; insult.

Sarad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (sar) A throwing upon;

a discarding; an abusing, an insulting, an affronting; an injuring; a disgracing; reproach;

offence.

Tair ffordd y gwair sarad i'r brein: un yw, pan dorer ei gwedd, pan roddir, a'r ddwy a'r llall; all yw, pan ddaer ddaer i'r cyd-dedyn o uchawr ymarfoll; ac yn ngwyd y ddaer ffordd o'r i'r halli wr i'r tian; trydydd yw, comarier o'i wrad.

In three ways may an insult be given to the king: one is, when his protection is broken, from his giving protection to a person and who may be killed; the second is, when two kings come upon their mutual boundaries, for the sake of an interview, and in the presence of the two kings, a man be longed to one like a man of the other side; the third is, to have improper connexion with his wife.

Welsh Laws.

VOL. II.

Saradu, v. a. (sarad) To give an insult.

Saradaw, a. (sarad) Insulting, affrontive.

Saradawl, a. (sarad) Abusive; insulting.

Sarad, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (sarad) Abuse; insult, affront, offence; injury; reproach.

Mi ei tangneddodaf a'r emherawdr; cana, o gwraeth ei sarad i mi, digawn o lawr yn cwyf i'w llaen, a'i lod ei yn erchi i'r agharad.

I will pacify him and the emperor; say, if he has done me an injury, enough of satisfaction is it with me then, that he doth crave my mercy.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Sarau, v. a. (sar) To throw off; to abuse; to insult; to affront; to offend; to injure.

Pwybydd a gwybodd, o wraig—Deheubarth, Gwynedd, Powys, a Lloegr, taled beirid bu a phedwar ugaint arian.

Whoever shall insult another, of the people of South Wales, North Wales, Powys, and England, let him pay four cows and four-score pieces of silver.

Welsh Laws.

Saraw, a. (sarau) Insulting, offensive; abusive.

Saradaw, v. a. (saraw) To become insulting.

Saradawdra, s. m. (saraw) A disposition to insult.

Saradodd, s. m. (saraw) Offensiveness; abuse.

Saradurwydd, s. m. (saraw) Offensiveness.

Sarch, s. m.—*pl. seirch* (sar) What is upon, or covers; a piece of harness.

Sarchawl, a. (sarch) Covering, as a harness.

Sarchiad, s. m. (sarch) A harnessing; a furnishing.

Sarchu, v. a. (sarch) To cover, as with harness.

Sard, s. m.—*pl. t. iau* (sar) A beat down; a rebuff.

Sardiad, s. m. (sard) A beating down; a rebuffing; a chiding, a chastising.

Sardiaw, v. a. (sard) To beat down; to rebuff; to chastise, to reprove, to rebuke, to chide.

Sardia feith yn sarad faw;

Od oes gwg nid ysgogsa.

He would beat down proud ones to dust; if there be a frown he will not go aside.

Iosef Brydd.

Ar hyn mi drowd at ffoliob, ac a ddochreulid ei sardo.

Upon that I turned to folly, and I began to rebuke her.

Marchwng Cwyddad.

Sardiawl, a. (sard) Beating down; chastising.

Sardiedig, a. (sardiad) Beaten down; chastised.

Sardiwr, s. m.—*pl. sardiwyr* (sard—gwr) One who beats down; a chastiser, a rebuker.

Sardd, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (sar) That is recumbent.

Sarddai, a. (sardd) Reptile, or creeping.

Sardden, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (sardd) A creeping thing.

Sarddaw, a. (sardd) Reptitious, reptile.

Sarddedig, a. (sardd) Being rendered creeping.

Sarddiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (sardd) A coming to creep, a creeping.

Sarddu, v. a. (sardd) To cast down; to creep.

Sarddus, a. (sardd) Causing to creep, or crawl.

Sarddusaw, v. a. (sarddus) To render creeping.

Sarddusdra, s. m. (sarddus) A creeping state.

Sarddusrwydd, s. m. (sarddus) A creeping state.

Sarf, s. m. (sar) That is prone, or on the ground.

Sarf, s. f.—*pl. seirff* (sar) A serpent; also the true service-tree.

Gwelom wely hwlau yn dwyn corch, yn yr hwn yr oedd gwraig yn gwrwdd yn aeth, a sarff yn ei brachiedd.

We could perceive an iron bed red hot, in which there was a woman lying naked, with a serpent embracing her.

Marchwng Cwyddad.

North sarff yn ei chloren.

The strength of a serpent in her tail.

Adagr.

Sarfaidd, a. (sarff) Like a serpent; serpentine.

Sarfawl, a. (sarff) Of the nature of a serpent.

Sarfes, s. f. (sarff) A female serpent.

Sarfwydd, s. pl. agr. (sarff—gwydd) Service trees.

Sarfwydden, s. f. (sarffwydd) True service tree.

Sariad, s. m. (sar) A rendering haughty or arrogant; a becoming overbearing.

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Sarid, *s. m.* (sar) What is thrown over; what is given additionally in selling; an overplus.

Sarig, *a.* (sar) Haughty, froward, stern; saucy.

Sarita, *v. a.* (sarid) To collect remains.

Sarilach, *s. m.* (sar—llach) Riotous mirth.

*Er a gylaw gerddau, a gloddet, a sarilach, yn y seithlawr.
He could hear songs, and festal, and riotous mirth, in the marriage.
H. Glan—Mabington.*

Sarn, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (sar) What is laid down or along; a litter; a causeway; stepping stones.

Sarnaid, *a.* (sarn) Like a floor, or pavement.

Sarnawl, *a.* (sarn) Strewing, or covering as a crust, or pavement; like a causeway.

Sarnedig, *a.* (sarn) Strewed; laid as a causeway.

Sarniad, *s. m.* (sarn) A laying or strewing along; a littering; a making a causeway.

Sarnilyd, *a.* (sarn) Tending to cover; strewing.

*Geddwyl y dilyn ladd sarnilyd ar ei ol.
The deluge left an incrustating mire after it. Ier. Owain.*

Sarnu, *v. a.* (sarn) To strew, to spread; to trample
Sarnwr, *s. m.—pl. sarnwyr* (sarn—gwr) One who strews along; a trampler.

Sarnydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (sarn) One who strews; one who lays a causeway.

Sarth, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (sar) A reptile; a scorpion; a serpent; a hedgehog; a severe sarcasm.

Sarthawl, *a.* (sarth) Reptilitious, reptile.

Sarthes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (sarth) A reptile.

Sarthu, *v. a.* (sarth) To creep or crawl along.

Sarug, *a.* (sar) Haughty, froward, stubborn; severe; surly, stern; dogged, cynical.

*Madawg oedd marchwyr meirch sarug caln;
Wr all Cyfawr Cadgaddug;
Dywan garu! Daw s'a gorug
Dan eys poen dygn pan y dag.*

*Madog was a cavalier with splendid high-mettled steeds; a man like Cyfawr the Lowering Cloud of Battle; gone is our idol! God brought us under the yoke of pain by taking him away.
Selys.*

Sarugald, *a.* (sarug) Somewhat severe or surly.
Sarugaw, *s. a.* (sarug) To render froward, stern, or surly; to become stern or surly.

Sarugawl, *a.* (sarug) Apt to be stern or surly.

Sarugedd, *s. f.* (sarug) Frowardness; surliness.

Sarugiad, *s. m.* (sarug) A rendering haughty, froward, or severe; a becoming surly.

Sarugrwydd, *s. m.* (sarug) Frowardness, perverseness; surliness, asperity.

Sarugyn, *s. m. dim.* (sarug) A froward one; a surly fellow, a sour cur.

Sath, *s. m.* (sa—ath) The state of being set, put, or fixed; a state of opposition.

Sathan, *s. m.* (sath) An adversary; Satan.

*Trefnais dalar fawr, a'i chlawr achlan;
Trefnais warn effer, a'fath Sathan
Trefnais i bryfed, lle yd ymbroddu.*

*They did order the ample earth, with the whole of its surface; they did order the slough of hell, the portion of Satan, a habitation for worms, where they shall be striving.
Carnedyn.*

Sathanes, *s. f.* (sathan) A female devil.

Sathar, *s. m.* (sath) A tread; a trample. *a.* Treading; trampling. *Meirch sathar*, trampling steeds.

Meirw seugi, mal sari sathar.

*The treading of the dead, like the trampling of furze.
Ll. P. Mech.*

Sathr, *s. m.* (sath) A tread; a trampling.

Sathraid, *a.* (sathr) Trodden; trampled.

Sathrawl, *a.* (sathr) Treading, trampling.

Sathredig, *a.* (sathr) Trodden, trampled.

Sathrfa, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (sathr) A trodden place.

Sathriad, *s. m.* (sathr) A treading, a trampling.

Sathraarn, *s. f.* (sathr—sarn) A trodden place.

Sathru, *v. a.* (sathr) To tread; to trample.

Sathrwr, *s. m.—pl. sathwyr* (sath—gwr) A treader, a trampler.

Saw, *s. f.* (sa) That encloses, or causes to stop.

Oedd lawr saw Seoson Chwedd y Cawcia.

*Terror was the stop of the English of Cawcia Dyhr.
D. Brufus.*

Sawch, *s. m.* (sa—awch) A heap, a pile; a load.

Sawchl, *v. a.* (sawch) To heap up, or to pile.

*Digau sawchl awchl
Yn erbyn dolyddied.*

*Enough of loading of iniquity against the coming of the Lord.
Tolentin.*

Sawd, *s. m.—pl. soddion* (sa—awd) Drift, tendency; juncture; plight; extremity; limit, border, or verge; a siege. *Sawd y mor*, a sea beach; *wyf dan sawd oer*, I am under a sad plight. *Merdyr sawd*, a voyage of extremity.

Sawdawl, *a.* (sawd) Tending, verging; limiting.

Sawdiad, *s. m.* (sawd) A tending, a verging.

Sawdiaw, *v. a.* (sawd) To tend, to verge.

Sawdl, *s. m.—pl. soddiau* (sawd) A heel. *Sawdl crydd*, mercury goosefoot.

Sawdr, *s. m.* (sawd) A verge; a juncture.

Sawdriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (sawdr) A joining.

Sawdriaw, *v. a.* (sawdr) To join; to soder.

Sawdriaw yn awl, and yw'r nod.

*Joining in the brow, and in the mark.
Bodo Brwynllydys, i awl march.*

Sawdur, *s. m.* (sawd) Juncture; soder.

Sawduriad, *s. m.* (sawdur) A joining; a sodering.

Sawduriaw, *v. a.* (sawdur) To join; to soder.

*I oeddi o ddali ydd awl,
Ac oeddi chod ac sawdr.
Ac a'i law sawdriaw awl.*

*To a force of leaves she reached, gaining them and compassing, and with her hand rivetting fastness.
D. ab Gwilym, i Fwydd.*

Sawdwr, *s. m.—pl. sawdwyr* (sawd—gwr) A man of the verge or border; a soldier.

Sawdd, *s. m.—pl. soddion* (sa—awdd) A bottom; a depth; a sink, a sinking, or plunging in; a root, or power of numbers. *a.* Sinking.

*Cal arddio ffordd y cawdd.
Hyd dwr sawdd, a dalar sych.*

*Then shall have honour the way those goest, over sinking water and dry earth.
Id. Dwydd.*

Sawell, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (saw) An outlet; a smoke hole, a chimney.

Tri pheth a ystyr wr o'i dy; crowsiwyd ddyfnydd, sawell ty-lyd, a guraid gubnachlyd.

*Three things that will cause a man to leave his house; a nest through which water drops in, a smoky chimney, and a scolding wife.
Cedwig Ddydd.*

*Mad dodes o fforddwr dros oeddi
Ei cwydd, o wng ac o bell;
Fyll pwyll tan ddrwy sawell.*

*Early he threw his thigh over the saddle of his horse, on the rear end of side; Fyll whose course is like fire through a chimney.
Llywarch Hen.*

Yn sawell ym gyrrawr.

*Into a hole me impelling.
Tolentin.*

Sawf, *s. m.* (saw) That is stooped or standing.

Sawliad, *s. m.* (saw) A stopping or standing.

Sawl, *s. pl. aggr.* (sa—awl) That is out or not in reach. *pron.* Those. *a.* Such.

Dyg hyd aggru; ac aggru i'r awl un ddydd.

*Learn until death; and death to such as will not learn.
Adger.*

Sawyr, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (sa—gwyr) Savour, taste.

Sawyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (sawyr) A rendering savoury; a becoming savoury.

Sawyriannawl, *a.* (sawyriant) Tending to savour.

Sawyriann, *v. a.* (sawyriant) To make savoury.

Sawyriant, *s. m.* (sawyr) A making savoury.

Sawyriaw, *v.* (sawyr) To savour; to yield odour.

Sawyrus, u. (sawyr) Savoury, odorous.
Sawyrusaw, v. a. (sawyrus) To render savoury;
 to become savoury, or odorous.
SE, a. f. r.—pl. t. on. That continues, remains,
 is fixed, or stated; a star.

*Ef cyrch cerddorion,
 Se cybarw soon.*

To him minstrels will resort, the star of magnificent stars.
Taliesin.

*Astrus chwedl—
 All yrth, all yrth se.*

A woeft tale: like the concussion, like the fall of a star.
Gwaleghmai.

Se, adv. As stated, to wit, so, thus.

Se y meddyhais ei cheidaw.

So I have thought to obtain her. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Sēad, s. m. (se) A stating, or a fixing.

Sēawl, a. (se) Being stated, or fixed.

Seb, s. m. (se—eb) A tendency to hem in.

Sebach, a. (seb) Straitened, confined; shrill.

*Syrnafi'r wrach, sebach son,
 Syre! prawi 'thais surion.*

Then muttered the hag, of squeaking tone, Sir, thou shalt taste
 sour apples. *T. Penllyn.*

Sebon, s. m. (seb) Soap. *Agalen o sebon, a bar
 of soap.*

Sebonaid, a. (sebon) Like soap; soapy.

Sebonawg, a. (sebon) Abounding with soap.

Sebonawl, a. (sebon) Saponaceous, soapy.

Seboni, v. a. (sebon) To soap; to lather.

Sebonlyd, a. (sebon) Soapy, dawbed with soap.

Sebonwr, s. m.—pl. sebonwyr (sebon—gwr) A
 soap-man, a dealer in soap; a soapmaker.

Sebonydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (sebon) A soapmaker.

Gwell dwylaw y cyddydd na dwylaw y sebonydd.

Better the hands of the butcher than the hands of the soapmaker.
Adage.

Sech, a. (f. of sych) Dry, dried, or parched.

Sechi, v. a. (sach) To fill a sack; to stuff.

Sechiad, s. m. (sach) A bagging, or a stuffing.

Sedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (se—edd) The state of being
 without motion; a seat.

*Cydydd medd ar sedd serch!
 Cydderdd codd a gordderch.*

Drinking together of mead on the seat of love; together walk-
 ing woods with a mistress. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Sedda, v. a. (sedd) To sit habitually, to sit often.

Seddawg, a. (sedd) Being in a sitting posture.

Seddawl, a. (sedd) Sedentary, or sitting.

Seddedig, a. (sedd) Seated; made to sit.

Seddiad, s. m. (sedd) A being seating, a sitting.

Seddoldeb, s. m. (seddawl) Sedentariness.

Seddoll, v. a. (seddawl) To render sedentary.

Seddu, v. a. (sedd) To seat; to become seated.

Sef, a. (se—ef) Certain; truly. *adv.* To wit,
 that is to say, namely.

Sef, a lodd a gryhudd.

Thus, he that kills will accuse. *Adage.*

Sef a lwydd i fell ei cheis.

Truly it will prosper for disgrace that it be concealed. *Adage.*

Sef y gwelai wrag wneid deidiw.

So he could perceive a beautiful brown woman.
H. Peredur.

Sefnig, s. f. dim. (safn) The gullet, the throat.

Sefyd, v. a. (saf) To stand, to become still.

Da yw a safac ni wneir.

That will stand and not be separated is good. *Adage.*

Sefyd, s. m. (sefyd) That is stationary.

Sefydawg, a. (sefyd) Standing, stationary; stan-
 dy, staple, steadfast, constant.

Sefydledig, a. (sefyd) Stationed; settled.

Sefydledigaeth, s. m. (sefydledig) Settledness.

Sefydledigrwydd, s. m. (sefydledig) Settledness.

Sefydliad, s. m. (sefydli) An establishing.

Sefydlogrwydd, s. m. (sefydlog) Stability.

Sefydln, v. a. (sefydli) To settle, to make to stand,
 to establish, to fix.

Sefydliwr, s. m. (sefydli—gwr) An establisher.

Sefydlydd, s. m. (sefydli) An establisher.

Sefydlyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (sefydli—lyn) A plash.

Sefyll, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (saf) A standing, a po-
 sition. *v. a.* To stand.

*Tri dyn a safant yn hawl a braind brodyr a chwiorydd: amddi-
 fed, gwoddw, ac talfed.*

Three persons who stand in the light and privilege of brothers
 and sisters: an orphan, a widow, and a stranger. *Bardeas.*

Sefyllfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (sefyll) A standing
 place, a station, a situation.

Sefyllfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (sefyll—mân) A stand-
 ing place, a station; a fixed abode.

Sefyllfod, s. f. (sefyll—bod) A fixed abode.

*Erbys i mi dddebru, gwelwn ein bod wedi dawed i'rw sefyll-
 fod.*

By the time that I was recovered, I could see that we were
 come to some station. *His Wgn, B. Cwg.*

Sefylliad, s. m. (sefyll) A stationing; a standing.

Sefyllian, v. a. (sefyll) To stand often; to loiter.

Sefylliannawl, a. (sefylliant) Stationary.

Sefyllhannu, v. a. (sefylliant) To render stationary,
 to become stationary.

Sefyllhannwr, s. m. (sefyllian—gwr) A loiterer.

Sefylliant, s. m. (sefyll) A stationing.

Sefylllaw, v. a. (sefyll) To fix a station.

Sefylllawg, a. (sefyll) Being apt to stand; loiter-
 ing. *s. m.* A loiterer.

Sefylllwr, s. m. (sefyll—gwr) One who stations.

Seg, s. m. (se—eg) That is without access.

Segaid, a. (seg) Like a covering.

Segan, s. f.—pl. t. au (seg) A covering, a cloak.

*Segan curied rhinodd;
 Gwyr'r newt gytyrwr medd,
 Mi blaen'r beg.—*

The love cloak of the ladies; Gwto the panegyrist, a lodger
 amongst mead, know that mine is the garment. *I. ab H. Sordwal.*

Segawi, a. (seg) Tending to envelope.

Segenfab, s. m. (segen—mab) Gownsmen, monk.

Segiad, a. (seg) An enveloping; a cloaking.

Segr, s. m. (seg) That keeps apart; that is apart
 or enclosed; that is sacred; a memorial.

Segrawl, a. (segr) Being secret or apart.

Segredig, a. (segr) Being secreted or hidden.

Segrffug, a. (segr—ffug) Secretly false. *Urddawl
 segrffug, a noble secretly false. Taliesin.*

Segrind, s. m.—pl. t. au (segr) A secreting.

Segru, v. a. (segr) To secrete, to put apart.

Segrwydd, s. m. (seg) The state of being enclosed

Segur, a. (car) Being composed; void of trouble,
 or at leisure, or idle.

Llygad y segur a wel.

The eye of the one at leisure will see. *Adage.*

Ni moch wna da dyn segur.

An idle man will not soon do any good. *Adage.*

Segura, v. a. (segur) To pursue ease or leisure;
 to be at leisure; to be idle; to trifle.

*Y rhai a alwyd i weithdogaeth y gair, y maent wedi eu gair i
 wneud seith poenau, ac nid i segura.*

Those who have been called to the ministry of the word, they
 are called to a laborious service, and not to be idling about.
Ier. Owein.

Segurdawd, s. m. (segur) Idleness, or laziness.

Segurdawd a meddwadawd a wneut groyddion yn grythawg.

Idleness and drunkenness will make hangman rich. *Adage.*

Segurddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (segur—dyn) Idler.

Seguredd, s. m. (segur) A state of leisure.
Seguren, s. f. dim. (segur) An idling female.
Seguriad, s. m. (segur) An enjoying of leisure.
Segurillyd, a. (segur) Loving leisure; idle.
Segurwaa, s. m. (segur—gwas) An idle youth.
Segurwyr, s. m.—pl. segurwyr (segur—gwr) One who enjoys leisure; an idler.

Tri pheth sydd yn llygru y byd: balchder, afraid, a seguryd.
Three things do corrupt the world: pride, excess, and idleness.
Barddas.

Seğuryñ, *s. m. dim.* (seğur) An idler.
Seibad, *s. m.* (saib) A standing at leisure.
Seibianpaw, *a.* (seibiant) Leisureable.
Seibiaeth, *s. m.* (saib) A state of rest; sabbath.
Seibianau, *v. a.* (seibiant) To procure leisure.
Seibiant, *s. m.* (saib) A standing about, a resting,
or stopping; a respite; leisure.
Seibiau, *v. a.* (saib) To stand about, to take re-
spite; to be at leisure.

Seibawl, a. (said) Leisurely; resting, at rest.
Seldiad, s. m. (said) An insertion; the insertion
of a tong into the handle.

Seldaw, v. a. (said) To insert; to insert a tool into a handle.

Seidlawg, a. (said) Having an insertion; tonged.
Seidyn, s. m. dim. (said) The part of a tool that
 is inserted in the hit.

Seifad, *s. m.*—*pl.* seifaid (saf) A stander.
Seigen, *s. f.* *den.* (saig) A little mess or meal.
Seiglad, *s. m.* (saig) A messing; a taking a meal.
Seiglaw, *v. a.* (saig) To mess, to partake of a meal; to serve up dishes or meates.

Seigiawī, a. (saig) Relating to a mess or meal.
Seigiwr, s. m.—pl. seigwyr (saig—gwr) A messer
Selladar, s. f.—pl. selladeri (sail—dar) A main
 beam or pillar: a prop: a foundation pile.

Seiddarluaniad, *s. m.* (darluaniad) An ichnography
Seiddor, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* an (sail—dor) A threshold.
Setler, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (sail) A foundation space; a
ground floor; a cellar.

Scilfaen, *s. m.*—*pl.* seilfethi (sail—maen) A foundation stone.

Seilgam, *a.* (sall—cam) Having a wry tread.
Seilgamlad, *a. m.* (seilgam) A treading awry.
Seilgamm, *v. a.* (seilgam) To tread a sole awry.

Seiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. f.* an (sull) A foundation.
Seillannawl, *u.* (seillant) A base, or foundation.
Seillannu, *v. a.* (seillant) To make a foundation.

Seiliant, *v. a.* (seilant) To make a foundation.
Seiliant, *s. m.* (sail) Relating to foundation.
Seiliaw, *v. a.* (sail) To found, to lay a foundation.
Seiliawd, *s. m.* (sail) A being made a foundation.

Selllawg, *a.* (*sail*) Having a foundation.

Seiliwr, *s. m.* (sail—gwr) One who founds.
 Seilwaith, *s. m.* (sail—gwaith) Ground-work.
 Seilydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (sail) A founder.

Seimlad, *s. m.* (*saim*) A greasing.
Seimiaw, *v. a.* (*saim*) To grease, to make greasy.
Sejinlawg, *a.* (*saim*) Abounding with grease.

Seimiaw, *a.* (saim) Abounding with grease.
Seimiawl, *a.* (saim) Of a greasy quality.
Seimiedig, *a.* (saim) Greased; made greasy.
Seimiwr, *s.m.*—*pl.* seimiwyr (saim—gwr) Greaser.

Seimlyd, a. (saim) Of a greasy quality.
Seindraws, a. (sain--traws) Transversely sound-
ing. *Coughedd seindraws* a transversely

Seindwll, a. m. (sain—twll) A sound-hole.

Seinglawr, s. m. (sain—clawr) A sounding-board
Seingroes, a. (sain—croes) Transversely sound-
 ing. *Cynghanedd seingroes*, a transversely
 sounding consonancy.

Seingudd, a. (sain—cudd) Of concealed sound.
Seinguddgyswilt, s. m. (seingudd—cyswilt) A junction of concealed sound.

Seinguddgysylltgroes, *a.* (seinguddgysyllt) Being of transversely conjoined concealed sound.
Seinguddhannergysylltgroes, *a.* (seingudd—han-

mer—cyswllt—croes) Being of half transversely conjoined concealed sound.
Seiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (sain) A sounding.

Seiniannawl, *a.* (*seiniant*) Productive of sound.
Seiniannu, *v. a.* (*seiniant*) To produce a sound.
Seiniant, *s. m.* (*saln*) A making a sound.

Seinlaw, *v. a.* (sain) To sound, to resound.
 Seinlawd, *s. m.* (sain) A resounding, a sounding.
 Seinlawdr, *s. m.*—*pl.* seinlodron (seiniawd) That
 yields a sound.

Molwch yr Arglwydd—
Molwch ef ar seiniadros gyich.
 Praise ye the Lord ; praise him ye both that are Aigh something.

Seiniawg, a. (sain) Having a sound or tone.
Seiniawl, a. (sain) Sounding; toned.

Seiniedig, *a.* (seiniaid) Sounded; toned.
 Seiniedigaeth, *s. m.* (seiniedig) Act of sounding.
 Seiniwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* seiniwyr (sain—gwr) One who

Seintiaw, *v. a.* (saint) To canonize.

Seintiawl, *a.* (saint) Sanctified, saintly.
Seintiedig, *a.* (seintiad) Canonized, ~~sainted~~.
Seintiolaeth, *s. m.* (seintiawl) Sanctitude.

Seintwar, s. f. (saint—gwar) A sanctuary.
 Seintwar i'r adar gŵyd.
 The sanctuary of the feathered tribe art thou.

Seirch, s. pl. aggr. (sarch) Equipage, horse trappings, furniture, or harness, a set of harness.

A superior man on his many-coloured (rings), who would
give horses to the sailor.

Dyphorthyut ei welch welch rhygyngawg.
Ambling steeds conveyed his equipage. *Metaphr.*
Seirchind : e m (seirch) A harnessing

Seirchiad, *s. m.* (seirch) A harnessing.
Seirchiaw, *v. a.* (seirch) To harness, to equip.
Seirchiawg, *a.* (seirch) Harnesses, equipped.
Seirchiawl, *a.* (seirch) Belonging to harness.

Seirchlawl, *a.* (seirch) Belonging to harness.
Seirchiedig, *a.* (seirchlad) Harassed, equipped.
Seiriad, *s. m.* (ser) A sparkling like stars.
Seirion, *a. m. f.* (ser) A sparkling.

Seithddog, s. m. (saith—dog) Seventy.
Seithddegfed, s. m. (seithddog) A seventieth.
Seithddergwaith, a. pl. aggr. (seithddog—gwaith)
 Seventy times. *a. Seventy times.*
Seithfan, a. pl. aggr. (saith—han) Seven verses
 or lines. *a. Of seven lines.*
Seithfanawg, a. (seithfan) Having seven verses.
Seithfed, a. f. (saith) A seventh. *a. Seventh.*

Col dy bamp ar dy seithfed.

These shaks take thy promise on thy seventh.

Typtic.

Seithfeddydd, a. m. (seithfed—dydd) The seventh
 day, the ancient name for Sunday.
Seithganfed, s. m. (seithgant) A seven hundredth
Seithgant, a. pl. (saith—cant) Seven hundreds.
Seithganwaith, a. pl. (seithgant—gwaith) Seven
 hundred times. *a. Seven hundred times.*
Seithl, s. m. (saith) Frustration; disappointment.

Corrdorion allan heb ran seithl.

My mistress abroad without a portion of disappointment.

Mysidd.

Seithlawi, a. (saith) Septenary, of seven.
Seithlwydd, s. pl. aggr. (saith—lwydd) Seven
 years. *a. Septennial.*
Seithnalen, s. f. (saith—dalen) Tormentil.
Seithnyn, s. pl. aggr. (saith—dyn) Seven persons.
a. Consisting of seven persons.
Seithochr, a. pl. aggr. (saith—ochr) Seven sides;
 a heptagon. *a. Seven sided.*

*A seithochr ym m. seithlwydd;
 A seith-ochr ym m. seithlwydd.*

*With a seven-sided spear due shot me; with sevenfold Rob of
 bounding eloquence.*

D. m. Gwilym, i. Gwilym.

Seithochr, a. (seithochr) Heptagonal.
Seithochrawl, a. (seithochr) Heptagonal.
Seithochri, v. u. (seithochr) To be seven-sided.
Seithongl, s. pl. aggr. (saith—ongl) Seven an-
 gles; a septangle. *a. Septangular.*
Seithonglwg, a. (seithongl) Septangular.
Seithongl, v. a. (seithongl) To render septanga-
 lar, or to render of seven angles.
Seithor, s. pl. aggr. (saith—gor) Seven regions or
 sides; a heptagon. *a. Of seven regions.*
Seithrad, a. pl. aggr. (saith—rad) Seven endow-
 ments, seven virtues. *Seithrad eiddo, the seven
 endowments of a bishop.*
Seithran, a. pl. aggr. (saith—ran) Seven parts;
 that is of seven parts. *a. Of seven parts.*

*Saith meth Eilifer, saith gwyr has brofer,
 Saith gwaw ni ochel ya ed seithran.*

*The seven sons of Eilifer, seven men when tried by seven spears
 they shun not on their seven parts.*

Tullien.

Seithramwl, a. (seithram) Of seven parts.
Seithrif, a. pl. aggr. (saith—rif) Seven numbers;
 seven times a number. *a. Seven times the
 number.*
Seithrifed, a. (seithrif) Seven times the number.
Seithrill, s. pl. aggr. (saith—rill) Seven syllables;
 that consists of seven syllables.
Seithrillwg, a. (seithrill) Of seven syllables.
Seithing, a. (saith) Being frustrated; futile, vain.
Seithridd, s. pl. aggr. (saith—gwaith) Seven
 times. *a. Seven times.*
Seithredd, a. pl. aggr. (saith—gwaith) Seven
 forms; that is of seven forms. *a. Septiform.*
Seithwr, a. pl. aggr. (saith—gwr) Septemviri. *a.
 Consisting of seven men.*
Seithwyl, s. m. (seithwr) Septemviri.
Seithygiad, s. m. (seithyng) A frustrating, a ren-
 dering futile; a becoming futile.
Seithygiath, s. m. (seithyng) A frustration.
Seithygiat, s. m. (seithyng) A frustration.

Saethygiad, v. a. (seithyng) To frustrate, to ren-
 der futile or vain; to disappoint.
Saethygiat, a. (seithyng) Frustrating.
Sel, s. m. (se—el) An espying, sight at a distance
Seldeb, s. m. (sel) Keen-sightedness.
Seldr, s. m. (sel) Keen-sightedness.
Seldra, s. m. (sel) Keen-sightedness.
Seldrem, a. f.—pl. t. au (sel—trem) A prospect;
 a perspective view; a vanishing line or point;
 arrangement; what is placed in a straight line;
 a layer, as of corn after the reaper.

*Pryll, a. chrebyll, a. sylredd, a. seldrem, a. bara, a. dychymg,
 a. ysty, a. meddwl; a. o. hyn godidawr, Gymmeryn a. dactyl.*

*Reason, idea, observation, perspicacity, judgement, invention,
 significance, and thought; and from these the excellency of the
 Welsh language proceeds.*

Bardic.

My sight leaves not a dry prospect.

O. d. Gwilym.

Seldremiad, s. m. (seldrem) A putting in prospect
Seldremiaw, v. a. (seldrem) To put in prospect;
 to place in view; to lay in a strait line or row.

*Tellyngdawd a thellyt yr llyth Gymmeryn—y wddawd—pob peth
 a. o. hyn godidawr, a. dychymg, a. seldremiaw, a. dactyl.*

*The merit and characteristics of the Welsh language are, that
 it can express every thing, which the thought and the mind may
 be able to conceive, to arrange, and to substantiate.*

Bardic.

Seldremiawg, a. (seldrem) Perspicuous.
Seldremiaw, a. (seldrem) Perspicacious.
**Seldremiwr, s. m.—pl. seldremwyr (seldrem—
 gwr)** One who makes perspicuous.
Seldremw, v. a. (seldrem) To place perspicuous-
 ly; to place in layers.

Selidig, a. (sel) Perceived, or observed.
Selidigeth, v. a. (selidig) Observation.

Seliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sel) A desecrating, an
 espying; perception; observation. *Dyn seliad,
 a person of observation, or of quick wit.*

Seliadwy, a. (seliad) Perceivable, observable.

Seliannaw, a. (seliant) Perceptive.

Seliannu, v. a. (seliant) To render perceptive.

Seliant, s. m. (sel) Perception, observation.

Selais, s. f.—pl. t. od (sel—sig) A sausage.

No hola i fel, no gwrwg i selais.

Then a marten to honey, then a woman to a pudding.

Selais, s. f. d. m. (selais) A packing, a sausage.
Selu, v. a. (sel) To spy, to perceive, to behold;
 to gaze.

*Chel dychyng
 Chel dychyng
 Chel dychyng
 Chel dychyng*

*Being able to conceal the wound of the arrow shot, as appar-
 ently can be had to behold thee, the warm luminary of generous
 ones.*

W. Llwyn.

*Selidig, cryf dychyng heb cur oshon;
 Selidig, a. dychyng heb cur oshon;
 Selidig, a. dychyng heb cur oshon;
 Selidig, a. dychyng heb cur oshon.*

*Thou didst found, thou didst firmly build all throbbling cases;
 thou didst spy, thou didst take the way of defence; beholding,
 smiling at the brow supremely smiling love, the passing sensitive
 scene of sportive ideas.*

W. Llwyn.

Selus, a. (sel) Apt to spy; perspicacious.
Selusaw, v. a. (selus) To render perspicacious.
Selusdra, s. m. (selus) Perspicacity.
Selwedd, s. m. (sel—gwaith) Perceptivity.
Selweddawl, a. (selwedd) Perspicacious.
Selweddad, s. m. (selwedd) A perceiving.
Selwedd, v. a. (selwedd) To endue with percep-
 tivity; to exert perspicacity.
Selweddus, a. (selwedd) Perspicacious.
Selwr, s. m.—pl. selwyr (sel—gwr) An spyer.
Selydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (sel) An spyer.
Selit, s. m. (selit) A limit or border.
Selid, s. m. (selit) An exploring; a seek out, the
 play of hide and seek.

Selltdad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (sellt) Exploration.
Selltu, *v. a.* (sellt) To explore, to seek out.
Sên, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (sy—en) The state of being extended; that is capable of affecting; a taunt, a scoff; a chide.

Senadwy, *a.* (sên) Liable of being chided.
Senaid, *a.* (sên) Inveictive, reproachful.
Senawi, *a.* (sên) Censorious; taunting, scoffing, reprehending; reproaching.
Senedig, *a.* (sên) Scoffed, reproached, rebuked.
Senedigaeth, *s. m.* (senedig) Reprehension.
Senedigawl, *a.* (senedig) Reprehensive.
Senedd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (sen) A synod; a senate.
Senedd wyllt, wild senate; an epithet used for the bishop's visitation.

Senedda, *v. a.* (senedd) To resort to a synod.
Seneddawl, *a.* (senedd) Synodal; senatorial.
Seneddu, *v. a.* (senedd) To form a synod.
Seneddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. seneddwr* (senedd—gwr) A member of a synod; a senator.
Seneddwriaeth, *s. m.* (seneddwr) Senatorship.
Senferw, *a.* (sên—berw) Censure-brooding.
Sêngar, *a.* (sên) Censorious; taunting, scoffing.
Sengarwch, *a.* (sêngar) Censoriousness, reproachfulness; aptness to chide.

Sênlad, *s. m.* (sên) A reprehension, a chiding.
Senoldeb, *s. m.* (sênawl) Censoriousness.
Senolder, *s. m.* (sênawl) Censoriousness.
Senoli, *v. a.* (sênawl) To render censorious.
Senolrwydd, *s. m.* (sênawl) Censoriousness.
Sensigl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (sên—sigl) The great daisy, or white ox-eye.

Sênw, *v. a.* (sên) To censure, to chide, to reprehend; to reproach; to taunt, to scoff.

Senw, *s. m.* (sên) That is past a chide; boldness.

Law heb enw.

A name without dignity.

Adage.

Law heb enw oddi ei henw hi.

A name without dignity was her name.

Iolo Goch.

Senwad, *s. m.* (senw) A giving boldness.
Senwawl, *a.* (senw) Tending to embolden.
Senwi, *v. a.* (senw) To give confidence.
Sênwr, *s. m.*—*pl. senwyr* (sen—gwr) A censorer.
Sennyllt, *s. m.* (sên) A seneschal; a constable.

*Craes fab Llywarch ddifafserch dâred,
 Nid ei borthl gwrth gorwedd;
 Sennyllt a'i loedri llawn medd.*

Craes the son of Llywarch magnanimously bold, he would not support the reproach of a convention: a seneschal with his vessel full of mead.

Aneurin.

Sengi, *s. m.* (sang) A treading; a trampling
v. a. To tread about; to trample.

Sêr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (sy—er) That tends to, that is apt to enclose; a bill, a tool so called.

Ser, dimol a dal.

A bill-hook, its value is a halfpenny.

Welsh Laws.

Ser, *s. pl. aggr.* (se—er) Stars. Poets also give them the appellations of *syrr*, and in the singular as and *sy*. *Ser-ygall*, common star-thistle.

Cyffodd a'r cwn yn cyfarth y ser.

As foolish as the dogs barking the stars.

Adage.

*Ser y bore a ddyffyrat,
 Ys hi i gydganu gyt.*

The stars of the morning were wont to rise, assembled to sing in harmony of yore.

Gro. Owain.

Seralld, *a.* (ser) Like stars; sidereal; starred.
Serawg, *a.* (ser) Starry, studded with stars.
Serawl, *a.* (ser) Sideral, astral, starry.
Serch, *s. m.* (ser) Appulsion; desire; affection, love. *Serch anlad*, wanton desire; *rhais fy serch arnat*, I have placed my affection on thee.

*Traffu hwyra a'i llyf i'w llyfwr eiddo;
 Treigia'm bron serch serch dyrrha.*

He leads the horses of battle with his gleaming sword the ruin of England; to him my breast returns the greeting of love incessant.

G. ab M. ab Dyfidd.

*El garbeth a'i argybon,
 Gwr meddw serch a gwrmedd eon.*

With his odious instrument and its torment, a fellow drunk with love and poetry to excite.

H. ab D. ab I. ab Elyn.

Serch, *prep.* (ser) With respect to, because of, for. *ade*. Notwithstanding. *Ni wisu iti serch hwy*, it is no use for thee because of that; *ni wacth ganio serch hwy*, he is not sorry notwithstanding that.

Serchalld, *a.* (serch) Tending to excite desire.

Serchawg, *a.* (serch) Having desire; amorous.

Eiddig—

*Ni ddaw hwn o'i ddaw haf;
 Rhodd ei gylfod o'r graff;
 A rhan serchogion yu'r haf.*

The jealous one—he will not come unless summer comes: contemporary with him was winter given; and the portion of loving ones is summer.

H. ab Gwilym.

Serchawl, *a.* (serch) Exciting love; lovely.

Serchedig, *a.* (serch) Being rendered loving.

Serchedd, *s. m.* (serch) A state of desire; fondness.

Sercheiddiad, *s. m.* (serchalld) A disposing to love

Sercheiddiaw, *v. a.* (sercheidd) To dispose to

fondness; to become disposed to fondness.

Serchfawr, *a.* (serch) Very fond or affectionate.

Serchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (serch) Appulsion; a desiring; a creating love or fondness.

Serchladaeth, *s. m.* (serchiad) A causing to love.

Serchladawl, *a.* (serchiad) Love-exciting.

Serchiadu, *v. a.* (serchiad) To excite fondness.

Serchiant, *s. m.* (serch) Affection, fondness.

Serchiator, *ger.* (serchiad) In loving or fondling.

Serchitor, *sup.* (serch) To be loving or fondling.

Serchlawn, *a.* (serch) Amorous, full of love.

Serchloudeb, *s. m.* (serchlawn) Amorousness.

Serchlonedd, *s. m.* (serchlawn) Amorousness.

Serchlowl, *v. a.* (serchlawn) To fill with love.

Serchogaeth, *s. m.* (serchawg) State of fondness.

Serchogaid, *a.* (serchawg) Somewhat amorous.

Serchogiddiad, *s. m.* (serchogaid) A rendering or becoming somewhat amorous.

Serchogeiddiaw, *v. a.* (serchogaid) To render somewhat loving; to become a little amorous.

Serchogi, *v. a.* (serchawg) To render fond or amorous; to become amorous.

Serchogiad, *s. m.* (serchawg) A rendering fond or amorous; a becoming amorous.

Sercholddeb, *s. m.* (serchawl) Amorousness.

Sercholi, *v. a.* (serchawl) To become amorous.

Serchu, *v. a.* (serch) To desire; to affect; to be affected; to have affection; to love.

Serchus, *a.* (serch) Creating fondness; agreeable.

Serchusaw, *v. a.* (serchus) To tend to fondness.

Serchusdra, *s. m.* (serchus) Fondness.

Serchusedd, *s. m.* (serchus) Lovingness, fondness.

Serchuswydd, *s. m.* (serchus) Desirableness; agreeableness; affectionateness, fondness.

Serchwr, *s. m.*—*pl. serchwyr* (serch—gwr) One who fixes his desire; one who is fond or loving.

Serddewin, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ser—dewin) An astrologer, one who foretells by the stars.

Serddewindeb, *s. m.* (serddewin) Astrology.

Serddewiniad, *s. m.* (serddewin) A divining by the stars; a practising of astrology.

Serddewiniaeth, *s. m.* (serddewin) Astrology.

Serddewiniaw, *v. a.* (serddewin) To astrologise.

Serddewiniawl, *a.* (serddewin) Astrological.

Seren, s. f. dim. (ser) A star. *Seren walltanog, seren gyffonog, seren y gyffion, seren loegyrrang, a blazing star, a meteor.*

*Mawr yw seren y morwr;
Mawr yw seorn o'r mawr yrr.*

Grand is the star of the mariners; greater than a crowd of tiny spangles. *L. G. Colth.*

*Ni roe neb, ac ni rown i
Seren brau er ei sori.*

Nobody would give, and I would not give a star of wood for offending him. *Gr. Grog.*

Serenawli, a. (seren) Sparkling like a star.
Sereniad, s. m. (seren) A sparkling.
Serenig, s. f. dim. (seren) An asterisk.
Serenillya, s. pl. (seren—llys) Starwort.
Serenu, v. a. (seren) To sparkle, to glitter.
Serenwyl, s. f.—pl. t. lau (seren—gwyll) Epiphany. It is also called *Ystwyll*.
Serenyn, s. m. dim. (seren) The vernal squill.
Serf, a. (sy—erf) Whirling; dizzy or giddy.
Serfan, a. (serf) Tending to dizzy; dizzied.
Serfanawli, a. (serfan) Startling; staring.
Serfaniad, s. m. (serfan) A startling.
Serfannu, v. a. (serfan) To start; to stare; to dizzy. *Serfannu llygaid*, to turn about the eyes wildly; to astonish.
Serfawl, a. (serf) Whirling; dizzying.
Serfiad, s. m. (serf) A startling; a dizzying.
Serfa, v. a. (serf) To startle; to dizzy.
Serfyll, a. (serf) Dependent; ready to fall, unsteady, wagging; shattered; crazy.

*Serfyll o'r bebwl yw'r byd;
Somew ar bob rhyw synyd.*

A crazy old tent is the world; a deceiver on every sort of change. *S. Tudgr.*

Serfylldra, s. m. (serfyll) Craziness.
Serfylliad, s. m. (serfyll) A crazing, a shattering.
Serfyllaw, v. a. (serfyll) To craze, to shatter.
Serfyllrwydd, s. m. (serfyll) Craziness.
Serfyllus, s. m. (serfyll) Tending to fall; tending to become crazy.
Seri, s. pl. aggr. (sar) Sullen ones, furies.

Mawr seugi, mawr seri aml.

The trampling of the dead, like the trampling of furies. *Ll. P. Meek.*

Serig, a. (ser) Starred, studded with stars.
Serigl, s. m. (serig) That is spangled, or studded.
a. Studded with stars. *Arfan serigfriau*, arms with spangled surface.

Edola-farch a seirig serig cyrwa.

Winged steeds and harness with spangled borders. *Ll. P. Meek.*

Seriglaw, v. a. (serigl) To stud with stars.
Seriglad, s. m. (serigl) A spangling.
Seriliw, a. m. (ser—llw) Starlight.

*Mallion twyn, mawr llondd twyn,
Mawr seriliw mynawr llyw.*

Fair quagmire, which will fill the bush, the minute starlight of the beam of the verdant grove. *Ian. Dowlwyn, 1 feddawn.*

Serlloew, s. m. (ser—gloew) A star-glow. *Mae yn serlloew heno*, it is a star-glow to-night, or it is very starry. *Sil.*

Serlloew, a. (ser—gloew) Star-glowing.
Serrial, v. a. (sarn) To graze, to raise; to jar.
Serofydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ofydd) Astronomer.
Serofyddawl, a. (serofydd) Astronomical.
Serofyddiaeth, s. m. (serofydd) Astronomy.
Seroli, v. a. (serawl) To proceed as the stars.
Seroliaeth, s. m. (serawl) The starry system.

*Rhy gwyn yw hwn ar ei byst,
Phyllogaeth seroliaeth mawr.*

Round to excess is this one on her course, through the community of the solemn starry system. *D. ab Gwilym, Fr. Hened.*

Seron, s. m. (ser) The system of the stars.

Seronawli, a. (ser) Astronomical.

Seroni, s. m. (seron) To systematize the stars; to pursue or study the science of astronomy.

Seronydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (seron) Astronomer.

Tri gwyn seronyddion Ynys Frydala: Idris Gwyr, a Gwydion, mab Don, a Gwyn ab Nudd; a chas faist eu gwyboda am y ser, a'r haniafau, an hanoeddau, y darogenynt a chwenychid ei wyboda.

The three excellent astronomers of the Isle of Britain: Idris the Mighty, and Gwydion son of Don, and Gwyn son of Nudd; and from the magnitude of their discoveries, respecting the stars, their names and their dispositions, they could forget whatever might be desired to be known. *Triedd.*

Serth, a. (ser) Inclination, tendency, bias, or fall; a steep.

Serth, a. (ser) Inclining, tending, falling; steep, abrupt, slippery; obscene.

*Fflam ddaidd ynydd safwrth
Yw tydd serth iafwrth serth.*

The fiery flame of monstrous folly is the fruit of the office of a foul tongue. *Ed. Morris.*

Serthadwy, a. (serth) Capable of precipitancy.

Serthaid, a. (serth) Somewhat inclined.

Serthair, s. m.—pl. serthairiau (serth—gair) An obscene word or expression.

Serthaf, s. f. (serth—gallt) A steep cliff.

Serthan, s. f. (serth) A precipice, a cliff.

Serthawl, a. (serth) Precipitous; obscene.

Serthedig, a. (serth) Inclined; precipitated.

Serthedd, s. m. (serth) Inclinedness; steepness; abruptness; alipperiness; obscenity.

Serthairiawg, a. (serthair) Having obscene words.

Serthfrwnt, a. (serth—brwnt) Grovellingly filthy.

Serthfryntni, s. m. (serthfrwnt) Grovelling filthiness or obscenity.

Serthi, s. m. (serth) A falling tendency; alipperiness; obscenity.

Serthiad, s. m. (serth) An inclining, a tending; a rendering steep; a becoming obscene.

Serthiannawl, a. (serthiant) Tending to be precipitous or steep.

Serthiannu, v. a. (serthiant) To render steep or declivous; to become steep.

Serthiant, s. m. (serth) Precipitancy, steepness.

Serthrwydd, s. m. (serth) A precipitous state.

Serthu, v. a. (serth) To render precipitous; to become steep; to act obscenely.

Serthus, a. (serth) Precipitous; declivous; obscene, vulgar.

Serthusaw, v. a. (serthus) To render precipitous; to become steep; to grow vulgar.

Serthusdra, s. m. (serthus) A precipitous state; vulgarity.

Serthusedd, s. m. (serthus) Steepness; vulgarity.

Serthusrwydd, s. m. (serthus) Steepness.

Serthyd, s. m. (serth) A steep or falling tendency; vulgarity, obscenity.

Tri harddwch cerdd; mawr heb droth, mawr heb saildrwydd, a dechrau heb serthyd.

The three ornaments of song; praise without flattery, gaiety without licentiousness, and satire without vulgarity. *Barddas.*

Serw, a. (ser) That is flat and opaque or dull.

Serydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ser) An astronomer.

Seryddawl, a. (serydd) Astronomical.

Seryddiaeth, s. m. (serydd) Astronomy.

*Y dyn a garaf nh digerau,
Yn seryddiaeth Don
Yn serydd Gwernarfon,
Aie ba ron dragon
Dreigiau Emral.*

The man I respect, whom I have not ceased to love, studying the astronomy of Don in the county of Caernarvon, where the shaft of the chief of the dragons of Emral has been. *Gr. ab D., ab Tudur.*

Seryddiannawl, a. (seryddiant) Astronomical.

Seryddiannu, v. a. (seryddiant) To follow the science of astronomy.

Seryddiant, *s. m.* (*serydd*) Astronomy.
Serys, *v. a.* (*ser*) To gaze upon; to spare. *Er serys yr arian hys yr eithaf*, though sparing of the money to the utmost.

Seith, *a. (f. of syth)* Stiff, rigid; being set or put up; erect, upright; disdainful.

Sêu, *v. a. (se)* To render fixed, or stated.

Sew, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (se)* Gravy; jelly.

Sowed, *s. m. (se—gwed)* Discourse of the stars.

Sowedawl, *a. (sewed)* Descriptive of the stars.

Sowedydd, *a. m.—pl. t. ion (sewed)* Astronomy.

Sowedyddawl, *a. (sewedydd)* Astronomical.

Sowedyddneth, *s. m. (sewedydd)* Astronomy.

Sewyd, *a. (sew)* Abounding with gravity.

Sewyd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (se—gwyd)* A diffusion of stars. *Sewyd am loer*, a sprinkling of stars round the moon. *Talesin.*

SI, *s. m. r.* A hiss, a whiz; a buz; a tingling noise.

Siad, *s. m. (si)* A hissing, a whizzing; a buzzing.

Siad, *s. f.—pl. t. au (sy—iad)* The top of the skull, the crown of the head; the cranium.

Enillaw iroeth—

Ar ei siad, oer ydiw.

Shaving a ring on his saddle, strange it is.

I. R.

Daw a wyr gwydyr dy siad,

Sewi a baw dy siad.

God knows what noise thy head contains, nager canest thy talk.

P. Pryn.

Siadfoel, *a. (siad—moel)* Bald-pated.

Siar, *s. m. (si—ar)* An articulate sound.

Siarad, *s. m.—pl. t. an (siar)* A talking, a talk.

Gweddodd fal siarad gwyddu.

He cried out like the gabbling of geese.

B. ab Gwilym.

Siaradach, *s. m. (siarad)* Chit-chat, babbling, garrulity, dicalcity.

Siaradaidd, *a. (siarad)* Talkative, or prating.

Siaradawl, *a. (siarad)* Talking, or speaking.

Siaradfa, *s. f.—pl. siaradfydd (siarad)* A talking place, or a gossip shop.

Siaradgar, *a. (siarad)* Querulous, prating, talkative, garrulous, fond of talking.

Siaradgarwch, *s. m. (siaradgar)* Garrulity.

Siaradu, *v. a. (siarad)* To make a talking.

Siaradus, *a. (siarad)* Talkative, loquacious.

Tripheth nid hawdd en rhifw; banyneu y gwisg, gwirion hwy y dardda, a dicheillon cybyd.

Three things that are not easily numbered; the particles of light, the words of a talkative female, and the schemes of a miser.

Catwg Diddoch.

Siaradusaw, *v. a. (siaradus)* To render talkative; to become talkative.

Siaradusedd, *s. m. (siaradus)* Talkativeness.

Siaraduswydd, *s. m. (siaradus)* Talkativeness.

Siaradwr, *s. m.—pl. siaradwyr (siarad—gwr)* A talker; a prater.

Siaradwraig, *s. f.—pl. siaradwrogeidd (siarad—gwraig)* A talking woman, a gossip.

Siarad, *v. a. (siar)* To talk, to chat, to discourse.

Siarad cymaint a mab Seithgryn.

To talk as much as the son of Seithgryn.

Adage.

Siarad cymaint a Mordda ar baw.

To talk as much as Mordda on a pole.

Adage.

Siaw, *v. a. (si)* To hiss, to whiz, to buz; to tingle.

Siawl, *a. (si)* Hissing, whizzing, buzzing.

Sib, *s. m. (si—ib)* That tends to involve or to encircle.

Sibol, *s. pl. aggr. (sib)* Young onions, scallions.

Sibolen, *s. f. dim. (sibol)* A young onion.

Sibr, *s. m. (sib)* That is imbued or taken in.

Sibrad, *s. m. (sibr)* A dressing with sauce.

Sibraw, *v. a. (sibr)* To sauce, to do with sauce.

Sibrydawl, *a. (sibrd)* Doing with sauce.

Sibwl, *s. pl. aggr. (sib)* Young onions, scallions.

Sibyllen, *s. f. dim. (sibwl)* A small or young onion a scallion.

Siciad, *s. m.—pl. t. an (sig)* A steeping.

Sichant, *s. m. (sig)* A steeping, a soething.

Siciaw, *v. a. (sig)* To steep, to wet; to wash.

Siciawl, *a. (sig)* Steeping, or soething.

Siciedig, *a. (siciad)* Steeped, soethed, wetted.

Sielon, *s. pl. aggr. (sig)* Steepings, washings.

Sicioni, *v. a. (sicion)* To make steepings.

Sid, *s. m. (si—id)* A wind, a round, a circling.

Sidan, *s. m.—pl. t. an (sid)* Silk, satin. *Sidan y wraen*, cotton-grass, *sidan y bwin*, hair-wood.

Sidana, *v. a. (sidan)* To collect silk.

Sidanald, *a. (sidan)* Like silk, silky. *Gwallt all-anaidd*, silky hair.

Sidanawg, *a. (sidan)* Having silk; in silk.

Gweddlen am ben yn bethlawg.

A pole over man's headlawg.

Gelyntion Sionon sidanawg.

A veil of blood over the head conspicuous, and having in its base of small stones the Sionon has arrayed in silk.

L. P. Rhys.

Sidanawl, *a. (sidan)* Of the quality of silk.

Sidanblu, *s. pl. (sidan—plu)* Down feathers.

Gweddlen rai ar wlyddu sidanblu yn ymddangos mewn wythf wch.

We could perceive some on beds of down, suggesting a softness.

Edw. Wyn, L. Cuy.

Sidanen, *s. f. dim. (sidan)* That is silken, or made of silk. It is the name of an old tune; also an epithet for a fine woman; and has been applied particularly to queen Elizabeth.

Sidanlad, *s. m. (sidan)* A making of silk; making silky.

Sidanion, *s. pl. aggr. (sidan)* Silken things, silkenery.

Sidann, *v. a. (sidan)* To make silk; to wind; to make silky, or smooth; to coax, to wheedle.

Nyddu a sidann, to twist and to wind.

Mae y ddafl yn dda tra y sidann.

The devil is civil as long as he is content.

Adg.

Sidanwe, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd (sidan—gwe)* A silk web.

Sidanwëydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (sidanwe)* A silken weaver.

Sidanwr, *s. m.—pl. sidanwyr (sidan—gwr)* A silkmán.

Sidanydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (sidan)* Silk-mercer.

Sidedd, *s. m. (sid)* A state of twirling.

Sidell, *s. f.—pl. t. i (sid)* A winder; a whir; the rim of a wheel; a fly-wheel.

Sidellawg, *a. (sidell)* Having a whir or wheel.

Sidelliad, *s. m. (sidell)* A whirling round.

Sidellu, *v. a. (sidell)* To whirl round.

Ys dy lath, gortis dda is.

Ysdyllon yn sidellu.

A blade that is trusty, between two hosts a given whirling round.

P. Pryn.

Sidellydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (sidell)* A winder.

Sider, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (sid)* That winds or twirls that is in ringlets; lace, fringe.

Sidera, *v. a. (sider)* To form into ringlets.

Sideraidd, *a. (sider)* Like twists or ringlets.

Siderawg, *a. (sider)* That is made up of twists or ringlets; full of fringes; fringed; laced.

Marchwyr siderawg dardda.

A cavalier dothed with lace.

B. ab Iwan Dda, i dda.

Siderawg, *a. (sider)* Formed into ringlets; fringed.

Sideriad, *s. m. (sider)* A twirling into ringlets; fringing.

Siderogwydd, s. m. (*siderawg*) The state of being in ringlets, or fringed.

Sideru, v. a. (*sider*) To make ringlets; to plait; to fringe; to make lace; to lace.

Siderwyr, s. m.—pl. *siderwyr* (*sider—gwr*) A maker of fringe.

Siderydd, s. m.—pl. t. *ion* (*sider*) Fringe maker.

Siddl, s. f. (*sidd*) A state of revolution. *Caer sidd*, a zone of revolving, the zodiac; also called *caer sidd*, and *caer siddyd*.

Sidlin, a. (*sidd*) Winding, or revolving.

*Mi a hun yn sgwblu'r sidd
Urch caer sidd;
A hono yn troi eidd
Rhwyng tri eiddyd.*

I have been in a talisman oval, above the revolving zone; and that contains turning between three elements. *Taliesin.*

Sidydd, s. m.—pl. t. *ion* (*sidd*) The agent of revolving; the zodiac. *Caer sidydd*, the circle of the zodiac, the ecliptic.

Sidyll, s. m.—pl. t. *au* (*sidd*) A whirl, a turn round, the circumference or rim of a wheel. *Sidyll troell*, the rim of a spinning wheel; *Troŷ yn sidyll*, to turn in a twirl.

Siff, s. m. (*si—iff*) An intermitted noise.

Siffr, s. m. (*siff*) A rattle; a whisper.

Siffraw, v. a. (*siffr*) To rattle; to murmur.

Siffrwd, s. m. (*siffr*) A soft rustling; a murmuring; a whispering, v. a. (*siffr*) To rustle; to murmur; to whisper.

Sig, s. m.—pl. t. *ion* (*si—ig*) A shatter; a bruise.

Sigaw, v. a. (*sig*) To shock, to crush, to shatter; to bruise.

Sigawl, a. (*sig*) Crazing, shattering; bruising.

Siglad, s. m. (*sig*) A shattering; a bruising.

Sigl, s. m.—pl. t. *ion* (*sig*) A shake, a rocking; a stir. *a. Shaking, rocking. Sigl—dim y gwys, sigl—dim siome, tinsigl y gwys, brith y fuchs, the wag-tail; Sigl dyhoedon, siglathan, nen lincilith, the play of swinging.*

Sigladwy, a. (*siglad*) Capable of being shaken.

Siglaeth, s. m. (*sigl*) A shaking; a swinging.

Siglaethan, s. f. *dim.* (*sigl*) A play of swinging.

Siglaw, v. a. (*sigl*) To shake, to rock; to stir; to be shaken. *Sigla law*, shake hand. *Dimet.*

Agw ei law i bob ci a sigl ei gyanon arno.

He opens his head to every dog that wags his tail at him.

Adage.

Rhwyg bod y sul heb siglaw.

For fear of being on Sundays without stirring.

Adage.

Siglawg, a. (*sigl*) Haying a shaking.

Sigledig, a. (*sigl*) Shaken, rocked; stirred.

Sigledigaeth, s. m. (*sigledig*) A shaking.

Sigledd, s. m. (*sigl*) The state of being shaken.

Siglen, s. f. *dim.—pl. t.* *ydd* (*sigl*) What shakes or rocks; a swing; a quag. *Siglen downen, siglen done, siglen denyn*, a swing rope.

Siglenawg, a. (*siglen*) A bounding with quag.

Siglwr, s. m.—pl. *siglwyr* (*sigl—gwr*) A shaker, a rocker; a stirrer.

Sil, s. m.—pl. t. *ion* (*si—il*) That is produced, or brought forth; issue, progeny; seedling; spawn, or fry; also the cleansing or hulling of grain. *Sil pysgod*, fry of fish; *sil penwraig*, herring fry; *Siliau sil*, husks or hullings of oats.

Silen, s. f. *dim.* (*sil*) A single issue; a seedling; a single spawn or fry.

Sill, s. m. (*sil*) A state of teeming, a shoaling.

Sillad, s. m.—pl. t. *au* (*sil*) A producing; a spawning; a hulling of grain; grain that is bulled.

Silladu, v. a. (*siliad*) To produce an issue; to produce a spawning.

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Siliannawl, a. (*siliant*) Belonging to the act of producing; spawning.

Siliannu, v. a. (*siliant*) To cause an issuing; to cause a spawning.

Siliant, s. m. (*sil*) The state of being produced, or issued; a spawning; a hulling of grain.

Sillaw, v. a. (*sil*) To produce, to bring forth; to spawn; to hull grain. *Sillaw ceirch*, to hull oats.

Siliawg, a. (*sil*) Having issue; having spawn.

Silled, s. m. (*sil*) That is produced; cleared grain, as the grits of oats, and the like.

Silledig, a. (*siliad*) Produced as young; spawned; divested or separated from the bull.

Silledyn, s. m. *dim.* (*siliad*) An individual issue; a single grain divested of the hull.

Silod, s. pl. aggr. (*sil*) Seedlings, spawns, fry, or young fishes. *Silod brithion, brith y gro*, samlets; *silod y mor*, sea fry; *silod y dam, brithyll-iaid y dom, pysgod y gath*, sticklebacks.

Silodi, v. a. (*silod*) To issue seedlings, fry, or spawn; to form a fry.

Silodyn, s. m. *dim.* (*silod*) A single one of a fry.

Sityn, s. m. *dim.* (*sil*) A single issue, a single seedling, fry, or spawn.

Syll, s. f.—pl. t. *au* (*si—ill*) A component part, fragment, or element; a syllable; a word. *Ni chlywais i sill amdani*, I have not heard a syllable about her. *Sil.*

*Heb wybod—
Na farf un sill ar ei phen,
Na thorpd un llythren.*

Knowing not the form of one syllable apart, nor the cutting of a single letter. *Ieu. ab Hywel Spretwal.*

Silldraw, a. (*sill—trwm*) Of a heavy syllable.

Silleb, s. f.—pl. t. *au* (*si—eb*) An elementary part of speech; a syllable.

Sillebawl, d. (*silleb*) Elementary of speech.

Sillebiad, s. m. (*silleb*) A forming the elements of speech.

Sillebu, v. a. (*silleb*) To syllablize; to form the elements of speech.

Sillad, s. m.—pl. t. *au* (*sill*) A forming of syllables; a spelling.

Silladaeth, s. m. (*silliad*) The system or formation of syllables.

*Un sbail ai adnwydd—
Yn ngyfias'r anawdon rydd;
Na's buhu'n'rhob gobydd,
A llef silladaeth helyd.*

A feeble one doth not recognize, in words, what qualities there are; nor their feet in every pause, and the secret of the syllabic system. *Ieu. ab Hywel Spretwal.*

Silladawl, a. (*silliad*) Syllabic, syllabical.

Silladu, v. a. (*silliad*) To syllablize; to spell.

Silliau, v. a. (*sill*) To arrange into elements or parts; to syllablize.

Silliau, v. a. (*sill*) Consisting of elements; consisting of syllables.

Silliedig, a. (*silliad*) Formed of syllables.

Silledigaeth, s. m. (*silliedig*) Formation of elementary parts or syllables.

Sillt, s. f.—pl. t. *au* (*sill*) An elementary part; a syllable.

*Dwell silltas o'n gwan'r gerdd,
Yw cyswrtgorn cyswrtgorn.*

To understand the syllables which combine the song is the key of correct versification. *Ieu. ab Hywel Spretwal.*

Silltaer, s. f.—pl. t. *au* (*sillt—aer*) A connection of links; a chain. *Silltaerau heicira oddieithr arfau*, links of iron on the outside of the armour.

Silltaeren, s. f.—pl. t. *au* (*silltaer*) A link.

*Caeu silltaeraw serch,
Er gwawd y tafawd, how-ferch,
A roddais.—*

Wreaths of the links of love, for the praise of the tongue, lively maid, which I bestowed. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Silltiad, *s. m.* (**sillt**) A forming an elementary part; a forming a kindred.

Silltiaw, *v. a.* (**sillt**) To connect, to form a part; to be joined, to be a component part.

*O faith wylla'r byd, af i'f'f' ellydd;
At Adda silltin', a'i' ellitydd.*

*From the tedious station of the world, I will go to thy element;
to Adam I will become connected, and his progeny.*

Ieuan Brydydd Hir.

Silltiawg, *a.* (**sillt**) Consisting of parts; having syllables.

Silltiawl, *a.* (**sillt**) Component, kindred.

Silltiedig, *a.* (**silltiad**) Connected by parts; formed into syllables.

Sillydd, *s. m.* (**sillt**) That forms an elementary or a component part; a kindred.

Sillydd, *s. m.—pl. t.* **ion** (**sill**) A syllabary.

Sillyddiad, *s. m.* (**sillydd**) An arranging of syllables

Sillyddiaeth, *s. m.* (**sillydd**) The system of arranging syllables; prosody.

*Trefn sillyddiaeth oedd gaeth gyn,
I bob gair bawb ei geryn.*

The order of prosody was strict of yore, to every word each his kindred one.

Ieuan ab Iwanol Surdwal.

Sillyddu, *v. a.* (**sillydd**) To arrange syllables.

Sim, *s. m.—pl. t.* **od** (**si—im**) That is light, flip-pant, or full of motion.

Sitrach, *s. m.* (**sim**) A monkey, an ape.

Cymwythach corach a simach.

The mutual complacency of the pigmy and the monkey.

Adage.

Simdde, *s. f.—pl. t.* **au** (**sim—de**) A chimney.

Simer, *s. m.* (**sim**) Levity, trifling; a frik.

Simera, *v. a.* (**simer**) To play or frik about; to trifle, to dally.

Simiawl, *a.* (**sim**) Full of motion, flip-pant.

Simne, *s. f.—pl. t.* **iau** (**sim—ne**) A chimney.

Simp, *s. m.* (**sim**) The state of being instable; a flutter.

Simpl, *a.* (**simp**) Tottering, ready to fall.

Simplaidd, *a.* (**simpl**) Seeming to fall.

Simplaw, *v. a.* (**simpl**) To totter.

Simplad, *s. m.* (**simpl**) A tottering.

Simsan, *a.* (**sim—san**) Tottering, ready to fall.

Simwr, *s. m.—pl. t.* **an** (**sim—wr**) A kind of ves-ture; a chimmar.

Sin, *s. m.* (**si—in**) That is an outside or surface; donation, alms.

*Sin dylan gweilion o gan;
Sin i orwll sy'n arian.*

The alms of poor persons of white flour; the alms of others be in money.

L. O. Cethi.

Sinach, *s. m.—pl. t.* **au** (**sin**) A mere or landmark; a balk, a ridge; jungle; but, in Rhos and about Conwy, it is any spot of wild land in a cultivated field.

Terfyn dwy erw, dwy gwyn, a hwnw a elwir sinach.

The boundary of two acres consists of two furrows, and that is called a ridge.

Welsh Laws.

Sinachad, *s. m.* (**sinach**) A cutting into dribblets.

Paid â sinachad y bara, cease with mangling the bread.

Dyfed.

Sinachu, *v. a.* (**sinach**) To cut into dribblets.

Sindal, *s. m.* (**sin—fal**) Sindon, fine linen; cambric

A Dewi fab Sant sindal dodedd.

And Dewi son of Sant with a fine linen vest.

Gw. Brycheiniawg.

Sindw, *s. pl. aggr.* (**sin—tw**) That is forced to the surface; the scoria or cinders of a forge.

Siniad, *s. m.* (**sin**) A burning to cinders.

Siniaw, *v. a.* (**sin**) To reduce to cinders; to be-come cinders.

Siniawg, *a.* (**sin**) Abounding with cinders. *s. f.*

The part of a hearth which holds the cinders.

Siniawl, *a.* (**sin**) Of the quality of cinders.

Sinid, *s. m.* (**sin**) Surface, or scam.

Sinidr, *s. m.* (**sinid**) The scoria or dross of iron.

Sinidraw, *v. a.* (**sinidr**) To form dross.

Siob, *s. f.—pl. t.* **an** (**si—ob**) A tuft; a tassel.

Sioba, *s. f. dim.* (**siob**) A tuft; the crest of a bird.

Siobawg, *a.* (**siob**) Having a tuft, tufted.

Siobo, *s. m. dim.* (**siob**) A tuft; a sprinkle used in throwing holy water.

Tynol Colleen y siobo allan, ac a twrist y dwf bendigedig am ei pease; ac ar hyn y diflanynt o'i olwg.

Colleen pulled out the sprinkler, and he threw the holy water over them; and upon that they vanished out of his sight.

Bucknell Colleen.

Siobyn, *s. m. dim.* (**siob**) A small tuft.

Siobynawg, *a.* (**siobyn**) Tufted; crested.

Siobynu, *v. a.* (**siobyn**) To form a small tuft.

Siobo, *s. f.—pl. t.* **au** (**si—och**) That spreads out; bushy hair.

Siochen, *s. f. dim.* (**sioch**) A small tuft of hair; a bushy tuft.

Siochi, *v. a.* (**sioch**) To form a tuft, to make bushy.

Siol, *s. m.* (**si—ol**) The top of the head; the skull.

Siolyu, *s. m. dim.* (**siol**) A noddle.

Sionc, *a.* (**si—onc**) Brisk, nimble, active; flip-pant

Sioncald, *a.* (**sionc**) Somewhat brisk.

Sioncawl, *a.* (**sionc**) Tending to vivacity.

Sioncedd, *s. m.* (**sionc**) Briskness, nimbleness.

Sionci, *v. a.* (**sionc**) To make brisk; to become brisk, or lively.

Sioncrwydd, *s. m.* (**sionc**) Briskness, vivacity.

Onid mawr na feddal sioncrwydd Ffrainc

Rygyngw eulne ring angan!

How odd it is that the briskness of France should not drive us trip some time to escape from death!

Edw. Wynn, B. Cong.

Siopos, *s. pl. aggr.* (**siob**) What is all in shatter; a mass bruised or beat together.

Siplad, *s. m.* (**siib**) A sipping, a drawing with the lips, a drawing the lips together.

Siplan, *s. m.* (**siib**) A sipping, a smacking of lips.

Siplan, *v. a.* (**siib**) To keep sipping; to sip.

Siplaw, *v. a.* (**siib**) To draw the lips.

Siplawl, *a.* (**siib**) Sipping, drawing the lips.

Sipiedig, *a.* (**siplad**) Sipped, drawn with the lips.

Sipiwyr, *s. m.—pl.* **sipiwyr** (**siib—gwr**) A sipper.

Sipyn, *s. m. dim.* (**siib**) A single sip.

Sir, *s. m.* (**si—ir**) Cheer, solace, comfort.

Siriad, *s. m.* (**sir**) A cheering, a comforting.

Siriaw, *v. a.* (**sir**) To cheer, to be cheered.

Siriawl, *a.* (**sir**) Cheering, or cheerful.

Siriedig, *a.* (**siriad**) Cheered, comforted.

Siriolder, *s. m.* (**siriawl**) Cheerfulness.

Sirioledd, *s. m.* (**siriawl**) Cheerfulness.

Sirioli, *v. a.* (**siriawl**) To make cheerful; to be-come cheerful.

Sis, *s. m.* (**si—is**) A sharp low sound; a whisper.

Sisial, *s. m.* (**sis**) A gossip. *v. a.* To whisper.

Sisiala, *v. a.* (**sisial**) To keep whispering.

Sisialawg, *a.* (**sisial**) Full of whispering.

Sisialu, *v. a.* (**sisial**) To whisper, to mutter.

Sisialwr, *s. m.—pl.* **sisialwyr** (**sisial—gwr**) A whis-perer; a gossipier.

Sialw, *v. imper.* (**sis**) Only used to drive fowls.

Sialrain, *v. a.* (**sis**) To whisper, to buzz.

Sitell, *s. f.—pl. t.* **i** (**siaid**) A whisk, a brush.

Sitelllad, *s. m.* (**sitell**) A whisking round.

Sitellu, *v. a.* (**sitell**) To whisk round.

Sitiad, *s. m.* (**siaid**) A whirling, a whisking round.

Sitiaw, *v. a.* (**siaid**) To whirl, to whisk round.

Sitiawl, *a.* (**siaid**) Whirling, whisking round.

Sitiwr, s. m.—pl. sitiwyr (sitiaw—gwr) One who whirls, turns, or goes round.

*Sithi awr y benn
Yn cwrw'r berllan,
Cys cwrw'r a Siliaw,
Sitiwr Tartara.*

Seven hours had they been guarding the garden, before meeting with Siliaw, the ranger of Tartara. *Andi Ffrith.*

Sitr, s. m. (sid) That jags, or that shreds.

Sitrach, s. m. (sitr) That is in jags or shreds, like a beaten end of a stick.

Sitrachawg, a. (sitrach) Jagged, or in shreds.

Sitrachiad, s. m. (sitrach) A jaggling, a shredding

Sitrachu, v. a. (sitrach) To jag, or to shred.

Siw, s. m. (si) A hiss. **Siw!** An exclamation used in driving fowls away.

Nid oedd na siw na maw.

There was not hiss nor maw.

Adage.

Siwen, s. m. (siw) An epithet for the mermaid, the general name for which is *morforwyn*.

Siwr, s. m.—pl. siwyr (si—gwr) A hisser.

SO, s. f. r. A spread out, along, or over.

Sob, s. m.—pl. t. an (sy—ob) A tuft; a bunch, a claster; a mass.

Soba, s. f. dim. (sob) A small tuft, bunch, claster, or mass.

Soban, s. f. dim. (sob) A small tuft, or bunch.

Socan, s. f. dim. (sog) A wallower. *Socum ciru, socus lwyd*, a fieldfare.

Socas, s. f. (sog) A wallower; the fieldfare.

Soeyn, s. m. dim. (sog) A pig; an urchin, a boy, in droll style.

Soch, s. f. (so—och) A sink, or a drain.

Sodawl, a. (sawd) Tending to fix, implant, or settle; characteristic.

Sodi, v. a. (sawd) To constitute, to fix, or to set.

Sodiad, s. m. (sawd) A constituting, a fixing, or implanting.

Sodlawg, a. (sawdl) Having a heel, heeled.

Sodli, v. a. (sawdl) To heel; to trip the heel.

Sodliad, s. m. (sawdl) A heeling; a tripping.

Sodwedd, s. f. (sawd—gwedd) A characteristic.

Soddadwy, a. (sawdd) Capable of being sunk.

Soddawl, a. (sawdd) Sinking; plunging.

Soddedig, a. (sawdd) Being sunk or plunged.

Soddedigath, s. m. (soddedig) The act of sinking

Soddi, v. a. (sawdd) To sink, to submerge.

Soddiad, s. m. (sawdd) A sinking; a plunging.

Soddwr, s. m.—pl. soddwyr (soddi—gwr) A sinker

Soeg, s. m. (so—eg) That is puffed by seething; grains of malt; druff.

A fegir gyda moch a ddyg fwyta soeg.

That is bred with swine will learn to eat grains.

Adage.

Yr huch a dau a fwyta y soeg.

The silent sow eats the druff.

Adage.

Hwch dy gyfallai, hi a ddyg hi fwyta soeg.

Be a sow thy companion, she will teach thee to eat grains.

Adage.

Soegen, s. f. dim. (soeg) A swaggy female.

Soegi, v. a. (soeg) To puff up with moisture; to steep; to slabber.

Soeglyd, a. (soeg) Puffed by steeping; slabbered

Soeglydrwydd, s. m. (soeglyd) A steeped state; slabbiness.

Sofi, s. m.—pl. sofydd (sawf) Stubble.

Soflawg, a. (sofi) Having stubble, stubbly.

Sofiar, s. f.—pl. sofieir (sofi—lar) A quail; also called *Rhinc*.

Soflyn, s. m. dim. (sofi) A single stubble.

Sog, s. f. (so—og) A wallow, a spread.

Soga, a. (sog) Wallowing; slovenly. *Geneth soga*, a slovenly girl. *Sil.*

Som, s. f.—pl. t. au (sy—om) A vacuity, a void; a balk, a disappointment.

Somawl, a. (som) Disappointing, balking.

Somedig, a. (som) Disappointed, balked.

Somedigaeth, s. f. (somedig) Disappointment.

Nid somedigaeth ond gwraig.

There is no deception equal to a woman.

Adage.

Somedigawl, a. (somedig) Disappointing.

Somedd, s. m. (som) A disappointment.

Somgar, a. (som) Apt to disappoint.

Somgar a soma o hunan yn y diwedd.

The deceitful will deceive himself at last.

Adage.

Somgarwch, s. m. (somgar) Aptness to balk.

Somi, v. a. (som) To balk, to disappoint.

Y crybwr deuth—

Diwyneith dau a somir.

The strong and the wise, two that suddenly will be deceived.

R. Bevan o Aber Dar.

Somiad, s. m. (som) A disappointing, a balking.

Somiant, s. m. (som) A disappointment.

Somwr, s. m.—pl. somwyr (som—gwr) A balker; a disappointer, a deceiver.

Son, s. m.—pl. t. ion (so—on) A noise; a report; a rumour; a mention. *v. a.* To noise; to report; to mention. *Mac son amdani*, there is talk about her; *na wna son amdandad*, do not cause a talk about thee:—*Na son*, do not say so; *taw a son*, hold thy tongue.

Son am y son amdano,

Ni cheir son dda o hane.

To talk of the talk about him, no good talk will be had from that.

Adage.

A fo deuth, ar fydd weithion,

A dwys air, fo dau a son.

Such as be wise, at present on the world, with a significant word, he will cease with talking.

T. Pry.

Sonfawr, a. (son) Noisy, or rumbling.

Songryf, a. (son—cryf) Of powerful noise.

Soniad, s. m. (son) A noising, a reporting, a rumouring, a mentioning.

Sonial, s. m. (son) A continued noise. *v. a.* To keep a continual noise.

O edwedd Morial

A gwedi Rhys mawr y sonial.

For the disappearing of Morial, and after Rhys great the lamentation.

Llywarch Hen.

Soniaw, v. a. (son) To noise; to report; to rumour; to make mention; to talk. *Gostega dawb a sono amdandad*, silence every body that shall talk about thee.

Sonwra belloch am—ddyledswyddau teulwedd.

We will mention now about domestic duties.

Thos. Evans.

Soniawl, a. (son) Noising, reporting, rumouring.

Soniawr, s. m. (son) That is noisy, or loud.

Ein hemaidd a drywanas drwy garawg soniawr ei li.

Our soul had been made to pass through a brook of noisy flood.

D. Ddu, ps. 131.

Soniedig, a (soniad) Noised, reported, rumoured, mentioned, talked.

Soniwr, s. m.—pl. soniwr (son—gwr) A man who makes a report or rumour; a mentioner; a talker.

Sopen, s. f.—pl. t. i (sob) Any mass squeezed or trussed together; a bundle, a truss. *Sopen o gaws*, a ball of cheese curds; *sopen o flew*, a bundle of hair; *sopen o wair*, a truss of hay.

Dos, y sopen front, Go, thou dirty baggage.

Sopenawg, a. (sopen) Being squeezed into a mass.

Sopeniad, s. m. (sopen) A squeezing into a mass, a making into a bundle.

Sopenu, v. a. (sopen) To bundle, to truss.

3 S 2

Sopiad, *s. m.* (sob) A pressing together into a mass; a bundling, a trussing.

Sopiaw, *v. a.* (sob) To press together into a mass; to bundle, to truss.

Sôr, *s. m.* (sy—or) The state of being pressed upon, chafed, or irritated; the being displeased or silently angry; sullenness. *v.* Sullen, sulky; angry; harsh, grating; sullen.

*Dist yn ôr am dori
Da gloa, Daw, dy eglwys di.*

Avenge *harshly*, for breaking a goodly sanctuary. God, thy church. *R. Llanys ab Owlym.*

Sôrïad, *s. m.* (sôr) A displeasing; a becoming displeased, sullen, or sulky.

Sôrïadwy, *v.* (sôrïad) Capable of displeasing.

Sôrïawl, *a.* (sôr) Displeasing, tending to sullenness.

Soredig, *a.* (sorad) Displeased, offended.

Soredigaeth, *s. m.* (soredig) The act of displeasing; displeasure, sullenness.

Sôrï, *v. a.* (sôr) To press upon; to chafe; to displease, to offend; to render sullen or sulky; to become displeased or offended; to grow sullen or sulky. *Ystafell sôrï, a salking room: Na sôrïa writh dy fwyd, do not quarrel with thy victuals.*

Nid sôrï yt ar dy fam.

Be there not for thee to be sulky to thy mother. *Adage.*

*Ni fydd am nid fo,
Na bryn, na thyno,
Na rhynged gode
Rhag gwyd pan coro.*

There can be no where free, nor hill, nor dale, nor the least of shelter from the wind when it shall rage. *Taliesin.*

Sôrïad, *s. m.*—*pl.* sôrïaid (sôr) A grating, chafing, or irritating; a becoming offended, sullen, or sulky.

Geir dy lawl, sôrïad wyf i.

The author of thy praise, an offended one am I. *R. Ddu.*

Sôrïannawl, *a.* (sôrïant) Tending to displeasure, offensive; tending to sullenness.

Sôrïanna, *v. a.* (sôrïant) To cause displeasure, offence, or sullenness.

Sôrïant, *s. m.* (sôr) Displeasure, disgust, offence; sullenness.

Sôrïg, *a.* (sôr) Apt to take offence; sulky.

Sôrïhyd, *a.* (sôr) Apt to grow angry, or sulky.

Sôrïhydrwydd, *s. m.* (sôrïhyd) Aptness to be offended, or sulky.

Sorod, *s. pl. aggr.* (sôr) Small particles, parts, or fragments; shatters; dregs, dross, sordes; also called *sorrod*.

Sorodi, *v. a.* (sorod) To yield dross or drega.

Sorth, *s. f.* (sôr) That is sudden, imminent, or upon; chance.

Sorth, *a.* (sôr) Sudden; imminent, falling; unwieldy; slothful; rude, rough, fell.

*Ffydd dda i'n cadw'n heff ddwetha,
O fwrn a mfa uffern sorth.*

Wholesome faith to keep as pleasantly without price, from the furnace had the Jew of preceptious bell. *J. Meredydd.*

Soth, *s. m.* (sy—oth) That is on the outside.

Sothach, *s. pl. aggr.* (soth) Refuse, dross.

*Llyw a'm dysgwdd hawdd hoddian gerdd beirfath,
Nid fal sothach-lath beirdd cuth Ceuw.*

A chief has instructed me with facility to acquire the perfect song, not like the refuse-speech of the slavish bards of Ceuw. *Seftyn.*

Sothachlyd, *a.* (sothach) Abounding with refuse.

Sothachu, *v. a.* (sothach) To cast a refuse.

SU, *s. m. r.* That tends to pervade; a buzz.

Suad, *s. m.* (su) A buzzing; a lulling; a lullaby.

Suaw, *v. a.* (su) To hush, to lull to rest.

Suawl, *a.* (su) Hushing, lulling to rest.

Sucan, *s. m.* (sug) Any thing seethed, or steeped; washbrew, gruel, flummery; small beer. *Suan blaed, casol dŵr, water gruel; sucan gwyn, brewchan, candle, made with soured or seethed oatmeal, and sweetened.*

Gwell sucan meddiant na gwin cŵrdŵd.

Better is small beer than is one's own than wine on charity. *Adage.*

Sucanald, *a.* (sucan) Of a washy quality.

Sud, *s. m.* (su—ud) A first glance; an exterior; appearance; condition, fashion, shape. *A et ti yn dda dy sud? Art thou in a good way?*

Sudd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (su—udd) That pervades or sinks in; moisture; juice, sap.

Suddadwy, *a.* (sudd) Capable of pervading; capable of containing juice.

Suddas, *s. m.* (sudd) A sinking, an immersion. *Clych suddas, water bubbles.*

Suddaw, *v. a.* (sudd) To sink in, to pervade; to sink; to become sunk. *Suddaw llwyd, to sink a ship.*

Suddaw, *a.* (sudd) Tending to sink in, to pervade; sinking.

Suddodig, *a.* (sudd) Pervaded as moisture; sunk.

Suddiad, *s. m.* (sudd) A sinking, a plunging.

Suddiant, *s. m.* (sudd) Pervasion of moisture; a sinking.

Sug, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (su—ug) An imbibing principle; a suck, or drawing; what is imbibed; juice, sap.

Sugaeth, *s. m.* (sug) The state of being juicy; moisture; succulence.

Sugathan, *s. m.* (sugaeth) What is sucked; washbrew, candle; a poultice.

Sugaw, *v. a.* (sug) To imbibe; to fill with juice; to have juice.

Sugawl, *a.* (sug) Imbibing; juicy; succulent.

Sugedig, *a.* (sug) Imbibed; filled with juice.

Suger, *s. m.* (sug) Extracted juice; cyder.

Suglad, *s. m.* (sug) An imbibing of juice; a becoming juicy.

Suglian, *s. m.* (sug—llian) A cerecloth, a drawing plaster.

Sugn, *s. m.* (sug) A suck: *sugn gŵst, woodbine, or honey-suckle.*

Sugnad, *s. m.* (sugn) A sucking, an imbibing.

Sugnai, *s. c.* (sugn) That sucks or imbibes.

Sugnaw, *v. a.* (sugn) To suck, to imbibe.

Sugnawl, *a.* (sugn) Sucking, imbibing.

Sugneiriant, *s. m.* (sugn—peiriant) An hydraulic machine; a pump.

Sugnbib, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (sugn—pib) A drawing pipe; a syringe.

Sugndraeth, *s. m.*—*pl.* sugndreathydd (sug—traeth) A quicksand.

Sugndrec, *s. m.* (sugn—trec) A pump.

Sugneddydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (sugnad) A sucker; a pump.

Sugneydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (sugnai) A pumper.

Sugnfor, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (sugn—mor) A vortex in the sea; a quicksand.

Sugngostrel, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (sugn—costrel) A sucking-bottle.

Sugnïad, *s. m.* (sugn) A sucking, or imbibing.

Sugnwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* sugnwyrr (sugn—gwr) One who sucks, or imbibes.

Sugnydr, *s. m.*—*pl.* sugnwydr (sugn—gwydr) A cupping-glass.

Sugnydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (sugn) A pump.

Sagoloth, s. m. (sagawl) Sarcology.

Sagoli, v. a. (sugawl) To render juicy; to become juicy or succulent.

Sagr, s. m.—pl. sagron (sug) An extracted juice crystallized; sugar.

Sagraw, v. a. (sagr) To sugar; to sweeten.

Sagrawl, v. a. (sagr) Of the quality of sugar.

Sul, s. m.—pl. t. iau (su—ni) That extends round; the sun. *Dydd Sul, Sunday*; also called *Dynul*, *Dydd yr Arghwydd*, and simply *Sul*. *Sul*, a *gwyl*, a *gweth*, Sunday, holiday, and work-day; *Sul y gweddian*, rogation Sunday.

Salgwyn, s. m. (sul—gwyn) Whitsunday.

Salw, s. m. (sul) Observation, notice, remark.

Del salw, take notice.

Salwy, s. m. (sulw) A scope round; exploration.

Sam, s. m.—pl. t. iau (su—am) Amplitude, magnitude, bulk, size; sum. *Nid oes ynddo fawr o sam*, it is of no great bulk.

Samiad, s. m. (sum) A bestowing amplitude, or magnitude; a becoming of bulk; a making observation as to size; a summing.

Samiaw, v. a. (sum) To endue with amplitude, or magnitude; to sum; to deduce the size or bulk of a thing by posing it in the hand.

Samiawl, a. (sum) Relating to amplitude.

Samiedig, a. (sumiad) Endued with bulk; measured as to size; summed.

Samiwr, s. m.—pl. sumwyr (sum—gwr) One who deduces the size of a body.

Sar, s. m. (su—ur) The state or quality of sourness; an acid. a. Sour, acid; stale. *Llaeth sar*, sour milk; *afalau sarion*, crab apples; *cirin sarion*, sloes.

Ni chadr nhai per ar bren sar.

No sweet apple can be had from a sour tree.

Adage.

Saraid, a. (sar) Somewhat sour, subacid.

Sarain, s. f.—pl. sarain (sar) The sorrel. *Sarain yr yd*, sheep's sorrel; *sarain y maes*, *sarain y wach*, common sorrel; *sarain y fran*, sorrel; *sarain hirion*, *tafel y dafr*, great water dock; *sarain codawg*, winter cherry; *sarain y coed*, *sarain y gog*, *sarain tairdalen*, wood sorrel.

Saracen, s. f. dim. (sarain) A sorrel. *Saracen godawg*, *dagraw addaf*, winter-cherry plant.

Saraw, v. a. (sar) To sour, to turn sour; to make sour.

Sarawl, a. (sar) Of a sour tendency.

Sarber, a. (sar—per) Of an acid sweetness.

Sarfwg, s. m. (sar—bwg) Sillabub.

Sardeb, s. m. (sar) Acidity, sourness; tartness.

Sarder, s. m. (sar) Acidity, sourness; tartness.

Surdoes, s. m. (sar—does) Sour dough, leaven.

Sardoesawg, a. (surdoes) Having leaven.

Sardoesawl, a. (surdoes) Leavening.

Sardoesl, v. a. (surdoes) To leaven.

Sardra, s. m. (sar) Acidity, or sourness.

Sardrwn, s. m. (sar—trwn) Stale urine.

Saredig, a. (sar) Acidulated or soured.

Saredd, s. m. (sar) Acidity, sourness.

Sarfedd, s. m. (sar—medd) A syrup.

Sarfelys, a. (sar—melys) Of an acid sweetness.

Surian, s. f.—pl. surlain (sar) A cherry.

Sarais waid—

'Er hwna blodau sarais.

I have ornamented an elegy for her who is of the hue of the cherry blossom.

cf. ab Ein. Llyfr.

Sarni, s. m. (sar) Sourness, tartness, acidity.

Sarwrn, s. f. (sar—gwrn) A sour swamp; also an epithet for hell, consonant to the bardic theology.

*A ffath gath gethen, sarwrn nid oych,
Lle mae llawer gwae weathwyrch amogwr
Lle de—*

Hell, the receptacle of a stivish crew, a sour swamp that dries not, where there is many a woe dimally uprising without relief of the black host.

Cennedyg.

Suryr, s. m. dim. (sar) Any acid thing.

Sut, s. m. (sud) An exterior; appearance; manner, condition, plight; shape. *Pa sut sydd?* How goes it? *Neidia yna: Pa sut?* Jump to there: which way? How?

*Wrth set on baruth ar son
Yr adwainir y dynion.*

By the manner of their discourse in talking with the persons be known.

cf. Brydydd Hir.

Sutiad, s. m. (sut) A seeming; giving a manner, form, or shape; a suiting.

Sutiaw, v. a. (sut) To endue with a manner, plight, or shape; to adapt, to suit.

Sutiawl, a. (sut) Relating to manner, condition, or shape; adapted, suiting, befitting.

Süwr, s. m.—pl. süwyr (su—gwr) A husher.

SW, s. m. r. That remains, that is on, fixed upon, or exterior.

Swb, s. m. (sw) That is piled, heaped, or pressed together; a bundle.

Swba, s. m. dim. (swb) A small bunch.

Swbach, s. m. (swb) That is drawn together in a heap.

Swbachiad, s. m. (swbach) A shrinking up.

Swbachn, v. a. (swbach) To shrink up; to become shrunk up or decrepit.

Swci, s. m. (swg) That is soaked; steepings. *Oen swci*, *oen llawfaeth*, a lamb reared by hand; *llo swci*, a calf reared by hand.

Swch, s. f.—pl. sychod (sw—wch) A snout; a soc. *Swch eradr*, ploughshare; *swch cegid*, the point of a shoe.

Sychu y swch i fnyd i'r ffilid.

To wipe the snout to go into the soil.

Adage.

Swchiad, s. m. (swch) A snouting, a turning about with the snout.

Swchiaw, v. a. (swch) To snout; to search with the snout, as a pig, or a dog; also to share a plough.

Swchiawl, a. (swch) Belonging to the snout; belonging to a ploughshare.

Swd, s. m. (sw—wd) An exterior; appearance, manner, condition, plight; shape.

SW.

Swdd, s. m. (sw—dd) A frame, beams put together to support any thing; what is piled together.

Swdden, s. f.—pl. t. i (swdd) A beam.

Swf, s. m. (sw) That is on; a spot, a space.

Swg, s. m. (sw—wg) A soak, or imbibing.

Swga, a. (swg) Tending to soak; soaked; filthy.

Mor swga wyt ti! how filthy thou art!

Swgan, s. f. (swg) A slat, or a slattern.

Swgawl, a. (swg) Tending to soak; soaking, drenching.

Swgiaw, v. a. (swg) To soak; to become soaked, to become flaccid; to become filthy.

Swgliad, s. m. (swg) A soaking, a drenching; a growing flaccid; a becoming filthy.

Swl, s. m. (sw—wl) A flat space, or surface, the ground; soil, dirt.

Swl, a. (sw—wl) Flat; grounded, soiled.

*Salw'th gwl, ryl-lith gwl;
Saf swch y dyllch a coe.*

Possible is thy attempt, with thy plain uniform speech; perch above the rather and talk away.

D. ab Einion, yr unenol.

Swla, a. (swl) Being grounded, or covered with soil; dirty. *SW.*

Swll, s. m.—pl. t. odd (sw—wl) That is clear or open; a scene, a prospect.
Swllt, s. m.—pl. syltlan (swll) That has a clear surface; a shilling; money; treasure.

*Rhoel ar ferch dmsrach a drig,
 Eyllt wedd, a swllt eiddig.
 I have fixed on a fair one foodless that will remain, with the
 form of Eyllt, and the treasure of a jealous calf. D. ab Gwilym.
 Y gwer a gymerynt, a chuddiedig swllt y clwddwyr a ranynt.
 The city they got possession of, and the concealed treasure of
 the citizens they divided. Gr. ab Arthur.*

Swm, s. m. (sw—wm) The state of being together.
Swmer, s. m.—pl. t. l (swm) That supports, or keeps together; a beam. *Swmer car*, the hind part of a drag or dray, which holds up the load.
Swmerfarch, s. m.—pl. swmerfeirch (swmer—march) A sumpter-horse.
Swmeriad, s. m. (swmer) A supporting, uphold- ing, or propping; a fixing a beam.
Swmeru, v. a. (swmer) To support, uphold, or prop; to fix a beam.
Swml, s. m.—pl. symlan (swm—yl) A goad.
Swmwyl, s. m.—pl. symylan (swm—wl) A goad.

*Syml lawr roi swmwl ynod.
 It was very simple to put a goad in thee. Ilywelyn Moel.
 Swn, s. m.—pl. syniau (sw—wn) A noise; a sound. *Swm taran*, the noise of thunder; *swm llw*, the noise of a multitude.
Swniad, s. m. (swn) A noising; a sounding.
Swniad, v. a. (swn) To make a continual noise; to make a clattering; to ring.
Swniaw, v. a. (swn) To noise; to sound.
Swniawl, a. (swn) Noisy, loud, sounding.
Swniedig, a. (swniad) Being noised, or sounded.
Swniwr, s. m.—pl. swniwyr (swn—gwr) One who makes a noise; a sounder.*

Swp, s. m.—pl. sypiu (swb) A squeezed lump or mass; a heap; a pile; a bunch, a cluster. *Gwnaf di yn swp yn dy groen*, I will beat thee all to a mummy; *dyma fo yn un swp*, here it is all in a heap.

Swpws, s. pl. aggr. (swp) A heap of things squeezed or beat together.

Swr, s. m. (sw) That is surly, sullen, or cross; a surly one.

Swr, a. (sw) Surly, sullen, salky, cross. *Dyn swr iawn*, a very ill-natured man.

Swri, s. m. (swr) Surliness; sullenness; a snarling, a barking. *Swri! swri!* words used to invite a dog to one.

Swrn, s. m.—pl. syrnau (sy—wrn) A small opening, space, or separation; a somewhat, a quantity, a little; the joint next to the foot of a quadruped; the pastern-joint or fetlock-joint.

A swrn byd ddyweddwrn sydd.

And a good space till Saturday there is. D. ab Gwilym.

Swrnach, s. m. (swrn) A snarl, or a grin.

Swrnach, v. a. (swrn) To grin, or to snarl.

Swrnderaw, v. a. (swrn—taraw) To cut or knock the pastern-joints together.

Swrth, s. m. (swr) That is sudden, imminent, or falling.

Swrth, a. (swr) Sudden; imminent, falling; drowsy; unwieldy; slothful; rude, rough, fell. *Dyweddi yn swrth*, thou speakest roughly. *Sil.*

Swrth pob diawl.

Every lazy one is clumsy. Adage.

Mor swrth y syrthodd march Paen!

How suddenly fell the steed of Paen! Llywarch Hen.

*Swrth oedd ei fyn'd, syrthodd fo
 Dwy oer i'ng i dir auro.*

*Swd was his departing, he fell through severe affliction to the
 land of oblivion. Ed. Samson.*

Swrthdrwm, a. (swrth—trwm) Of a drowsy heaviness.

Swrthlyd, a. (swrth) Apt to be drowsy.

Swrthyn, s. m. dim. (swrth) A clumsy one.

Swrw, s. m. (swr) Surly, snarling; sullen.

Swrwd, s. pl. aggr. (swr) Parts, fragments; shatters; dross, sordes. *Mae e yn serwd yn ei groen*, he is all to shatters in his skin.

Swta, s. m. (swd) That is volatile, flying, or sudden; also soot. *a. Volatile, flying, sudden.*

Lle swta mewn llw owt.

Satan's host in fiery of soot. Job Gm.

Swtan, s. m.—pl. swtain (swd) A whiting post. It is called *baerd melinydd*, and *cod lwyd*.

Swtiad, s. m. (swt) A flying about; a being of sudden motion.

Swtiaw, v. a. (swt) To fly about; to be volatile or sudden.

Swtr, s. m. (swd) A sudden crack, or crash.

Swtrach, s. pl. aggr. (swtr) Dross, dregs.

Swtrws, s. pl. aggr. (swtr) That is bruised. *Twi yn swtrws*, to bruise to a mash.

Swth, s. m. (sw—wth) A frame, or what keeps together; a pile, a heap.

Swy, s. m. (sw) That is on, over, or exterior.

Swydw, s. m. (swy) That extends over; awe.

Swydw, v. a. (swyd) To awe, to intimidate.

Swydwyl, a. (swyd) Tending to awe.

Swydlad, s. m. (swyd) A creating an awe.

Swydrws, a. (swyd) Tending to awe.

Swydd, s. f.—pl. t. an (swy) Employ, office, duty; suit; service, with respect to tenure; also a jurisdiction; a shire. *Tir a swydd wrtho*, land with service attached to it; *tir heb swydd*, land free of service; *Eis yno yn un swydd*, I went there on purpose.

Dwyg y swydd ni thol ei gwmnysu.

Had is the office that is not worth serving. Adage.

*A gado swydd afwyddawl
 Y gyfraith oddi hwi i ddawri.*

*And leave the intricate pursuit of the wicked law to the fool.
 Elen Llwyd Idr.*

Swyddawg, a. (swydd) Having an office. *s. m.—pl. swyddogion*. An officer. *Swyddogion y lly*, the officers of the court; *swyddogion bwyll y llyn*, purveyors of meat and drink; *swyddog y dolfa*, an officer of the customs.

Swyddawl, a. (swydd) Official, of office.

Swyddfa, s. f.—pl. swyddfeydd (swydd) A place of business, or office.

Swyddgar, a. (swydd) Officious, full of business.

Swyddgarwch, s. m. (swyddgar) Officiousness.

Swyddogaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (swyddawg) The sway or extent of an office; the jurisdiction of a county.

Had swyddogaeth a dyfaint yn mhob thr.

The ends of office will grow in every land. Adage.

Swyddogawl, a. (swyddawg) Belonging to office.

Swyddogedig, a. (swyddawg) Officered.

Swyddoges, s. f.—pl. t. au (swyddawg) A female officer.

Swyddogi, v. a. (swyddawg) To hold an office.

Swyddogiad, s. m. (swyddawg) A holding an office.

Swyddwial, s. f.—pl. swyddwial (swydd—gwial)

A rod of office.

Swyddwialen, s. f. (swyddwial) A rod of office.

Swyddwr, s. m.—pl. swyddwyr (swydd—gwr) An officer.

Swyddymgais, s. m. (swydd—ymgais) A seeking or looking after office.

Swyddymgeislad, s. m. (swyddymgeis) A seeking after an office.

Swyddymgeislaw, v. a. (swyddymgeis) To seek after an office.

Swyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (swy) That is on the surface; froth; yeast; also snet. See *Ysgai*.

Maer y blaenaf a gulf swyf a blonog ysgubri y llys.

The head steward shall have the surf and the head of the animals of the palace. *Welsh Laws.*

Swyfw, v. a. (swyf) To produce a scum or surface; to yield snet; to turn to snet.

Swyfwg, a. (swyf) Having a scum; having snet.

Swyfedd, s. m. (swyf) That becomes a surface or coating; snet.

Swyfen, s. f. (swyf) Scum, froth, or top.

Swyfi, s. m. (swyf) Scum, froth, or top.

Swyfiad, s. m. (swyf) A yielding scum or surface; a yielding snet.

Swyl, s. f.—pl. t. on (swy) A saving.

Swylaw, v. a. (swyl) To save, or to put by.

Swylaw ar y chys diweddol.

To save when reduced to the last scrap. *Adage.*

Swyn, s. f.—pl. t. lon (swy) A preservative, protection, or comfort; a remedy; a charm. *Dwyf swyn, holy water; swyn ddrwg, bad comfort.*

Gwas fi na allaf, hi ferch!

Dy dwyn gan wneudhar swyn sarch.

Woe to me that I cannot, oh maid! bear thee away by making a love charm. *Irish Tris.*

Swyna, v. a. (swyn) To collect preservatives or remedies; to deal in charms.

Swynaw, v. a. (swyn) To apply a preservative, comfort or cure; to charm; to bless; to save harmless; to excuse.

A'm swynawl Math,

Cyn bua ddiarod:

A'm swynaw'r Wilon;

Maer-ar y Bryllon;

O Ewrys, o Ebron,

O Ebron, o Fedron,

O bump paunant ceirddon

Athronen all Math.

Math had given one preserving name, before that I was made important; I was also made secure by Gwion, the mighty profound of the Bryllon; by Ewrys, by Ebron, by Ebron by Fedron, by five times five hundred thousand arts of doctors equal to Math. *Tellevin.*

Daw o nef a'th swyna.

God of heaven hath blessed thee.

L. P. Mack.

Swynawg, a. (swyn) Possessed of a preserving virtue.

Swynawl, a. (swyn) Preservative; tending to comfort; curative; blessing; tending to charm.

Swynedig, a. (swyn) Furnished with a preservative, or remedy; endowed with a charm.

Dwif a baken swynedig yn y bedydd.

Consecrated water and salt in the baptism.

Ll. Gwyn Hergest.

Swynedigaeith, s. f. (swynedig) The act of preserving or remedying by some hidden virtue; a preserving by charm.

Swynedigawl, a. (swynedig) Tending to preserve or to remedy by any hidden virtue.

Swynfri, s. m. (swyn—bri) The daisy.

Swyngfaredd, s. f.—pl. t. lon (swyna—cyfaredd) An amulet; witchcraft.

Swyngfareddawg, a. (swyngfaredd) Possessed of witchcraft.

Swyngfareddawf, a. (swyngfaredd) Belonging to witchcraft.

Swyngfareddiad, s. m. (swyngfaredd) A practising of witchcraft.

Swyngfareddu, v. a. (swyngfaredd) To practise or deal in witchcraft.

Swyngfareddw, s. m. (swyngfared—gwr) A dealer in witchcraft.

Swyniad, s. m. (swyn) A preserving, a comforting; the applying of a remedy; a charming; a blessing; a saving harmless; an excusing.

Swynogl, s. f.—pl. t. au (swynawg) An amulet, a charm.

Yno ffolneb a wisgol amdane'f ryw arall o harnais, yr hon a elwir olerogonant—'a'm banogol i ofyn cygaber i wreigedd y brynglas, ya writhwyneb i gyfrailh Daw.

Thereupon Folly arrayed me in another sort of attire, which is called raioglogy—that would instigate me to ask counsel from women who deal in charms, contrary to the law of God.

Merchawg Crypsedd.

Swynogli, v. a. (swynogl) To apply a preservative; to apply a remedy; to charm; to fascinate.

Y gelirais hyny a'm swynogol i, merys ag yr oedd hir genyf, o elwsu cael gweld i llys bafeld hwan.

Those words fascinated me, as it was tedious to me, for want of getting to see that palace of summer days.

Merchawg Crypsedd.

Swynoglad, s. m. (swynogl) Fascination.

Swynoglw, s. m.—pl. swynoglwyr (swynogl—gwr) A dealer in spells, a fascinator.

Swynwr, s. m.—pl. swynwyr (swyn—gwr) One who uses a preservative, or remedy; a comforter; a dealer in amulets, or charms; a magician. *Swynwr drwg wyt ti, thou art a Job's comforter.*

Swynwraig, s. f.—pl. swynwreigedd (swyn—gwraig) A woman who deals in charms.

Swynydd, s. m.—pl. t. lon (swyn) A wizard.

Swys, s. m.—pl. t. au (sy—wys) A scope round; emotion; impulse; a throb, a throw.

Cynnyddwn allnau, heb swysau saeth, Can an Daw fry frenhiniaeth.

We also shall grow up, without the arrow throws, in the kingdom of our God on high. *Cynddelw.*

Swysaw, v. a. (swys) To fill with emotion.

Swysawg, a. (swys) Having emotion, or impulse.

Bid swysawg ton to porth Wyr, Bid swysawg serchawg, banwg breyr.

Foamy be the wave towards the port of Gwyr, anxious be the lever, exalted be the chieftain. *Gwalchmai.*

Swysawl, a. (swys) Tending to give impulse.

Swysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (swys) A producing emotion, impulse, or feeling.

Swyson, s. pl. aggr. (swys) Emotions; passions.

SV, s. m. r. That is, existeth, or remaineth; that is fixed or stated; a star. *v. n.* Is, existeth, or hath a being. It is used as a prefix in composition.

Pwybyng sy heb wraig sy heb ymryson.

Whoever is without a wife is without contention. *Adage.*

Syber, a. (swb—er) Having a low tendency; of good conduct, sober, staid.

Tri hardd byd: dwyfwl, celfydd, a syber.

The three ornaments of the world: the plow, the ingenious, and the one of sober conduct. *Catwg ab Gwynlliw.*

Syberedig, a. (syber) Being rendered of sober demeanour.

Syberl, s. m. (syber) A good demeanour; neatness; sobriety.

Syberw, a. (syber) Stately, magnificent, noble; courteous, generous; supercilious, haughty, highminded; elegant. *Meirch syberw, proud steeds; ach syberw, a noble lineage.*

Y neb a ddyweto yn syberw, neu yn hagr, with y brein, taled deir-ba camlwr.

Whoever shall speak superciliously, or unceremoniously, to the king, let him pay three times for compensation of injury. *Welsh Laws.*

A rhag syberwedd Rolant ef a eddw i ddo gyng.

And from Rolant being so magnanimous he suffered him to sleep. *H. Cer. Hug—Mabiolion.*

Pan gilywr bod enw breidd iddynt, syberwarch fyddent.

When it shall be heard that they possess the name of a king,
more arrogant will they be.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Syberwad, s. m. (syberw) A rendering stately.
Syberwaidd, a. (syberw) Tending to be stately.
Syberweiddrwydd, s. m. (syberwaidd) Stateliness.
Syberwi, v. a. (syberw) To make stately, to become noble, high, or elated; to become elegant.
Syberwyd, s. m. (syberw) Stateliness, magnificence, nobleness; courtesy, generosity, munificence; highmindedness; haughtiness, elegance. *Rhodd a syberwyd goracdd, the grant and courtesy of a convention. Barddas.*

Owell syberwyd no bonedd.

Better is courtesy than nobility.

Adage.

Er dy syberwyd, pwylla wrtho heno.

For thy honour, be considerate to him this night.

H. Peredur—Mabinogion.

Llawer a beris Rolant eu colli o wyda, o'i syberwyd ef.

Many did Roland cause to perish of brave men, owing to his highmindedness.
H. Car. Mag—Mabinogion.

Sybid, s. m. (swb) That is all in a heap.
Sybidan, s. f. dim. (sybid) A weakly female.
Sybidyn, s. m. dim. (sybid) A worthless fellow.
Sybw, s. m. (swb—wb) A rumple, a pressing out of shape.
Sybwbiad, s. m. (sybw) A tumbling about; a rumpiling.
Sywbw, v. a. (sybw) To toss, to rumple.
Sywbw, s. m. (sybw) A tasser, a rumpier.
Sybwil, s. m.—pl. sybyllau (sy—pwil) A puddle, or a plash.
Sybrwn, s. m.—pl. sybrwn (sy—brwn) Bundle.
Sybydd, s. pl. aggr. (swb—gwydd) Pines, or fir-trees.
Sybydden, s. f. dim. (sybydd) A pine-tree.
Sybyllawg, a. (sybwil) Having puddles, plashy.
Sybyllir, s. m. (sybwil—tir) Plashy ground.
Sybyllu, v. a. (sybwil) To make plashy.
Sybyrnawg, a. (sybrwn) Bundled, trussed.
Sybyrnawl, a. (sybrwn) Like a bundle.
Sybyrniad, s. m. (sybrwn) A bundling.
Sybyrniaw, v. a. (sybrwn) To bundle.
Sybyrnyn, s. m. dim. (sybrwn) A little bundle.
Sych, s. m. (sy—ych) Drought. *a. Dry. Dillad sychion, dry clothes.*

Tri pheth anhwadw os cael: dwfr sych, tan gwlyb, a gwrtaid dawg.

Three things difficult to be obtained: dry water, wet fire, and a silent wife.

Adage.

Tri pheth a gryffiant y corff: gwrtaid os wely caled, wybrwn oslyd, a bwyd sych.

Three things that strengthen the body: a laying on a hard bed, a cold atmosphere, and dry victuals.

Adage.

Sychadwy, a. (sych) Capable of drying.
Sychawl, a. (sych) Tending to dry, drying.
Sychbilen, s. f.—pl. t. an (sych—phen) A dry film.
Sychder, s. m. (sych) Drought, or dryness.
Syched, s. m. (sych) Drought; thirst. *Gad imi dori fy syched, let me quench my thirst.*

Dymenaw yd wyf y dydd y cyfarfyddom ni ynghyd; canys syched os gwaed hwynt y dydd araaf.

I am wishing for the day when we shall meet together; for a thirst after their blood is upon me.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Sychedawl, a. (syched) Tending to cause thirst.
Sychediad, s. m. (syched) A thirsting; a causing thirst.

Sychedig, a. (syched) Being made dry; thirsty.
Sychedigaeth, s. m. (sychedig) A causing to be dry, or thirsty.

Sychedigawl, a. (sychedig) Tending to make dry.
Sychedigrwydd, s. m. (sychedig) A dried state.

Sychedu, v. a. (syched) To thirst, to be thirsty.
Sychedwr, s. m.—pl. sychedwyr (syched—gwr) A thirster.

Sychedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (syched) A thirster.

Sychfa, s. f.—pl. sychfeydd (sych) A drying place.

Sychgernyn, a. s. m. dim. (sych—cernyn) A dry scale, or scurf.

Sychin, s. f. (sych—hin) Dry weather.

Sychinawg, a. (sych—hin) Being dry weather.

Sychiad, s. m. (sych) A drying, a siccation.

Sychiadd, v. a. (sychiad) To desiccate, to sicate.

Sychiannawl, a. (sychiant) Desiccative, desiccant.

Sychiannu, v. a. (sychiant) To desiccate.

Sychiant, s. m. (sych) Desiccation, siccation.

Sychin, s. f. (sych) Drought, or dry weather.

Mes ar y sychia, phann ar y gwlith.

Now on the dry weather, plant on the wet weather. *Adage.*

Sychmer, s. m. (sych—mer) Paroxysm of a hectic.

Sychnrych, s. m. (sych—nych) A dry pining.

Sychnyehdawd, s. m. (sychnych) Consumption.

Sychnychiad, s. m. (sychnych) A pining of tubes.

Sychiannu, v. a. (sychnych) To pine with a tubes.

Sychrwyd, s. f.—pl. t. au (sych—rwyd) A dry web, or film, on the eye; also called *sychgryn, sychbilen, and rhauchen.*

Sychu, v. a. (sych) To dry, to wipe dry; to become dry. *Sychu dy drwg, wipe thy nose.*

Hyd y dda y gwelw, ac y gwlith gawl;

Hyd y chwyno haf, a hyd y sych;

Nf'm dawr o gawddod tra cerddych;

Nf'm dawr o fawredd pan o wedydd.

Whilst rain shall come, and winter drowse; whilst summer heat groweth, and whilst to drier; I shall not be contented for my course but whilst thou dost adjourn; I shall care not for house when thou shalt be laid down. *for. Prydydd.*

Sychwr, s. m.—pl. sychwyr (sych—gwr) A dryer, a wiper.

Sychwydd, s. pl. aggr. (sych—gwydd) Dry wood; fuel; also called *tawydd, and cynad.*

Sychydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (sych) A desiccant.

Syddyn, a. (swd) Abrupt, quick, sudden.

Syddyrwydd, s. m. (syddyn) Abruptness.

Sydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (sy) That is, existeth, or remaineth; rest. *v. a. Is, existeth, or hath a being. Pwy sydd yna? who is there?*

Ffrower wen, brodyr a'rh fe,

Pan gilywyl gywenta fe,

Ni cello phid sydd gwyth.

Fair Ffrower, brothers hast thou had, when they should lay the din of army, their shade would not be left to cover thee. *Adage.*

Gwne id y ddraig goch, cawsy o hamlid sydd yn bydd.

Woe to her, the red dragon, for her destruction is approaching. *Dargan yr Ery.*

Syddawl, a. (sydd) Relating to being or dwelling.

Syddiad, s. m. (sydd) A being, a remaining.

Syddu, v. a. (sydd) To exist, to abide, to dwell.

Syddyn, s. m.—pl. t. an (sydd) A habitation; a tenement.

Cawsydd, lly can, fa syddyn,

Caws ywll a gwasgell glyn.

We shall have a coat, then of blossoms here, for our cloth, the fair branches and the green leaves of the glen. *D. ab Dewi.*

Syddynawl, a. (syddyn) Tenementary, of a farm.

Syddyniad, s. m. (syddyn) A holding a tenement.

Syddyn, v. a. (syddyn) To take up a settled abode; to hold a tenement.

Syddynaw, s. m.—pl. syddynawyr (syddyn—gwr) fixed inhabitant; a husbandman, a farmer.

Syfa, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (swf) A riddle; also called *rhidyll.*

A gylith yn y gylith a gylith yn y gylith.

What is lost in the riddle will be found in the stone. *Adage.*

Syfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* an (swf—eg) That is out-spreading.

Pwybyng a ffrwyd dy, taled—am y poilion syfaean, cetaiswg.

Whoever damages a house, let him pay for the poles for out-spreading, a penny. *Welsh Laws.*

Syfal, *a.* (sy—mal) Fickle, changeable.

Syfalad, *s. m.* (syfal) A rendering fickle.

Syfalau, *v. a.* (syfal) To render fickle; to become fickle or uncertain.

Syfalawd, *s. m.* (syfal) Fickleness, uncertainty.

Syfa, *v. a.* (syfal) To act with fickleness.

Syf, *s. pl. aggr.* (swf) Strawberries; also called *meys*.

Lle taml y syf taml y nakidredd.

Where the strawberries abound there snakes abound. *Adage.*

Syffan, *s. f. dim.* (syf) A single strawberry.

Syffan y mola huch.

A strawberry is a sow's belly.

Adage.

Syff, *s. m.* (swf) A tendency to move.

Syffad, *s. m.* (syff) A moving, a stirring.

Syffawg, *a.* (syff) Having motion or stir.

Syffiad, *s. m.* (syff) A moving, a stirring.

Syffwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* syffwyr (syff—gwr) A stirrer.

Syffyd, *v. a.* (syff) To move, to stir; to be moved.

Nu syffed un oddyna, let no one stir from there; o syff, if thou stirrest.

Syffn, *a.* (swf) Of a firm quality.

Syffnawl, *a.* (syffn) Of a firm quality.

Syffngawd, *s. m.* (syffn—cnawd) Firm flesh.

Gwng na ddiogor with newwath, Gwngawd mythas syffngawd mawth.

A garment that she will not put off for seven nights, the shouter of a delicate plump firm flesh. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Syffniad, *s. m.* (syffn) A making firm.

Syffu, *v. a.* (syffn) To make firm or hard.

Syfr, *a.* (swf) Tending to make hard or severe.

Syfrdan, *s. m.* (syfr—tan) A state of giddiness.

Yn mhob man syfrdan sydd, A bllaw heb lawenydd.

In every place there is distraction, and weariness void of pleasure. *D. Benfras.*

Syfrdan, *a.* (syfr—tan) Giddy, dizzy; stupefied; delirious.

Col! medd y fran, syfrdan son Ddegan, pan gafal ddigou; Felly'r gwyr a falgarant.

Col! quoth the raven, blundering with crazy noise, when she has had enough; so the men who falsely love. *D. ab Dafydd Llwyd.*

Syfrdanaidd, *a.* (syfrdan) Tending to be giddy, dizzy, or crazy; somewhat stupefied.

Syfrdanawl, *a.* (syfrdan) Stupefying.

Syfrdandawd, *s. m.* (syfrdan) Giddiness, dizziness; stupefaction; delirium; craziness.

Syfrdander, *s. m.* (syfrdan) Giddiness; craziness.

Syfrdanedd, *s. m.* (syfrdan) Giddiness, craziness.

Syfrdaniad, *s. m.* (syfrdan) A making giddy, dizzy, or crazy; a stupefying.

Syfrdau, *v. a.* (syfrdan) To make giddy, or dizzy, to stupefy; to astonish; to become giddy, dizzy, or stupefied.

Syfrdanus, *a.* (syfrdan) Tending to make giddy or dizzy; stupefying.

Syfrdanwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* syfrdanwyr (syfrdan—gwr) One who makes giddy; a stupefier.

Syffriad, *s. m.* (syfr) A rendering severe.

Syfr, *v. a.* (syfr) To render hard or severe.

Syfyd, *s. m.* (swf) That is gradual, that forms a space.

Syg, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ian (sy—yg) A chain formed of links; a trace; also called *tud*, and *rhu*. *Bou-egg*, the chain extending from the plough beam to the yoke.

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Sygan, *s. m.* (sy—can) A whisper; a mutter.

Syganawl, *a.* (sygan) Whispering, muttering.

Syganlad, *s. m.* (sygan) A whispering, muttering.

Syganu, *v. a.* (sygan) To whisper, to mutter.

Sagana!r M cynal cwyr.

The pie would be muttering a burden of complaint.

D. ab Gwilym.

Sygu, *s. f.*—*pl.* sygnan (syg) A circle; a zodiacal sign.

Su Alexander, byd lywladur;

Hyd sygnodd nesoedd ni be segur.

There has been Alexander, the ruler of the world; even to the signs of heaven he was not idle. *Cynaddeln.*

Sygog, *s. f.* (sy—gog) A shove, a move.

Syggol, *v. a.* (syggog) To move about, to fidget; to be restless or fidgetting.

Syggolad, *s. m.* (syggog) A fidgetting, a being restless.

Syl, *s. f.* (sy—yl) A surface, ground, or foundation.

Sylch, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (syl) A furrow.

Sylchdan, *s. m.* (sylch—tan) A wheel plough.

Sylchiad, *s. m.* (sylch) The opening a surface.

Sylfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* on (syl) A foundation.

Sylfaen, *s. f.*—*pl.* sylfeini (syl—maen) A foundation stone.

Sylfaenedig, *a.* (sylfaen) Having a base stone.

Rhodd l'r dweilion fod mor sylfaenedig na cilir eu aglaw; mor biantald na cilir eu cyfrwyaw.

It is necessary for the godly to be so established that they cannot be moved; so like children that they cannot be made crafty. *Morgan Llwyd, Y Tri Aderyn.*

Sylfaeniad, *s. m.* (sylfaen) A laying a foundation stone; a foundation.

Sylfaenu, *v. a.* (sylfaen) To lay a foundation stone; to found.

Sylfaenwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* sylfaenwyr (sylfaen—gwr) One who lays a foundation stone.

Sylfaenydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (sylfaen) A founder.

Sylfan, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (swl—man) A foundation.

Sylfanawl, *a.* (sylfan) Foundatory.

Sylfaniad, *s. m.* (sylfan) A laying a foundation.

Sylfon, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (swl—bon) A subject.

Sylgyngan, *v. a.* (swl—cyngan) To speak with a low voice, to mutter.

Syliad, *s. m.* (syl) A making a foundation.

Sylu, *v. a.* (syl) To make a foundation.

Sylw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (swl) Observation, sight, view, regard, notice. *Dal sylw*, to take notice.

Sylwad, *s. m.* (sylw) A regarding, or observing.

Sylwaw, *s. m.* (syl—gwaew) A radical disease.

Nid sylwawc oidd salwedd.

Not a radical ailment but indisposition.

Gr. Grgy.

Sylweddig, *a.* (sylwad) Being observed.

Sylwedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (sylw) Observation.

Sylwedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (syl—gwedd) Substance.

Sylwedd yw pob ysbryd; ac nid yw y byd a wellir ond cyngawd o'r byd aie gwelir, yr hwn sy drwy y byd yma.

Every spirit is substance; and the world that is seen is but a shadow of the world that is not seen, and which pervades the world. *Morgan Llwyd.*

Sylweddawg, *a.* (sylwedd) Having substance.

Sylweddawl, *a.* (sylwedd) Substantial; corporeal.

Sylweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (sylwedd) Substantiating.

Sylweddiannawl, *a.* (sylweddiant) Substantiating.

Sylweddiannu, *v. a.* (sylweddiant) To substantiate.

Sylweddiannus, *a.* (sylweddiant) Substantiating.

Sylweddiant, *s. m.* (sylwedd) Substantiality.

Sylweddogi, *v. a.* (sylweddawg) To substantiate.

Sylweddogiad, *s. m.* (sylweddawg) A rendering substantial, substantiation.

3 T

Sylweddoldeb, *s. m.* (sylweddawl) Substantialness; reality; corporeity, materiality.
Sylweddolder, *s. m.* (sylweddawl) Substantialness.
Sylweddoldra, *s. m.* (sylweddawl) Substantialness.
Sylweddoli, *v. a.* (sylweddawl) To render substantial; to realize; to consolidate.
Sylweddoliath, *s. m.* (sylweddawl) Materialism.
Sylweddolrwydd, *s.* (sylweddawl) Substantialness.
Sylweddu, *v. a.* (sylwedd) To make of substance.
Sylwedduis, *a.* (sylwedd) Substantial; corporeal.
Sylwedduisaw, *v. a.* (sylwedduis) To make substantial; to become substantial.
Sylwedduisder, *s. m.* (sylwedduis) Substantialness.
Sylwedduisrwydd, *s.* (sylwedduis) Substantialness.
Sylweddwyr, *s. m.—pl.* sylweddwyr (sylweddwyr) One who treats of substance or matter.
Sylwi, *v. a.* (sylw) To observe, to regard, to notice.

Tri pheth a ddylid sylwi yn bennaf ar bob peth: anian, agwedd, a gwellthred.

Three things should be principally regarded as to every thing: nature, appearance, and action. *Cefngwlad Gwynedd.*

Sylwyn, *s. m.—pl.* *t. ion* (sylw) A pryer.

Nid sylwyn ond cybydd.

There is no one that is such a pryer as a miser. *Adage.*

Syll, *s. m.—pl.* *t. ion* (sy—yll) A gaze, a stare; the act of beholding; sight, view.

Syllbeiriannaeth, *s. m.* (syllbeiriant) The science of optics.

Syllbeiriannawl, *a.* (syllbeiriant) Relating to optics
Syllbeiriant, *s. m.—pl.* syllbeiriannau (syllbeiriant) An optical instrument.

Syllid, *s. m.—pl.* *t. au* (swll—ty) A shop. *Brethyn sylld*, fine woollen cloth.

Syllgar, *a.* (syll) Keen of sight; speculative.

Syllgarwch, *s. m.* (syllgar) Speculativeness.

Sylliad, *s. m.* (syll) A gazing, a staring; a looking, a beholding; observation.

Sylliannawl, *a.* (sylliant) Speculative.

Sylliannu, *v. a.* (syll) Observation, speculation.

Sylliaw, *v. a.* (syll) To gaze; to behold, to observe.

Sylliawg, *a.* (syll) Endued with observation.

Sylliedig, *a.* (syllid) Being observed; endued with observation.

Syllt, *s. m.* (syll) That is fair or clear; a look.

Sylltiad, *s. m.* (swllt) A forming a surface.

Sylltiawg, *a.* (swllt) Having an exterior.

Sylltiawl, *a.* (swllt) Of a fair exterior.

Sylltty, *s. m.—pl.* *t. au* (swllt—ty) A treasury.

Sylltu, *v. a.* (syllt) To make a fair surface.

Syllu, *v. a.* (syll) To gaze, to stare; to look; to behold; to observe. *Syll di radd*, behold thou yonder.

Sefwch allan farwydion a sylwch werydion Cynddylan, Llys Penegwern neu dandde!

Stand ye out virgins and behold the fair region of Cynddylan, Is it not with fame pervaded! *Llywarch Hen.*

Da sy well wedi sylld.

Black is better after it has been seen. *L. G. Cocks.*

Syllwg, *s. f.* (syll) An open prospect.

Syllwr, *s. m.—pl.* syllywyr (syll—gwr) A spectator.

Syllwydr, *s. m.—pl.* syllywdraun (syll—gwydr) A spyglass.

Syllwydryn, *s. m. dim.* (syllwydr) A spyglass.

Syllwydrwr, *s. m.—pl.* syllywydrwyr (syllwydr—gwr) An optician.

Syllyr, *s. m.* (syll) That is open or prospective.

Sym, *s. m.—pl.* *t. iau* (sy—ym) That is integral; that is whole or complete.

Digrif oeddyn o sym serch; A mela yn ymuerch.

Happy were we from the enjoyment of love; and the fair one reigning herself. *D. ab Gruffyd.*

Symaeth, *s. m.* (sym) A middle or central state; a state of ease.

Symawl, *a.* (sym) Integral; middling. *Pe syf y wyt ti? symawl:* How dost thou do? pretty well.

Symedd, *s. m.* (sym) An integral condition.

Symerth, *s. m.* (sym—erth) Integral energy; simple power.

Symiad, *s. m.* (sym) A rendering integral.

Symiannawl, *a.* (symiant) Penetrating.

Symiannu, *v. a.* (symiant) To penetrate; to apprehend, to comprehend.

Symiant, *s. m.* (sym) Penetration; apprehension.

Symiaw, *v. a.* (sym) To penetrate; to apprehend.

Ni sym (twyll) mo byll y byd.

Deceit will not comprehend the sense of the world. *Idem. Pym.*

Symiedig, *a.* (symiad) Being comprehended.

Symiwr, *s. m.—pl.* symiwr (sym—gwr) One who enters into, penetrates, or perceives.

Symyl, *s. m.* (sym) That is simple. *a. Simple.*

Symiad, *s. m.* (symyl) A pointing; a simplifying.

Symiant, *s. m.* (symyl) Pointedness, simplicity.

Symlawg, *a.* (symyl) Of a simple nature.

Symiedig, *a.* (symiad) Pointed; simplified.

Symledd, *s. m.* (symyl) Simplicity, plainness.

Un o dair prif orchest bardd: callyddig gyfan rolyddid ad dal nis gellir cynnwedach o'r symledd.

One of the three chief excellencies of a bard; art to easily comprehend that nothing more known can be produced as to simplicity. *Idem.*

Symlen, *s. f. dim.* (symyl) A simple one. *Symlen ben bys*, the name of an old tune.

Symliad, *s. m.* (symyl) A pointing, a simplifying.

Symliaw, *v. a.* (symyl) To point, to simplify.

Symlogen, *s. f. dim.* (symlawg) A simple female, a simple yielding girl.

Symlu, *v. a.* (swml) To point; also to goad.

Symlau dar ya symlu dyn.

Like points of steel goading man. *Iolo Goch, 1640.*

Cygu wedi symlu son

A wretched, hoarse utterance.

After driving on the talk the foolish people went to sleep. *D. ab Gruffyd.*

Symlyr, *s. m.—pl.* symlywyr (swml—gwr) One who points; a goader.

Symlyn, *s. m. dim.* (symyl) A simpleton.

Symlynnid, *a.* (symlyn) Like a simpleton.

Symu, *v. a.* (sym) To render integral; to become whole or complete.

Symud, *s. m.—pl.* *t. ion* (sy—mad) Motion. *a. a.* To move, to remove; to change place.

Symudadwy, *a.* (symud) Capable of moving.

Symudaw, *v. a.* (symud) To move, to remove.

Symudaw addol ring dryg.

To move an abode for fear of evil. *Idem.*

Tri pheth y sydd a maledigedig yneb e'n symu; lle dr, byt dwf, ac arwydd ffordd ac arlywyr.

There are three things that render accursed such as shall so move them; a land mark, a watercourse, and a finger-post. *Cefngwlad Gwynedd.*

Symudawg, *a.* (symud) Being moved.

Symudawl, *a.* (symud) Moving, moveable.

Symudedig, *a.* (symud) Moved, removed.

Symudedigaeth, *s. m.* (symudedig) A removal.

Symudedigawl, *a.* (symudedig) Transitive.

Symudfa, *s. f.—pl.* symudfeydd (symud) A transposition.

Symudfa ar dynidus a chywairdus.

A transposition of the tractions and key strings. *Cordwain.*

Symudiad, *s. m.—pl.* *t. au* (symud) The act of moving, a moving; transmutation; conveyance.

Symudiedydd, *s. m.—pl.* *t. ion* (symudiad) One that transmutates.

Symadliw, a. (symud—llw) Of various shades of colours; of changing hues; shot with divers colours.

Symudoldeb, s. m. (symudawl) Moveableness.

Symudolder, s. m. (symudawl) Mobility.

Symudoli, v. a. (symudawl) To render moveable; to become moveable or transitive.

Symudolrwydd, s. m. (symudawl) Moveableness.

Symudwr, s. m.—pl. symudwyr (symud—gwr) A mover, a remover.

Symudydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (symud) A mover.

Symwl, s. pl. aggr. (sym—wl) Common primroses.

These were held in great veneration amongst the Britons, on account of their many medicinal virtues.

Symwth, a. (sy—mwth) Of interrupted motion.

Us a braw aeth yn ei bron,
Mor symwth, am all-bloss.

One became with her bosom filled with dread, so embarrassed because of the word of blossom. *D. ab Edmwnd, i Foir.*

Symwyl, s. m. (sym) Ample, prominent.

Symylawg, a. (symwl) Having a point or goad.

Symylen, s. f. dim. (symwl) A primrose.

Mor ddwyr a symylen.

As uncontaminated as a primrose.

Adage.

Symyld, s. m. (symwl) A goading.

Symyla, v. a. (symwl) To egg on, to goad.

Symythawl, a. (symwth) Interruptive.

Symythiad, s. m. (symwth) Interruption.

Symythu, v. a. (symwth) To interrupt; to embarrass.

Syn, s. m. (sy—yn) That is upon or with; sense, feeling, sensibility, perception. *a.* Feeling, sensible, of quick sensation; overcome with feeling, concerned; amazed; stunned; confounded. *Newydd syn iawn yw hwn*, this is very distressing news.

Gawd syn sylm anghyfaith.

A simple stranger to a language must seem confused. *Adage.*

Syna, v. imper. (syn) Feel, be concerned; perceive; behold.

Synaldd, a. (syn) Somewhat sensitive.

Syndawd, s. m. (syn) Sensation; amazement; concern; the state of being stunned.

Syndeb, s. m. (syn) Sensation; anxiety. *Teimlwn rym syndeb yno*, I felt a kind of sensation within me.

Synder, s. m. (syn) Sensation; concern.

Syndra, s. m. (syn) Sensation; perceptivity.

Synedig, a. (syn) Having the sense affected; astonished, stunned.

Synedigaeith, s. m. (synedig) Sensation; astonishment, the act of stunning.

Synedigawl, a. (synedig) Sensitive; tending to stun.

Synedigrwydd, s. m. (synedig) Sensitiveness.

Synfeddwl, s. m.—pl. synfeddyliau (syn—meddwl) Deep thought.

Synfeddyliad, s. (synfeddwl) A deeply thinking.

Synfeddylaw, v. a. (synfeddwl) To think or meditate feelingly.

Syniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (syn) Sensation, feeling. *Syniad y cnawd*, carnal sensation.

Tri pheth a gynnull adwyrr; syniwr, syniad, a dychwain.

Three things accumulate instruction; reason, feeling, and inclination. *Berddas.*

Syniadawl, a. (syniad) Sensitive; sensuous.

Syniadwy, a. (syniad) Capable of sense; sensible.

Syniannawl, a. (syniant) Sensitive; sentimental.

Syniannu, v. a. (syniant) To give sensation; to become sensitive; to be sentimental.

Syniannus, a. (syniant) Sentimental.

Syniannusaw, v. a. (syniannus) To render sentimental; to become sentimental.

Syniant, s. m. (syn) Sensation; sentiment.

Syniaw, v. a. (syn) To feel, to perceive; to be sensible; to consider; to consult; to make up the mind. *Synia y tylawd*, consider the poor.

Cal fawr glod er cymmodi.

Synia, iarch: canno d.

Thou shalt have great praise for becoming reconciled: think, fair one: come kiss me. *Redo Brynallty.*

Duw a orug y nefoedd o ddali: yr haul a'r llor ei syniant, canys hwynt a gwlant eu cych, ac a drost dracheth kido ar eu rhoddes; y ddalir ei synia, canys hi a ddwyr fwydau a'u gwreiddiau yn amserau ac yn wastad: yr afonydd ei syniant, canys hwynt a ymchwlant drachem i'r lle y llitron o hwn; y mor a'r gwynoedd ei syniant, canys hwynt a ufoleddu kido, ac orphwyssant pan i harchu kilynt yn ddiannod.

God formed the heavens in wisdom: the sun and the moon do acknowledge him, for they preserve their course, and will return again to him who gave them; the earth doth acknowledge him, for she bears fruits with their roots in season and continually; the rivers do acknowledge him, for they recur again to the place from whence they glide; the sea and the winds acknowledge him; for they submit to him, and they rest when he commands them, without delay. *Enciclarus.*

Syniawg, a. (syn) Having the sense affected.

Syniawl, a. (syn) Sensible, perceptive, considerate.

Syniedig, a. (syniad) Considered; perceived.

Syniedigaeth, s. m. (syniedig) The faculty of feeling or knowing by the sense; sensation; consideration; contemplation.

Syniedigawl, a. (syniedig) Cognitive, perceptive, sensitive; considerate; contemplative.

Synig, a. (syn) Having a sensation.

Synigl, s. m. (synig) That stimulates, or eggs.

Syniglaw, v. a. (synigl) To agitate, to stimulate.

Synigliad, s. m. (synigl) A stimulation.

Syniolaeth, s. m. (syniawl) Perceptivity.

Synioldeb, s. m. (syniawl) Sensibility; perceptibility; consciousness; contemplation.

Syniolder, s. m. (syniawl) Sensibleness.

Synioldra, s. m. (syniawl) Sensibleness.

Synioledd, s. m. (syniawl) Considerateness.

Synioli, v. a. (syniawl) To render sensible; to become sensible or considerate.

Syniolrwydd, s. m. (syniawl) Considerateness.

Synu, v. a. (syn) To observe or to look stedfastly; to beware; to be affected; to be amazed, or surprised; to be overpowered with feeling; to be stunned. *Syni pan welai di fo*, thou wilt be astonished when thou seest it; *tarawai fi onid oeddw yn synu*, he struck me so that I was stunned.

Synwr, s. m.—pl. synwyr (syn—gwr) One whose sense is affected or looks astonished.

Synwyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (syn—gwr) Rational sense, wit; meaning. *Synwyr pen, synwyr cyffredin*, common sense.

Nid dysg heb synwyr.

There is no learning without sense.

Adage.

Gwell synwyr na chyfoeth.

Wit is better than wealth.

Adage.

Tair colofn synwyr; eglurich, llamder, a chysawnder.

The three supports of sense; perspicuity, amplitude, and justness. *Berddas.*

Y llyn dyfnaf o'r afon.

Deaf as half yw ei son.

Y deuth ni ddywed a wrr;

Nid o son y daw synwyr.

The deepest pool in the river, the least in the summer month its noise: the wise stutters not all he knows; it is not from noise that sense proceeds.

Que. ab Iwan Hen.

Synwyradd, a. (synwyr) Sensible, rational.

Synwyrw, v. a. (synwyr) To endue with sense, to make rational; to become sensible or rational; to gather sense.

Brenin myr a wrr a'm synwyrto!

The sovereign of mobilities and stars, may he endue me with sense! *Neillor ab Gwethnos.*

Trawd angen ferus fadden fyddan;
Ira by yw pob dyn os sygyrtau;
Trymder Lacifer's i losa affan.

Pierced by death's dying shafts they will be; bold to exclaim are
all men that they will not think of the sad state of Lacifer with
his pang of conflict. *Carnodyn.*

Synwyrwl, a. (synwyr) Sensible, rational.

Nid synwyrwl ond cydwybodus;
Nid cydwybodus ond cywir.

There is none available but the conscientious; no one is conscientious but the equitable. *Adage.*

Synwyrbell, a. (synwyr—pell) Of profound sense

Synwyrbwl, a. (synwyr—pwl) Dull-witted.

Synwyrdeb, s. m. (synwyr) Sensibleness.

Synwyrddig, a. (synwyr) Being endowed with sense

Synwyrddoeth, a. (synwyr—doeth) Sensibly wise

Synwyrdeb, s. f. (synwyr) A sentence; a paragraph

Synwyrredd, s. m. (synwyr) Rationality.

Synwyrreg, s. f.—pl. t. au (synwyr) A complete expression of the sense, or a sentence.

Synwyrfa, s. f. (synwyr) A sensory.

Synwyrfas, a. (synwyr—bas) Shallow-witted.

Synwyrfawr, a. (synwyr) Pregnant with sense.

Synwyrfael, a. (synwyr—cael) Wit-acquiring.

Synwyrfael, a. (synwyr—call) Keen-witted.

Synwyrgar, a. (synwyr) Sententious.

Synwyrgarwch, s. m. (synwyr) Sententiousness.

Synwyrroll, a. (synwyr—roll) Reason-losing.

Synwyrriad, s. m. (synwyr) An enduring with sense; a becoming rational.

Synwyrriawn, a. (synwyr) Pregnant with sense.

Synwyrhym, a. (synwyr—llym) Sharp-witted.

Synwyrroldeb, s. m. (synwyrwl) Sensibleness, the state of being endowed with good sense.

Synwyrrolder, s. m. (synwyrwl) Sensibleness.

Synwyrrodded, s. m. (synwyrwl) Sensibleness.

Synwyrroli, v. a. (synwyrwl) To render sensible; to become sensible or rational.

Synwyrroliad, s. m. (synwyrwl) Sensualization.

Synwyrrolrwydd, s. m. (synwyrwl) Sensibleness.

Synwyrus, a. (synwyr) Sensible, discreet.

Synwyrusaw, v. a. (synwyrus) To render sensible; to become sensible.

Synwyrusdra, s. m. (synwyrus) Sensibleness.

Synwyrusrwydd, s. m. (synwyrus) Sensibleness.

Synwyrwan, a. (synwyr—gwan) Weak-witted.

Syriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (swp) A heaping, or squeezing together; a bundling; a bunching.

Syriaw, v. a. (swp) To heap or squeeze together; to bundle or lap together; to form into a bundle or heap. *Mi dy syriaf di, I will squeeze thee to a mummy.*

Syriawl, a. (swp) Tending to heap or press together; being made into a bundle.

Syriedig, a. (syriad) Being bundled together.

Syriwr, s. m.—pl. syriwyr (swp—gwr) One who heaps or bundles together.

Sypyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (swp) A small bundle or packet; a little heap or mass.

Sypyniad, s. m. (sypyn) A forming a bundle.

Sypynn, v. a. (sypyn) To form a bundle.

✓ **Syr, s. pl. aggr. (inflection of ser)** The stars.

Trefnast sy'r a myr morawl dylan;
Trefnast dalar lawr a'i chlawr schlan.

Thou hast regulated stars and fluctuations of ocean tide; thou hast regulated the ample earth, and its surface all complete. *Carnodyn.*

Syrch, s. m. (serch inflected) Appulsion; approach; desire, affection, love.

Syrchawl, a. (syrch) Tending to cause desire.

Syrchiad, s. m. (syrch) A causing desire or love.

Syrchu, v. a. (syrch) To cause approach; to fill with desire; to cause love.

Syrn, adv. (inflection of swrn) Partly, half. *Syn deg, tolerably fair; synr dabyg, somewhat like synr galed, rather hard; synr gryf, pretty strong.*

Syrniad, s. m. (swrn) A forming into small shares. **Syrnu, v. a. (swrn)** To divide into parts.

Syrnyn, s. m. dim. (swrn) Some quantity, a very little, ever so little.

Syrth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (swrth inflected) A fall, a chance, a lot; a sort; inclination, propensity; also the offal, small parts, or cuttings of a carcass, as the feet, head, entrails, and the like. *a. Falling, inclining, or steep. Goeddi syrth, after the fall.*

A dim syrth nid ymserthna.

With any propensity I would not demean myself.
Rhys ab Rhys Brydd.

Tri pheth o'n deall a barant hoddwch: syrth nain, bust of lawnder, a llafur gwirionedd.

Three things from being understood will produce sense: the tendency of nature, pursuit of equity, and the promulgation of truth. *Bardic.*

Amcan cerdd, o bob rhyw a syrth, yw hysguddu ddiol a phryd; ac amhau doethineb.

The design of poetry of every kind and tendency, is to culpr the understanding and mind; and to increase wisdom. *Bardic.*

Syrthfa, s. f.—pl. syrthfeydd (syrth) Fallen state.

Cofnais hofyd y cariad, yr hwn a ddangosai i mi, pan y tynai of a allan o syrthfa pechawd.

I have remembered too the love, which he showed to me, when the drew me out from the fallen state of sin. *Marchion Croydd.*

Syrthiad, s. m. (syrth) A falling, a tumbling.

Syrthiadwy, a. (syrthiad) Capable of falling.

Syrthiannawl, a. (syrthiant) Of a falling tendency

Syrthiannu, v. a. (syrthiant) To render of a falling tendency; to become apt to fall.

Syrthiannus, a. (syrthiant) Of a falling tendency.

Syrthiant, s. m. (syrth) A falling; propensity.

Syrthiaw, v. a. (syrth) To fall, or to tumble.

Syrthiad mewn o gwall.

Evil wish is made to fall from the bosom. *Adage.*

Yna y syrthiwyd y gwyr brathodig yn mallu y hoddwedd, mgyr y syrthiad yd y cynnau, pan fyddant y myddwyr de y mgyrion.

Then the wounded men were falling amongst the both, in the corn of harvest might fall, when the skilled reapers were over them. *Gr. ab Idris.*

Cydwybod ian a gan yn ber,
Pan syrthio'r ser i'r ddalar.

A clear conscience will sweetly sing, when others shall fall to ward the earth. *Iolo Morgannwg.*

Syrthiawl, a. (syrth) Falling, or tumbling.

Syrthiedig, a. (syrthiad) Fallen, or tumbled.

Pawb a'i droed ar syrthiedig.

Every one with his foot on the fallen. *Adage.*

Syrthineb, s. m. (syrth) Propensity, tendency.

Syrthiwr, s. m.—pl. syrthiwr (syrth—gwr) One who falls or tumbles down.

Syrthini, s. m. (swrth) A heavy or unwieldy state; listlessness, torpidity.

Nid diogt ond syrthiad;
Nid syrthiad ond pechawd.

The essence of listlessness is torpidity; the essence of torpidity is sin. *Adage.*

Syth, s. m. (sy—yth) The state or quality of being stiff, rigid, or erect; that has a tendency to stiffen; that is put up, set, or erect; also size, or cement, as glue, starch, or paste; a stiffening.

Deigie'n nos, dwy ginn syth
Difan wyt, dan dda syth.

Draw nearer, with thy two optable cheeks, disengagedly thou art throwing thy slaver. *Gr. Gryg, i. p. ab Idris.*

Syth, a. (sy—yth) Stiff, rigid; being set or put up; erect, upright; disdainful.

*Sythaf ac uridaf, mewn gordwy, o'm lath,
All Math mab Mathonwy.*

The stout erect and most honourable, in the post of danger, of any who speak my speech, like Math son of Mathonwy.
Gw. Trw.

Sythadwy, a. (syth) Capable of being made stiff, or rigid; capable of being made erect.

Sythaw, v. a. (syth) To stiffen with size; to cement

Sythawl, a. (syth) Tending to make stiff, or rigid; tending to erectness; perpendicular.

Sythdant, s. m.—pl. sythdannau (syth—tant) A string that is of sharp discordancy.

Sythdeb, s. (syth) Stiffness, rigidity; erectness

Sythder, s. m. (syth) Stiffness, rigidity; erectness.

Sythdoes, s. m. (syth—toes) Patty.

Sythdra, s. m. (syth) Stiffness, rigidity, erectness

Sythedig, a. (syth) Stiffened; being made erect.

Sythedd, s. m. (syth) Stiffness, rigidity; erectness

Sythfalch, a. (syth—balch) Rigidity—proud.

Sythfachedd, s. m. (sythfalch) Stiff pride.

Sythi, s. m.—pl. t. on (syth) That stiffens or keeps erect; a beam in a building.

Sythiad, s. m. (syth) A rendering stiff, or rigid; a setting upright; a becoming erect, or perpendicular.

Sythiannawl, a. (sythiant) Tending to stiffness, or rigidity; tending to erectness.

Sythiannu, v. a. (sythiant) To render of a stiff quality; to tend to erectness; to become of a stiff or rigid nature.

Sythiant, s. m. (syth) A stiffening; erection, or a setting upright.

Sytholdeb, s. m. (sythawl) A tendency to rigidity; a tendency to erectness.

Sytholder, s. m. (sythawl) A tendency to be stiff; a tendency to erectness.

Sytholdra, s. m. (sythawl) A tendency to stiffness; a tendency to be erect.

Sytholedd, s. m. (sythawl) A tendency to stiffness; a tendency to erectness.

Sytholi, v. a. (sythawl) To render, or to become of a stiff tendency; to tend to erectness.

Sytholrwydd, s. m. (sythawl) A tendency to stiffness; a tendency to erectness.

Sythrwydd, s. m. (syth) Stiffness, erectness.

Sythu, v. a. (syth) To stiffen, to make rigid or erect; to put up, or to set erect; to stiffen with size; to starch; to become erect.

Sythus, a. (syth) Of a stiffening quality; tending to erectness.

Sythusaw, v. a. (sythus) To render of a rigid quality; to tend to erectness; to become of a rigid quality.

Sythusdeb, s. m. (sythus) A tendency to be stiff; a tendency to erectness.

Sythuder, s. m. (sythus) A tendency to be rigid; a tendency to erectness.

Sythudra, s. m. (sythus) Aptitude to be stiff or rigid; aptitude to erectness.

Sythusedd, s. m. (sythus) Aptness to be stiff; tendency to erectness.

Sythsarwydd, s. m. (sythus) A tendency to stiffness; a tendency to erectness.

Sythwr, s. m.—pl. sythwyr (syth—gwr) One who makes stiff, rigid, or erect; one who becomes rigid or erect.

Syw, s. m. (sy) That is circling, stated, or regular. a. Constant, stated, regular; trim, smart

Nid syw ond y hi.

There is nothing so smart as the magpie.

Adage.

Gores bod—

Morwyn y syw.

It is best for a maid to be smart.

Caing Ddoeth.

Dewi mawr Mynyw syw sywedydd.

Great Dewi of Mynyw a constant observer of the stars.

Y daeth i Fynyw syw synwras.

There came to Mynyw constant intellects.

Mab Sant syw gormant, gormes haint ni ad.

The son of Sant of constant platitude, no affliction of pestilence will be suffer to remain.

Gw. Brycheiniog, i Ddewi.

Y Hoer—

Molannu yw ei syw swydd.

The moon, praiseworthy in her constant duty.

D. ab Gwilym.

Sywdeb, s. m. (syw) Constancy; statedness; regularity; trimness, smartness.

Sywder, s. m. (syw) Constancy; smartness.

Sywdra, s. m. (syw) Constancy; smartness.

Sywed, s. m. (sy—gwed) Astronomy.

Sywedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (sywed) A speaker of the stars; an astronomer; an astrologer.

Ni chais sywedydd yn unfren.

An astronomer will not be restricted to one breast.

Adage.

Talhalarn y sydd

Mynyw sywedydd.

Talhalarn is the greatest astronomer.

Tellicin.

Selyf swynedig sywedydd,

Mab gwledig gorllawr gwarthegydd.

Selyf the ennobled astronomer, the son of a sovereign the possessor of immense herds.

Mirgwn, m. Cynddylan.

Selyf ben sywedyddion.

Selyf the chief of astronomers.

Ll. P. Moeb.

Sywedyddawl, a. (sywedydd) Astronomical.

Sywedyddiaeth, s. m. (sywedydd) Astronomy.

Sywiad, s. m. (syw) A rendering uniform; a trimming, a making smart.

Sywiaw, v. a. (syw) To make uniform; to trim.

Sywiach y llyseuall—

Sywiach, didrwyllwch dreulwydd.

Trim ye the herbaceous hay—trim ye, nip ye off the tops of the thorn-woods.

Edm. Prya.

Sywiawl, a. (syw) Tending to render regular.

Sywidw, s. f. (sy—gwid) A titmouse; also called *yswidw*, and *yswigw*.

Sywidw, ho ydydd

Wes y dryw, a'i sawdlwr wyd.

The titmouse, there below thou art the servant of the wren, and his soddier too art thou.

Guto y Glyn.

Sywin, a. (syw) Reing in constant turning.

Sywinaw, v. a. (sywin) To use continually.

Sywinaw yr arian yn ddin.

To dissipate the money to nothing.

Adage.

Sywiniaid, s. m. (sywin) A continually using.

Sywydd, s. m.—pl. t. on (sy—gwydd) Star-knowledge.

A'm swynwys sywydd

Sywyddon.

I have been made safe from harm by the astrology of astrologers.

Tellicin.

Sywyddaw, v. a. (sywydd) To study star-knowledge; to astrologize.

Sywydd sywedydd;

Ercwiff sywedd.

The astrologer death astrologize; Ercwiff was regulated.

Tellicin.

Sywyddawl, a. (sywydd) Having star-knowledge.

Sywyddiad, s. m. (sywydd) An astrologizing.

T.

T A C

TA, *s. m. r.* That spreads or extends onward; a superior or supreme one. *Y ta wrddawl*, the noble superior.

Tab, *s. m.* (ta—ab) A spread over; a surface.

Tabar, *s. m.*—*pl.* tebyr (tab—ar) A tabard.

Tabar hir tew i barus.

A long tabard, thick to last.

T. Alod, em wa.

Y celynlwyn—

Tew byr-walk was tabar-wydd.

The holly-bush, a thick short-haired youth in green tabard.

D. ab Gwilym.

Tabwrdd, *s. m.*—*pl.* tabyrddau (tab—gwrdd) A labour, a drum.

Tabyrddawl, *a.* (tabwrdd) Tabouring; drumming

Tabyrddiad, *s. m.* (tabwrdd) A tabouring.

Tabyrddu, *v. a.* (tabwrdd) To tabour; to drum.

Tabyrddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* tabyrddwyr (tabwrdd—gwr) A tabourer; a drummer.

Tacl, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (tag) That combines; an instrument, or tool.

Taclau, *s. pl. aggr.* (tacl) Implements, tackling; accoutrements, equipage, furniture.

Taclidig, *a.* (tacl) Being put in repair.

Tacliad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (tacl) A repairing.

Taclu, *v. a.* (tacl) To put in order, to accoutre; to dress, to deck, to trim; to repair, or to set right.

Taclu melin, to repair a mill; *taclu esgidiau*, to mend shoes.

A daclwy a gerddwys.

He that hath made ready hath set off.

Adaf.

Taclus, *a.* (tacl) Being in order; accoutred; trim, neat, or tidy; complete. *Dynes daclus iawn yw hi*, she is a very tidy woman; *dyna i fi dro taclus*, there is for you a pretty piece of business.

Taclusaw, *v. a.* (taclus) To put in order; to set to right; to render neat or tidy.

Taclusedr, *s. m.* (taclus) Orderliness; neatness.

Taclusedra, *s. m.* (taclus) Orderliness; neatness.

Taclusedd, *s. m.* (taclus) A compact state.

Taclusiad, *s. m.* (taclus) A putting in order; a repairing; a smartening up.

Taclusiant, *s. m.* (taclus) The act of putting in order, or repair.

Taclusrwydd, *s. m.* (taclus) Orderliness; neatness

Tacluswr, *s. m.*—*pl.* tacluswyr (taclus—gwr) One who puts in good order or repair.

Tach, *s. m.* (ta—ach) That spreads, vanishes, or is diffused.

Tachwedd, *s. m.* (tach—gwedd) A receding appearance, a tending to a conclusion; an end or annihilation; a somewhat, a little quantity, or space; a remnant; also the month of November. *Tachwedd a eriant*, a small sum of money; *tachwedd a yd*, a small quantity of corn; *amser tachwedd*, the time of receding, or latter end of the season, the time of fattening cattle; that is from midsummer to the winter solstice.

*Pan amsw Tegingl, aeg gwedd,
Oedd trawer trawyd tachwedd;
Oedd trawid cyfawid cochwedd
Cleddyfai rian dywal diwedd!*

When he defended Tegingl, of splendid course, great beyond bounds appeared destruction; there was rapidly seen the interchange of red status from the lacerant sword-strokes of ruthless termination.

Cyddleir, i O. Gwynedd.

T A D

*Llyr hydra y gwyn, add gwyd, cer Aeror,
Cawredd gymhlyg;
Lloegrwys dachwedd arfoddyd,
Llaif auctym yn agrym, yn agryd.*

A court conspirator for resort; not of vice, by Aeror, of noble concern; its maxim is the extermination of the Aeror, with the ardently keen blade in energy, is the conflict. *Hydr.*

Tachweddawl, *a.* (tachwedd) Tending to an end.

Tachweddian, *s. m.* (tachwedd) A causing to disappear; a bringing to an end; a determining.

Tachweddau, *v. a.* (tachwedd) To cause to disappear; to bring to an end; to terminate.

*Llyr oia aer fwyngddol, a'r freiddde fruder;
Llawch feirdd, lor angor Eirgl dachwedd.*

Dreadful as Llyr in the precipitously-deep slaughter, with the black overwhelming added; he protects the hawk the daily chief exterminating the Angles. *G. ab M. ab Dyfod.*

Tad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (ta—ad) That spreads a continuity; a father. *Tad a mam*, father and mother; *tad cu*, a father of fondness, an epithet for *tad*, or grandfather, in some parts of Wales; but in some districts of Powys *tad da*, or good father, is a grandfather, and *tad cu*, a great grandfather, or *hondad*, and *hondad cu*, is a *gorhendad*, or great great grandfather. *Tad gwyn*, a stepfather, in North Wales, but the same as *tad cu*, in parts of the South: *Tad yn nghyfraith*, a father in law; *tad bedydd*, a godfather.

Nid cyngor oed tad.

There is no counsel like a father.

Adaf.

Llaw gub yn llwys o ddad.

The hand of a son in the skirt of his father.

Adaf.

Tadaeth, *s. m.* (tad) Fatherhood, paternity.

Tadaidd, *a.* (tad) Fatherly, or paternal.

Tadawg, *a.* (tad) Having a father; patronal.

Tadawl, *a.* (tad) Belonging to a father; fatherly; paternal, patronal.

*Alectus oedd yn llynddala: yn gwasgathu gwyth i'r addid
ddwyaw.*

Alectus was in London holding a festival to the tutelary god.
G. ab Idris.

Tadenw, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. au (tad—gwr) Patronymic.

Tadenwawg, *a.* (tadenw) Patronymical.

Tadenwawl, *a.* (tadenw) Patronymical.

Tadenwawl, *a.* (tadenwawg) Patronymical.

Tadiad, *s. m.* (tad) A fathering; a becoming a father.

Tadladd, *s. m.* (tad—ladd) A father-killing.

Tadladdawl, *a.* (tadladd) Parricidal.

Tadleiddiad, *s. m.* (tadladd) A killing a father.

Tadleiddiadawl, *a.* (tadleiddiad) Parricidal.

Tadmaeth, *s. m.* (tad—maeth) A foster-father.

Tadmaethawl, *a.* (tadmaeth) Belonging to a foster-father.

Tadmaethu, *v. a.* (tadmaeth) To act as a foster-father; to become as a foster-father.

Tadogaeth, *s. m.* (tadawg) Paternity, or fatherhood; also the origin of a word, etymology.

Tadogaethawl, *a.* (tadogaeth) Belonging to paternity; etymological.

Tadogaidd, *a.* (tadawg) Fatherly in a small degree.

Tadogair, *s. m.*—*pl.* tadogairia (tadawg—gair)
A radical word, or etymon.

Tadogawl, *a.* (tadawg) Paternal, patronymic.

Tadogi, *v. a.* (tadawg) To assign a father to; to have a father.

Tadolaid, a. (tadawl) Somewhat fatherly.
Tadoldeb, s. m. (tadawl) Fatherliness, paternity.
Tadolli, v. a. (tadawl) To become fatherly; to become a father.

Tadolliad, s. m. (tadawl) A rendering fatherly or paternal; a becoming paternal.

Tadolliath, s. m. (tadawl) Fatherhood.

Tadu, v. a. (tad) To father; to become a father.

Tadus, a. (tad) Paternal, or fatherly.

Taduswr, v. a. (tadus) To render fatherly; to become fatherly.

Tadusodd, s. m. (tadus) State of being fatherly.

Taduswydd, s. m. (tadus) Fatherliness.

Tadws, s. m. (tad) The sire of an animal.

Tadwy, s. m. (tad) Paternal; tutular.

*Mo'r fydd llywyd llywyd llaw dadwy;
 Mo'r swag pob chwag pan chwagwy.*

So prosperous will be the tranquillity of the paternal hand; so regalant will be every sweet when it becomes bitter.

Cynddelw.

Tadwys, s. m. (tad—gwys) A fatherhood, a father's side, connexion, or kindred.

O'n ddyys corau Llundain, ac y deyrwialen, o'r Seoton, Dyffwal Moelmuad odd frein ar yr ymys hoes; a mab odd eife i farli Cernys, o ferch brein Lloegr; a gweli diffodol tadwys y frein-iaeth y cofa yntau y deyrnas o gogel wrth fod yn dyr i frein.

Before the crown of London, and the sceptre, were taken by the Saxons, Dyffwal Moelmuad had been king over this island; and he was son to the earl of Cornwall, by a daughter of the king of Loegrin; and after the paternity of the sovereign power had become extinct he then obtained the kingdom by the staff, as being the grandson of a king.

Welsh Laws.

Tadwysiad, s. m. (tadwys) The obtaining or arriving at the state of fatherhood.

Tadwyslaw, v. a. (tadwys) To form a fatherhood.

Tadwyslawi, a. (tadwys) As to a fatherhood.

Taen, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ta—en) A spread; a sprinkle; a layer. *Taen ioniar*, the spread of a wave.

Taenadwy, a. (taen) Capable of spreading or diffusing; expansible.

Taenawd, s. m. (taen) Expansion; respiration.

Taenawl, a. (taen) Spreading, expansive.

Taenedig, a. (taen) Expanded; sprinkled.

Taenedigaeth, a. m. (taenedig) Expansion.

Taenell, s. f.—pl. t. au (taen) A small spread; a sprinkle; a small layer.

Taenellaidd, a. (taenell) Somewhat sprinkled.

Taenellawg, a. (taenell) Having a sprinkle.

Taenelledig, a. (taenell) Besprinkled, aspersed.

Taenelliad, s. m. (taenell) A sprinkling, a strewing.

Taenelliedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (taenelliad) A sprinkler, one who strews.

Taenella, v. a. (taenell) To sprinkle, to besprinkle, to asperse, to strew.

Taenellwr, s. m.—pl. taenellwyr (taenell—gwr) One who sprinkles, or strews.

Taenellydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (taenell) A sprinkler.

Taenfa, s. f.—pl. taenfydd (taen) A spread of hay. *Dyfed. The llanerch of N. Wales.*

Taenferw, a. (taen—berw) Spreadingly boiling.

*Gwag ddechawg, eberw, celmyg;
 Llwg golau tanu taenferw gwenig.*

An aspect void of wantonness, courteous, magnificent, like the light hue of the breakings of the expandingly boiling waves.

Carnodyn.

Taeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (taen) A spreading.

Taeniator, ger. (taeniad) In expanding.

Taenitor, sup. (taen) To be expanding.

Taenotor, sup. (taenawd) To be expanded.

Taenu, v. a. (taen) To spread, to expand; to sprinkle; to become spread, or scattered.

Taenu y gwely, to make the bed; lledu y gwely, Gwent; and cywetrilaw y gwely, in N. Wales.

Taenwr, s. m.—pl. taenwyr (taen—gwr) A spreader; a strower; a resperer.

Taenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (taen) A spreader.

Taer, s. m. (ta—er) The state of being eager, ardent, urgent, or importunate.

Taer, a. (ta—er) Eager, earnest, ardent, urgent, importunate.

*Taer rhygyl tryt tly anghaf;
 Diffrwd tost yw dy fryd tan!*

An urgent messenger art thou, oh death! severely bent on ruin is thy design.

Rhyg Junc.

*A drwg Mon, mor ddur ei eadwydd yn aer,
 Y ba laryng taer, a knor ho!*

With the dragon of Mon, so bold his kindred in the slaughter, there was urgent tumult and insatiable claim.

Gwalchmet.

Taeraidd, a. (taer) Somewhat eager or urgent.

Taerannog, s. m. (taer—annog) Eager excitement. *v. a. To excite urgently.*

Taerawg, a. (taer) Being eager; importunate.

Taerawydd, s. f. (taer—awydd) Ardent inclination.

Taerawl, a. (taer) Apt to be eager, or urgent.

Taerboen, s. f.—pl. t. au (taer—poen) Severe pain.

Taerdeb, s. m. (taer) Eagerness, earnestness.

Taerder, s. m. (taer) Eagerness; importunity.

Taerdra, s. m. (taer) Eagerness; ardency.

Taerdrais, s. m. (taer—trais) Violent oppression.

Taerdyn, a. (taer—tyu) Violently straining.

Taerdyniad, s. m. (taerdyn) A pulling ardently.

Taerdynu, v. a. (taerdyn) To pull ardently.

Taerddadl, s. f.—pl. taerddadlau (taer—dadl) An eager or violent dispute.

Taerddadliad, s. m. (taerddadl) A vehemently disputing; ardent disputation.

Taerddadlu, v. a. (taerddadl) To dispute violently.

Taerddymunaw, v. a. (taer—dymunaw) To desire earnestly.

Taerddymuniad, s. m. (taer—dymuniad) A desiring earnestly; an ardent desire.

Taeredig, a. (taer) Being eagerly disposed.

Taerodd, s. m. (taer) Eagerness, earnestness, ardency, vehemency; importunity.

Taererchi, v. a. (taer—erchi) To crave earnestly.

Taerfaith, a. (taer—maith) Ardently continuing.

Taerfalch, a. (taer—balch) Ardently proud.

Taerfalch fal Gwalchmai.

Ardently proud like Gwalchmai.

Cynddelw.

Taerfar, s. m. (taer—bar) Ardent wrath. *Torf taer/er*, a host of ardent wrath.

Taerferw, a. (taer—berw) Violently boiling.

Taerferwi, v. a. (taerferw) To boil violently.

Taerflin, a. (taer—blin) Severely tiring.

Taerflinaw, v. a. (taerflin) To tire severely.

Taergais, s. m. (taer—cals) An eager attempt.

Taergeisiad, s. m. (taergais) A trying eagerly.

Taergeisiaw, v. a. (taergais) To try eagerly.

Taergwyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (taer—cwyn) An earnest or vehement complaint.

Taergwynaw, v. a. (taergwyn) To complain earnestly.

Taeriad, s. m. (taer) An acting eagerly in opposition; an insisting; a contending.

Taeriant, s. m. (taer) Importunity; contention.

Taerlew, a. (taer—glew) Ardently persevering. *Taerlew bar*, an ardently driving shaft.

Taerloes, s. f.—pl. t. au (taer—gloes) A severe pang.

Taerui, s. m. (taer) Eager opposition; importunity.

Taeru, v. a. (taer) To act with eagerness; to aver or to affirm vehemently, to insist; to contend.

Taerwr, s. m.—pl. taerwyr (taer—gwr) One who importunes; a contender.

Taerwres, s. m. (taer—gwres) Ardent heat.

Taerwrya, s. m. (taer—gwrys) Fierce contention.
Taeth, s. m. (ta—eth) That pervades; essence.
Taethawl, a. (taeth) Essential; fertilizing.
Taethedig, a. (taeth) Rendered of a fertilizing quality.
Taethiad, s. m. (taeth) A rendering of a fertilizing quality.
Taethu, v. a. (taeth) To render fertilizing.
Taethus, a. (taeth) Essential; fertilizing.
Taf, s. m.—pl. teifion (ta—af) A spread.
Tafad, s. m. (taf) A spreading; extension.
Tafal, s. f.—pl. tafeli (taf) A balance.

*Michael, dirgel ei dal,
 Dyfod a win o'r dafal.*

*Michael, with veiled front, come he will with the balance.
 Meth. ab Ilywelyn Goch.*

Tafar, s. m. (taf) That spreads or displays.
Tafarch, s. m. (taf—arch) A cricket bat. *Pel dafarch*, a cricket ball.
Tafarn, s. f.—pl. t. au (taf—arn) A tavern.
Tafarnud, s. m.—pl. t. au (tafarn—ty) A tavern.
Tafarnwr, s. m.—pl. tafarnwyr (tafarn—gwr) A tavern-keeper.
Tafarth, s. m. (tafar) That is spread or laminated.
Tafawd, s. m.—pl. tafodau (taf) A tongue. *Tafawd drug*, a scolding; *tafawd clock*, a bell clapper; *Tafawd yr hydd*, the sole fish; *tafawd yr ych*, the burt fish:—Also the name of many plants—*Tafawd y bwch*, or *tafawd yr afr*, common viper's bugloss; *tafawd yr hydd*, hart's tongue; *tafawd y ci*, broad-leaved pondweed; *tafawd yr ych*, *tafawd y fawch*, borage; *tafawd yr oen*, hoary plantain; *tafawd y llew*, bristly ox-tongue; *tafawd y march*, horse tongue; *tafawd y neidr*, adder's tongue; *tafawd yr eden*, common stitchwort; *tafawd yr heddydd*, larkspur; *tafawd yr wydd*, sneeze-wort yarrow; *tafawd yr ych anwyw*, evergreen alkanet; *tafawd yr ych culddail*, small bugloss.

Gores gwraig, gwraig heb dafawd,

The best wife is a wife without a tongue. Adage.

Do daist ring tafawd.

The teeth are good to stop the tongue. Adage.

*Un o dri ddefnyddion cerdd a chesawd roeddi y Cymry:
 Gwyddon Ganebon, a wmi gwrdd dafawd gynaf o'r byd.*

One of the three improvers of science and the art of composition of the nation of the Cymry: Gwyddon Ganebon, who was the first in the world that made vocal song. Barddas.

Tafawdlyg, a. (tafawd—llyg) Of slow moving tongue; plaintive.

*Yn ffridd cyrdd cerdd dafawdlyg,
 Yn bryddyd, yn brifardd dyg.*

In the ways of songs of the plaintive muse, a poet, a primary bard of learning. Cynddelw.

Tafawl, a. (taf) Spreading, expanding; an epithet for the various kinds of the dock plant. *Dail tafawl*, dock leaves; *tafawl y mor*, golden dock; *tafawl y dafwr*, *tafawl hirion*, great water-dock; *tafawl mair*, *tafawl cochion*, tobacco; *tafawl newydd*, *gwelld newydd*, new herbage. *Welsh Laws.*

Tafell, s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (taf) Any flat mass, piece, or spread, a tablet; a slice. *Tafell o fara*, a slice of bread.

Rhol y dorth a gofyn y dafell.

To give a loaf and ask for the slice. Adage.

*Plu Maf caf welod ban yn—
 Dyfod dan wyrddion dafyll.*

The mouth of May I shall see the maid resting under green foliage. D. ab Gwilym.

Tafellau, s. f. dim. (tafell) A small slice.

Tafellawg, a. (tafell) Being in thin masses; being in slices.

Tafelliad, s. m. (tafell) A spreading into a thin mass; a slicing.

Tafellu, v. a. (tafell) To form into a slice or flat mass; to slice; to spread as foliage.

Tafel, s. m.—pl. tafelan (taf) A spread, a cast; a throw, a sling; a balance. *Ffon dafel*, a sling; *tafelau*, a pair of scales.

Tafellawg, a. (tafel) Capable of being thrown down.

Tafelan, s. f.—pl. tafeleni (tafel) A balance.

Tafellawd, s. f.—pl. tafellodydd (tafel) A spread, or covering; a roof; the space next to the roof in a building; a loft, a garret. *Tafellawd y genau*, the roof of the mouth; *tafellawd weir*, a hay-loft; *tafellawd ier*, a hen-roost.

Tafellawg, a. (tafel) Having a throw; projectile.

Tafellu, s. f. (tafel) That serves for throwing.

Tafedig, a. (tafel) Being thrown, or flung.

Tafediggaeth, s. m. (tafedig) The act of throwing; projection; interjection.

Tafedigawl, a. (tafedig) Tending to throw.

Tafellodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (taffiad) A hurler, a singer.

*Tithau—
 Tafellodydd, defnyddiwyd da,
 Brath y ffeidr.—*

Those too, the singers, with well-seasoned wood, went to thief. D. ab Gwilym, on Rhy Gwyn.

Tafien, s. f.—pl. t. au (tafi) That is spread out; a tablet; a table of figures.

Tafienawli, a. (tafien) Tabular.

Tafieniad, s. m. (tafien) A tabulation.

Tafienu, v. a. (tafien) To tabulate.

Taffiaen, s. m.—pl. taffienni (tafi—maen) A hurling stone.

Taffihual, s. m.—pl. t. au (tafi—haal) The genus of a hawk.

*Y penabogdydd a ddytly groen hydd, yr hydref, ac y gwyrdd
 groen ewig, i wneudher masgwrth arwein o adur, a th
 hualau.*

The chief falconer ought to have a stag skin in summer, and in the spring the skin of a doe, to make gloves for trying to take and for grooves. Welsh Laws.

Taffiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tafi) A throwing.

Taffielydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (taffiad) A thrower.

Taffihual, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tafi—neth) A projectile power.

Taffiodawl, a. (taffiad) Interjective.

Taffodi, v. a. (taffiad) To interject.

Taffodiad, s. m.—pl. au (taffiad) Interjection.

Taffirwyd, s. f.—pl. t. au (tafi—rhwyd) A casting net.

Taffrym, s. m. (tafi—grym) Projectile force.

Tafu, v. a. (tafi) To throw, to cast, to fling, to hurl, to project. It is synonymous with *lathu*, *bwro*, *luchlaw*, *taennu*.

Mai dail yn taffu o fon.

Like the blind throwing his staff. Adage.

Gwell march hagr a'm dyco na march teg a'm taffu.

Better is an ugly horse that will carry me than a fine horse that will throw me. Adage.

Taffwr, s. m.—pl. taffiwr (tafi—gwr) A thrower.

Taffydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tafi) A thrower.

Tafodgaeth, s. m. (tafawd) Language.

Tafodawg, a. (tafawd) Having a tongue.

Tri pharff dafodogaeth llyu: arghwydd, brudwr, a march.

The three primary speakers of a court: the lord, the justice, and the bail. Triwedd Dafodogaeth.

Tafodawl, a. (tafawd) Belonging to the tongue.

Tafodi, v. a. (tafawd) To tongue; to use the tongue; to scold.

- Tafodiad**, *s. m.* (tafawd) A tonguing.
Tafodiaeth, *s. m.* (tafawd) The action of the tongue, articulation of the voice; enunciation.
Tafodiawg, *a.* (tafawd) Having a tongue, tongued; having a good tongue; an epithet for an advocate or pleader; also for a single verbal evidence.
Tafodlalar, *a.* (tafawd—llafar) Articulated or expressed by the tongue.
Tafodlleferydd, *s. m.* (tafodlalar) Articulation of the tongue; a speaking out, or by rote; verbal evidence. *Dywedw ar tafodlleferydd*, say it off by heart.
Tafodogaeth, *s. m.* (tafodawg) The use of the tongue.
Tafodrudd, *a.* (tafawd—rhudd) Red-tongued; in the laws, an accessory to murder by information of the one to be murdered.
Tafodruddiaeth, *s. m.* (tafodrudd) A red-tongued act; a felonious information.

Cyfaif o naw afbaid galanaw yw tafodruddiaeth: mynegi y neb a luddir i'r neb a'i lloddio.

The first of the nine abetments of felony is the reddening of the tongue: the informing of the one to be slain to him who shall slay him. *Welsh Laws.*

- Tafodrwym**, *a.* (tafawd—rhwym) Tongue-tied.
Tafodrydd, *a.* (tafawd—rhydd) Loose-tongued.
Tafodrydd-deb, *s. m.* (tafodrydd) Freedom of tongue.
Tafodrydd-der, *s.* (tafodrydd) Freedom of tongue.
Tafodrydd-dra, *s. m.* (tafodrydd) Freedom of tongue.
Tafodwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* tafodwyr (tafawd—gwr) One who uses his tongue.
Tafodwst, *s. m.* (tafawd—gwst) The tongue disease, incident to cattle, which swells the tongue so as to cause suffocation. It is called *y bothell*, in South Wales.
Tafodydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (tafawd) One who uses his tongue; a declaimer.
Tafolawg, *a.* (tafawl) Abounding with docks.
Tafolen, *s. f.* *dim.* (tafawl) A dock leaf: *tafolen gach*, or *tafolen waeddyd*, bloody-veined dock; *tafolen grych*, curled dock; *tafolen mair*, or *trygthon*, sharp dock.
Tafoll, *v. a.* (tafawl) To grow dock leaves.
Tafu, *v. a.* (taf) To overspread, to spread.
Taffithlen, *s. f.* *dim.* (ta—ffithlen) A glider.
Tag, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (ta—ag) The state of being stuffed, or clogged; a strangle. *Tag aradr*, restharrow, or cammock; also called *hwp yr ychais*, and *teguch meinwen*.
Tagadwy, *a.* (tag) Capable of being choked.
Tagawl, *a.* (tag) Clogging; strangling.
Tagedig, *a.* (tag) Clogged; strangled, choked.
Tagedigaeth, *s. m.* (tagedig) The act of clogging; a choking.
Tagedigawl, *a.* (tagedig) Obstructive; strangling.
Tagell, *s. f.* *dim.*—*pl. t.* i (tag) A barb, any thing growing to the throat; a double chin; a dewlap; a wattle.
Tagellaid, *a.* (tagell) Tending to form a double chin; somewhat like a dewlap.
Tagellawg, *a.* (tagell) Barbed; having a double chin; having a dewlap, or wattle.
Tagelliad, *s. m.* (tagell) A forming a double chin; a forming a dewlap, or wattle.
Tagellu, *v. a.* (tagell) To make a double chin; to grow as a double chin, dewlap, or wattle.
Tagellwag, *a.* (tagell—gwag) Having an empty or loose double chin.

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Tagfa, *s. f.*—*pl.* tagfeydd (tag) An obstructed place; an obstruction; a stiffing, a strangling, a strangle, a choke.

Tagfagl, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (tag—magl) A springe.

Tagiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (tag) A choking.

Cafas tagiad ei saw o herwydd ei fod yn atai cywdrant a thyniad ryw amser pan ddol mewn cerdd.

The *clagging* had its name on account of its stopping the key note and the drawing sometimes when it occurs in music. *Cerddorfaeth.*

Tagiant, *s. m.* (tag) A clogging; a choking.

Taglys, *s. m.* (tag—llys) Small bindweed: *taglys yr yd*, black bindweed; *taglys mawr*, great bindweed; also called *tagwydd*.

Tagu, *v. a.* (tag) To obstruct, to stop or clog up; to stifle, to strangle, to choke.

Bradd yw mygu i dagu.

Suffocation is brother to *choking*.

Adage.

Tagwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* tagwyr (tag—gwr) A choker.

Tagwydd, *s. m.* (tag—gwydd) Great-bindweed.

Tagwyg, *s. m.* *aggr.* (tag—gwyg) Tafted vetch.

Tai, *s. m.*—*pl.* teiau (ta) A stretch or a reach; the state of being stretched or at rest; the state of being held or possessed; also houses, used for the regular plural *tyau*.

Taiad, *s. m.* (tai) An overspreading; an enclosing, Talaw, *v. a.* (tal) To spread over; to close in.

Taiawg, *a.* (tai) Having an overspread; rustic, rude; having land on servile tenure. *s. m.*—*pl.* taiogion. A vassal, a villain, tenant in villanage; a tike, a churl, a husbandman, a peasant. *Dyn taiawg*, a clownish person.

Taiawg y bydd taiawg cyd be coronawg.

The clown will be clownish though he should wear a crown.

Adage.

Tratun byw y taiogaw, ac ac marw, a ddaw i'r macr ac y caug-bellawr.

The third of the live-stock of the villanage, and of their dead-stock, shall come to the steward and the chancellor.

Welsh Laws.

Tail, *s. m.* (ta—il) A spreading or growing principle; the surface of the earth, or soil; manure; dung, muck.

*Yn ei arch a'i dywarcheo
Dan y tai, mac'r dwned hen.*

In his shrine with his clod, beneath the soil, the ancient lore is put. *Ieuan Madawg, m. Syr D. Trefor.*

Tain, *s. m.* (ta—in) That is of a spreading quality.

*O fyg dy werin tain tawch
Dy heddiant, Daw, dy heddwch.*

From amongst thy people the disposition of the mist will be thy merit, God, thy peace. *H. D. ab Ijan.*

Taiogaeth, *s. m.* (taiawg) Vassalage.

Taiogaidd, *a.* (taiawg) Somewhat rustic.

Taiogdref, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (taiawg—tref) A villain-town.

Tair rhandir a fydd yn y dalogdref, yn mhob un o'r ddwy y bydd tri taiawg; a'r drydedd yn borth lldynt.

There shall be three sharelands in a villan town; in each one of the two there shall be three villanage; and the third shall be a pasture for them. *Welsh Laws.*

Taiogawl, *a.* (taiawg) Appertaining to a villain.

Taiogeiddiad, *s. m.* (taiogaidd) A rendering rustic; a becoming rusticated.

Taiogeiddiaw, *v. a.* (taiogaidd) To render rusticated; to become rusticated.

Taiogeidd-dra, *s. m.* (taiogaidd) Rusticity.

Taiogeiddrwydd, *s. m.* (taiogaidd) Boorishness.

Taioges, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (taiawg) A rustic female.

Taiogi, *v. a.* (taiawg) To make rustic; to become rustic.

Taiogrwydd, *s. m.* (taiawg) Boorishness, rusticity.

Gwell bonedd na thaiogrwydd.

Nobility is better than boorishness.

Adage.

Taiogyn, s. m. dim. (talawg) A rude fellow.
Taid, s. m.—pl. teidian (ta—id) That has spread a contingency; a grandfather. But in parts of Powys, and South Wales, *taid* is a great great grandfather; in others it is a father in the fifth degree, *hendaid* in the sixth, and *gorhendaid* in the seventh degree: See *Tud*.—*Taid* a wain, a grandfather and grandmother.

Tair, s. f. (ta—ir) Three of feminine gender. *a. Three, speaking of females. Tair merch, tair o ferched*, three women.

Tair ffynnon gwybodaeth: crabwyll, ystyriaeth, a dysgeidiaeth.
The three fountains of knowledge: imagination, meditation, and learning. *Borladas.*

Tairth, s. m. aggr.—pl. teirthion (tarth) An agree.
Tais, s. f.—pl. teision (ta—is) That spreads round; a cover, a dais, a canopy; a cake.

Taith, s. f.—pl. teithiau (ta—ith) A journey.

Cam droes y trothwy yw hanner y dailth.

A step over the threshold is half the journey. *Adage.*

Mehan a ddyl ei dailth.

Mehan deserves his journey. *Adage.*

Taiwr, s. m.—pl. taiwyr (tai—gwr) A rustic man.

Brad werthu ei bryd i wr

A fwyddal fwyd taiwr.

It was deceitful to sell his meal to a man who would eat the food of a ploughman. *Syr Lewis Mowday.*

Tal, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ta—al) A space spread out or over; that is even or clear; clearance; pay, reward, requital; an equivalent, or value. *Pa a dal hwna?* what is the value of that?

Llynn Forfudd ddilledryw,
A gaf o dai: godd yw.

Behold, Morfudd of undebared race, what of recompence I get: it is grief! *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dyston y'n cael dalion!
Dydd tal yw pob dydd i ti.

The multitudes are receiving benefit; a day of payment is every day to thee. *Hyweli ab Reinalt.*

Tâl, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ty—al) That is over, that tops, that is fronting, or upon; a front; the forehead. *a. Towering; tall.* In the names of places it answers to *end*; as *Tal-y-Bont*, Bridgend: In the names of men it denotes *front*; as *Taliesin*, Fair-front; *Talarian*, Silver-front; *Talkaiarn*, Iron-front.

Flawd pawb yn ei dâl.

Every body's fortune is in his forehead. *Adage.*

Dy lewyth, ddyn dâl ewyn,
Dy gorff a lunlodd Duw gwyn.

'Twas heav'n thy form, thy bloom, that gave,
Thy forehead like the foamy wave. *S. Tudgr.*

Telysior tâl awenydd,
Trythaw beirdd mewu traethau bydd.

The harper, bleat with lofty muse,
The bard is in briny floods imbued. *Guto y Glynn.*

O deir-lith y gwneaf darlawn clod Efa,
O dalau India hyd wai Llundain.

In three lectures I will read the praise of Efa, extending from the frontiers of India to the wall of London. *L. G. Colki.*

Talad, s. m. (tâl) To elevate; to grow tall.

Taladwy, a. (tal) Capable of being paid; payable.

Cusan cariad taladwy
Cefais: ni ddymunais mwy.

A kiss or due to faithful love
She gave; for that alone I strove. *S. Tudgr.*

Taladdurn, s. m.—pl. t. au (tal—addarn) A front ornament; a moulding.

Taladdurnaw, v. a. (taladdurn) To adorn the front.

Taladdurnawg, a. (taladdurn) Having an ornamented front.

Taladdurniad, s. m. (taladdurn) An adorning the front.

Talaeth, s. f.—pl. taleithiau (tâl) A front region; a frontier; a province, or dependent territory.

Ynys Prydain a gyancell dda'n goron a thair talaeth.

The Isle of Britain is held under one crown and three principies. *W. G. Llew.*

Talaidd, a. (tâl) Somewhat high; tallish.

Talals, s. f. (tal—ais) An empaneled jury.

A drudddeg o bryddion,
Yn dalals deg, dilyn dea.

With twelve poets, a fair jury, of certain voice. *W. G. Llew.*

Talals o wyr maintoli,
Trefn hardd, rhwng 'y mardd a mi.

A jury of men of property, a fair order, between my lord and me. *Edm. Pry.*

Talaith, s. f.—pl. taleithion (tâl—ait) A band worn round the head; a frontlet, a headband; a chaplet; a radial crown; a diadem.

Talar, s. f.—pl. taleri (tâl—ar) A headland in a field, at the end of ridges; a cross-ridge.

Talarawg, a. (talar) Having cross-ridges.

Talarriad, s. m. (talar) A forming cross-ridge.

Talaru, v. a. (talar) To form cross-ridges.

Talarw, a. (tâl—garw) Roughly fronted.

Telidw yn nghyngraia yn aghyfaen bwyd, ni reysyl cer
grydder lorynt yn fuan.

The rough-fronted ones in the martial struggle of the short or the battle, the front of the gold-covered shield they would quickly break. *O. Cyfrilung.*

Talau, v. a. (tâl) To make high; to grow tall.

Talawd, s. m. (tal) A payment, a requital.

Talawdr, s. m.—pl. talodron (talawd) A payer.

Talawg, a. (tâl) High-fronted; bold-faced.

Talawr, s. m. (tal) One who makes equable; a rewarder; a payer.

Ef tarddo talawr,
Tarddod nef i lawr.

When the remunerator shall appear let the heavens appear below. *Taliesin, ardded dydd.*

Talben, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tal—pen) A settled price or standard value. In order to adjust transactions of barter, the law affixed to every thing a settled mean value; and if any article gives in payment fell short of its standard, the deficiency was made good in money.

Talbenig, a. (talben) Of current value. *Talbenig- ion*, things of standard value.

Eiddon a dalu ddog ar ugalut yw bryn talbenig;—dal yn ni ni
benig, gwartheg heb dderchafael gydag llywod o bryn brydd.
An ox that is worth thirty pence is a kind of standard value.
Kine of standard value are those with which an advancement is
made of fine-qualifying money. *W. G. Llew.*

Talbenigiad, s. m. (talbenig) A regulating to a standard value.

Talbenigiaw, v. a. (talbenig) To regulate to a standard value; to become of standard value.

Talbenigrwydd, s. m. (talbenig) The state of being of standard value.

Talbennu, v. a. (talben) To set a mean price.

Talbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (tâl—pren) A front log, or a stock of wood placed behind the fire; the same as *talpentan*.

Talcen, s. m.—pl. t. i (tâl—cen) The fore part or end of anything; the forehead; the end, of a building; the head, of a barrel, and the like.

Nid edrych angus pry draf ei talcen.

Death doth not regard who hath the fairest forehead. *Adage.*

Gradd pob un yn ei talcen.

Every one's condition is in his forehead. *Adage.*

Talcenawg, a. (talcen) Having a fore part or end; having a forehead; ample-fronted.

Talcenawl, a. (talcen) Relating to the fore part or end; belonging to the forehead.

Talcenbad, s. m. (talcen) A forming a forepart or end; a forming a forehead.

Talcennu, v. a. (talcen) To form a fore part or end; to form a forehead; to butt with the forehead. *Talcennu ty*, to raise the gable end of a house; *talcennu bari*, to put in the end of a barrel.

Talch, s. m.—pl. teilchion (ta—alch) A piece, a fragment, any thing broken; grist, or coarse meal. *Dyna fo wedi tori yn deilchion man*, there it is broken all to shatters.

Talchaidd, a. (talch) Somewhat broken or brayed.

Talchawg, a. (talch) Consisting of broken parts.

Talchedig, a. (talch) Made into fragments; fractured. *Talchedigion*, broken things.

Talcheiddiad, s. m. (talchaidd) A rendering somewhat broken; a rendering half broken.

Talcheiddiaw, v. a. (talchaidd) To render somewhat broken; to become partly broken.

Talcheiddrwydd, s. m. (talchaidd) A half broken state or condition.

Talchiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (talch) A making into fragments; a shattering.

Talchu, v. a. (talch) To fract, to break in pieces; to make grit.

Talchwyr, s. m.—pl. talchwyr (talch—gwr) A man who fracts; a shatterer; one who makes grit.

Talchydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (talch) One who brays; a shatterer; one who makes grit.

Taldal, a. (tal repeated) Being front to front.

*A'm dalaidd, be hawdd, bu hy,
Daldal yn aghosgi y daldal.*

*He that caught me, if easy, was bold, tele-a-tele in the corner
of the bow.* D. ab Gwilym.

Talder, s. m. (tâl) Loftiness; tallness, stature.

Taldra, s. m. (tâl) Loftiness; tallness, stature.

Taldrwch, s. m.—pl. taldrychion (tal—trwch) bushiness, of the front; a forelock. *a. Of front thickness; front-covered. Gwallt taldrwch*, hair that is thick over the forehead.

Talddrws, s. m.—pl. talddrysau (tâl—drws) A front door.

*Pentecost a ddyly cledod ar y tâl laf i'r newadd, ag ei law sawy
ar y talddrws.*

*The patron of the family ought to sit at the lower end of the
hall, with his left hand towards the front door.* Welsh Laws.

Taledig, a. (tal) Being paid; required, rewarded.

Taledigaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (taledig) Payment, remuneration.

Taledigawl, a. (taledig) In a course to be paid; remunerative.

Taleithiad, s. m. (talaeth) A forming a province.

Taleithiaw, v. a. (talaeth) To form a province.

*Am lunaw gwr yn mlaen, gynt,
leds lwyth a daleithiaw.*

*For producing a man to lead, of yore, the tribe of Iuda they
formed into a principality.* R. Brynnaug.

Taleithiawg, a. (talaith) Wearing a diadem. *s. m.* One who wears a princely crown.

*Tri thaleithiawg end Ynys Prydain: Trystau mab Talach,
Hnall mab Caw, a Chai mab Cynyr Ceinfarchiawg; ac an oedd
dabeddiawg arneddyt hwyntu i'n tî. Bedwyr mab Pedrwg oedd
hwyntu.*

*The three diademed chiefs of the Isle of Britain; Trystau son
of Talach, Hnall son of Caw, and Chai son of Cynyr the Splendid
Knight; and one was a diademed chief over them three; this was
Bedwyr son of Pedrog.* Triad.

Faleithiawl, a. (talaeth) Being provincial.

Faleithiedig, a. (talaith) Diademed.

Faleithig, s. f. dim.—pl. t. ion (talaith) A fillet, a bandlet; a bandlet, in heraldry.

Faleithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (talaeth) A provincial.

Talfa, s. f.—pl. talfeydd (tâl) A front place; a pediment; a projection.

Talfawg, a. (talfa) Having a pediment.

Talfædig, a. (talfa) Pedimented; projected in front.

Talfainc, s. f.—pl. talfainciau (tâl—mainc) A front form; a throne.

*Holl Ffrainc, ei thalfainc, ei thir,
A'i choros uwch a yrir.*

*All France, her throne, her wide domain,
And crown, will higher honour gain.*

S. Tudyr.

Talfedel, s. f. (tâl—medel) Garden angelica.

Talfodau, s. pl. aggr. (tâl—blodau) Festoons.

Talfodenwaith, s. m. (talfodau—gwaith) Festoon-work.

Talfodenyn, s. m. dim. (talfodau) A festoon.

Talfoel, a. (tâl—moel) Having a bald front.

Talfoeledig, a. (talfoel) Being grown bald-fronted

Talfoledd, s. m. (talfoel) A bald-fronted state.

Talfoeli, v. a. (talfoel) To render bald-fronted; to become bald-fronted; to expose the front.

Talfoeliad, s. m. (talfoel) An exposing the front.

Talfoelni, s. m. (talfoel) Front-baldness.

Talfrith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tâl—brith) A variegated front. *a. Of many-coloured front.*

*Arwr a dwy ysgwydd y dan
Ei dalfrith, ag all tair Pryddan,
Bu trydar yu herfre, bu tan,
Bu ehad wasawer bu bean.*

*His painted front on ample shoulders soars,
Which marks the hero, swifter in his course
Than Pryddan, when the sound of war he hears,
And sees the thick incessant gleams of spears.*

Anacrin.

Talfrithaw, v. a. (talfrith) To adorn the front.

Talfrithawg, a. (talfrith) Of variegated front.

Talfrithedig, a. (talfrith) Front-painted.

Talfrithiad, s. m. (talfrith) A variegating the front

Talfrw, s. m.—pl. t. an (tâl—briw) A front wound or cut. *a. Having a cut or bruised front.*

*Llo melliethon cein-gatrawd rwydd rielle,
O Ddindwydd yn nysn-wydd o'n dyfnu,
Ysgwyd rygn ring tarw trîu talfrw fu.*

*Our faithful band in martial pomp array'd
Went'd from Dindwydd's deep and woolly glade,
Clash'd front-brust'd shields before the bull of war.*

Anacrin.

Talfrwaw, v. a. (talfrw) To cut or hurt the front.

Talfrwiedig, a. (talfrw) Front-bruised.

Talfrwiad, s. m. (talfrw) A cutting the front.

Talfrwdd, s. m.—pl. talfrwddau (tâl—bwrdd) The front or upper table in a hall.

Talfyr, a. (tâl—bŷr) Short-fronted, short towards the front; brief, abrupt.

Talfyradwy, a. (talfyr) Capable of being fore-shortened; recissable.

Talfyredig, a. (talfyr) Foreshortened; abridged.

Talfyredigaeth, s. m. (talfyredig) The act of fore-shortening; abridgment.

Talfyredigawl, a. (talfyredig) Tending to fore-shorten; abbreviative.

Talfyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (talfyr) A foreshortening; abbreviation; recission.

Talfyrn, v. a. (talfyr) To foreshorten; to abridge.

Talfyrwr, s. m.—pl. talfyrwr (talfyr—gwr) A foreshortener; an abbreviator.

Talfyrwyn, s. f.—pl. t. i (tâl—ffrwyn) The front-stall or fillet of a biddle.

Talgainc, s. f.—pl. talgeinciau (tâl—cainc) A browantler.

Talgeinciad, s. (talgaic) A forming browantlers.

Talgeinciau, v. m. (talgaic) To form browantlers.

Talgeinciawg, a. (talgaic) Having browantlers.

Talgell, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (tâl—cell) A pantry.

Talgellawg, a. (tagell) Having a pantry.

Talgrib, s. f.—pl. t. au (tâl—crib) The frontboard that holds the spindle of a spinning-wheel.

Talgron, s. f.—pl. talgryniion (tâl—cron) That is round fronted; an abrupt turn; an inflection.

a. Front-turning; inflective. *Sain dalgron*, an inflective sound, a diphthong: *Talgron gadr*, of strong inflection, as *gwaw*; *talgron ledde*, of soft inflection, as *how*; *talgron fud*, mutely inflective, as *gwyw*; *talgron gota*, of short inflection, as *marw*; *talgron wib*, of transitive inflection, as *gwawed*.

Talgrwn, s. m.—*pl.* *talgrynlion* (*tâl*—*crwn*) That is round-fronted; precipitance. *a.* Precipitate, straightforward.

Oed a'm rhan—
A wnaethwn yn dalgrwn deg.

An assignation with my love I made
Straightways to meet her in the shelter'd glade.

D. ab Owilym.

Talgrych, s. m.—*pl.* *t. ion* (*tâl*—*crych*) A rough front; a wrinkled front. *a.* Rough-fronted; frowning. *Dyna genawon talgrychion*, those are rough-headed whelps.

Dirfald, nid telaid, talgrych wythlonder.

Mischievous, not comely, is rough-fronted cruelty.

Canvodyn.

Talgrychedd, s. m. (*talgrych*) Rough-fronted state
Talgrychiad, s. m. (*talgrych*) A ruffling the brow, a frowning.

Talgrychni, s. m. (*talgrych*) Roughness of the forehead.

Talgrychu, v. a. (*talgrych*) To knit the brow.
Talgrychwyr, s. m. *talgrychwyr* (*talgrych*—*gwr*) One who knits his brows; a frowner.

Talgryf, s. m.—*pl.* *t. ion* (*tâl*—*cryf*) That is hard-fronted. *a.* Hard-fronted; impudent.

Talgryfion a chaled-galon ydynt hwy.

Impudent ones and hard-hearted are they. *Ezekiel 3. 7.*

Talgrysfaad, s. m. (*talgryf*) A rendering impudent; a becoming impudent.

Talgrysfau, v. a. (*talgryf*) To render impudent; to have effrontery.

Talgrysfer, s. m. (*talgryf*) Effrontery.

Talgrynadwy, a. (*talgrwn*) Capable of inflection; capable of abbreviation.

Talgrynedig, a. (*talgrwn*) Inflected; abridged; precipitate; without hesitation.

Talgrynawl, a. (*talgrwn*) Inflective; precipitate.

Talgryniad, s. m.—*pl.* *t. au* (*talgrwn*) A rounding the front; inflection; precipitation.

Talgrynu, v. a. (*talgrwn*) To inflect; to precipitate.

Talgrynrwydd, s. m. (*talgrwn*) Roundness of front; aptness for inflection; promptness.

Gwedi dysylu eall y ffydd—y mae yn dysgu pawb i rodiaw mewn talgrynrwydd cydwybod.

After comprehending the ground-work of faith, every body becomes instructed how to walk in rectitude of conscience.

W. Salisbury.

Talgrynydd, s. m.—*pl.* *t. ion* (*talgrwn*) An inflector; an abbreviator; that precipitates.

Talgudyn, s. m.—*pl.* *t. au* (*tâl*—*cdyn*) A fore-lock; a love-lock. *Hardded ei thalgudynau arianf*, How beautiful her silver fore-locks.

Talgudynawg, a. (*talgudyn*) Having fore-locks.

Talgwn, s. m. (*tal*—*own*) A high front. *a.* High-fronted.

Talgynawd, s. m. (*talgwn*) Erection of the front.

Ni bu cyfergyriad, ni bu gynnwys
Talgynawd Urien y rhag f'owys.

He was not an aggressor, the uplifted front of Urien appeared not before Powys.

Taliesin.

Talgynedig, a. (*talgwn*) Being with elated front.

Talgynu, v. a. (*talgwn*) To uplift the front.

Taliad, s. m.—*pl.* *t. au* (*tal*) A clearing, discharging, or paying; payment; remuneration.

Taliadawl, a. (*taliad*) Tending to clear, or to pay off; remunerative.

Taliadu, v. a. (*taliad*) To make a clearing or payment; to make a remuneration.

Taliant, s. m. (*tal*) A payment; requital.

Taliator, ger. (*taliad*) In paying; in requiring.

Talitor, sup. (*tal*) To be paying; to be requiring.

Talm, s. m.—*pl.* *t. oedd* (*talym*) Any thing that comes on abruptly; an impression; a short space, a while, a good while; a small quantity; a some, or somewhat; much, a rage of any thing in motion; a clap of thunder. *Pa sut yr wyt er ys talm?* How art thou since this good while? *Ni welais i muni er ys hi dalu o amser*, I have seen nothing of her for this long space of time: *Nid oes digym o delu arno*, there is not the least impression upon him: *Mwy o dalu*, more by much.

Sakh aml i gadw talu e'n tir.

Seven psalms to keep security from our land.

Gr. Hurwath.

Nawdd y peugwastrawd yw byd y parlo talu y march cydal
New, byd i'r parlo rodder y march bannad.

The protection of the hand-groom in whilst the course of the quickest horse shall continue: Or, whilst the run of the fastest horse continues.

W. Ch. Llew.

Ond talu gwedi, sef yn y chweched oes, newidid agwys i'r aln ei haderf.

But a short space after, that is in the sixth age, the church's Rome changed its practice.

C. Edwards, B. y Rhyl.

Talmedig, a. (*talma*) Interrupted; broken off; concluded.

Talmedd, s. m. (*talma*) Interruptedness.

Talmeithr, s. m. (*talma*—*either*) That is exempt from interruption. *a.* Uninterrupted.

Talmiad, s. m.—*pl.* *t. au* (*talma*) An affecting a coming on suddenly; a cessation.

Talmig, a. (*talma*) Having a course, having a sudden impulse; freakish. *Talwmus talmig*, a freakish domestic.

Talmu, v. a. (*talma*) To cause to come on abruptly; to be abrupt; to make impression, to move, to work upon; to assign a course or range; to make summary or brief; to draw to a conclusion, to draw to an end; to be at an end. *Wys yn talmu ar hennaint*, I am drawing to an old age: *Wysf er dalumu*, I am just at an end.

Nid yw yn talmu ar fy nghalon, byd y dydd deddfu, i mi holl.
It is not impressive upon my heart, to the present day, that I have obtained.

A. Trefn.

Talmus, a. (*talma*) Tending to break off.

Talmyrth, s. m. (*talma*—*yrth*) That suddenly strikes upon; an impression.

Talogi, v. a. (*talawg*) To render high-fronted; to become high-fronted or bold.

Talogiad, s. m. (*talawg*) A making haughty.

Talogrwydd, s. m. (*talawg*) Haughtiness.

Talon, s. m. (*tâl*) The protuberance of the belly.

Talp, s. m.—*pl.* *t. iau* (*tâl*) A mass, a lump, a piece. *Prynu wrth y talp*, *prynu wrth y llaw*, *prynu yn y crynwith*, *prynu yn y cyfan*, to buy by the lump, or piece.

Talpen, s. f. dim. (*talp*) A knoll, a knob.

Talpiad, s. m. (*talp*) A making into lumps.

Talpiaw, v. a. (*talp*) To form into lumps.

Talpiawg, a. (*talp*) Being in lumps.

Talpiedig, a. (*talp*) Broken into masses.

Talpentan, s. m. (*tal*—*pentan*) The fire-back.

Talrwn, s. m.—*pl.* *talrynlion* (*tâl*—*grwn*) A head ridge in a field, or a headland.

Talryniad, s. m. (*talrwn*) A forming a headland.

Talryniaw, v. a. (*talrwn*) To form a headland in a field.

Talrynllawg, a. (talrwn) Having a head ridge.
Talo, v. a. (tal) To make even or clear, to discharge, or to pay; to requite, to reward; to be worth; to answer a purpose. *Os pryni hwn cei dalu amdano*, if thou buyest this thou shalt pay for it: *Pa á dal hwna?* What is that worth? *Pa beth a dal son am hyn?* What is the use of talking about that?

Gwel y peth ai thal ei olyn.

It is a poor thing that is not worth asking for. *Adogr.*

Y gwlaw a'r hinoon a dalant yn gywir y nallir i'r lall.

The rain and the fair weather will repay equitably the one to the other. *Adogr.*

A foretold tale I crythawr.

He who dances let him pay the odder. *Adogr.*

Talwg, a. (tâl-gwg) Toweringly frowning.

*—Ar bob ty talwg
 Smaetall lle mawn mwg.*

On all highly-frowning houses chimneys where smoke generates. *Iolo Goch i Iys G. Ghandwr.*

Talwng, s. f. —pl. t. oedd (tâl-gwng) What is worn on the forehead, a head-dress.

Talwr, s. m. —pl. talwyr (tâl-gwr) A person who requites; a payer.

Talwrn, s. m. —pl. talyrnau (tâl-gwrn) What projects forward.

Talym, s. m. —pl. talmau (tâl) Any thing that comes on abruptly; an impression; a short space, a while; a good while; a small quantity; a some, or somewhat; a range of anything in motion; a clap of thunder. *Nô buast yma er ys talu*, then hast not been here for this good while.

*Oedd cywir ei alr erioed;
 Oedd hael talym ddrws tchid.*

Ever equitable was his word; he was the generous one of a period unobscured and splendid. *Prydydd Bychan, m. Bledodyn.*

Tall, s. m. (ta—all) A spread out or over.

Tallawg, a. (tall) Being spread out or over.

Talliad, s. m. (tall) A spreading out or over.

Tallu, v. a. (tall) To make a spread out or over.

Tallwch, s. m. (tall) The state of being spread.

Tam, s. m. —pl. t. ion (ta—an) A stretch over so as to take in; as much as can be bitten off; a morsel, a bite.

Hoff tam mab ni charer.

Sweet is the morsel of a child disliked. *Adogr.*

Nid tam o glaw ameth.

Not a morsel of a ploughman's dinner. *D. ab Owilym.*

Tama, s. m. (tam) Hard food, or that is to be masticated, as bread and flesh; and what is taken with it, as butter and the like, is called *enllyn*.

Coll—

El thymyr tlawd, a'i thama,

At chaws, drwg yw gnaws a'i gwas.

Losing her poor estate, her bread, and her cheese, and is the condition that is the cause. *Madawg Drygryg.*

Tamaid, s. m. —pl. tameidiau (tam) The quantity taken by a bite, a morsel, a bit, a bite, or mouthful. *Bu raid iddo hwi ei damaid*, he was obliged to beg his subsistence: *Yr wyf yn braff dy damaid*, thou goest on with ample bite, or with good appetite: *Hwda damaid*, take a bite: *tamaid y cythraul*, devil's bit scabious.

Bara ac ymenyn yw un tamaid.

Bread and butter make one morsel. *Adogr.*

Tameidiad, s. m. (tamaid) A forming a morsel; a breaking off a morsel.

Tameidiaw, v. a. (tamaid) To break into mouthfuls, to make morsels, to take bites; to bite off a morsel.

Tameidiawl, a. (tamaid) Like a mouthful.

Tameidiwr, s. m. —pl. tameidiwyr (tamaid—gwr) One who takes a mouthful.

Tameidyn, s. m. dim. (tamaid) A little mouthful.

Tamiad, s. m. (tam) A forming into bits.

Tamig, s. m. dim. —pl. t. ion (tam) A small morsel or bite.

Tamigaw, v. a. (tamig) To take a nibbling bite; to nibble; to nib.

Tamigawl, a. (tamig) Nibbling; nipping.

Tamigiad, s. m. —pl. t. an (tamig) A nibbling.

Tammorth, s. m. (tam—porth) Maintenance.

Neid angus Ffreuer a'm de hrood:

Am damborth brodyrdd,

Dihunaf, wylaf fore!

How the death of Freuer makes me solitary to-night! For the sustenance of the community, I will be awake, I will early weep. *Llywarch Hen.*

Near syllals i ddinile Ffrecon!

Ffreuer werydre

Hlirreth am damborth brodyrdd!

Have not I gazed on the camp plot of Wrecon! The fair patriotism of Freuer regrets the lost sustenance of the community. *Llywarch Hen.*

Tamp, s. m. (tam) That is pervasive.

Tampawg, a. (tamp) A fit of passion or anger.

Gochel y tampawg tros awr; gochel y gwedust tros fywyd.

Avoid a passion fit for an hour; avoid babbling for even. *Adogr.*

Tampr, s. m. —pl. tampran (tamp) A taper.

*Maeddi hi of a thampwr cwr, can nid oedd wilien gentl, oai
 oeth ei enaid ohono agwra.*

She did heat him with a wax taper, not having a stick by her, so that his soul went out of him almost. *Bardd. y Sacron.*

Tampriad, s. m. (tampr) A forming a taperlight; a burning as a torch.

Tampru, v. a. (tampr) To make a taper light; to burn as a torch.

Tamyn, s. m. dim. (tam) A small bit or morsel.

Tan, s. m. —pl. t. an (ta—an) An expanding principle; a cause of expansion; fire.

Awen heb ddoethineb, tan yn llaw ffolleth.

Talent without wisdom is a fire in the hand of folly. *Adogr.*

*Tri pheth cyd ar eu cymysg: tan, aed grolenn; ddiell, aef
 gwirionedd; ac enaid, aef byrd: a gorlod a wnant ar bob peth;
 ac yna divedd arodd.*

Three things are on their increase: fire, which is light; intellect, which is truth; and soul, which is life: and they will overcome all things; and then there will be an end of the inchoative state. *Barddas.*

Tri char-elys dyn: tan, dwfr, ac arglwydd.

The three cherished foes of man: fire, water, and a governor. *Ceryn Ddoeth.*

Tan y cy gorfforawl; ac ni allai gyfryw hyn boeni jedydd.

The fire is material; and what is of such a nature could not torment a spirit. *Hanes Owid.*

Tân, s. m. (ty—an) A spread or expansion; continuity. a. Spreading; flat, low; continuous. *prep.* To, till, until, as far; under, beneath, below. *ad.* Along; under. *Tân yr oes hon*, till this age; *tân ammod*, under covenant; *y gorau tân hawl*, the best under the sun. A verb, of the infinitive mood, preceded by *tan*, forms a participle. *Dyna hi yn nysed tân ganu*, there she is going singing along.

Prodded ni's parodd hi

Tan ael an tan eleni.

Dejection she has not caused beneath one brow until this year. *W. Wyn.*

El blwyf, yn gwbl ofeg,

Yw ei lu, dan ei law deg.

His parish, with entire concern, is his host, under his fair hand.

L. G. Coll, i Syr H. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Tanaf, pronom. prep. (tân) Under me. *Tanaf*, under thee; *tano*, under him, or it; *tani*, under

her; *tanom*, under us; *tanock*, under you; *tan-ynt*, *tanaddynt*, under them. See *Am* prefixed to it, in *amdanaf*.—*Maent yn codi dani*, they are making an insurrection.

Y Deau, bid byd y bo,
A dwy Wynedd y deuo.

The South, as long as it endures, and the two Gwynedd, be they under him.

L. G. Cuth.

Tanadwy, a. (tan) Ignitable; capable of being fired
Tanaidd, a. (tan) Somewhat fiery, partly fiery.
Tanawg, a. (tan) Abounding with fire.
Tanawl, a. (tan) Expansive; igneous, fiery.

A dan yr enaint hwaŵ y gosodir ef dan heb ddifoddi byth, yn wreiddon nac yn lludw; namyn pan ddechreuai ddifoddi yna eil-waith ydd ymchwial yn danolion.

Under that action he placed a fire over without being extinguished, in sparks nor in ashes; but when it should begin to be extinguished, then again it would return in fiery particles.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Tanawl, a. (tan) Spreading, expanding.
Tanbaid, a. (tan—paid) Having the expansive power stopped; violent, vehement, fervent.
Llosgi yn danbaid, to burn vehemently; *dyn tanbaid*, a passionate man.

Y bwa—

Tanbaid ei naid yn ei ol;
Tanbeidiach no'r tan bydol.

The bow, violent its bound in returning: more violent than the natural fire.

T. Ald.

Tanbeidiad, s. m. (tanbaid) A rendering violent or vehement; a becoming violent.
Tanbeidiaw, v. a. (tanbaid) To render violent or ardent; to become violent.

Tanbeidiawl, a. (tanbaid) Of a violent tendency.
Tanbeidrwydd, s. m. (tanbaid) Violence.
Tanbeiriant, s. m.—pl. tanbeiriannau (tan—peiriant) A fire-engine.

Tanboer, s. m. (tan—poer) A spitfire. *a. Fire-spitting.*

Tanboerawl, a. (tanboer) Fire-spitting.
Tanboeri, v. a. (tanboer) To spit fire.
Tanboeriad, s. m. (tanboer) A spitting of fire.
Tanboerwr, s. m.—pl. tanboerwyr (tanboer—gwr) One who spits fire.

Tanc, s. m. (tan) A state of expansion; space; an unobstructed state; ease; a tranquil state; peace

Archaf danc cys tranc, trwy arbïoled.—

I crave for peace before dissolution, through intercession.

L. P. Mack.

Tair ciwdaud nawdd a ddaethant i Ynys Prydalo; ac yn nhanc a cheud cenedl y Cymry i ddynt, beb arf, heb bawd; cyntaf oddi ciwdaud Celyddon yn y Gogledd; ail oedd yr al Wyddyl, ac yn yr Alban y mae; trydydd, gwyr Galedin, a ddynt yn y llongau moelion hyd yn Ynys Wyth, pan soddas eu gwlad.

The three tribes of refuge who came to the Isle of Britain; and under the peace and consent of the nation of the Cymry did they come, without weapon, without assault; the first was the tribe of Celyddon in the North; the second was the primitive Gwyddelians, and in the Alban they remain; thirdly, the men of Galedin, who came in the bare ships to the Isle of Wyth, when their country was inundated.

Tricodd.

Tancwd, s. m. (tân—cwd) The scrotum.
Tanchwa, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tan—chwa) Fire blast, the fire damp, or noxious vapour in mines.
Tanchwydd, s. m. (tan—chwydd) An inflammatory swelling.
Tandawd, s. m. (tan) Ignition; a conflagration.
Tanddaiar, s. m. (tân—daiar) Subterranean.
Tanddaiarawg, a. (tanddaiar) Subterranean.
Tanddaiarawl, a. (tanddaiar) Subterraneous.

Pan yw yn enw yr leuol bob giliu bygu, yn gystal i'r nefollon, a dderollon, ac i danddaiarollon.

That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, as well of things in heaven, and things in earth, and of things under the earth.

W. Salisbury.

Tanddaiaroldeb, s. m. (tanddaiarawl) Subterraneousness; an under-ground state.

Tanddaiaroll, v. a. (tanddaiarawl) To render subterraneous; to become subterraneous.

Tandde, s. m. (tan—de) That is pervaded by fire; an inflammation.

Y gisarilys sy dda rhag tandde a gurus.

The brooklime is good against inflammation and heat.

L. Meddygionach.

Tanddewin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tan—dewin) One who divines by fire.

Tanddewiniad, s. m. (tanddewin) A divining by fire.

Tanddewiniaeth, s. m. (tanddewin) Pyromancy.

Tanddewiniaw, v. a. (tanddewin) To divine by fire.

Tanddodi, v. a. (tân—dodi) To place under.

Tanddodiad, s. m. (tân—dodiad) A placing under.

Tanddodyn, v. a. (tân—dwyn) To subduce.

Tanddygai, s. m. (tanddygyd) A subtrahend.

Tanddygiad, s. m. (tân—dygiad) Subduction, subtraction.

Tanddygyd, v. a. (tân—dygyd) To subduce, to subtract.

Tanedig, a. (tan) Being spread, expanded.

Tanedigaeth, s. m. (tanedig) The act of spreading.

Tanen, s. f. dim. (tan) A small particle of fire, a spark.

Tanfâ, s. f.—pl. tanfeydd (tan) An explosion; a fire damp; also called *tanchwa*.

Tanfaen, s. m.—pl. tanfeini (tan—maen) A fire-stone, a pyrite.

Tanfer, s. m. (tan—ber) Fiery violence.

Pryder am ddafer, pryddaf iddaw;
Pryddaf i rwyf trais, cyn trais iwas;
A thal cerddaf a fu eiddaf.

Sorrow for violence, I will sing to him; I have before me the leader of power, before the silent ruin; and of the loss of the golden horn he was possessed.

Cynddelo, a. Blyd.

Tanfre, s. m. (tan—bre) A pile of fire.

Molawd yw yn ngrif, mai yn ddaferu,
Eden-leirch a seirch sergri cywne.

He is the theme of praise in the toll, like a conflagration, was ed steeds with studded harness forming the front line.

L. P. Mack.

Tanfflam, s. f.—pl. t. au (tan—fflam) A fiery flame.

Tanfflamawl, a. (tanfflam) Fire-flaming.

Tanfflamiad, s. m. (tanfflam) A flaming with fire.

Tanfflamu, v. a. (tanfflam) To make a fire flame; to brandish a fire flame; to be in a fiery flame.

Angelion yn tanfflamu, angels flaming with fire.

Tanffon, s. f.—pl. tanffyn (tan—ffon) A poker.

Tangelfydd, a. (tan—celfydd) Pyrotechnic.

Tangelfyddawl, a. (tangelfydd) Pyrotechnical.

Tangelfyddyd, s. f.—pl. t. on (tangelfydd) Pyrotechny.

Tanglawdd, s. m.—pl. tangloddiau (tân—clawdd) An undermine, a mine.

Tangloddiaid, s. m. (tanglawdd) An undermining.

Tangloddiaw, v. a. (tanglawdd) To undermine.

Tangloddiauw, a. (tanglawdd) Undermined.

Taniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tan) A firing; ignition.

Taniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tan) A spreading.

Taniadawl, a. (taniad) Tending to fire, igniferous.

Taniadu, v. a. (taniad) To make a firing.

Tanial, v. a. (tan) To fire, to set on fire.

Rhyddas mab Gradd, rwydd ei arth,
Cymru yn daniol, rhyfel ar gau.

The son of Gradd, of fluent speech, retailed, Wales burned; war on the slaves.

Ym. Llochl y Dydd.

Taniaw, v. a. (tan) To fire; to set on fire.

Taniedig, a. (taniad) Being fired, set on fire.

Taniedigaeth, s. m. (taniedig) A setting on fire.

Tanlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (tan—llen) A fire-screw.

Tanlwydd, a. (tân—llwydd) Subject, obedient.

Tanlwyddiad, s. m.—*pl.* tanlwyddiaid (tanlwydd) A subject.

Daw a'ch rwyddo oll i fod—ya danlwyddiaid fyddlawn, yn trodyr anegor.

God prosper you all to be faithful subjects, to be inseparable H. Ferri.

Tanllachar, a. (tan—llachar) Fire-gleaming.
Tanllestr, s. m.—*pl.* tanllestri (tan—llestr) A lantern.

*Rhy bell yw y ddwrprwyaw
Llatal drad i'w they draw—
Nu dwyn o'n blaen danllestri,
Na phyt cwy, pan fo hwy'r hi.*

Too far is it for me to commission an audacious messenger to her lodging yonder; nor to have born before me lamps nor tapers of wax, when it happens to be laid. D. ab Uallym.

Tanll, s. m. (tan—lli) A fire glow. *a.* Ignifuous; span new.

*Cyflét—
Tanll gallestr ddr-restr don
Ufyl wrych efalli wreicdon.*

A little span new, steel-rayed striking from the flint spitting fire the sparks of a forge. Rhys Goch Bryri.

Tanllw, s. m. (tan—llw) Flame-colour. *a.* Of same-colour; bran new.

Tanllwynawg, a. m. (tan—llwynawg) Alopecia.
Tanllwyth, s. m.—*pl.* t. i (tan—llwyth) A great blazing fire.

Tanllyd, a. (tan) Flery, full of fire.

Tanllydrwydd, s. m. (tanllyd) Fieriness.

Tanllydu, v. a. (tanllyd) To render fiery; to grow fiery.

Tannawg, a. (tant) Having sudden starts, or flights

Tanniad, s. m. (tant) A stretching; a starting; a causing a sudden impulse; a throbbing.

Tannorth, s. m. (tan—dorth) An overspreading; a substitute.

*Pan ddylu y Mab Rhad oedd raid wrtho,
Er porth, ya dannaorth a dawa arno.*

When the Son of Grace did come, there was a necessity for him, as a help, as a substitute endowed with virtue. D. Benfras.

Tanna, v. a. (tan) To stretch; to start, to give a sudden impulse; to throb, to ache; to stretch a string.

Tano, prep. (tàn) Below, beneath.

Tano, pronem. prep. (tàn) Under it, under him.

Tanoedd, prep. (tàn) Under, beneath, below.

Tanogan, s. m.—*pl.* t. au (tan—gogan) Pyromancy.

Tanoganawl, a. (tanogan) Belonging to pyromancy.

Tanoganiad, s. m. (tanogan) A divining by fire.

Tanogann, v. a. (tanogan) To divine by fire.

Tanradd, s. f.—*pl.* t. au (tàn—gradd) An inferior rank.

Tanre, s. f. (tan—rhe) A fire course. *a.* Perverted by fire.

Tanrew, s. m. (tan—rhew) A nipping frost.

Tânriif, s. m.—*pl.* t. iôn (tân—rhif) An inferior number.

Tânryw, s. m.—*pl.* t. iau (tân—rhyw) An inferior kind.

Tansang, s. f.—*pl.* t. au (tân—sang) Au under-tread.

Tansangawl, a. (tansang) Subpedaneous.

Tansangiad, s. m.—*pl.* t. au (tansang) An under-treading.

Tansangu, v. a. (tansang) To under-tread.

Tansawdd, s. m.—*pl.* t. au (tansawdd) Submerion.

Tansawddawl, a. (tansawdd) Submersing.

Tansoddi, v. a. (tansawdd) To submerge.

Tansoddiad, s. m. (tansawdd) A submerion.

Tanswydd, s. f.—*pl.* t. au (tân—swydd) An inferior office.

Tanswyddawg, a. (tanswydd) Subaltern. *s. m.* A subaltern; a subdelegate.

Tanswyddiad, s. m. (tanswydd) A subdelegation.

Tant, s. m.—*pl.* tannau (tan) A stretch, or distension; a sudden start, or impulse; a spasm, a throb, or agony; a gust of passion, flight, or whim; what is stretched; a string; a string of a musical instrument. *Rhyfedd yw dy dannau di*, thou hast strange whims; *tannau o lawenydd*, sudden fits of joy; *tannau gwylltion*, wild fits; *tannau poethion*, violent passions; *tannau dolur*, the prickings or agonies of a sore; *tannau yr gwisnew*, the sharp pains occasioned by being frost-bitten: *Tant telyn*, a harp string; *tant rhwyd*, a net-line.

Tantawr, s. m.—*pl.* tantorion (tant) A player on a stringed instrument; a musician.

*North tantawr ya ei fys;
North llwrf ei droed hffys.*

The power of the musician is in his finger; the power of the blind is in his nimble foot. Catwg ab Gwynllin.

Tantiad, s. m. (tant) A stretching, or tightening; a starting; a taking a sudden fit; a throbbing; a stringing.

Tantiaw, v. a. (tant) To stretch, to tighten; to start, to cause a sudden impulse; to take a fit; to produce a spasm; to throb; to string.

Tanu, v. a. (tân) To spread, to scatter.

Tanu, v. a. (tan) To fire, to set on fire.

Hawdd tanu criawell.

It is easy to fire parched grass.

Adage.

Hawdd tanu eithla crialon, nid hawdd eu difawdd.

It is easy to fire parched furze, it is not easy to extinguish them. Adage.

Tanwaith, s. m. (tan—gwaith) Fire-work.

Tanwr, s. m.—*pl.* tanwyr (tan—gwr) A fire-man; a fuel-man.

Tânwr, s. m.—*pl.* tânwyr (tân—gwr) A spreader.

Tanwyd, s. m. (tan—gwyd) A breaking out of fire.

Tanwydyn, s. m. (tanwyd) A fiery meteor.

*Mai rhod tanwydyn tros elfydd,
Mai ion eithianig Llwyfanydd.*

Like an orb of kindling meteor over the humid plain, like the burning wave is he who justly ways Llwyfanydd. Taldan.

Tanwydr, s. m.—*pl.* tanwydrau (tan—gwydr) A burning-glass.

Tanwydd, s. m. (tan—gwydd) Fire-wood.

Tanysgrif, s. f. (tân—ysgrif) A subscription.

Tanysgrifaw, v. a. (tanysgrif) To underwrite.

Tanysgrifiad, s. m.—*pl.* t. au (tanysgrif) An underwriting.

Tangnef, s. m. (tanc—nef) Celestial expansion; tranquillity, peace.

*Aed lle mac'r eang dangnef;
Ac aed y gerdd g'dang efi!*

May he go to where there is extensive tranquillity; and with him go the song! Iolo Goch, m. D. ab Uallym.

Tair ciweddau ddwyn Ynys Prydain: cyntaf oedd cenedl y Cymry, a ddoynt gyda Hu Gadarn i Ynys Prydain, aed al ffnal of wlad a throedd o ymladd ac ymlid, aithr o gyfawnder ac yn nhangnef; all oedd al y Lloegrwys, a ddoynt o dir Gwasgwyn, ac a hanoeddant o brif gaeadi y Cymry; trydydd oeddant y Brython, ac o dir Llydaw y ddoynt, ac oedd hanes o gyfada al y Cymry.

The three beneficent tribes of the Isle of Britain: the first was the nation of the Cymry who came with Hu the Mighty to the Isle of Britain, who would not possess nor country nor lands through fighting and persecution, but of equity and in peace; the second was the stock of the Lloegrwys, who came from the land of Gwasgwyn, and were descended from the primitive nation of the Cymry; the third were the Brython, and from the land of Llydaw they came, having their descent from the primary stock of the Cymry. Friends.

Tangnefawl, a. (tangnef) Tranquillous.

Tangnefedd, s. m. (tangnef) A state of celestial expansion; heavenly tranquillity; tranquillity.

*Christ, thou—
Oen tangnefedd a heddweh!*

Christ, thou Lamb of Assembly rest and peace! Gato y Glyn.

*Christ crowned—
Christ oen, cofola tangnefedd.*

Christ the Creator, Christ the mysterious one, the pillar of tranquillity.

L. P. Moch.

Tangnefeddawl, a. (tangnefedd) Tranquillizing.

Tangnefeddiad, s. m. (tangnefedd) A tranquillizing; a producing peace.

Tangnefeddu, v. a. (tangnefedd) To tranquillize.

Tangnefeddus, a. (tangnefedd) Tranquillous.

Heddweh tangnefeddus, tranquil peace.

Tangnefeddusaw, v. a. (tangnefeddus) To render tranquil; to become tranquillizing.

Tangnefeddusder, s. m. (tangnefeddus) Tranquillousness.

Tangnefeddusdra, s. m. (tangnefeddus) Tranquillousness.

Tangnefeddusodd, s. m. (tangnefeddus) Tranquillousness.

Tangnefeddusiad, s. m. (tangnefeddus) A rendering tranquil; a becoming tranquillous.

Tangnefedduswydd, s. m. (tangnefeddus) Tranquillousness.

Tangnefeddwr, s. m.—pl. tangnefeddwyr (tangnefedd—gwr) A tranquillizer; a peace-maker.

Tangnefiad, s. m. (tangnef) A tranquillizing.

Tangnefig, a. (tangnef) Tranquillous.

Owledig pob tangnefig.

Patriotic is every thing tranquillous.

Adage.

Tangnefoldeb, s. m. (tangnefawl) Tranquillousness; a state of peace.

Tangnefolder, s. m. (tangnefawl) Tranquillousness; a state of peace.

Tangnefoledd, s. (tangnefawl) Tranquillousness.

Tangnefoli, v. a. (tangnefawl) To render tranquil; to become tranquil.

Tangnefolrwydd, s. m. (tangnefawl) Tranquillousness.

Tangnefu, v. a. (tangnef) To tranquillize.

*Amherawdr mor a thir,
Calfwyl uof, lle tangnefu!*

Sovereign of sea and land, may I obtain heaven, where tranquillity takes place!

Dafydd y Coed.

Tangnefus, a. (tangnef) Tranquillous.

Rhyel Dda—a lywodraethol yn gydwytbodus yn mhob llawder tangnefus.

Rhyel the Good was wont to govern conscientiously in every tranquillizing equity.

Car. Llanguwen.

Tangnefusaw, v. a. (tangnefus) To render tranquil; to become tranquillous.

Tangnefusedd, s. m. (tangnefus) Tranquillousness.

Tangnefusiad, s. m. (tangnefus) A rendering tranquil; a becoming tranquillous.

Tangnefusrwydd, s. m. (tangnefus) Tranquillousness.

Tangnefwr, s. m.—pl. tangnefwyr (tangnef—gwr) A tranquillizer.

Tangnefydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tangnef) A tranquillizer.

Tangwedd, s. f. (tanc—gwedd) A tranquil aspect.

Tangweddawg, a. (tangwedd) Of tranquil aspect.

*Ystadl thr Penryrs a Gwallawg,
Teyrn teyrnodd tangweddawg.*

The support of the head of Penryrs and Gwallawg, the king of the kings of tranquil aspect.

Talliesin.

Tangweddawl, a. (tangwedd) Tranquillous.

Tangweddiad, s. m. (tangwedd) A tranquillizing.

Tangweddu, v. a. (tangwedd) To tranquillize.

Tangweddus, a. (tangwedd) Tranquillous.

Tangwystl, s. m.—pl. tangwystlon (tanc—gwystl)

A pledge of tranquillity; a hostage of peace.

Tref tangwystl, a town delivered as a pledge of peace.

*Pen ddyholer tangwystl yn llyr o dir Gwynedd,
Dybydd seithnionlog o bryd gan wryst gogwedd.*

When there shall be a long seeking for a pledge of peace from the land of Gwynedd, there will be seven hundred ships on a coast with the northern wind.

Merridan, Maenan.

Tangwystlaw, v. a. (tangwystl) To give a pledge of tranquillity.

Tangwystliad, s. m. (tangwystl) A pledging of peace or tranquillity.

Tangwystlwr, s. m.—pl. tangwystlwyr (tangwystl—gwr) One who pledges peace.

Tap, s. m.—pl. t. ian (tab) A projecting ledge or shelf; a projecting rock. *Tap egrid*, the heel of a shoe.

Tapiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (tap) A shelving, a ledge.

Taplaw, v. a. (tap) To form a step, or ledge.

Taplawg, a. (tap) Abounding with steps, shelves, or ledges; abounding with precipices.

Tapig, s. m. dim. (tap) A small step, or ledge.

Taplas, s. m.—pl. t. on (tap—llas) A gambol; a dance.

*O gwledychs meddoway, a chariad y gwreidd, a sgwyl,
tapias, a gwyddwyl, colly y glawder ac y wurdwedd.*

If drunkenness should reign, and the love of women, tell its news, and dancing, and chessplaying, how wild be the course and the strength.

Drach y Brwmwedd.

Taplasa, v. a. (taplas) To gambol; to dance.

Taplasawl, a. (taplas) Skipping; dancing.

Taplasiad, s. m. (taplas) A skipping; a dancing.

Taplasu, v. a. (taplas) To gambol; to dance.

Taplaswr, s. m.—pl. taplaswyr (taplas—gwr) A person who gambols.

Tapyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. an (tap) A small projection, ledge, or shelf. *Tapyn fust*, *tapig fust*, the capping of a stall.

Tapyan, v. a. (tapyn) To form a ledge or shelf.

Tar, s. m. (ta—ar) A pervading principle.

Tarad, s. m. (tar) A pervasion, a striking through; taste, flavour.

Taradr, s. m.—pl. t. on (tarad) That pervades: a ray; a piercer; an auger. *Taradr y coed*, the woodpecker.

Huan haf—

Helwng trwy wydr teyrdr tes.

Sun of summer, ood through the glass rays of heat.

D. of Gwydyr.

Taradr perffedd, cetauw a dal.

A medium auger its value is a penny.

Welsh Lan.

Taradriad, s. m. (taradr) A penetrating, a piercing, a boring.

Taradru, v. a. (taradr) To penetrate, to pierce; to bore with an auger.

Taradrydd, s. m. (taradr) One who bores.

Taran, s. f.—pl. t. an (tar) That pervades, impels, or gives a shock; a clap of thunder, a thunder. *Mellt a tharannu*, lightnings and thunders: *Maen taran*, a thunderstone.

*Tua a dwr yn ymwrtau
Yw tarannu droigiau drew.*

Fire and water striving for mastery are the thunders of your lightnings.

D. of Gwydyr.

Y march—

*A'i wddi anwr fal taran,
A'i brennan dig fal fwrn dan.*

The horse with neck like thunder, breaking no restraint, and his nostrils abroad as a fiery furnace.

Gw. Gwyn.

Taran, a. (tar) Of goodly size or magnitude.

Cymoral Gwladon ei halltad ac y teyrwr Gildwyr yd fodd yn daron ewig.

Gwladon took his wand of illusion and struck Gildwyr, so that he becomes a well sized hind.

Mathew! Math.

Taranad, s. m. (taran) A thundering, fulmination.
Taranadu, v. a. (taran) To make a thundering or fulmination.

Taranawg, a. (taran) Charged with thunder.
Taranawl, a. (taran) Fulminant, thundering.
Tarandrwt, s. m. (taran—trwt) A thunder-rumbling. a. Thunder-rumbling.

Homer—
Daw, a'i fara tarandrwt,
i god—

Homer will speak, with his thunder-rumbling table, to maintain the battle. Gro. Owein.

Tarandwrf, s. m. (taran—twrf) A thunder-tumult; a thunderstorm. a. Thunder-dinling.

Taramid, s. m.—pl. t. au (taran) Intonation, fulmination; a thundering.

Tasmedeb, s. m. (taranawl) A fulminatory state.
Taranolder, s. m. (taranawl) A fulminant state.

Taranoli, v. a. (taranawl) To render fulminant; to become fulminant.

Taranorwydd, s. m. (taranawl) A fulminant state.

Taranon, s. m. (taran) That is pervasive; that is impulsive, or apt to produce a shock; a thunderer.

Taranu, v. a. (taran) To fulminate; to thunder.
Ofni pan darano, thou wilt fear when it thunders.

Pindar—
A'i lloedd o'i gylchoedd gant
Mae trinoedd y tarannu.

Pindar with his bolts about him in hoarsest tones, they will thunder through the war. Gro. Owein.

Tarannu, a. (taran) Fulminant, thunderous.

Id id—
Dle ni wyddo neb fy hyn,
Ar ygwedd gwynk tarannu.

I will go where no one may know my course, lest like the thundering wind. Gylfaun.

Taranwlaw, s. m. (taran—gwrlw) A thunder-shower.

Taranwr, s. m.—pl. taranwyr (taran—gwr) A thunderer.

Ni thrallu heb ond y Taranwr hollallnawg ty nerth.

No one but the almighty Thunderer would overcome my power. Eidd Wym, B. Crag.

Taranydd, a. m.—pl. t. ion (taran) A thunderer.

Taraw, s. m. (tar) A shock, a collision, a stroke; an effect or impression; a hit. Nid oes arni fawr o daraw, she is under no great hardship: Ytelli hyny heb daraw yn y byd, thou canst do so without any trouble in the world.

O dair ffordd y ardrir pob dyn yn y byd: o daraw, a goceud, a dwyn trallu i ardd.

By three means may every person in the world be insulted: by striking, and attacking, and by forcing from him. Welsh Laws.

O bal ar fawr dero,
Trey ni y tarawllo.

Of any difficulty should be no danger, through a thousand would be strike. L. G. Colli.

Taraw, v. a. (tar) To produce a shock, or collision; to strike, to hit; to affect. Taraw a ffon, to strike with a stick: Tarawis writhi o ddamwain, I met her by chance: Taraw dy glan i lawr, eat thyself down.

Meddyg a ddiglyb, pan darawer dyn ar ei ffon, o bob sgwrn uch cymen hysack cmlawg gwa; sgwrn is cymen polair cmlawg cyfrick.

A doctor should have, when a person shall be struck on the head, for every bone on the skull region four cartilaginous pieces; a bone below the cranium four pieces in law. Welsh Laws.

Tarawd, s. m. (tar) A pervasion; impulsion.

Tarawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (taraw) A collision.

Tarawwr, s. m.—pl. tarawwyr (taraw—gwr) A striker, or one who gives a stroke.

Tarawydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (taraw) A striker.

Tardd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tar) A state of breaking through, issuing, or proceeding from; an issue,

or vent, a bubbling, flow, or spring; a budding, or sprouting.

Tri pheth tardd o'r tri an cyatodig: pob bywyd, pob ddaeni, a phob galu.

There are three things the effect of the three principal offices: all of life, all of good, and all of power. Barddas.

Tarddawg, a. (tardd) Having an issue or spring.

Tarddawl, a. (tardd) Issuing; springing.

Rhaeg yran Cynan tan tarddawl;
Cafoddw'r a'i cwyn.

Before the front of Cynan there was the tearing fire; Godwal-adr mourns it. Tuller.

Tarddadwy, a. (tardd) Capable of breaking out, issuing, or springing.

Tarddain, v. a. (tardd) To break out, to ooze.

Tardedig, a. (tardd) Being sprung; being made to break out, or to appear; derived.

Tarddedigaeth, s. m. (tarddedig) The act of breaking through, issuing, or springing.

Tarddell, s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (tardd) An issue, a spring.

Tarddelliad, s. m. (tarddell) A running out, or springing. Tarddelliad gwaged, a hemorrhage.

Tarddellu, v. a. (tarddell) To issue, to spring, or to run out; to bubble out.

Tardden, s. f.—pl. t. i (tardd) The orifice of any efflux or issue; the mouth of a spring.

Tarddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tardd) A pervasion; a breaking out, emanation, effusion, or eruption, an issuing; a derivation; a proceeding; a springing; a spouting; a budding.

Tarddiadawl, a. (tarddiad) Effluent, effusive, efflorescent.

Tarddiadu, v. a. (tarddiad) To cause an effusion or springing; to become effusive.

Tarddiannawl, a. (tarddiant) Pervasive; eruptive; tending to issue; derivative.

Tarddiannu, v. a. (tarddiant) To render pervasive or eruptive; to become a spring.

Tarddiannus, a. (tarddiant) Tending to cause an effusion or breaking out.

Tarddiannusaw, v. a. (tarddiannus) To render effusive; to become of a springing tendency.

Tarddiannuswydd, s. m. (tarddiannus) Effusiveness, a tendency to break out.

Tarddiant, s. m.—pl. tarddiannau (tardd) An issuing, or proceeding; an emanation.

Tarddolddeb, s. m. (tarddawl) Effusiveness; a state of springing or breaking out.

Tarddolder, s. m. (tarddawl) A state of breaking out, springing, or effusion.

Tarddoldra, s. m. (tarddawl) Effusiveness.

Tarddoli, v. a. (tarddawl) To render effusive; a breaking out; to become effusive.

Tarddu, v. a. (tardd) To pervade; to cause to break out; to break out, to issue, to proceed, to emanate; to spring, to bud, to sprout. Darw y mawr yn tarddu, yonder see the dawn appearing.

Tarddus, a. (tardd) Tending to break out.

Tarddusaw, v. a. (tarddus) To render effusive; to become of a tendency to break out.

Tarddusedd, s. m. (tarddus) Aptness to break out.

Tarddwraint, s. m. (tardd—gwraint) A tetter.

Tarddwreimen, s. f. dim. (tarddwraint) A ring-worm, or tetter; also called tarwden, tarwyden, and taroden. SH.

Tarddwreinnyn, s. m. dim. (tarddwraint) A tetter.

Tared, s. m. (tar) That is uttered; noise, clamour.

Bel cyman eain dardd wedi cyffwr ond.

Consonant was the joyous clamour after the agitation of battle. Anceirin.

Taredd, s. m. (tar) A tendency to pervade.

Tarell, s. f. dim. (tar) An issue, or a spring.

Taren, s. f.—*pl. t. i* (tar) What breaks through or shoots out; a spot; a tump, or knoll; a spot of wild land, overgrown with furze. *Taren o dir*, a spot of ground. *Taren hwyf*, rather late. *Dyfed*.

Be mewn hir garchar y ges Owain, mewn diffeithwch a tharen.
He was in long confinement under Owain, in wild and broken.
Brut. W. Llwyn.

Tarenawg, a. (taren) Abounding with excrescences, tumps, or knolls.

Tarenawl, a. (taren) Tending to grow out.

Tareniad, s. m. (taren) A growing out; a forming a tump or knoll.

Tarenig, s. f. dim. (taren) A small tump.

Tarenu, v. a. (taren) To form a tump.

Tarf, s. m.—*pl. t. oedd* (tar) A violent throw out, or expulsion; a sudden drive; a scattering; a scaring; dispersion; flight.

*Rhys rwy anaw,
Gwanal drwy gorf,
A barfar farf,
Ac Eingsi ar darf,
Godwrf giliaw.*

*Rhys the theme of the name, he would break through a ring,
with beard on board, and Angles on flight, avoiding the rising storm.*
Selyll Dryf-gwarch.

Tarfaidd, a. (tarf) Tending to scatter; scaring.

Tarfawg, a. (tarf) Being driven; scared.

Tarfawl, a. (tarf) Expulsive, scaring.

Tarfedig, a. (tarf) Expelled, dispelled, chased, driven away, put to flight; scared.

Tarfgyrd, s. m. (tarf—cryd) The common fever-few; also called *amrannu*.

Tarfutan, s. m.—*pl. t. od* (tarf—hutan) A scare-crow.

Tarfiad, s. m. (tarf) A violently driving out, dispersing, or expelling; a scaring.

Tarfiadu, v. a. (tarfiad) To cause a dispersion; to cause a scaring.

Tarfle, s. m.—*pl. t. oedd* (tarf—lle) A place of flight. *Tarfle Saeson*, the Saxons' place of flight.

Tarflyd, a. (tarf) Easily scared; skittish.

Tarflydrwydd, s. m. (tarflyd) Aptness to scare.

Tarf, v. a. (tarf) To expel; to chase; to put to flight; to scare. *Tarf a darf ar awen*, tumult will dismay the muse.

Llais dalen yn y gwynt a darf gydwybod awng.

The rustling of a leaf to the wind awakes a guilty conscience.
Adage.

Tarfus, a. (tarf) Expulsive; tending to scare.

Tarfusaw, v. a. (tarfus) To render expulsive; to become dismayed.

Tarfusdra, s. m. (tarfus) A state of dismay.

Tarfwgan, s. f. (tarf—gwan) Perforated St. John's wort.

Tarfwr, s. m.—*pl. tarfwyr* (tarf—gwr) A putter to flight; a scarer.

Tarfydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (tarf) That puts to flight; a scarer.

Targ, s. m. (tar) A percussion; a clash.

Targed, s. f.—*pl. t. i* (targ) A target.

Tariad, s. m. (tar) A striking against, a collision; a stopping; a staying, a tarrying.

Tarian, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (tar) A clasher; a shield; defence. *Lluch a tharian*, lightning and thunder. *Canodyn.*

Goreu tarian cyfnewider.

The best shield is righteousness.
Car dy gymydwg, ond na ro lido na'th gledd na'th darian.
Love thy neighbour, but give him not thy sword nor thy shield.
Adage.

Nid amddiffyn ond tarian.

The only defence is a shield.
Adage.

Tariana, v. a. (tarian) To clash a shield; to make use of a shield.

Tarianad, s. m. (tarian) The using a shield.

Tarianaid, a. (tarian) Like a shield.

Tarianawg, a. (tarian) Having a shield.

*Aswynaf newdd hadd haddion Dderborth,
Dderborth corddorion,
A'th darf o'th darianegion,
A'th darf o'th derra-folion.*

I will secure the ready protection of the generous ones of South Wales, the sure support of minstrels, and thy best of shield-bearing men, and thy throng of princely ones.
Cynaddeu, i Rys at Gwydd.

Tarianedig, a. (tarian) Being shielded.

Tarianedigaeth, s. m. (tarianedig) The act of shielding.

Tariann, v. a. (tarian) To shield, to use a shield.

Tarianwr, s. m.—*pl. tarianwyr* (tarian—gwr) One who makes use of a shield.

Tariannydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (tarian) A shielder.

Tariaw, v. a. (tar) To strike against, to come in contact; to stop; to stay, to tarry.

Tarlais, s. m.—*pl. tarleisiau* (tar—llais) A piercing noise.

Tarleisiad, s. m. (tarlais) A making a sharp noise.

Tarleisiaw, v. a. (tarlais) To make a clashing noise.

Tarleisiawg, a. (tarlais) Having a harsh noise.

Tarleisiawl, a. (tarlais) Yielding a harsh noise.

Tarleisiwr, s. m.—*pl. tarleisiwyr* (tarlais—gwr) One who makes a harsh noise.

Tarlwnc, s. m. (tar—llwnc) An eructation.

Tarlwng, s. m. (tar—llwng) An eructation.

Tarlwnciad, s. m. (tarlwn) A belching.

Tarlwncu, v. a. (tarlwn) To belch, to eructate.

Tarn, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (tar) A wipe, the act of wiping up any liquid, or absorbing.

Tarnawl, a. (tarn) Absorbent, drying.

Tarnedig, a. (tarn) Absorbed, dried up.

Tarniad, s. m. (tarn) An absorption.

Tarnu, v. a. (tarn) To absorb, to dry up.

Petrian faban, tarn dy deigran.

Commanding prince, wipe thy tears.

Mordir.

*Llywarch ben, na fydd di wyl,
Trwydded a gall di awyl!
Tarn dy lygaid, taw na wyl.*

Old Llywarch, be thou not ashamed, charming recognition thou shalt have: wipe thine eyes, be silent and weep not.
Llywarch Ben.

Taroden, s. f. dim. (tarawd) A tetter. | ✓

Tarodwll, s. m.—*pl. tarodyllau* (taraw—twll) A punch-hole.

Tarth, s. m.—*pl. t. oedd* (tar) Vapour, exhalation.

*Goleith dy cygnau amant dy fro,
Mai tan iwyd tart yn yd fro.*

The slaughter of the fow about the borders of thy country, be sure it heats a vapour where it happens to be.
Tafin.

Tarthadwy, a. (arth) Capable of evaporating.

Tarthain, v. a. (arth) To cause a continual exhalation; to puff out the breath.

Tarthawg, a. (arth) Abounding with vapour.

Tarthawl, a. (arth) Vaporous; foggy.

Tarthedig, a. (arth) Being evaporated.

Tarthedigaeth, s. m. (arthedig) Vaporation.

Tarthiad, s. m. (arth) Evaporation, exhalation.

Tarthlyd, a. (arth) Apt to be vaporous; foggy.

Tarthlydrwydd, s. m. (arthlyd) Fogginess.

Tarthu, v. a. (arth) To exhale, to rise in vapour.

Tarthus, a. (arth) Vaporiferous; hazy.

Tarthusaw, v. a. (arthus) To render vaporiferous; to become vaporiferous.

Tarthusdra, s. m. (arthus) Vaporiferousness.

Tarthusedd, s. m. (arthus) Vaporiferousness.

Tarthusrwydd, s. m. (arthus) Vaporiferousness.

Tarw, s. m.—*pl. teirw* (tar) That strikes against; a bull. *Tarw trefgerdd*, a bull kept by a town.

ship; *tarw tris*, *tarw cad*, *tarw byddin*, a bull of conflict, bull of battle, bull of armies.

Nerth tarw yn ei dwyfrao.

The strength of a bull is in his breast.

Adgr.

Gwerth tarw trufordd yw tarw arall, a allo lamsu, a buchw o'i ffon ac arall yn ei ol.

The value of a township bull is another bull, which can leap, with a cow before him and another after him.

Welsh Laws.

Tri tharw cad Ynys Prydain: Cynawr Cad Cadawg mab Cynwyd Cynwydion, Gwenddoion mab Celdiaw, ac Urien ab Cynfarch.

The three bulls of conflict of the Isle of Britain: Cynawr Cad Cadawg son of Cynwyd Cynwydion, Gwenddoion son of Celdiaw, and Urien son of Cynfarch.

Yr Eidd.

Tarwain, s. m. (tar—gwain) A spout, a gush; a flutter. *v. a.* To spout; to be spouting, to gush; to flutter.

Gweithia i gelaia fain a brat ar gwaed, ac arall ar darwain gwaed grain cleddyfawd.

I beheld a delicate corpse with crows feeding on flesh, and another on a flutter from the fell wound of a sword stroke.

Golyddan, der. Cadwaladr.

Gweddaw ar darwedd, gwedd ar darwain.

A blood-head at work, blood in a state of spouting.

Cynyddion.

Tarwedd, s. m. (tar—gwedd) The state of being pervaded; a ferment.

Tarw y rhing huan, yn ddogo rhwag deylaw, a'i ddodi ar darwedd mewn llestr i saraw, a'i fragodi a barth geifr.

Put that bark in a bundle between both hands, and place it in a steep in a vessel to sour, then breaking it with goat's milk.

Meddygyn Myddyl.

Ac oddoch gwadnan gwedd ar darwedd.

And above the soles of the feet blood on a ferment.

Llydd Gwr.

Mi dderfydd awen i ar darwedd traul.

Genius will not be exhausted from the operation of wear.

Ph. Brydydd.

Tarweddawdy, a. (tarwedd) Fermentable. **Tarweddawg, a. (tarwedd)** Having a ferment. **Tarweddawli, a. (tarwedd)** Fermentarious. **Tarweddedig, a. (tarwedd)** Fermented. **Tarweddian, s. m. (tarwedd)** Fermentation. **Tarwedu, v. a. (tarwedd)** To put in a state of pervasion; to ferment.

Tarweddus, a. (tarwedd) Fermentative.

Tarwgi, s. m.—pl. t. on (tarw—ci) A bull-dog.

Tarwhaid, s. f.—pl. tarwhaidiau (tarw—haid) The bull swarm, the second swarm of bees that leaves the hive.

Tas, s. m.—pl. t. au (ta—as) That hems in, combines, or binds together; fascia; a band.

Tasawli, a. (tas) Tending to combine.

Tasedd, s. m. (tas) A combined state.

Tasel, s. m.—pl. t. i (tas) A bandage; a sash; a fringe; a tassel.

Taselawg, a. (tasel) Sashed; fringed; tasselled.

Tasellad, s. m. (tasel) A sashing; a fringing; a tasselling.

Taselu, v. a. (tasel) To sash; to fringe; to tassell.

Tasg, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (tas) That is set aside, that is fixed; a bond, a pledge; that is settled, or agreed, as to be done; a job, a piece of work; a task. *Medi ar dasg*, to reap by the piece; *gweithiau ar dasg*, to work by the job; *a rei di dasg i mi?* wilt thou give me a job?

Have goyd, trwy nawe tywydd, ar dasg, bob amser o'r dydd, ffigaw gweith.

More ready art thou, with increasing aridity, on task every hour of the day, to pick up wheat.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r Fran.

Tasgawi, a. (tasg) Tending to bind, being fixed, rated, or set as a job; starting, springing.

Tasged, s. f. (tasg) That is tense or strict.

Tasgedig, a. (tasg) Bound, settled, or fixed to be done; set as a task, or job.

Tasgell, s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (tasg) A bandlet, a band, what fastens or confines; a bunch, a whisk; a handful; also a closet, or pantry. *tasgyll o flodau*, bunches of flowers; *tasgell o wellt*, *tasw o wellt*, a whisk of straw; *tasgell cio*, the spring of a lock.

—Tasw gwyrdd,

Tasgyll yn sefyll yn aed.

A green whisk, bunches standing like stubble.

D. ab Gwilym, i Fodwrn.

Tasgellawg, a. (tasgell) Being in bundles.

Tasgelliad, s. m. (tasgell) A tying, a forming into a bunch or whisk.

Tasgellu, v. a. (tasgell) To tie, to form into a small bundle, to form a whisk.

Tasgiad, s. m. (tasg) A binding, a settling to be done, a rating; a setting a job or task.

Tasgu, v. a. (tasg) To set, settle, assign, or fix; to rate; to job; to task; also to spring, to rebound, to start, or to leap back; to cause to start; to urge. *Na thasgu arni*, do not urge her to do much. *Tan yn tasgu o bedolau march*, fire striking from the shoes of the horse. *Dyf.*

Llew glew gieddym, gryn gryd thasycha; Lloer corff cad, cointed canon dasgu.

A courageous lion with keen blade, of gleaming energy in the conflict; the pillar of the centre of battle, assigning a task to the composer of song.

G. ab M. ab Dyfed.

Tasgwr, s. m.—pl. tasgwyr (tasg—gwr) One who assigns a task.

Tasgydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tasg) A tasker.

Tasiad, s. m. (tas) A tying or combining together.

Tasiaw, v. a. (tas) To tie together, to combine.

Tau, s. m. (ta) A stretch, a reach; the state of being at rest; the state of being held or possessed. *v. a.* To stretch out, to extend; to become still, or silent.

Tau, pres. (ta) Thine. It is used after a noun in the genitive case; as *y tad tau*, the father thine.

Gwartheg arall yn adnos, Pan fo cawcwal ai bydd tas.

The cattle of another in pledge, when it shall be most fair they will not be thine.

Adgr.

Taw, s. m. (ta) The state of being spread or extended; rest, quiet; silence. *a. Still; silent.* *Gryn tau ar un*, to urge silence upon one; *gyr dau arno*, make him to be silent; *awr dau*, a silent hour.

Teyrn tud anaw, Ye mae i gwynaw, Oni fyf y dydd tau.

The sovereign of the region of harmony, it is my lot to mourn him, until I shall be at the day of silence.

Talliesia, Gerchan Cynfelyn.

Boloch fydd dau.

Wretched will be silent.

Adgr.

Goreu tau tau tewi.

The best silence the silence of effacing.

Adgr.

Taw, conj. (ta) That. It is used in *Gwent* and *Dyfed*, synonymously with *mai*. *Chyweis tasw e oedd*, I have heard that it was him; *gwedir tau celwydd yw*, it is said that it is a falsehood.

Pan wyba tau o gyfoeth Herod yr hanoedd, ef ei danfonos at Herod.

When he knew that of the dominion of Herod he was descended, he sent him to Herod.

W. Salisbury.

Tawch, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tau) That rises, or stretches over; vapour, exhalation, steam, damp, haze, fog. *a. Humid, hazy, foggy.* *Mer tauwch*, a hazy sea; also the name of the German Ocean. *Clych tauwch*, bubbles.

Y llong—

Llud bellbell y'n gymbellir Lie mae tauwch, lle amhaus tr.

3 X 2

Thou ship, to cut farther and further thou wilt be expelled,
where there is a Aeze, where land is imagined.

*Cawn dywydd cawn-dawel,
Nid tawch a gwynf schol.*

We shall have weather fairly-serene, not an overcast with high wind.

*Ni wyf heddyw yn eddfyr,
Och, rof mor tawch rho'm a'r thr!*

It is not known to-day but we may sink; woe that a Aezy sea is placed between us and the land?

*Dwy a wylch—
Dafnas tawch, wedi I'nn tad!*

Tears I have wept, thick drops, after my only father.

Tawchlyd, a. (tawch) Vaporous, hazy; sultry.

Tawd, s. m. (taw) A spread, a distension.

Tawdd, s. m.—pl. toddion (taw) What is in a dissolved state; a melting. **a. Melted. Toddion,** drippings, as of meat that is roasting: **Delw tawdd,** a molten image.

Tawddigrech, s. m. (tawdd—cyrch) That is meltingly recurrent; a term in prosody.

Tawddloddf, a. (tawdd—lloddf) Meltingly-pliant; a term in prosody.

Tawddlestr, s. m. (tawdd—lestr) A melting-pot.

Tawed, s. m. (taw) A state of silence.

Tawedawg, a. (tawed) Tacit, silent, reserved.

Tawedawg, law of ddrwg.

The reserved is full of mischief.

*Nid tawedawg ond goddefus;
Nid goddefus ond synwrawl.*

No one is silent but the patient; no one is patient but the sensible.

Tawedig, a. (taw) Silenced, being hushed.

Tawedogrydd, s. m. (tawedawg) Taciturnity.

Coson a gwaspar dechibeb tawedogrydd.

The best of the feats of wisdom is taciturnity.

Tawedwat, a. (tawed—gwat) Murmuring.

Tawel, a. (taw—el) Calm, tranquil, serene, gentle; silent. **Dyn tawel,** a tacit person. **Taweled yw yr hin!** How serene the weather is!

*Tawel tawel, ti hwylio:
Odd a fo moledyw,
Nam Urien, can nid yw?*

Gently-breathing gale, wistfully art thou heard; scarcely is there one meriting thine, after Urien, since he is not!

Llywarch Hira.

*Tros y rhw toros yr haul
Wen bore wynob arsal;
Haw's dog wden dydd,
Tawel twydd.*

Over the brow of the hill the sun has spread the morning smile of cheering countenance; fair is the verge of day, serene the weather.

Gro. Owain.

Tawelidd, a. (tawel) Calm in a small degree.

Tawelawg, a. (tawel) Abounding with calmness.

Taweldra, s. m. (tawel) Calmness; serenity.

Taweledig, a. (tawel) Calmed, tranquillized.

Taweledigaeth, s. m. (taweledig) The state of being made calm or serene.

Taweledd, s. m. (tawel) Calmness, serenity.

Taweli, s. m. (tawel) A calm or still state.

Taweliad, s. m. (tawel) A calming, a stilling.

Taweliannawl, a. (taweliant) Tranquillous.

Taweliannu, v. a. (taweliant) To produce calmness; to become a calm.

Taweliannos, a. (taweliant) Tranquillous.

Taweliant, s. m. (tawel) A making serene.

Tawelin, a. (tawel) Of a calm tendency.

*Oen Ddu—
Brenin tawelin wyt ti!*

Lamb of God, a tranquillizing king art thou.

H. D. ob Iſan.

Tawelu, v. a. (tawel) To calm, to tranquillize, to soothe; to silence; to become calm or serene: **Pan dawelo ton y mor,** when the wave of the

sea grows calm: **Fi ddaig, tawelo dy far,** thou man, calm thy rage.

Tawelus, a. (tawel) Of a serene tendency.

Tawelusaw, v. a. (tawelus) To render of a serene tendency; to become tranquillous.

Tawelusder, s. m. (tawelus) Tranquillousness.

Tawelusdra, s. m. (tawelus) Tranquillousness.

Taweluswydd, s. m. (tawelus) Tranquillousness, calmness, serenity.

Tawelwch, s. m. (tawel) Calmness, serenity; gentleness; stillness. **Tawelwch egeu,** the stillness of death.

Tawelwr, s. m.—pl. tawelwys (tawel—gus) A calmer, one who makes still.

Tawf, s. m. (taw) A stretched or extended state.

Tawg, s. f. (taw) That is lengthened, or stretched out in length.

Tawgar, a. (taw) Disposed to be silent.

Doeth pob tawgar.

Wise is every silent one.

Adage.

Tawiad, s. m. (taw) A quelling, a attacking.

Tawi, s. m.—pl. tollon (ta—awl) A cast off, a throw; a take off; a separation; a cut off; an interruption; a diminishing.

*Gorowgy rwyng gwlodd,
Caer ar aer, car awrawl,
Gollodd awgrym, ddwyng dawl.*

Gorowgy of spout course, the bulwark of battle, a heretic trial, the detector of the mighty ones, a meritorious throw.

G. ob H. ob Dafydd.

Tawifwrdd, s. m.—pl. tawifyrddau (tawf—bwrdd) A throw board, a certain game, seemingly like the present game of backgammon.

*Tawifwrdd chroegubia dal; ac fal hyn y rhestr, tringant y
y weryt yndon, a thringant y y trawf o'r weryt.*

A three-board its value is six move papers; and in them partitioned, three more on the white map, and three more on the lay and his map.

Tawiffon, s. f.—pl. tawiffyn (tawf—ffon) A throwing staff, an engine for throwing darts.

Tawigar, a. (tawf) Apt to put aside; apt to throw off; interruptive.

Tawigarwch, s. m. (tawigar) Apt to put aside, aptness to throw off.

Tawliad, s. m. (tawf) A casting off; a throwing; a taking off; a separating; a cutting off; a diminishing; an interrupting.

Tawlinerth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tawf—nerth) Projectile force.

Tawlyrm, s. m.—pl. t. ian (tawf—grym) Projectile power.

Tawlu, v. a. (tawf) To cast off, to throw; to take off; to separate; to interrupt.

Gwell awgrym a'm dyco na mawr a'm tawlu.

Better an awg that will carry me than a horse that will throw me.

Tawr, s. m.—pl. torion (taw) A covering, surface.

*Awn fr hwynt arllwngodd,
A thecod tawr y llawr flakki.*

Let us go to the pleasure inciting groves, as the covering of the luxuriant ground is so fair.

H. D. ob Dafydd.

TE, s. m. r. That is spread or extended.

Teb, s. m. (te—eb) The state of being astonished; a type.

Tebed, s. m. (teb) A prospect, a spectacle.

*Fell debed by hyd o lwarddon,
Taw llaw dillyngiaw Caeorgion.*

A far prospect of extending from lwarddon, the splendid prospect of sending away the men of Caeorg. *Ym. Lludd. Hwyr.*

*Gwlad, o arddw apeth Orlwdd,
Riallnoedd truch, tebed wrodd.*

I have seen, from the stroke of the warlike son of Gwlad, broken armies, a scene of wonder.

Gwlad.

Tebedawg, a. (tebed) Having a prospect.

A' lluswg tebedwg i'r moeddyr afa.

With his blue streamer displayed within the blue range the sea.
Amwrta.

Tebedu, v. a. (tebed) To render prospective.

Tebyg, a. (teb) Similar, like; probable.

Mid of a byrth dyn ai debyg.

A person will not bear his like.

Adage.

Tebu, a. a. (teb) To assimilate; to typify.

Tebyg, a. (teb) Similar, like. *Tebyg iawn*, very likely. *Tebyced yw hwn i ti!* how like this is to thee! *Tebycaf peth*, the most likely thing.

Tri pheth tebyg y maff fy hollis ymddangos deg heb yd, maff deg heb ddawd, a merch deg heb ei geirio.

Three things similar to one another: a fine barn without corn, a fine goblet without drink, and a fine woman without her reputation.
Cating Ddaeth.

Mid tebyg hys i ddrych cennau: ei tebygwyl hys i eglunon, a fywyt wneudwyt trid, a goryngyn gwledodod.

This is not like the appearance of messengers; more like is this to enemies, that would commit a trespass, and compare enemies.
Gn. of Arthur.

Tebygadwy, a. (tebyg) Capable of being like; comparable; presumable.

Tebygawl, a. (tebyg) Tending to be like or similar; likely, probable, presumptive. *Tebygawl gwyf y byddi di yma*, I presume that thou wilt be there.

Tebygedig, a. (tebyg) Being likened; assimilated; compared; imagined.

Tebygiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (tebyg) A likening, a comparing; a thinking probable.

Tebygiaeth, a. m. (tebyg) The act of likening or comparing; comparison; imagination.

Mid wyl i'w fwr ddaedus yn parhauw iddo, yn awgrym ar ddyw ymddawd o debygiad.

I am not upon the intention of upbraiding him with one sin, otherwise than through speaking from comparison. *S. Trefedyn.*

Tebygiannawl, a. (tebygiant) Tending to simulate; comparative; conjectural.

Tebygiannu, v. a. (tebygiant) To make a similitude; to make a comparison.

Tebygiant, s. m. (tebyg) A similitude.

Tebygoldeb, s. m. (tebygawl) Similarity; probability.

Tebygoll, v. a. (tebygawl) To render similar; to render likely or probable; to compare.

Tebygolrwydd, s. m. (tebygawl) Similarity; likeness; likelihood, probability.

Tebygrwydd, s. m. (tebyg) Similitude; likelihood; probability; conjecture.

Tebygu, v. a. (tebyg) To render similar; to assimilate; to compare; to presume, to think probable, to deem, to conjecture; to be like.

Hen a wyr, leuac a debyg.

The aged knows, the young supposes.

Adage.

Cas a debyoc ordd a fochdod.

Hateful is he that thinks to overcome through haughtiness.

Adage.

Tebygal ai wyddant hwy ddim i wrth dderfnet, wrth eu bod yn gwyf i'w llywod y byd yn awgrym yr eglunon; ac ymddaw, hwydd y tebygal, fydd eu cynhell hwynt i ddu teyrned.

I think it likely that they know nothing of military matters, from their being ignorant without the world is the ocean; and easy, so I imagine, will it be to compel them to pay tribute.
Gn. of Arthur.

Tebygwr, s. m.—pl. tebygwyr (tebyg—gwr) One who supposes, one who compares.

Techad, s. m. (teg) A rendering fair or fine; a becoming fair or beautiful.

Tri theclad cerdd: hardd gribwyll, bardd berthysos, a hardd gywilyddurp ar fyddau.

The three ornaments of song: fine conception, fine connexion, and a fine mastery skill in the metre.
Barddas.

Techawl, a. (techu) Tending to make fair or fine; tending to become fair.

Techu, v. a. (teg) To make fair; to become fair.

Teclyn, s. m. dim. (tecl) A tool, an instrument.

Tech, s. m. (te—ech) A sculk, a lark, a hide.

Techawg, a. (tech) Of a disposition to sculk.

Techawl, a. (tech) Sculking, or lurking.

Techiad, s. m.—pl. t. m. (tech) A sculking.

Techial, s. m. (tech) A frequent sculking. *v. a.*

To be sculking continually.

Techialn, v. a. (techial) To sculk continually.

Techu, v. a. (tech) To sculk, to lurk, to lie hidden.

Cyddyddan, ni theclai troedfedd byth.

Cyddyddan, he would never sculk a foot. *Llywarch Hen.*

Aerwalech eirl ni theclai, ni theclai.

The daughter-bomb of eyes will not sculk, will not sculk.
Fryddid Dyddan.

Techus, a. (tech) Disposed to sculk or lurk.

Techusaw, v. a. (techus) To render sculking; to become disposed to sculk.

Techusdra, s. m. (techus) Aptness to sculk.

Techwr, s. m.—pl. techwyr (tech—gwr) A sculker, a lurker.

Techydd, s. m.—pl. t. l. ion (tech) A sculker.

Techyn, s. m. dim. (tech) A sculking fellow.

Ted, s. m. (te—ed) A stretch, a distended state.

Tedu, v. a. (ted) To stretch out, to distend.

Tedyn, s. m. dim. (ted) Anything distended.

Tedd, s. m. (te—edd) A spread; a display; a range, a row.

*Rifer hys, os nef ar byst
dyn i'w gwrth, i'w gwrth
Ar ddi' egl rhod, fof futhrie,
Ar ddi' egl rhod, fof futhrie,
Ar ddi' egl rhod, fof futhrie,
Ar ddi' egl rhod, fof futhrie.*

This number, if heaven were of course to be obtained, they would keep themselves aloof; after the roasted viand, a roasted fare, and the fine white linen and wigs, and the female, and the emulating games, and the women bedecked with gold, a fair display.
S. Crut.

Teddawg, a. (tedd) Being spread, displayed.

Teddawl, a. (tedd) Spreading, displayed.

Teddian, a. m. (tedd) A spreading out; a displaying; a disposing in a row.

Teddu, v. a. (tedd) To spread out, to display.

Teddus, a. (tedd) Tending to spread or display.

Teddyf, s. m. (tedd) A socket, a hollow for receiving a handle, or the like.

Y goll llys a ddylly—gwoedus rhedid a llys yn rhad, eithr tri pheth; sef yd y rhai hyn, gwarthaf chaf callawr, a chwell cwlir, a theddyf bysall gynnau a phan gwynnau.

The smith of the palace ought to perform all the jobs of the palace gratuitously, except three things: those are particularly, the rim of a pot, the edge of a coultter, and the socket of a hatchet and of a spear head.
Speech Ebor.

Tefawg, a. (taf) Respectable, or of repute. *Dyn tefawg*, a respectable person. *Dyfed.*

Tefig, a. (taf) Over-spreading; sovereign.

*Pen nig a'w, pen a'w gwynnau,
Pen deig pob pen difeth.*

The supreme source of heaven, the supreme that made us, the sovereign head of every inhabitable head.
L. S. Cuth.

Tefn, a. (taf) Of a spreading tendency.

Tefydd, s. m. (taf) That is ample or large.

Tefyddawg, a. (tefydd) Having possession. *Dyn tefyddawg*, a person of consequence.

Tefu, v. a. (taf) To spread, to become spread.

Teg, a. (te—eg) That opens out, that is clear or smooth; clear, fair; beautiful, pretty, bland. *Hin deg*, fair weather; *chwara teg*, fair play; *gwartheg teg*, fine cattle.

A ddallu air hwr rhod adeg teg.

He that would revenge a harsh word let him give a gentle reply.
Adage.

Ni thet pen ar dywedyd yn deg.

The head will not break on account of speaking fairly. *Adage.*

Teg yd gwa yr adaryn ar borwyd bron,
Uch pen Gwenn, cys et olo tan dywarch;
Brwyd gwich Llywarch Hen.

Fair the song of the bird on the apple tree, over the head of Gwenn, before he was covered under the sod; he was wont to bruise the armour of old Llywarch Hen. *Llywarch Hen.*

Tegad, s. m. (tegan) A rendering fair or fine; an adorning; a becoming fair.

Tegawl, a. (tegan) Tending to render fair; tending to become fair; beautifying.

Tegald, a. (teg) Somewhat fair; fairish.

Tegan, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (teg) A pretty thing, a toy, a bauble, a jewel.

Awyrbod a ddengys yn fesa a wyr, fal plantyn yn dangwys tegus.

The ignorant will quickly show all he knows, like a child showing his toy. *Adage.*

Teganaidd, a. (tegan) Like a plaything.

Teganaawg, a. (tegan) Having a plaything.

Teganwaith, s. m. (tegan—gwaith) Toywork.

Teganwr, s. m.—pl. teganwyr (tegan—gwr) A toymen.

Tegan, v. a. (teg) To render clear, smooth, or fair, to beautify; to appease; to become clear, smooth, or fair.

Tegawl, a. (teg) Tending to make fair.

Tegedd, s. m. (teg) Fairness, clearness, fineness.

Tegelrian, s. m. (teg—eirian) Orchis, cullions, or dog's stones, also called *baldar*, *ceillian* y ci, *cirix* y ci, *tegelrian* y wacen, meadow orchis.

Tegid, s. m. (teg) Fairness, or beauty.

Tegrwydd, s. m. (teg) Fairness, fineness.

Tegu, v. a. (teg) To make fair, to beautify.

Tegwch, s. m. (teg) Clearness, fairness, fineness; beauty; fine weather. *Gwir degwch*, perfect beauty.

Tegwch a goegodd dyniaw—cyn y derfydd ac y diffana, nos awnoddwch blodau y gwanwyn.

The beauty and symmetry of the human form, will sooner and be less, than the feetingness of the blossom of the spring. *Rhenn Dinodd Arthur.*

Tegwddawg, a. (teg—gweddawg) Fair spoken.

Tegwedd, s. f. (teg—gwedd) A fair appearance. a. Of a fair appearance.

Tegwel, s. m. (teg—gwel) A fair countenance. a. Of a fair aspect.

A phan ei leuanctyd ymawl,
A'i degwel digna,
—Ni ddaw ei wallth.

So when youth shall pass away, with its fair aspect, it will not come a second time. *H. Morris.*

Tegychawl, a. (tegwch) Of a tendency to fairness; beautifying, adorning.

Tegychiad, s. m. (tegwch) A rendering fair or fine; an embellishing; a becoming fair.

Tegychu, v. a. (tegwch) To render of a clear or fair aspect; to adorn, to embellish; to become fair; to become fine weather.

Teidiawg, a. (taid) Having a grandfather.

Teidiawl, a. (taid) Belonging to a grandfather.

Teilai, s. m. (tel) The dipsacus, or teasel: *teilai gwyllt*, wild teasel; *teilai mawr*, fuller's teasel.

Tellaw, v. a. (tail) To spread manure.

Tellawg, a. (tail) Manured, having dung.

Tellichion, s. pl. aggr. (talch) Fragments, pieces, shatters. *Dyna fo yn deilichion mun*, there it is all in shatters.

Teilfa, s. f. (tail) A place for manure; a dunghill.

Teilfforch, s. f.—pl. teilffyrch (tail—fforch) A dung-fork.

Teiliad, s. m. (tail) A spreading of manure.

Teilledig, a. (teiliad) Covered with manure.

Tellig, a. (tel) Tending to cover, enveloping.

Telling, a. (tel) Meet to cover, enveloping; meet. *Llaryg deiling*, an enveloping armour.

Nog y bydd cyfng gwyld telling gwield.

Then there shall be scanty the covering deficiency of the banquet. *G. ab Owgwen.*

Telliwr, s. m.—pl. telliwr (telu—gwr) A maker of habits, a tailor.

Telliwriaeth, s. m. (telliwr) A tailor's trade.

Telliwriaw, v. a. (telliwr) To work as a tailor.

Teilw, a. (tel) Gentle, or yielding; complying.

Owain—
Gwr telaid trawoedd lochi;
Gwr teilw, teilwng of foll.

Owain, a comely man protecting of families; a man, worthy to be praised. *H. Ford ab Grifft.*

Tellwng, a. (tal—wng) Worthy, meritorious; merited, deserved, genuine.

Telliwr, s. m.—pl. telliwr (tail—gwr) A manurer; a dungman, a muckman.

Tellyngawl, a. (teiling) Tending to render worthy; meritorious.

Tellyngdawl, s. m. (teiling) Merit, desert, right, deservedness, worthiness.

Cyfoed Eudaf larti Erging ac Eann yn crynu y tywngwng, a ry adawed Cytenya yn cynnal yr ywng wrth Eudaf larti Eudaf.

Eudaf the earl of Erging and Eann rose against the prince, which had been left by Constantine to maintain the island under the Roman jurisdiction. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Tellyngdra, s. m. (teiling) Meritoriousness.

Tellyngedig, a. (teiling) Being deserved.

Tellyngedd, s. m. (teiling) Meritoriousness.

Tellyngiad, s. m. (teiling) A rendering worthy.

Tellyngrwydd, s. m. (teiling) Worthiness.

Tellyngu, v. a. (teiling) To render worthy; to think worthy; to vouchsafe.

Tellyngus, a. (teiling) Tending to make worthy.

Tellyngwr, s. m.—pl. telliwywr (teiling—gwr) One who makes worthy.

Teimlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (teimyl) A sensation.

Teimladaidd, a. (teimlad) Somewhat sensible.

Teimladawl, a. (teimlad) Of a feeling nature.

Teimladedig, a. (teimlad) Endued with feeling.

Teimladedd, s. m. (teimlad) Feelingness.

Teimladrwydd, s. m. (teimlad) Feelingness.

Teimladwy, a. (teimlad) Capable of feeling, sensible; capable of being felt.

Teimlaw, v. a. (teimyl) To feel; to feel by the touch; to be sensible.

Hon y teimlar engydion a goed yn leuan.

In age will be felt the blow that have been obtained to youth. *Adage.*

Na fyne welid of yndwyrdd hoddw, ft at teimla a fary.

He that desires not to see his foolishness to-day he will feel it to-morrow. *Adage.*

Teiml a codelw a'u hyndrin
Ar y llafargwr wria,
Gwas a'u teimyl! gwas dyngedwria!

The tyranny of the mighty and their trepan on the laboring multitude, was to such as feel them! dreadful was! *Cervant Fordd Olan.*

Teimlawd, s. m. (teimyl) Feeling, sensation.

Teimledig, a. (teimyl) Being felt; touched.

Teimledigaeth, s. m. (teimledig) A being ended with feeling.

Teimlfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (teimyl) The seat of feeling.

Teimlaid, s. m.—pl. teimlaid (teimyl) A feeling, a touching.

Teimlwr, s. m.—pl. teimlwyr (teimyl—gwr) A feeler.

Teimlydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (teimyl) A feeler, a toucher.

Isul odd dnd pob teimlydd tolyn ac organ.

Isul was the father of every one who handles the harp and organ.
Genoel 4. 31.

Teimyl, s. m. (tem) The faculty of feeling.

Teirawdl, s. pl. aggr. (tair—awdl) Three rhymes.

a. Consisting of three rhymes. Englyn teirawdl, englyn milar, triben.

Teirawr, s. pl. aggr. (tair—awr) Three hours.

a. Of three hours duration.

Teirblwydd, s. pl. aggr. (tair—blwydd) Three years.

a. Of three years.

Teircaill, s. m. (tair—caill) The small ragwort.

Teirdalen, s. pl. aggr. (tair—dalen) Three leaves.

a. Three-leaved, trefoil. Swata teirdalen, wood-sorrel.

Teirgwaith, s. pl. aggr. (tair—gwaith) Three times.

a. Of three times.

Doeth a dwylir teirgwaith, ni thwyllir dnd ond anwaith.

The wise will be deceived three times, the bold will be deceived but once.
Adagr.

Teirialth, s. pl. aggr. (tair—ialth) Three languages.

a. Of three languages.

Teirialthawg, a. (teirialth) Having three languages

Teirnos, s. pl. aggr. (tair—nos) Three nights.

a. Of three nights.

Teirodlawg, a. (teirawdl) Having three rhymes.

Teirongl, s. pl. aggr. (tair—ongl) Three angles;

that is of three angles. a. Of three angles.

Teironglawg, a. (teirongl) Triangular.

Teirongil, v. a. (teirongl) To form a triangle.

Teirrhaw, s. pl. aggr. (tair—rhaw) Three parts or shares.

a. Of three shares.

Teirrhawwl, a. (teirrhaw) Tripartite.

Teirthon, s. f. (tarth) An ague fit; a fever.

Pedair teirthon y sydd.

There are four sorts of fevers. Meddygon Myddfai.

Teisban, s. f.—pl. t. au (tais—pan) A middle space, a central point; an origin, or stock; what spreads out, an overspread; any cloth worked over; a piece of tapestry; a quilt; a hassock; a kind of seat or stool made of straw-work; otherwise called *tispan*; also an epithet for a fat heavy wench. *Teisban y ddwyffroen*, the gristle that divides the nostrils: *Doda teisban arno yn ei wely*, put a quilt over him in his bed.

Gwethaf Pr yd rhyfel teisban.

The worst for the core is an intestine war.
Adagr.

Oed Crist 777—y by rhyfel teisban rhwng y Dehwyr y'r brenin.

The year of Christ 777 there was an intestine war between the South Wales men and their king.
Corad. Llangarfan.

Teisbanawg, a. (teisban) Having a central space; central, intestine; having a spread.

Teisbanteulu, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (teisban—teulu) The central place of a family; a family stock; a representative of a family.

Galwes Hywel ato holl brwnceneddodd gwlad, a's teisbanteulu oedd, a phob doethion a dygredigion o wyr fân a llywion, yn dygrynall gorwedd, hyd y Ty Gwyn.

Hywel called to him all the heads of tribes of the country, with their family representatives, and all the wise and the learned men of the laity and the clergy, in a general convention, to the White House.
Cor. Llangarfan.

Teisbantyle, s. m. (teisban—tyle) A dormitory squab or couch; a centre or representative of a family; a mediator, an arbitrator.

Teisbantyle, oef yw hwyw gur cyfrwng, yn llyu, ac yn llyu, ac yn ngbannawr, ac yn mhob peilwngweth; oes a fydd o ddandwyl y genedi, gan rith penfudrodd y genedi, ac yn gydyfarni ag y penododd, yn mhob rhan a dygrynall gwlad.

The representative, who is the mediating man, in court, and in congresses, and in council, and in every foreign affair; he is to be of the wise men of the tribe, by the vote of the heads of families of the tribe, and to be a confidant with the head of the tribe, in every vote and convention of a country.
Tyfoedd Dyfnwal.

Tri marchogweth a ddychwyl faint oys, cryd ac gallo hwynt: marchogweth 1 llydd, a ddach, a llyu. Sef fydd efe yna teisbantyle; ac mwy fydd y gosh am ei ladd, no phetl ar ei wedd ei hun.

Three cavalades extend the right of a man, at the time he can perform them: to ride to warfare, to a court of law, and to church. For he is then a family representative; and more will be the punishment for killing him, than if he were on his own concern.
Welsh Laws.

Teisbann, v. a. (teisban) To form a central space; to originate; to spread out; to form a hassock.

Teisen, s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (tais) A cake. *Teisen briedas*, a bride cake.

Gores rhan o'r teisen an a guth.

The best share of the cake is the one that is obtained.
Adagr.

Teisenan, s. f. dim. (teisen) A little cake.

Teiseniad, s. m. (teisen) A caking.

Teisenig, s. f. dim. (teisen) A small cake.

Teisennu, v. a. (teisen) To form into a cake.

Teithawl, a. (taith) Wayfaring, itinerant.

Teithdrwydded, s. f.—pl. t. au (taith—trwydded) A passport.

Teithedig, a. (taith) Journeyed, or travelled.

Teithgynnwys, s. m. (taith—cynnwys) A passport.

Teithi, s. m. (taeth) Faculty, quality, characteristic; the peculiar trait, which distinguishes one thing from others; the peculiar state of a being, or its perfection. *Teithi gwraig*, the female catamenia. *Welsh Laws.*

Teithi trais yw, huf, a chorn, a chwyn.

The characteristics of trespass are, a shout, and horn, and complaint.
Welsh Laws.

O bala dyn 34 l'r mach, a dywydd o'r amddiffynwys mai 12 a ddyl efo, ac yr hawl yn edryd y mach; ac o'r ystaf a dywydd mai 6 rheollog y rhod efo yn feth, talc y cwyl, am na wneith teithi mach, am na ddwyd yr un o'r ddau edryd.

If a person should sue the bail for twenty-four pence, and the defendant should say that what he owes is twelve pence, let the claim be referred to the statement of the bail; but if he should say that for six-pence he was held to bail, let him pay the whole, forasmuch as he did not perform the functions of a surety, because he declares neither of the two statements.
Welsh Laws.

Teithi cath yw, bod yn gyflwyn, gyflwyn, gyflwyn, gyflwyn, difan o dan, a lliad llygod, ac na chalteria bob lloer, ac na yst ei chenswon: a'i gwerth yw ei teithi.

The perfections of a cat are, that she be complete in ears, complete in eyes, complete in nails, complete in tail, not spotted with fire, and killing mice, and that she doth not go a rustling every moon, and that she devours not her young; and her value are her perfections.
Welsh Laws.

Mi Feilir Brydydd, bererin i Bedr, Porthawr a gymmedr gymmedr duthi.

I Feilir the Poet, a pilgrim to Peter, a porter who regulates appropriate perfections.
Feilir.

Teithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (taith) A travelling.

Am y fan—

*Adwythedig ei delthadun
A fwrw bradan drwy lawr bryddiad.*

On account of the fair one, vexations his journeyings, who forms deceptions, through great study.
Gwyn Owain.

Teithiannawl, a. (teithiant) Itinerary.

Teithiannu, v. a. (teithiant) To make a journey.

Teithiannus, a. (teithiant) Itinerant.

Teithiant, s. m. (taith) A journeying.

Teithiator, ger. (teithiad) In journeying.

Teithiaw, v. a. (taith) To travel, to journey.

Teithiawg, a. (teithi) Having faculties, qualities, or traits; characteristic; perfect as to character.

Arddwydd-hael a bil ddiwyll;
Arddwyll gorwlad, gwerddin teithi;
Teithiwy Pryddol,
Teyrnid afdwyll Cymru,
Teyrnad ni graia, ni grawn rei.

I will thank the bounteous one of the offspring of Rodri; the
cure of the country's border, enclosed with the characteristics of
an illustrious race; having a right to Britain's throne, Owain
the active one in the course of wrath, a prince who will not suc-
cumb, who would not part.

Guarantism.

I would Arthur, nothing more than a great teithiwy, neu i
goldawr a ddyco ei gerdd, ni oher i newn.

Into the hall of Arthur, except the son of a king of a country
of acknowledged right, or to an artist who brings his art, none
will be suffered to enter.

H. Calanek—*Welshman*.

Teithiawl, a. (taith) Journeying, travelling.

Teithiawl, a. (teithi) Of perfect concurrency,
character, faculty, or quality; characteristic;
perfect. *Anifol teithiawl*, a beast in which all
natural qualities are perfect: *March teithiawl*,
a sound horse.

Nawddydd Mal y dylw bwech fod yn deithiawl; dawed llaeth
o ben pob both llaeth; ac ynddith o'i lle saw cam yn ei bol.

The sixth day of May a cow ought to be complete as to natu-
ral qualities; the milk coming through the end of every dug;
and that her calf walk nine paces after her.

Welsh Laws.

Teithiedig, a. (teithiad) Journeyed, travelled.

Teithig, a. (taith) Being characteristic.

Teithigrwydd, s.m. (teithig) Characteristicness.

Ych ya ei gyllwa deithigrwydd.

An ox in his complete state of natural qualities.

With Laws.

Teithiwr, s. m.—pl. teithiwyrr (taith—gwr) A
journeyer, a traveller.

Teithiwyrr, s. m.—pl. t. au (taith—llyfr) A jour-
ney-book, an itinerary.

Teithwg, s. m. (taith) A wayfaring, a journeying.

Teithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (taith) A traveller.

Teithygawl, a. (teithwg) Belonging to wayfaring.

Teithygiad, s. m. (teithwg) A making a journey.

Teithygu, v. a. (teithwg) To make a journey.

Tel, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ty—el) That is straight,
that is drawn tight or strict, that is on a stretch,
a tightness; a stricture; that keeps on a stretch,
or props up; a straight line; a warp, in weaving;
telau are also tents, as of a sow, and of a bitch;
also a suppressed laugh, titter, or giggle. *a. Tel*,
tight, strict, compact, stretched, on the stretch;
straight, prompt. *Ddiu ddiu y gwir*, to keep
strictly to the truth. *Dacthio yn ddiu iawn y*
fordd hon, thou didst come very exactly that
way.

Deu a'ith ddiu, was Tel; neu ffol, rhodia
At bydder dy hwn.

Away with thy sister, then thy fellow; and thy folly is complete,
venge about on the credit of thy memory.

How Dyl. Probert.

Tel, s. m.—pl. t. au (te—el) That is even, regu-
lar, smooth, or compact; that is fair; a regula-
tor, or standard measure of capacity, and of
length; in South Wales, a corn measure, equal
to 5½ bushels, and in North Wales 4 bushels,
divided into 8 parts. In some places *Tel* is for
capacity, and *Ystaca*, for long measure; but in
others they are reversed. *a. Even*, regular,
compact; fair.

Telal, s. m.—pl. teleion (tél) That is strained or
even; that is regular; a kind of thistle; the
teasel. *Telal gwyllt*, *telal gwyllt*, the common
or wild teasel.

Telaid, s. m. (tél) That is stretched, or tightened;
that is even, smooth, or of fair appearance.
a. Fair, beautiful, graceful. *Teleidion*, grace-
ful ones, the graces.

Llyr telaid honaid hael.

A mild graceful one famed for being generous.

Steddyr Ford.

El gwyllt, gwyllt a ddwydd;
El telaid, el telaid telaid.

He is the greatest, no minstrel declare; he the most generous,
he the fairest graceful one.

Ll. P. Mach, i R. ab Owen.

Gward tawel yn telaid.

It is gentle for the silent to be graceful.

Marg.

Bendigoch ddaw telaid.

Thus ye God full of grace.

Dwydd Tel.

Telaid, s. m.—pl. teleidian (tél) The measure, or
contents, of a *tel*, a *tel*-full.

Telaidd, a. (tel) Somewhat strained, tight, taw,
or compact; harmonious.

Telain, v. a. (tél) To put on a stretch; to break
out as a suppressed laugh; to titter, to giggle.

Telain, a. (tel) Being on the stretch; being made
smooth, fair or tight.

Telan, s. f.—pl. f. au (tél) A harp; but *telau* is
now the general name for it.

Telawd, s. m. (tél) The act of stretching or
tightening.

Telawr, s. m.—pl. telorion (tél) A warbler; the
goldfinch, also called *plac*; *telawr y coed*, the
woodlark.

Telc, s. m. (tél) A straightened state; a shrill.

Telcni, s. m. (telc) A shrinking, a crumple.

Telcu, v. a. (telc) To shrink up, to crumple.

Telchyn, s. m. (telch) A small fragment.

Telch, s. m. (tel) That is stretched or strained.

Telcdawg, a. (telcd) Being on the stretch, or
strained. *a. m. A telcdau one.*

Telcdig, a. (tel) Handsome, or comely.

Telcdigrwydd, s. m. (telcdig) Handsomeness.

Telcdi, a. (telcd) Compact; perfect of fit
aspect, comely, handsome, beautiful. *One*
telcdig, a handsome youth; *rhian telcdig*, a
beautiful woman; *telcdig telcdig*, a beast that
is perfect in its kind.

Telcdigrwydd, s. m. (telcdig) Compactness;
comeliness, handsomeness; gracefulness.

Ych a ymadaw a' telcdigrwydd, ni ddyddid ei ddiwyll y
grawd i a tel; wneid ei worth yn ei telcdigrwydd ond i.

An ox that shall lose his gracefulness, should not be praised
a rate which he is perfect; for his value is in his perfectness to
be praised.

Welsh Laws.

Helen a' telcdig, ych a ymadaw a' telcdigrwydd, ni ddyddid ei ddiwyll y
grawd i a tel; wneid ei worth yn ei telcdigrwydd ond i.

Helen with the numerous host, so to her hope then and in
gracefulness, there should not be found in the least want to
say to compare with her.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Teleidion, a. m. (teleid) A rendering comely,
beautiful, or graceful; a becoming-comely, or
graceful.

Teleidiaw, v. a. (teleid) To render comely, ele-
gant, or graceful; to become comely or graceful.

Teleidiawg, a. (teleid) Abounding with comeli-
ness, elegance, or grace.

Teleidiawl, a. (teleid) Tending to render comely,
or graceful; tending to become elegant.

Teleidrwydd, s. m. (teleid) Comeliness; elegance;
gracefulness.

Teleiddiad, s. m. (teleid) A rendering comely, ele-
gant, or harmonious.

Teleiddaw, v. a. (teleid) To produce harmony;
to practise minstrelsy.

Teleiddwr, s. m.—pl. teleiddwyrr (teleid—gwr)
A minstrel, a songster.

Cwydd cerddorion cydd,
a telcdigrwydd, awyrydd m.

Let correct minstrel's complaints, and minstrel's, a decent
pleasant man.

Welsh Laws.

Welsh Laws.

Teleiddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (teleid) A composer.

Teleidion, s. m. (teleid) A playing the harp.

Teleiniaw, v. a. (teleid) To play the harp.

Telcniwr, s. m.—pl. telcniwyr (telan—gwr) A harper. *Ll. Llandaf.*

Teler, s. m.—pl. t. au (tèl) That keeps tight or stretched: a stretcher; a compact, or condition. *Teler llif hir*, the handle, and frame, of a long saw: *Ar y telennau hynny*, on those conditions. *Dyfed.*

Telg, s. m. (tel) A straitened state, a shrink, a crimple.

Telging, a. (tel—ing) Constricted; crimped:

Wyt telging, enaid Talgarth.

Thou art constricted, thou soul of Talgarth. D. ab Edmunt.

Telgorn, s. m.—pl. telgyrn (tel—corn) A hantboy.

Telgwn, s. m. (telc—wn) A rebound; a stagger.

Telgwng, s. m. (telg—wng) A crimping.

Telgynawd, s. m. (telgwn) A resiliency.

Telgyniad, s. m. (telgwn) A rebounding.

Telgyrn, v. a. (telgwn) To rebound; to stagger.

Telgynawd, s. m. (telgwng) A crimping.

Telgyngawg, a. (telgwng) Crimping; staggering.

Telgyngiad, s. m. (telgwng) A crimping.

Telgyngn, v. a. (telgwng) To crimp; to stagger, to falter. *Cei ddymwad a wna i ti delgyngn*, thou shalt have a blow that will cause thee to stagger.

Teli, s. m.—pl. t. an (tèl) The being compact, or tight; exactness; an art.

Teliad, s. m.—pl. t. an (tèl) A rendering stretched, a tightening; a making smooth or fair.

Teliad, s. m. (teli) A rendering compact; an acting ingeniously.

Teliadd, a. (teli) Being compact, or tightly put together; ingenious. *Dyn teliadd iawn*, a very ingenious person. *Sil.*

*Chwi rydd heb—
Na bri teliadd, na brain
Rheuan, oed a fyn benant.*

You are without any ingenious pre-eminence, or active quality, save what old age doth claim. Gw. Williams.

Teliaw, v. a. (tel) To strain, to tighten; to make accordant.

Teliaw, v. a. (teli) To put compactly together; to practise any ingenious art.

Al Ceratist farid Otho yn farid tellaw at Aelfryd frenin Lloegr.

Cerast the Blue Bard, went as a bard of art to Alfred king of England. Ed. Dafydd.

Telid, s. m.—pl. t. an (tèl) That is combined tightly; a compact frame; elegance; gracefulness.

*Gwneynt eu perorion
Oferwynt heb don;
Gwneynt eu telidau
Yn oes oenan
Dydwysu ddyddgawd
O ddyfnwedydd gwawd.*

Their musicians would produce a fruitless wind without sound; their instruments would ever make from the effect of vibration a profound flow of praise. Taliesin.

Teliter, sup. (tai) To be requiring; to be paying.

Os llygrh yd i oeb yn ymyl trefgordd, ac na chaffo y perchennau dail yn llyw am, cynewyd efe grair a doed i'r ddi: ac o'tyngant i'r durnod, talent yd i rîd y llyda: a'r g;fruth hono a elwir teliter gwedi halsawg.

If the corn of any shall be damaged on the border of a township, and the owner shall not be able to catch one beast upon it, let him take the relics and then come to the town; and if they shall swear an oath of ignorance of the fact, let them pay for the corn to the number of the beast: and that law is called paying after a polluted oath. Welsh Laws.

Teliw, a. (tèl) Being stretched or expanded.

Telm, s. f.—pl. t. au (tèl) A gimcrack; a toy; a springle.

*Y farren—
Telm yw ar loter bron talar.*

The briar, a snare is it on the headland slope. D. ab Gwilym.

Telma, v. a. (telm) To play with toys; to trifle.

Telmaidd, a. (telm) Toyish; like a snare.

Telmiad, s. m. (telm) A toying; a laying a snare.

Telmu, v. a. (telm) To form a toy; to snare.

Telmyn, s. m. dim. (telm) A little toy; a trap.

Telori, v. a. (telawr) To warble, to be warbling.

Telpyn, s. m.—dim.—pl. t. au (talp) A small lump.

Telpynawg, a. (telpyn) Having small lumps.

Telpyniad, s. m. (telpyn) A forming small lumps.

Telpynu, v. a. (telpyn) To form small lumps.

Teln, v. a. (tèl) To put on a stretch, to strain; to make compact or regular.

Telwr, s. m.—pl. telwyr (tel—gwr) One who strains; one who makes compact.

Telydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tèl) One who strains or draws tight; a harmonist.

Telyn, s. f.—pl. t. an (tèl) What is stretched, what is compact or straight, what is in even row; a harp; also the ribs and whole side of a carcass, when divided into two. *Sil.*

Pencerd a ddyl i gan y cerddorion leuanic, pan ymadawnt a thelyn newn, a myn bod yn gerddorion rywahan, se yn elrechid, pedair ar ugain o arian yn ei obwy.

The master of art ought to receive from young minstrels, when they leave of the hair-strung harp, and desire to become associated minstrels, and sutors, the sum of twenty-four of silver for his fee. Welsh Laws.

*Nid oes nag angel, na dyn,
Nad wyl pan gawd delya.*

There is nor angel, nor man, but would weep, when the harp recounts. D. ab Edmunt.

Telynai, s. c.—pl. telyneion (telyn) A harpiat.

Telynaidd, a. (telyn) Of the form of a harp.

Telynawr, s. m.—pl. telynorion (telyn) A harpist.

*Telyn ar telynorion,
Ti sydd yn tewi a son!*

The golden harp of the harpists, thou art becoming silent! D. ab Edmunt, m. S. Bos.

*Cor o saint—
Cw en hoddau cyhydel,
Gwynion delynorion nef.*

A choir of saints, lovely their accordant strains, the white-robed minstrels of heaven. Gw. Uwens.

Telyniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (telyn) A harping.

Telyniawr, s. m. (telyn) A harp player.

Telyniwr, s. m.—pl. telynlwyr (telyn—gwr) A harper, a harp player.

Telynores, s. f.—pl. t. au (telynawr) A female harpist.

*Enwawg yll uwelr, gair gyrdwbyll,
Armes, telynores twyll.*

Emment art thou made, of thought professed, the word, predicting thee the fair minstrel of deceit. D. ab Gwilym, i Farfudd.

Telynoriad, s. m. (telynawr) A playing a harp.

Telynoriaw, v. a. (telyn) To play on the harp.

Telynwr, s. m.—pl. telynwyr (telyn—gwr) Harper

Telyr, s. m. (tèl) That constricts, or tightens.

Telyraw, v. a. (telr) To keep on the stretch; to keep on, to persevere. *Pa le buost, er ys llawer dydd, yr hen was, yn telyraw?* Where hast thou been, for these many days, old boy, keeping it up? *Sil.*

Telyw, s. m. (tel) A covering, a garment.

*Llem swet, llem bendy er byw,
Pan orawg coed telyw haf;
Telydd glaf wyf heddyw.*

Sharp the gale, it is bare punishment to live, when the woods wear the robe of summer: I am severely ill this day. Llywarch Hen.

Teli, s. m. (te—ell) The state of being stretched over. a. Being stretched over.

Telliad, s. m. (teli) A stretching over; a covering.

Tellu, v. a. (teli) To stretch over; to cover.

Tellwedd, s. f. (tall—gweidd) A covered aspect; a covered state; an amnesty, or indemnity, in law.

Meddyg a ddylly gymeryd tellwedd i gan y genedi am arholled-
i, a bydd naru o'r fadduginaeth a wnel efi; ac onis cymers,
gwrtweped droa ei weithred.

A doctor ought to require an amnesty from the family for the
wounded, in case he should die under the operation he may per-
form; and if he doth not take it, let him answer for his act.
Welsh Laws.

Dall fydder cyn tellwedd!

Blind and deaf before the grace!

Gr. ab Gurgeneu.

Tellweddiad, s. m. (tellwedd) A burying in obli-
vion; a giving a release.

Tellweddu, v. a. (tellwedd) To bury in oblivion;
to grant a release; to save harmless.

Tem, s. m. (te—em) A round spread or space.

Temig, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (tam) A particle, a
small part, or portion. *Yn demigan*, by parts,
by morsels, severally, or particularly. *Sil.*

Teml, s. m.—pl. t. au (tem) A temple, a church.

Teml, s. m. (tem) That is extended or expanded;
that extends; a seat, a place of sitting.

Yn eistedd ar deml o llyfrwyn—gwelld mawr.

Sitting on a seat of green rushes, a youth was seen.

H. Arthur—Mabinogion.

Temliad, s. m. (teml) A forming an expanse; a
forming a seat; a forming a temple.

Temlu, v. a. (teml) To form an expanse; to form
a seat.

Ten, a. (f. of tyn) Stretched, drawn, tight.

Tenau, a. (tan) Thin, rare, rarefied; lean.

Teneu, a. (tan) Thin, rare, rarefied; lean.

Teneuâd, s. m. (teneuâu) Attenuation.

Teneuâwl, a. (teneuâu) Tending to thinness, at-
tenuating, rarefying.

Teneuad, s. m. (tenau) Emaciation, attenuation;
rarification; a making thin.

Teneuadwy, a. (teneuad) Capable of thinning.

Teneuâu, v. a. (tenau) To make thin, to attenu-
ate; to rarefy; to become thin.

Teneuaw, v. a. (tenau) To make thin; to become
thin, to emaciate.

Teneuawl, a. (tenau) Tending to thinness, at-
tenuating, emaciating.

Teneudeb, s. m. (tenau) Thinness; tenuity.

Teneuder, s. m. (tenau) Thinness; leanness.

Teneudra, s. m. (tenau) Thinness; leanness.

Teneuedig, a. (teneuad) Being thinned.

Teneuedd, s. m. (tenau) Thinness, tenuity.

Teneurwydd, s. m. (tenau) Thinness; leanness.

Teneuwe, s. f. (tenau—gwe) A fine web.

Tenewyn, s. m. (tan—gwyn) What is extended
or stretched; a flank of an animal.

Tenlli, s. m. (tan—lli) That is thinly wove; Lin-
sey-woolsey; shalloon.

Ni bydd tenlli yn llawdr rhingyll.

There shall be no shalloon in the trowse of a serjeant.

Welsh Laws.

Tennyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. od (tant) A cord, a
rope, a halter. *Tennyn pen bawd*, a rope made
by twisting the stuff about the thumb.

Tent, s. m. (ten) That is stretched, or drawn
tightly; a tent. a. Tightly drawn.

*Mewn crys gwyn, tyn mal tent,
Yr af hunau i'r fywnt.*

In a white shirt, tight like a tent, I also shall go to the grave.

Bede Brwynllyn.

*Y llong—Gwelligan gwelld,
Cocwlg dent, celiw lingo di.*

The ship, with a wake foaming the torrent, with stretched group
of timbers, lingo will there preserve. *Rhye Nanmor, i'r llong.*

Teng, s. m. (te—eng) That is tough. a. Tough,
tenacious.

Tengl, s. f.—pl. t. au (teng) A girth.

Tengliad, s. m. (tengl) A tying with a girth.

Tenglu, v. a. (tengl) To tie with a girth.

Tengyn, s. m. (teng) That is tenacious; obsti-
nacy. a. Tenacious, obstinate.

Dwys dengyn ydd ymladdyn' aergyn.

With petreveling obstinacy the dogs of war would fight.

Anarun.

Gan riss ryfel dengyn.

With chiefs of inveterate war.

Myrddan.

Teon, s. m. (te) That overspreads or is superior.

Yn ngharniel meirch marchogion;

Yn ngharneddau tas teon.

In the prancing of the steeds of knights, amid the stout paces,
thine the superior. *Llywelyn Fardd Cymru.*

Tepyn, s. m. dim. (tap) A small ledge or step.

Tepyniad, s. m. (tepyyn) A forming a step.

Tepynau, v. a. (tepyyn) To form a step or ledge.

Ter, s. m. (te—er) That is fine, clear, or trans-
parent. a. Clear, fine, transparent, pure, cla-
rified, purified.

Têr, s. m. (ty—er) A state of ardency; aptness
to pervade, or to break out.

Teraidd, a. (ter) Somewhat clear or pure.

Terawg, a. (têr) Having ardency or avidity.

Terawl, a. (ter) Clarifying, purifying.

Terc, s. m.—pl. t. iau (têr) A jerk, a jolt.

Terciad, s. m. (terc) A jerking, a jolting.

Tercu, v. a. (terc) To jerk, or to jolt.

Terch, s. f.—pl. t. au (ty—erch) Any fastening
by which a thing is suspended; a loop. *Terch
rhwng dwy gostrel*, a fastening between two
bottles.

Control a'i therch with erchwyn.

A bottle with its loop to the bedside. *Bede Brwynllyn.*

Terchawg, a. (terch) Having a loop, furnished
with a string or the like, to hang by.

Terchiad, s. m. (terch) A looping, a furnishing
with anything to hang by.

Terchu, v. a. (terch) To loop, to furnish with a
cord, or the like, to hang by.

Terchwyn, s. m. (terch) That serves to suspend
or to uphold.

Detholais fy rhwyf yn rhad welling mawr.

Yn llyrhylawr llawr llaw derchwyn.

I have selected my leader a magnificent shoulder of girth, greatly
loading the ground with upholding hand.

Cynaddia, i Wernwryn.

Teredig, a. (ter) Being made clear; clarified;
purified.

Teredigaeth, s. m. (teredig) Clarification.

Teredd, s. m. (ter) A pure or clarified state.

Terf, a. (têr) Being extreme or outward.

Terfan, v. a. (terf) To render extreme; to pro-
duce a crisis; to become extreme.

Terfedig, a. (terf) Being rendered extreme.

Terfenydd, s. m. (terfan) An extremity or crisis;
the time of the copulation of cattle. *Terfenydd
buwch, buwch derfenydd, buwch wasawd*, the
time of a cow's seeking the bull.

Terfyll, s. m. (terf) That is puffed out; plump.

Terfyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (terf) An extremity, a
limit, a termination. *Mac yr amser ar derfyn*,
the time is just at an end; *wyf ar derfyn*, I am
just at an end.

Endeveis waneg o Wynnod dir,

I am derfyn mawr meirch Bell.

Oedd hyrddid wybr llyr yn llewli;

Oedd hyr am ydylau gwyfion gaei;

Fyill odd ei ddedd, hwyrdedd holl;

Hallt oedd ei dagrau digrawn bell.

I listened to a wawe from Gwynedd land, round the ample her-
der of the soon of Bell. Impetuous was its course filling over the
strand; incessantly round the shore she uttered wae; not re-
sistive was her law, a tardy law to see; her tears from the exche-
quer bribe were salt. *Eis. ab Gwilem, m. Nest.*

Terfynadwy, a. (terfyn) Determinable.

Terfynal, s. c. (terfyn) That terminates.

Terfynawl, a. (terfyn) Conclusive, ending.
Terfynedig, a. (terfyn) Determined, ended.
Terfynedigaeith, s. m. (terfynedig) Determination, conclusion.
Terfynedigawl, a. (terfynedig) Of a limiting tendency, restrictive, determinate.
Terfynfa, s. f. (terfyn) A boundary spot.
Terfyniad, s. m. (terfyn) A terminating.
Terfynoldeb, s. m. (terfynawl) Finiteness.
Terfynolder, s. m. (terfynawl) Finiteness.
Terfynoldra, s. m. (terfynawl) Finitude.
Terfynolled, s. m. (terfynawl) Conclusiveness.
Terfynoli, v. a. (terfynawl) To render conclusive; to become conclusive.
Terfynolrwydd, s. m. (terfynawl) Conclusiveness.
Terfynu, v. a. (terfyn) To fix a bound, to limit, to determine, to conclude.

Neddi dyn, Daw a'i terfyn.

The thought of man, God doth determine.

Adage.

Terfynwr, s. m.—pl. terfynwyr (terfyn—gwr) One who concludes or terminates.
Terfynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (terfyn) A concluser, a finisher, a determiner.
Terfysg, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tèr—mysg) Confusion, commotion, tumult, disturbance.

Pan na'i oedd plant i Llew, a ddylai gyswll y deyrnas yn ei ol; with him y cyfoda ciwddaw'i derfysg y rhwng y Prydeiniaid ac y Rhufeiniaid gyfoeth.

Since there were no children to Llew, who had a right to govern the kingdom after him; upon that there arose a civil commotion between the Britons and the Roman dominion.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Terfysgaidd, a. (terfysg) Apt to be riotous.
Terfysgawg, a. (terfysg) Foll of tumult.
Terfysgawl, a. (terfysg) Tumultuous.
Terfysgblaid, s. f. (terfysg—plaid) A tumultuous faction.
Terfysgedig, a. (terfysg) Rendered tumultuous.
Terfysgedigaeth, s. m. (terfysgedig) The act of raising a tumult.
Terfysgedd, s. m. (terfysg) Tumultuousness.
Terfysgiad, s. m. (terfysg) A making a tumult.
Terfysglyd, a. (terfysg) Apt to be tumultuous; riotous, mutinous.
Terfysglydrwydd, s. m. (terfysglyd) Tumultuousness, riotousness, factiousness.
Terfysgu, v. a. (terfysg) To raise a tumult; to become tumultuous; to be in an uproar.

Terfysgu; dalia, mai defflon mewn braw, Eu bryd a'u hancanion.

Render tumultuous; blind, like blind ones in terror, their purpose and their designs.

H. D. ab Ifan.

Terfysgu, a. (terfysg) Tumultuous.
Terfysgwr, s. m.—pl. terfysgwyr (terfysg—gwr) One who makes a tumult.
Terfysgydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (terfysg) One who makes a tumult.
Tèr, v. a. (tèr) To grow sullen, to sculk. *Mae ef yn tèr ar ei fwyd*, he is quarrelling with his meat.
Teriad, s. m. (ter) A rendering clear, a clarifying; a purifying.
Teriad, s. m. (tèr) A rendering ardent; irritation.
Terica, v. a. (terig) To irritate; to become irritated; to rut, to go a rutting.
Terig, a. (tèr) Ardent, poignant; severe, harsh; also an epithet for the season of copulation of cats, and some other animals.

Bwled fal—
Llicad aer yn llaw derig.

A buckler like a golden moon in an ardent hand.

Rhyi Nanner

Terigaw, v. a. (terig) To render ardent or severe; to become harsh or severe.
Terigiad, s. m. (terig) A rendering severe or harsh; a becoming fierce or severe.
Terillyd, a. (tèr) Outrageous; sullen.
Terillydrwydd, s. m. (terillyd) Outrageousness.
Terillydu, v. a. (terillyd) To render outrageous; to become outrageous.
Term, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (tèr) An extreme point, a crisis, a limited space of time, a term; a drinking bout.

Gwell angen o'm gollyguir
No thori 'when a thernu hir.

Better death than I might be released, than to distract my head with a long term.

T. Aled.

Teriad, s. m. (term) A limiting of time, a fixing a term; a making a drinking bout.
Termiaw, v. a. (term) To limit a time, to fix a term; to keep up a drinking bout.
Termud, a. (tèr—mud) Tacit, silent.

Rhai trellwffyr tra llafar eu son;
Ac ereill tierlew termudlos.

Some very cowardly extremely loud in their talk; and others perseveringly brave being silent ones.

Lt. P. Moch.

Termudaw, v. a. (termud) To render tacit or silent; to become silent.
Termudedd, s. m. (termud) Taciturnity.
Termudiad, s. m. (termud) A rendering tacit; a becoming tacit or silent.
Termudrwydd, s. m. (termud) Taciturnity.

Gores moad termudrwydd.

The best behaviour is taciturnity.

Adage.

Tern, s. m. (tèr) That is ardent or vivid, or full of motion. *a. Of an ardent or vehement nature.*
Terniad, s. m. (tern) A moving ardently.
Ternu, v. a. (tern) To move or turn ardently.
Terogen, s. f. dim. (tèrawg) A female miser.
Terogi, v. a. (terawg) To render full of avidity; to become full of avidity.
Terogyn, s. m. dim. (terawg) A miserly churl.
Terth, s. m.—pl. t. au (tèr) A bung.
Terthain, v. a. (tarth) To pant for breath.
Teru, v. a. (ter) To purify, to clear, to clarify; to render fine or smooth. *Teru mel*, to clarify honey.
Tèru, v. a. (tèr) To act sullenly; to grow sullen, to pout, to sulk. *Teru ar fwyd, sori ar fwyd*, to quarrel with the victuals. *Sit.*
Tèrwr, s. m.—pl. tèrwyr (tèr—gwr) A sullen man.
Terwr, s. m.—pl. terwyr (ter—gwr) A purifier, a clarifier, or one who makes clear.
Tèrwyn, a. (ter—gwyn) Of a violent disposition; ardent, fervent; strong.
Terwynaid, a. (terwyn) Somewhat ardent.
Terwynawl, a. (terwyn) Of an ardent tendency.
Terwyndeb, s. m. (terwyn) Ardentness.
Terwynder, s. m. (terwyn) Ardency, vehemency.
Terwyndra, s. m. (terwyn) Ardency, vehemency.
Terwynddrud, a. (terwyn—drud) Very bold.
Terwynfalch, a. (terwyn—balch) Highly proud.
Terwyniad, s. m. (terwyn) A rendering ardent; a becoming ardent; a glowing.
Terwyniaw, v. a. (terwyn) To render ardent; to become ardent; to glow.
Terwynu, v. a. (terwyn) To render ardent; to become ardent; to glow.

El gyd-dirogion yn cam-darwynu wrtho.

His fellow-countrymen unjustly becoming enflamed against him.

H. Geraint—Mablog ion.

Terydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ter) A refiner.

Terydd, a. (têr) Ardent, vehement, full of activity, volatile; swift, nimble.

—*Torfoedd terydd en gawr, trwm en dyar.*

Hosts of vehement shout, heavy their din.

Talliesin.

Teryddawl, s. (terydd) Tending to render ardent or vehement; apt to be volatile.

Pumped byryston
Ar holl wibion
Eription;
Gweld miled;
O drwm acled
Deryddollon.

The fifth was destruction upon all the flying things of the Egyptian; the animals were seen, through severe disease, maddened ones.

Talliesin.

Teryddiad, s. m. (terydd) A rendering ardent, vehement, or full of activity.

Teryddu, v. a. (terydd) To render rapid; to grow rapid.

Teryg, s. m. (têr) An incrustation, a crust, or any thing clotted on the surface, incrustated dirt. *Mac teryg ar dy sodlau*, there is a crust of dirt on thy heels.

Teryll, a. (têr) Ardently glancing. *Golwg teryll*, an ardently-glancing eye, a piercing eye.

Teryllaidd, a. (teryll) Tending to glance ardently

Terylliad, s. m. (teryll) A glancing ardently.

Teryllu, v. a. (teryll) To glance ardently; to look fiercely.

Tes, s. m. (te—es) A spreading of rays; *sunheat*, sunshine, hot weather. *Graid* is used for it in South Wales generally.

Cydwyned o'r tes.

As warm as the sunshine.

Adage.

Edrych barddwch yr haul yn ei dda, ac iud yn ei ffrw.

Look at the beauty of the sun in its shining, and not in its disk.

Adage.

Morffodd ghaer—
Hial haul ymylau boerles,
Mannach tywynogaeth tes.

Bright Morfodd, like a sun with rays of active beneficence, the mother of the sovereignty of Acad.

D. ab Gwilym.

Dillad i noeth—
A gwely, a thy, a thes nelydd.

Clothing for the naked, and bed, and house, and the warmth of a hearth.

Gwethmair.

Tesa, v. a. (tes) To gather warmth; to wanton.

Tesach, s. m. (tes) Fullness of heat; wantonness.

Tesain, a. (tes) Abounding with warmth.

Tesaint, s. m. (tesain) A state teeming with warmth; cheerfulness, gladness.

Meisod wen—
A'i baichwyr, a'i baichwir tesaint.

Fair Meisod, with its eminent men, and its soaring truth of gladness.

Cyneddeu.

Tesawg, a. (tes) Abounding with heat; abounding with sunshine, sunny, hot.

Da o'r tri eangr ddichwain—yr haf tesawg, pan seythyt y coed-
ydd a'r llysiad ar dan, ym awgerrid gwres yr haul, a chodli llawer
o ddyfynion, ac auflleidd, a rhywian adim, a phryfed, a choeddydd,
a llysiad, ym anegoraw.

One of the three awful events: the hot summer, when the woods and the herbs took fire, from the vehemency of the heat of the sun, and many men being lost, and cattle, and species of birds, and animals, and woods, and herbs, irretrievably.

Triodd.

Tesaw, a. (tes) Affording warmth or heat.

Tesawr, a. (tes) Abounding with much heat.

Tesiad, s. m. (tes) A dispensing warmth.

Tesiant, s. m. (tes) A producing warmth.

Testun, s. m.—pl. t. an (tes—tun) A theme, or subject of investigation.

Eriod ni wetals yr an,
Euraid wyal, a roe deutan.

Never have I seen one, of golden plecter, that would propose a subject.

D. ab Gwilym.

Testunaw, v. a. (testun) To set a subject or theme

Teth, s. f.—pl. t. an (te—eth) A teat, a dog, or pup. *Tethas y gaseg*, honeysuckle; also called *gwyddfid*.

Tethaidd, a. (teth) Like a teat or dog.

Tethan, s. f. dim. (teth) A small teat.

Tethawg, a. (teth) Having teats or dogs.

Tethawl, a. (teth) Papillary, belonging to teats.

Tethiad, s. m. (teth) A forming a teat.

Tethu, v. m. (teth) To grow into a teat.

Teulu, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tas—llu) A family, or household; a clan, or tribe. *Y teulu*, *y telysteg*, *bendith eu wahan*, *Talrics*: *Cwm teulu*, *fury dogs*.

Tri diwair deulu Ynys Prydain—teulu Cadwaladr o Ben, pa
fuget haelogion; teulu Gwriad mab Ardun, pa fu y
dallu; a theulu Gwriad o ab Cethu, pa Ardun; a theulu
yr ymladd bythnos a mla wodi lledu en hargwyl.

The three faithful clans of the Isle of Britain: the clan of Cadwaladr son of Beli, when they were fettered together; the clan of Gwriad son of Ardun, when he was in the overruling wreck; and the clan of Gwriadolau son of Cethu in Ardun, who carried on the war for a fortnight and a month after the death of their lord.

Triodd.

Teuluaeth, s. m. (teulu) Domestic economy; social intercourse; hospitality.

Brodyr teuluaeth: *bardd*, *ygoialg*, a *dadgwid*.

The brothers of social life: a bard, a scholar, and a teacher.

Adage.

Teuluaidd, a. (teulu) Belonging to a family, or household; domestic, familiar.

Teuluaeth, s. m. (teulu) Domestic economy.

Teuluawg, a. (teulu) Having a family.

Teulnawl, a. (teulu) Belonging to a family.

Teulnedd, s. m. (teulu) Familiarity; concord.

*Ar ol iau yr alaw, bid teulnedd traggwyddat rhwng y ddyn
genedl.*

After paying the fine of homicide, let there be eternal concord between the two generations.

Welsh Law.

Teulueidd-dra, s. m. (teuluaidd) Domesticity.

Teulueiddiad, s. m. (teuluaidd) A domesticating, a familiarizing, a becoming hospitable.

Teulueiddlaw, v. a. (teuluaidd) To domesticate; to become hospitable.

Teulueiddrwydd, s. m. (teuluaidd) Domesticness, hospitality.

*Ac ni char gwannu gwyn
Ond teulueiddrwydd rydd rym.*

And the distributor loves with us but hospitality of blood pour.

D. ab Gwilym.

Teulawas, s. m.—pl. teulaweision (teulu—gwr) A domestic servant.

*Nid oes—t'ith ddiwysu
Awr daw, ond wylaw gwian glau.*

There is not for thy household servant a slight hour, but to weep the pearly drops.

D. ab Gwilym.

Teuluwr, s. m.—pl. teuluwyr (teulu—gwr) Household man, a family man; a hospitable man.

Teuluwriaeth, s. m. (teuluwr) Household economy, domestic order; hospitality.

Teuluwraig, s. f.—pl. teuluwraigodd (teulu—gwraig) A housewife.

Teulüydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (teulu) One who domesticates; a family man.

Teulüyddawl, a. (teulüydd) Apt to familiarise.

Teulüyddes, s. f.—pl. t. an (teulüydd) Housewife.

Teulüyddiaeth, s. m. (teulüydd) The act of domesticating; a domestic state.

Tew, s. m.—pl. t. ion (te) That is thick, or gross; fat. *a. Thick, gross, fat, plump; frequent, or abundant. Cwm tew*, a thick skin; *dyn tew*, a fat person; *y mor sy daw o bysgod*, the sea is thick of fishes.

Tew y beiau He takes y carried.

Thick are the faults where the affection is slender.

Adage.

Tewlad, s. m. (tewlân) A thickening.

Tewlawl, a. (tewlân) Tending to thicken.

Tewaidd, a. (tew) Somewhat thick or gross.

Tewâu, v. a. (tew) To thicken; to condense; to fatten; to become thick; to grow fat.

Tewban, s. m. (tew—pan) That is thickened by beating, or by fulling.

Tewbanawg, a. (tewban) Being thickened by milling; an epithet for several thick-leaved plants. Y dewbanawg, canwyll yr adar, y banawg, clust y fawch, the great mullein, or high-taper; y dewbanawg fechan, cowslip; y dewbanawg wen wryw, gwyrddall, menyg y merched, rose-campion; y hanner-pan, white-mullein.

Tewder, s. m. (tew) Thickness; denseness, density; fatness.

Tewdor, s. m. (tew—tor) A thick cover; a thick shelter or defence. a. Of a thick covering or shade. Tawr tewdor, a thick-breasted bull; tewdor annedd, a thickly covered habitation.

Bid yth arfaeth i'r tri—
Can dug pen-wan Crist pemos o gaeth,
O ing, o gyngwngyngogath,
U angor tewdor tud blaeth.

Be thy practice devoted to the three, as the five wounds of Christ brought the five ages out of thraldom; from a strait, from a constrained society, from the tenacity of the thick shade of the region of woe. *Cynddelw.*

Gwrdd fyddin feiddid yn nbwder.

One who attacks a powerful host in the thickest part. *Cynddelw.*

Uchel-lan Gadfan ger glau glas-for,
Ni cholir ei thir nac ei tewdor.

The shore of Cadfan by the shore of a blue sea, its land will not be lost, nor its thick crop. *Myrddin Fardd.*

Tewdra, s. m. (tew) Thickness, density.

Tewdrwch, s. m. (tew—trwch) Density, solidity. a. Thick in bulk, solid.

Eis henethlun nid ydynt yn tarddu o gorff, neu ddafnydd tewdrwch anghreiddiadwy.

Our souls do not originate from a body, or dense matter not to be permeated. *Ier. Owein.*

Tewdwr, s. m. (tew—twr) This is a thick heap.

Tewdws, s. m. (tew—tws) A thick assemblage. a. Thickly collected. Y tar tewdws, the pleiades.

Tewi, s. m. (taw) A keeping silent, a holding one's tongue. v. a. To keep silent, to hold one's tongue.

Nid doethineb ond tewi.

There is no wisdom like holding the tongue. *Adage.*

Tawed doeth, annoth ni than.

Let the wise be silent, the unwise will not cease talking. *Llywarch Hen.*

Tawn, tawn, goren yw tewi;

Am bwa nid yganwn i.

Let us silence, let us silence, it is best to be silent; about this we will not utter a word. *Iolo Goch.*

Tewlad, s. m. (tew) A thickening, a condensing.

Tewlaeth, s. m. (tew—laeth) Thick milk. Llwyn y tewlaeth, the bell-flower.

Tewlyd, a. (tew) Tending to grow thick.

Tewn, v. a. (tew) To thicken; to grow thick.

Tewwch, s. m. (tew) Thickness, denseness.

Tewychald, a. (tewwch) Partly tending to thicken, or condense.

Tewychawl, a. (tewwch) Of thickening tendency

Tewychedig, a. (tewwch) Condensed; spissated.

Tewychedd, s. m. (tewwch) Spissitude.

Tewychiad, s. m. (tewwch) A thickening.

Tewychiannawl, a. (tewychiant) Condensing.

Tewychlannu, v. a. (tewychiant) To condensate.

Tewychiant, s. m. (tewwch) Condensation.

Tewychu, v. (tewwch) To thicken, to condense.

Tewyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (te—gwyn) A firebrand, or a torch; a burning coal.

Tewyn a than ya mhob pen.

A brand with a fire in both ends.

Adage.

Tewynawl, a. (tewyn) Tending to produce light.

Tewynilyd, a. (tewyn) Apt to produce light.

Callectr taulestr tewynallyd,
O walh gof yn boeth i gyd.

A fist fire-pan aptly striking fire, the work of a smith alongside the hot. *T. Prys, on two pistols.*

Teyrn, s. m.—pl. t. edd (te—gyrn) A sovereign, a king, a supreme ruler.

Traun teyrn heb ei ogorodd.

A sovereign is miserable without his train.

Adage.

Taw—

Cryn, mai yn deyrn, y dwg.

Mawr gwynion, yn Morganwg.

The bull, like a sovereign, carries horns large and white, in Morganwg. *D. ab Iwan Dda.*

Teyrnaidd, a. (teyrn) Like a sovereign.

Teyrnaig, s. f. (teyrn—aig) A supreme origin.

Teyrnaig arwar arffollier gwen

Teyrnerdd awen angen am gor.

The sovereign source of tranquility receiving the smile of the peculiar royal song of the muse roamed the circle. *Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

Teyrnain, a. (teyrn) Having sovereignty.

Teyrnair, s. m. (teyrn—air) A royal word.

Teyrnas, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (teyrn) A kingdom.

Bwyf yn beddwch—gloew deyrnas
Gwledig nef a llawr a liwyr ddinas,
Llary arglwydd llawr llwyn gwannas.

May I inherit the peace of the glorious Kingdom of the Supreme of heaven and earth and the whole universe, the beneficent Lord of many central radiations. *Meiryl ab Gwalchmai.*

Teyrnasawl, a. (teyrnas) Having a kingdom.

Teyrnasiad, s. m. (teyrnas) A reigning, a reign.

Teyrnasiath, s. m. (teyrnas) The rule of a kingdom; a reign.

Teyrnasu, v. a. (teyrnas) To govern a kingdom, to perform the functions of a king, to reign.

Teyrnawg, a. (teyrn) Having a king.

Teyrnawl, a. (teyrn) Belonging to royalty.

Teyrndiws, s. m.—pl. teyrndiwsan (teyrn—diws)

A jewel or part of regalia.

Teyrndreth, s. f.—pl. t. i (teyrn—treth) A tribute.

Teyrnddrud, a. (teyrn—drud) Royally bold.

Teyrnedd, s. m. (teyrn) Sovereignty, kingship.

Prydain ab Aedid Mawr a wael wladolath a theyrnedd gyntaf ar Ynys Prydain; a chyn no hynt nid oedd o lawr namyn a waelid o addwynder, na dedd namyn y truchaf truedd.

Prydain son of Aedid the Great formed a body politic and sovereignty first in the Isle of Britain; and previously there was of justice only what might be done through kindness of disposition, nor any law but the strongest might oppress. *Triodd.*

Teyrnes, s. f.—pl. t. au (teyrn) Female sovereign.

Teyrnfar, s. m. (teyrn—bar) A kingly wrath.

Teyrnfardd, s. m.—pl. teyrnfairdd (teyrn—bardd)

A royal bard.

Teyrnfoes, s. f. (teyrn—moes) A kingly demeanour.

Teyrnfoes eirionn eirfachder

Teyrnedd ai gwyf, a gweloir.

A splendid Manly demeanour to be imploring, princes behold it, and it will be seen. *Cynddelw, i O Gwynedd.*

Teyrnfrad, s. m. (teyrn—brad) Treason against a sovereign; high treason.

Teyrnfradu, v. a. (teyrnfrad) To commit treason against a sovereign.

Teyrnfradwr, s. m.—pl. teyrnfradwyr (teyrnfrad—gwr) A traitor against a king.

Teyrnfradwriaeth, s. m. (teyrnfradwr) High treason.

Teyrnfro, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (teyrn—bro) A country under the rule of a king.

Teyrnfudd, s. f. (teyrn—budd) Benefit of the king.

Teyrnged, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (teyrn—ced) Tribute

Gwedd clybod o Glocw Caluar y chwedl hwnw, yntan a anfonws Fespaian, i gynhell Gweirdd ar dangwedd i gwy'r Rhafan, ac i dalu y gwaetddeg deyrnged.

After Claudius Cesar had heard that report, he then sent Vespaian, to prevail on Gweirdd to be on terms of peace with the men of Rome, and to pay the accustomed tribute.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Teyrngerd, s. f.—pl. t. i (teyrn—cerdd) Royal song.

Teyrngoron, s. f.—pl. t. au (teyrn—coron) A diadem.

Teyrnialen, s. f. dim. (teyrn—ialen) A sceptre.

Yn yr ystafell hono yr oedd cadwr, yn yr hon yn fawreddig yr oedd llywydd yn eistedd—ac yn ei law deyrnialen.

In that chamber there was a chair, in which majestically there was seated a prince, and holding in his hand a sceptre.

Marchawg Crwydrad.

Teyrnlaw, s. f. (teyrn—llaw) A royal hand.

Teyrnles, s. m. (teyrn—lles) The good of a king.

Teyrnllid, s. m. (teyrn—llid) Royal wrath.

Teyrnlin, s. m. (teyrn—llin) Royal line.

Teyrnllw, s. m. (teyrn—llw) A royal oath.

Teyrnogaeth, s. f. (teyrnawg) A kingly office.

Teyrnogi, v. a. (teyrnawg) To render kingly; to become regal.

Teyrnoldeb, s. m. (teyrnaw) A regal state.

Teyrnolder, s. m. (teyrnaw) Regality.

Teyrnolodd, s. m. (teyrnaw) Royalty.

Teyrnoli, v. a. (teyrnaw) To render regal.

Teyrnolrwydd, s. m. (teyrnaw) Regality.

Teyrnnon, s. m. (teyrn) A princely one.

*Selyf yngnad—
Bu gwell nog add
Mab teyrnon;
Bu gwaed berthion
O'i gyweithydd.*

Selyf the judge, superior to him was the son of a royal chief, wealth was evanished from having his support.

Talliesin.

Teyrnwal, s. f. (teyrn—gwal) A regal couch.

Teyrnwalch, s. m.—pl. teyrnweilch (teyrn—gwalch) An aspiring prince.

Teyrnwarth, s. m. (teyrn—gwarth) Royal shame.

Teyrnwas, s. m.—pl. teyrnwaision (teyrn—gwas) A royal youth.

*Dinas teyrnas teyrnwais ohen
Teyrnwalch din Emraie:
Bu da deithol a gefale;
Bu doeth fal y deitholais.*

The bulwark of the kingdom of yielding princely youths is the aspiring lord of the castle of Emraie: a choice good fortune I obtained; wise was the course I chose.

Cynaddlau.

Teyrnwawd, s. m. (teyrn—gwawd) Royal eulogy.

Teyrnawwl, s. m. (teyrn—gawl) Royal splendor.

Teyrnawwr, s. f. (teyrn—gwawr) Dawn of royalty.

Teyrnwialen, s. f. (teyrn—gwialen) A sceptre.

TI, s. m. r. That is in; that is separate; that is distinct. *pron.* Thee; thou. *I ti a mi da peid-law*, for thee and me it is good to desist: *Ti yw y dyn*, thou art the person.

Gwna iawn, ti a gei iawn andano.

Do justice, thou shalt have justice in return for it.

Adage.

*Tal am dy wawd, cyn toll;
Twyll y prydigion wyt ti.*

Pay for thy praise, ere it be curtailed: the delusion of the poets art thou.

D. ab Gwilym, i Forfnedd.

Tib, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ti—ib) A particle; a bit.

Tiboeth, s. m. (tib—oeth) A pure particle. It was the name of a rare book, left by Beuno in the church of Clynnaw, and said to have been

written by Twrog, in the beginning of the seventh century.

*Llygdd fal ghaia cawad coeth,
Tibyst fawn y tiboth.*

An eye like the pure shower crystal, to be compared to the pure drop gem.

Tic, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ti—ic) A particle.

Ticiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tic) A forming into small particles.

Ticial, v. a. (tic) To produce small particles, or drops; to drain the last drops, in milking.

Ticyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (tic) A particle; a small bit, a little scrap.

Mae pob ticyn yn dicyn, oeth y dryw, pan hwyys y m.

Every little is a little, said the wren, when he placed in the nest.

Adage.

Tid, s. f.—pl. t. au (ti—id) A draught chain.

Bwrw tidas, to let drivel, to fall, to drivel, to tiddle.

Tidaw, v. a. (tid) To fasten with a chain or rope, to chain.

Tidawg, a. (tid) Having a chain, chained.

Tidawl, a. (tid) Belonging to a chain; like a chain.

Tidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tid) A chaining.

Tidiedig, a. (tidiad) Being fastened with a chain.

Tidmwy, s. m.—pl. t. au (tid—mwy) A tedder.

Tidmwyad, s. m. (tidmwy) A teddering.

Tidmwyaw, v. a. (tidmwy) To tie, to tedder.

*Cymer a fo yn dy feddiant,
A thidmwyad dy fawrchwant,
Haws no'u cadw cynuall arian.*

Take of what is in thy possession, and restrain thy rapacity; it is easier than to sleep to collect money.

Caring ab Gwynlla.

Tidraff, s. f.—pl. t. au (tid—rhaff) A chain-rape.

Tifar, a. (ti—bar) Repentant, contrite.

Tifariad, s. m. (tifar) A repenting; repentance.

Tifaru, v. a. (tifar) To repent, to be sorry.

Tifaru fal y gwr a laddwys ci fili.

To repent like the man who killed his greyhound.

Adage.

*Mae yn rhy hwy'r tifar,
Yn oi i'r fael gynnu.*

It is too late to repent, after the trap hath sprung.

Adage.

Tifarus, a. (tifar) Repenting, penitent.

Tifedd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ti—medd) An heir.

*Piant Tedyr—daction pentates
A tiffeddion, iuth fydded,
Gwynedd; pedwar cydwedd ced.*

The children of Tedyr, generous chiefs of tribes, and heirs (ominous be the words) of Gwynedd; four state for thee.

John Goch.

Tifeddawdy, a. (tiffedd) Hereditary; inheritable.

Tifeddawg, a. (tiffedd) Having inheritance.

Tifeddawl, a. (tiffedd) Hereditary; inheriting.

Tifeddedig, a. (tiffedd) Being inherited.

Tifeddies, s. f.—pl. t. au (tiffedd) An inheritance.

Tifeddiad, s. m. (tiffedd) An inheriting.

Tifeddiaeth, s. m. (tiffedd) Inheritance.

Tifeddiaethu, v. a. (tiffeddiaeth) To form an inheritance.

Tifeddogi, v. a. (tiffeddawg) To endow with an inheritance; to have an inheritance.

Tifeddogrwydd, s. m. (tiffeddawg) The state of being inherited.

Tifeddoldeb, s. m. (tiffeddawl) The state of being hereditary.

Tifeddoli, v. a. (tiffeddawl) To render hereditary.

Tifeddolrwydd, s. m. (tiffeddawl) The state of being hereditary.

Tifeddu, v. a. (tiffedd) To inherit; to possess.

Tifedduas, a. (tiffedd) Hereditary; possessory.

Tifedduasaw, v. a. (tiffedduas) To render hereditary, to become hereditary.

Tifedduswydd, s. m. (tiffedus) The state of being hereditary.

Tifeddwr, s. m.—pl. tiffeddwyf (tiffedd—gwr) An inheritor.

Tifeiriad, s. m. (tifar) A repenting.

Tifeiriannawl, a. (tifeiriant) Tending to repentance, or remorse.

Tifeiriannu, v. a. (tifeiriant) To produce repentance, or remorse.

Tifeiriannus, a. (tifeiriant) Tending to repentance, or remorse.

Tifeiriant, s. m. (tifar) Repentance, remorse.

*Mair Fawdlen, serce y saint,
Y dwf orefu difeiriailt.*

Mary Magdalene, the imaginary of saints, the choicest fruit of repentance.
Gwyn Ceirwng.

Tifeirwch, s. m. (tifar) Repentance, remorse.

Tifeirwch newydd am ben bechawd.

New remorse for an old sin.

Adage.

Til, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ti—il) A minute particle.

Tiliad, s. m.—pl. tiliad (til) A small fly like a gnat.

Tim, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ti—im) A little.

Timyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (tim) A small particle; a little bit, a small matter.

*A pyddwadau i hyd hyn,
I Weneddydd wneaf uobyn,
Dydderddi cyniait timyn.*

What I have predicted until now, to Gweneddydd the idol of princes, it shall come to pass to the smallest title. Cyf. Merddin.

Tin, s. f.—pl. t. au (ti—ln) A tail, a bottom, a breech. *Tin y cwr,* the bottom of the bag: *Tin y nyth, bach y nyth,* the tail of the nest, or the least of the brood; *tin y gler,* the tail of the minstrels, a poetaster: *Tinion yr yd,* the light grains of corn: *Tin ab,* the ape's breech, a fault in prosody, being the full rhyme, as used in English versification.

Tinagored, a. (tin—agored) Open tailed. *Tinagored,* the common medlar; also called *y din-doll.*

Tinaw, v. a. (tin) To form a tail; to stretch out the posteriors.

Tinawg, a. (tin) Having a tail; having large posteriors.

Tinawl, a. (tin) Belonging to the posteriors.

Tinbais, s. f.—pl. tinbeislau (tin—pais) A petticoat.

Tinben, adv. (tin—pen) Head to tail. *Tinben-drosben, tin-drosben,* topsy-turvy.

Tinbleth, a. (tin—pleth) Tail-twined.

Tinboeth, a. (tin—poeth) Hot-tailed. *Y dinboeth, arsesmart;* also called *elinawg: y tinboeth, y singoch,* the redstart, a bird so called.

Tinbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (tin—pren) The bracer.

Tinc, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ting) A tink, a tinkle.

Tinceirddiad, s. m.—pl. tinceirddiaid (tincerdd) A doing tinkery work.

Tinceirddiaeth, s. m. (tincerdd) Tinkery.

Tinceirddiaw, v. a. (tincerdd) To work as a tinker.

Tinceirddiawl, a. (tincerdd) Belonging to a tinker's work.

Tincerdd, s. m.—pl. tinceirddion (tin—cerdd) The tail of a craft, a tinker.

Tinceirddiaeth, s. m. (tincerdd) Tinkery.

Tinciad, s. m. (tinc) A tinkling, a tinkling.

Tincial, v. a. (tinc) To tinkle, to tingle; to draw the last milk, in milking.

Tincian, v. a. (tinc) To tink, to tinkle, to tingle; to draw the last milk; to drain the last drops. *Ni waeth i ti dewi no thincian,* thou mayest as well be silent as to be dinning.

Tinclaw, v. a. (tinc) To tink, to tinkle; to ring.

Tincion, s. pl. aggr. (tinc) The last-drawn milk.

Tincwd, s. m. (tin—cud) The bottom of a bag.

A fyao fod yn becwed, na wneud a wedd i diacwd.

He that would be the top of a bag, let him not commit what suits the bottom of a bag.
Adage.

Tindafiad, s. m. (tin—tafiad) A throwing the tail, a shaking the tail.

Tindaflu, v. a. (tin—taflu) To throw the tail; to winch.

Tindew, a. (tin—tew) Fat-buttocked.

Tindin, adv. (tin repeated) Tail to tail.

Tindoll, a. (tin—toll) Having the tail sink. *Y diddell,* the common medlar.

Tindopiaw, v. a. (tin—toplaw) To flounce.

Tindraphen, adv. (tin—tra—pen) Arse over head.

Tindraws, a. (tin—traws) Cross-tailed.

Tindro, s. m. (tin—tro) A turn of the tail.

Tindroed, s. m. (tin—troed) The didapper.

Tindroi, v. a. (tin—dro) To turn the tail.

Tindrom, a. (tin—trom) Heavy-tailed.

Tindrosben, adv. (tin—tros—pen) Arse over head.

*Bedeirwyr y bu daraw
Annyben dindrosben draw.*

For four hours there was yonder a tedious toposy-turvy contest.
Morgan Elfael.

Tindrwm, a. (tin—trwm) Heavy-tailed.

Tinfoel, a. (tin—moel) Bare-tailed. *Brenau din-foel,* a round-bottomed quern.

Tingloff, a. (tin—clloff) Lame in the hip.

Tingloffedd, s. m. (tingloff) Lameness of the hip.

Tingloff, v. a. (tingloff) To render lame in the hip; to become lame in the hip.

Tingloffni, s. m. (tingloff) A limping, a halting.

Tingoch, a. (tin—coch) Red-tailed. *Aderyn tingoch, aderyn rhawngoch, gwaw y seiri,* the bull-finch.

Tingrach, a. (tin—crach) Scabby-tailed.

Tingrech, s. m. (tingrach) Scabbiness of the tail.

Tinlaw, v. a. (tin) To turn tail.

Tinlach, a. (tin—llach) Broad-bottomed; squabby

Tinlethu, v. a. (tin—llethu) To overlay.

Tinllachiad, s. m.—pl. tinllachiaid (tinlach) A broad-bottomed one.

Tinllom, a. (tin—llom) Bare-bottomed.

Tinllwm, a. (tin—llwm) Bare-bottomed.

Tinllwyd, s. m. (tin—llwyd) Wild-tansy.

Tinnoeth, a. (tin—noeth) Bare-tailed.

Tinpen, s. f.—pl. t. i (tin—pen) A hassock or straw stool. *Tinpen fagu,* a nursing-stool.

Tinred, s. f. (tin—rhed) A tail running.

Tinroth, a. (tin—rthoth) Open-tailed.

Tinrwith, a. (tin—rhwth) Open-tailed.

Tinrythiad, s. m. (tinrwith) A tail opening.

Tinrythu, v. a. (tinrwith) To open tail.

*Nyche'r frau—
Yn dwyn rhuthr dan dinrythu.*

Behold the crow making an assault while spreading out the tail.
D. ab Gwilym.

Tinsigl, s. m. (tin—sigl) A wagtail. *Tinsigl y gwys, brith y juckes,* the field wagtail; *tinsigl y dwf,* the water wagtail or kingsfisher.

Tinsiglad, s. m. (tinsigl) A shaking the tail.

Tinsiglaw, v. a. (tinsigl) To shake the tail.

Tinwyg, a. (tin—gywg) Open-tailed.

Tinwygydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tinwyg) One with open tail.

*Mensalc—ynt ar eu bragiog;
Braision dinwygyddion uig.*

The monks, they feast on their fat vlands; the surly pampered open tailed ones.
Dr. S. Cent.

Ting, s. m. (ti—ing) A crinkle; a tingle.
Tingaw, v. a. (ting) To draw up, or to contract; to tingle.

Y glyw glew dywal, ni dal, ni ding.

The chief brave and fierce, that will not concede, that will not flinch.
Cyndddu.

Tingawl, a. (ting) Crinkling; tinkling.
Tingiad, s. m. (ting) A crinkling; a tinkling.
Tip, s. m.—pl. t. ian (tib) A particle, a bit, or small fragment. *Dyma fo wedi tori yn dipiau man*, here it is broken all to shatters.
Tipyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (tip) A point; a small particle, bit, or piece. *Tipynau crynion*, round particles: *Taled imi o dipyn i dipyn*, it has been paid to me by little and little: *O dipyn i beth*, from a little to some.

Tipyniad, s. m. (tipyn) A forming a small bit, or particle.

Tipynu, v. a. (tipyn) To form into a small bit, to divide into particles.

Tir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ti—ir) Land; earth, soil, ground. *Tir sych, sychdir*, dry land; *tir llan*, glebe land; *tir burdd y llys*, land for the table of the palace; *tir cyfrif*, *tir cyllidus*, land liable to a tax or rent, copyhold land; *tir such a chwellir*, land under socage tenure; *tir diffoddedig*, alienated land; *tir gweilyawg*, land held by gavel kind; *tir gwydd*, *tir gwyddwyr*, wood land turned into arable; *tir ar*, arable land; *tir y fferdwf*, demesne land.

*Un o del chyfarwyawg Ysops Prydau: Hu Gadarn, a ddangos-
 es y ffordd i ara tir gynaf i gwael y Cymry.*

One of the three gift-bestowers of the Isle of Britain: Hu the Mighty, who showed the way to plough land first to the nation of the Cymry.
Triedd.

*Yno y calf Brython
 Ne tir, u'a coron;
 A' holl estronion
 A ddifnann.*

Then the Brython shall obtain their land, and their crows; and the foreign people shall disappear.
Iwan Athraw o Pyngon.

Tir, s. m. (ty—ir) That extends, or continues.

Tiraeth, s. m. (tir) Continuity, continuation.

Tiraw, v. a. (tir) To extend in continuity.

Tirawg, a. (tir) Continual; continuative.

*Traen im', wr ghan rhy galewng,
 Tori fy llygaid tirawg yn ywlaw!*

Miserable for me, after the agreeable man courageous to succore,
 I burst my eyes with continual weeping!
L. G. Cuth.

Tirdra, s. m. (tir—tra) Land detention, one of the three causes for rejecting witnesses in trials respecting land, which was when the witness had an issue undetermined upon it.

Tirdra, neu drau am dir y sy lly ar wyboddhaid.

Land detention, or forcible occupation of land, is a cause of rejection of witnesses.
Welsh Laws.

Tirdriniad, s. m. (tir—triniad) A dressing of land.

Tirdriniath, s. m. (tir—triniath) Land dressing.

Tirdriniawl, a. (tir—triniawl) Agricultural.

Tirddiwyll, s. m. (tir—diwyll) Agriculture.

Tirddiwylliad, s. m. (tirddiwyll) A practising of agriculture.

Tirddiwyllaw, v. a. (tirddiwyll) To practise agriculture.

Tirddiwyllawd, s. m. (tirddiwyll) Agriculture.

Tirddiwyllawdr, s. m.—pl. tirddiwyllawdron (tirddiwyllawd) An agriculturist.

Annogai y brenin y tirddiwyllawdron i ddiwyllaw y ddair.

The king was wont to urge the husbandmen to cultivate the earth.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Tirddiwyllawdwr, s. m.—pl. tirddiwyllawdwyr (tirddiwyllawd—gwr) An agriculturist.

Tirddiwyllawdwr, s. m. (tirddiwyllawd) The practice of agriculture.

Tirf, a. (tir) Fresh, vigorous, luxuriant, rich, lively, fat.

*Y rhai a blawyd yn nhy yr Arglwydd, a fodeinat yn agly-
 teddeidd ein Ddu: Pŵrthant eto yn eu bechid; iden a'r-
 aidd fyddant.*

Those that have been planted in the house of the lord, will flourish in the courts of our God: They will bring forth fruit again in their old age: fresh and lively they will be.
Psal. xii.

Tirfaw, s. m. (tirf) A freshening; a fattening.

Tirfawl, a. (tirf) Tending to enrich.

Tirfau, v. a. (tirf) To freshen; to enrich.

Tirfira, s. m. (tirf) Freshness, richness.

Tiriad, s. m. (tir) A landing, a making land.

Tiriada, v. a. (tiriad) A making a landing.

Tiriaeth, s. m. (tir) What has respect to land.

Tiriaethawl, a. (tiriath) Agrarian.

Tiriaw, v. a. (tir) To land; to turn up the ground; to come to land, to come ashore.

Rhyw iddo diriaw erall dired.

It is habitual for him to land in other lands. *Llygod Gw.*

Wedi ein tiriaw i Syracusa y trigem yno ddiad.

After we came to land to Syracuse we abided there for three days.
N. Anthony.

Tiriawg, a. (tir) Having land, or landed.

Tiriawl, a. (tir) Terreous, or earthly.

Tiriedig, a. (tiriad) Being made land; landed.

Tiriogaeth, s. m. (tiriawg) Landed property.

*Gorpo trynawr tyryngedol bend
 Ar Brydain diriogaeth.*

May his royal energy obtain the predicted sovereignty over the territory of Britain.
Cyndddu, i O. Oghill.

Tiriogawl, a. (tiriawg) Agrarian; belonging to the possession of land.

Tiriogi, v. a. (tiriawg) To possess land.

Tirion, s. m. (tir—ion) A source of continuance; a familiar spot; a situation, or station.

*Ei thestian yw tracheduron,
 A gyfyr yw ei thestion:
 A bydd hwy ynyw o'i thirion,
 Blandid rhyd rhwng ei dwy afon.*

Its tributaries are oysters, who shall rise up monuments of truth and the eldest name, which proceeded from its situation, it was the ford between its two rivers.
Cyndddu i Popul.

Dwyn Dafydd o'i dind ac o'i dind!

Taking away Dafydd out of his land and out of his father's spot!
L. F. Rich.

Tirion, a. (tir—ion) Pleasant, pleasing, genial; kind, courteous; lovely, delightful. *Lle tirion, a pleasant place; dyn tirion, a courteous person; O, dirioned ydyw hi!* Oh, how lovely she is!

*Ei deuwedd dirion
 A gar y gwirion,
 A lle coed tirion,
 Lle cadarnion.*

Her lovely cheeks the innocent doth love, and the inmates of verdant woods, where they spread themselves.
W. Ligon.

Tirionald, a. (tirion) Of a tendency to delight.

Tirionawl, a. (tirion) Delighting, pleasing.

Tiriondeb, s. m. (tirion) Pleasantness; kindness; courteousness; loveliness; gentleness.

Tirionder, s. m. (tirion) Pleasantness; kindness.

Tiriondra, s. m. (tirion) Pleasantness; kindness.

Tirionedd, s. m. (tirion) Pleasantness; kindness.

Tirioneiddiad, s. m. (tirionald) A rendering somewhat pleasing; a becoming pleasing.

Tirioneiddawl, v. a. (tirionald) To render somewhat pleasing; to become rather pleasing.

Tirioneiddrwydd, s. m. (tirionald) Pleasingness.

Tirion, v. a. (tirion) To render pleasant or pleasing; to render kind or lovely; to become pleasant or genial; to be kind or compassionate;

to become delightful; to become gentle. *O, tiriona wrtho, da dithau* / Oh, be compassionate to him, that is a good creature!

*O daw gwael, dig ydwyf;
Twy na ddol, tirion 'ddwyf.*

If afterwards he come, I am angry grown; so he comes not, I am becoming pleasant.

Tirioniad, s. m. (tirion) A rendering pleasant, delightful, or lovely; a becoming pleasant.
Tirionus, a. (tirion) Pleasing; delighting.
Tirionusaw, v. a. (tirionus) To render pleasing, or delightful; to become pleasing.
Tirionussedd, s. m. (tirionus) Pleasingness.
Tirionnarwydd, s. m. (tirionus) Pleasingness.
Tirionwch, s. m. (tirion) Pleasantness, delectableness; kindness, genialness, suavity, courtneousness; loveliness; gentleness.

*Pan fu Mon a'i thirionwch,
O wnes fflam, yn eiddas ffwrch.*

When Mona and its pleasantness shall be, from the heat of destructive flame, a fervid ember.

Gro. Owain.

Tirogdd, s. m. (tirawg) Continuity.
Tirwibiad, s. m.—pl. tirwibiad (tir—gwiabiad) A landloper; a vagrant.

Tis, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ti—is) A sneeze.
Tisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tis) A sneezing.
Tisian, v. a. (tis) To sneeze, to keep sneezing.
Tisiaw, v. a. (tis) To sneeze, to stertunate.
Tislawg, a. (tis) Having a sneezing.
Tisiawl, a. (tis) Tending to sneeze, sneezing.
Tloedig, a. (tisiad) Sneezed, or stertunated.
Tistwr, s. m.—pl. thiwyr (tis—gwr) A sneezer.
Titen, s. f. dim. (tid) That turns, or spins; the name of a small fly like a gnat.

Titiad, s. m.—pl. titiad (tid) A sort of small fly, like a gnat. *Titiad* are also called *gwibed bach*, and *ffiliad*.

Titw, s. f. (tid) Puss, a fond name for a cat.
Titr, s. m.—pl. t. au (tid) That makes a whirl, or spin. *Titr bach*, the name of one of the 24 measures in music.

Tithau, pres. (ti—tan) Thyself; thou also.

Car heddwch, a Duw a'ih gar dithau.

Love peace, and God will love thee then.

Adage.

*Mi Lywarch; tithau Lywelyn
Mychdeyrn ceryn.*

I am Lywarch; and thou art Lywelyn sovereign of the mighty ones.

Ll. P. Mach.

Tlawd, s. m.—pl. tlodion (tylawd) That is poor or needy, the poor. *a. Poor.*

Tlodaidd, a. (tlawd) Somewhat poor, or needy.

Tlodedig, a. (tlawd) Being rendered poor.

Tlodedd, s. m. (tlawd) Poverty, poorness.

*A gylweistl a gant Heledd,
Parch Cyndrwyn, fawr ei rhesfald;
Nid rhodol da a wna tlodedd.*

Hast thou heard what Heledd sung, the daughter of Cyndrwyn, of great wealth: it is not the giving of goods that causes poverty.

Eng. y Clywed.

Tloden, s. f. dim. (tlawd) A poor female.

Tlodl, s. m. (tlawd) Poverty. *v. a. To make poor, to impoverish; to become poor.*

Tlodiad, s. m. (tlawd) A making poor, an impoverishment.

Tlodrwydd, s. m. (tlawd) Poverty, neediness.

Tlodus, a. (tlawd) Necessitous, needy.

Tlodusaw, v. a. (tlodus) To render necessitous; to become necessitous.

Tlodusdeb, s. m. (tlodus) Necessitousness.

Tlodusder, s. m. (tlodus) Necessitousness.

Tlodusdra, s. m. (tlodus) Necessitousness.

Tlodussedd, s. m. (tlodus) Necessitousness.

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Tlodusarwydd, s. m. (tlodus) Necessitousness.

Tlodyn, s. m. dim. (tlawd) A poor fellow.

Tlos, a. (f. of tlws) Pretty, or handsome.

*Ditro, ddi aur Degau dlos,
Ydyw bechawd, heb achos.*

To be offended, thou with golden front like beautiful Tegau; is a sin, and without cause.

S. Tudgr.

Tlosen, s. f. dim. (tlos) A pretty little female.

Tlosgain, a. (tlos—cain) Pretty and splendid.

Bun dlogain, a maid pretty and fine.

Tlws, s. m.—pl. tlwsau (ty—llws) Any thing pretty; a jewel. *a. Pretty, beautiful.*

Goren un tlws gwraig dda.

The best jewel of any is a good wife.

Adage.

*—Ceiriau dy fio,
Tlwsau dy frawd Taliesin.*

The words of thy lips, are the beauties of thy brother Taliesin.

H. ab Iwan Bardd Coch.

Tlwsaidd, a. (tlws) Somewhat pretty.

Tlwsair, s. m.—pl. tlwsairian (tlws—gair) A fine word; a bon mot.

Tlwsawg, a. (tlws) Abounding with jewels.

Tlwsawl, a. (tlws) Of a pretty appearance.

Tlwsedd, s. m. (tlws) Prettiness, handsomeness.

Tlwsigist, s. f.—pl. t. iau (tlws—cist) A cabinet for jewels.

Tlwsy, s. m. (tlws) Prettiness, handsomeness.

Tlwsiad, s. m. (tlws) A rendering pretty.

Tlwsiant, s. m. (tlws) A rendering pretty.

Tlwsibl, s. m. (tlws) Prettiness, handsomeness.

Tlwsrwydd, s. m. (tlws) Prettiness, handsomeness.

Tlwsu, v. a. (tlws) To render pretty.

Tlwsyn, s. m. dim. (tlws) A pretty thing.

TŌ, s. m. r.—pl. t. au. That is out or over; an exterior, a surface; a covering; a layer; a generation; the covering of a house, a roof. *Tan do*, under cover: *pedol a'i tho o hoelion*, a horse shoe with its set of nails: *Am y to a elo to arall a ddaw*, for the generation that passes away another generation will come; *y to a ddol*, the generation to come: *To dr do*, stratum super stratum: *To gwellt*, a thatch roof; *to ceryg*, a slate roof: *Adar y to*, sparrows.

*Ni wyddant —
Pwy a ehoellir o'r do y sydd.*

They know not who would get the advantage of the roof that is.

Meddyr.

*Nid dim gan y to yma,
Twy tid oll ond wreiddo da.*

This generation thinks of nothing, altogether in a rage, but of wasting property.

T. Aled.

Töad, s. m. (to) A covering, or spreading over; a roofing.

Töadwy, a. (töad) Capable of being covered.

Töawg, a. (to) Having a covering; being roofed.

Töawl, a. (to) Belonging to a covering, or roof.

Tob, s. m. (to—ob) A summit, or a top.

Tobren, s. m.—pl. t. i (to—pren) A thatcher's dibber or stick.

Tobyn, s. m. dim. (tob) A summit, or highest point. *Dibyn dobyn*, impending top, an expression used in childish play.

Toc, s. m. (to—oc) That is upon or over; that is instantaneous, short or abrupt; a hat, a cap, or bonnet.

Toc, adv. (toc, s.) Instantly, forthwith, presently, shortly. *Mi a'f yno tes*, I will go there presently; *toc a da*, presently and in good time.

Tocen, s. f. dim.—pl. t. an (toc) That is cut or docked.

Toel, s. m. (toc) That is cut into a piece; what is cut out; an allowance.

3 Z

Tociad, s. m. (toc) A cutting off; clipping.
Tociaw, v. a. (toc) To curtail, to clip, to trim, to dock.

Darlŷ'r ddiolstrïwr mawr wnaŷu grym llaweroedd ar y ffordd, ac a dodiodd eu hadenydd hwynt yn ddot, fal na bu mo'r gallu yoddynt bylli mwyach i ehedeg yu uchel.

The great destroyer has enfeebled the energy of many on the way, and has clipped their wings dreadfully, so that there was no power in them ever after to fly on high. *Jer. Owein.*

Tociawg, a. (toc) Having a clipping, or docking; having a ticket, or ticketed.

Tociawl, a. (toc) Clipping, docking; ticketing.

Tociedig, a. (tociad) Being curtailed; clipped.

Tociwr, s. m.—pl. tociwyr (toc—gwr) A clipper, one who clips or docks.

Tocyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. od (toc) A short piece or slip; a ticket. *Tynw tocyn*, to draw a lot; *dewis ai byraf docyn ai hiraf docyn*, choose whether the shortest lot or the longest lot.

Tocynawl, a. (tocyn) Belonging to a ticket.

Tocyniad, s. m. (tocyn) A ticketing.

Tocynu, v. a. (tocyn) To ticket, to draw lots.

Tochawl, a. (tawch) Moistening, soaking; hazy.

Tochi, v. a. (tawch) To render moist, to soak; to thicken; to become humid; to become foggy or hazy.

Tochiad, s. m. (tawch) A soaking; a hazing.

Todawl, a. (tawd) Being stretched in contact.

Todi, v. a. (tawd) To stretch over; to constrict.

Todiad, s. m. (tawd) A constriction; a junction.

Todyn, s. m. dim. (tawd) That stretches over.

Toddadwy, a. (tawdd) Capable of being melted.

Toddad, s. m. (tawdd) That is in a melting state; that is of a melting nature; the name of a species of metre, consisting of nineteen syllables. *Y doddad felen*, common butterwort; *y doddad wrên*, or *toddedig*, the white rot, or marsh pennywort.

Toddawl, a. (tawdd) Dissolving, or melting.

Toddedig, a. (tawdd) Dissolved, melted. *Toddedigion*, liquids, in grammar: *Y doddedig rudd*, the *rosasolis*; *y doddedig wrên*, ladies bedstraw, a herb used instead of rennet.

Toddedigaeth, s. m. (toddedig) The act of melting.

Toddedigawl, a. (toddedig) Of a tendency to melt.

Toddi, v. a. (tawdd) To melt, to dissolve; to become melted.

Ni thawdd dyled er ei baros.

A debt will not dissolve in waiting for it. *Adage.*

Gormes mawr a dawdd o ffân glewder bach.

Great oppression will melt away before a little courage. *Adage.*

Toddad, s. m. (tawdd) A melting, a dissolving.

Toddiannawl, a. (toddiant) Dissolvent.

Toddiannu, v. a. (toddiant) To make a solution.

Toddiant, s. m. (tawdd) A solution, a melting.

Toddion, s. pl. (tawdd) Meltings; dripping.

Toddwr, s. m.—pl. toddwyr (tawdd—gwr) A melter, or one who dissolves; a smelter.

Tôed, s. m. (to) A covering; a roofing.

Ysafell Cynddyllan a'm gŵin.

El gwelod heb wedd, heb dan!

The hall of Cynddyllan wounds me, to see it without covering, without fire! *Llywarch Hen.*

Tôedig, a. (tôed) Covered, or roofed.

Toes, s. m. (taw) Dough, or paste of bread.

Toesidd, a. (toes) Somewhat like dough.

Toesawg, a. (toes) Abounding with dough.

Toesawl, a. (toes) Of a doughy quality.

Toeseg, s. f. (toes) A kneading trough.

Toesi, v. a. (toes) To make dough; to become dough.

Toesiad, s. m. (toes) A making into dough.

Toeslyd, a. (toes) Doughy or like dough.

Toeslydrwydd, s. m. (toeslyd) Doughiness.

Toesyn, s. m. dim. (toes) A lump of dough.

Tofi, v. a. (tawf) To draw out; to place in a range.

Tofiad, s. m. (tawf) A drawing out in a range.

Tofrwyn, s. pl. aggr. (to—brwyn) Thatch-rubes.

Togi, v. a. (tawg) To elongate, to extend.

Toi, v. a. (to) To cover over, to put a layer over; to cover in, or to roof, to thatch, to slate, or to tile a building.

Tui y cyfreithwyr a doir a chwyn y cyfreithgar.

The houses of the lawyers are covered with the skins of the law. *Adage.*

Tol, s. m. (to—ol) that covers or includes; that separates; that is loud.

Tolach, s. m. (tol) A moan. *v. a. To moan.*

Tolc, s. m.—pl. t. ian (tol) An impression or hollow made by a blow; a dent, a dinge.

Ni rodd tolc yn yr lad tan.

A dent has not been given in that head of thine.

O. ab Idris yn Nant.

Tolciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tole) A forming a hollow, or lapse; a punching, or driving in; a denting, a creasing, a dinging.

Y tolciadau cydd yn gwrannawtho yn llyd holl, ac y ploddio na yn tegus rhwng tyndda a chywirddrauan.

The stops serve instead of bowings: and the stops assist between drawings and chords. *Cerddorion.*

Tolciaw, v. a. (tolc) To make a hollow, or impression by a blow; to dent, to crease, to dinge.

Tolciawg, a. (tolc) Having falls, dents, or creases.

Tolciedig, a. (tolciad) Being impressed, or dented by any force; dinged.

Tolciwr, s. m.—pl. tolciwyr (tolc—gwr) One who makes a mark, or dent, by a blow.

Tolch, s. f.—pl. t. au (tol) A conglutated mass, a clod.

Tolchedig, a. (tolch) Clotted, conglutated.

Tolchen, s. f.—pl. t. i (tolch) A clod, a conglutated mass. *Tolchen o wedd*, a clotted mass of blood.

Tolchenawg, a. (tolchen) Full of clotted masses.

Tolcheniad, s. m. (tolchen) A forming a clod.

Tolchennu, v. a. (tolchen) To form into a clod.

Tolchi, v. a. (tolch) To form a conglutated mass; to clod; to become clotted.

Tolchiad, s. m. (tolch) A clotting, a conglutating.

Tolfaen, s. m.—pl. tolfaini (tol—maen) An earthen stone.

Tolgyrn, s. m.—pl. tolgryn (tol—corn) A trumpet, or a clarion.

Toli, v. a. (tawl) To curtail; to diminish; to put aside, to spare; to take from, to deal out.

Hawdd ioli yn hollach o dorh gwr arall.

It is easy to deal amply from another man's loaf. *Adage.*

Gwr curfodd ddiudd heb doli.

A man of unrestrained gifts of gold without giving.

H. Foul ab Grif.

Morfuad—

Tal am dy wawd cyn toll:

Teyll y prydychod wyt ti.

Morfuad, pay for thy praise before a diminution takes place: the delusion of the poets art thou. *Llywarch Hen.*

Toliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tawl) A diminishing; a privation; a sparing.

Toliannawl, a. (toliant) Privative, curtailing.

Toliannu, v. a. (toliant) To make a diminution; to cause a privation.

Toliant, s. m. (tawl) A diminution, a privation; a saving, a sparing.

Tollaw, v. a. (tawl) To diminish; to curtail; to take away, to deprive; to save, to spare.

Haws tollaw no hurhaw.

It is easier to spare than to hire.

Adage.

*Ni thollas fy lies llyw rhybudd;
Ni thollas a ganaf heb gundd.*

The portended chief has not restricted my bites; I will not restrain what I sing without disguise.

Cynddalein.

Tolliedig, a. (tawl) Diminished, taken away.

Toliwr, s. m.—pl. tolliwr (toli—gwr) A diminisher; one who puts aside, or spares.

Tolo, s. m. (tol) That is overwhelming; heavy; loud; a pound weight.

Cygiu dda drom ei tholo.

Hear the wale of sullen din.

Llywarch Hen.

Tolws, s. m. (tol) That makes a roar, a roarer.

Toll, s. f.—pl. t. au (ty—oll) A fraction; custom, or toll.

Toll fawr a wasa doli fechan.

A great toll will produce a small toll.

Adage.

Ystafell Cynyddian neud aihwyd heb fodd!

*Mae yn medd dy rygydd,
Hyd tra fa ai bu doli gwydd.*

The hall of Cynyddian art thou not gone devoid of need! thy shield is in the grave, whilst whilst remaining was no broken shelter.

Llywarch Hen.

Tolladwy, a. (toll) Capable of being tolled.

Tollawg, a. (toll) Having a toll, tolled.

Tolliedig, a. (toll) Being exacted as toll.

Tollfa, s. f.—pl. tollfeydd (toll) A place to receive toll; a receipt of custom; a custom house.

Tolli, v. a. (toll) To subtract, or to take a part from; to exact toll, or custom; to toll.

Tolliad, s. m. (toll) A subtracting, a taking a part away; a taking custom, or toll; a tolling.

Tolliant, s. m. (toll) A toll, or custom.

Tollrhydd, s. m. (toll—rhydd) Free of custom; toll-free. *Acth y tir yn dollrhydd, the land is become free of toll.*

Tollwr, s. m.—pl. tolliwr (toll—gwr) One who takes toll, or custom.

Brodyr cywellthas, arglwydd, tollwr, a chythraul.

Confederate brothers, a lord, a toll-gatherer, and the devil.

Adage.

Tollydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (toll) A toll-gatherer.

Tom, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (to—om) A mound, a heap, a tumulus; a heap of dirt; dung.

Tom Elwyddan neud gwylch gwla:

*Mae Maodyn y danaw;
Dyn fai Gynon i gwynaw!*

The mound of Elwyddan how drenched by rain: Maodyn is under it; a man whom Gynon is left to mourn!

Llywarch Hen.

Tomawd, s. m. (tom) A monument; a tomb.

Gwae ddyn nad ystyr

Ydd i'n ehoegyr,

Cyn rhythyr lymyr,

Tomawd fuddiedd.

Woe to the man who will not consider that he may ruefully go, before a short space, to the stone grave with its monument.

D. Ddu Hiraddug.

Tomawg, a. (tom) Having a heap; covered with dung; mucky.

Tomdail, s. m. (tom—tail) Dung manure.

Tomen, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (tom) A mound, a tumulus, a hillock; a dunghill.

A gunglo domen a galf un car cywir.

He that collects a dunghill will have one faithful friend.

Adage.

Pob ci a fydd gen ar ei domen ei hun.

Every dog will be a lord on his own dunghill.

Adage.

Tomfoi, v. a. (tom—moi) To drop dung.

Gwerth porhell o'r nos y ganer yni ei domfol, ceiniawg.

The value of a pig from the night it is brought forth until it goes to drop dung, a penny.

Welsh Laws.

Toml, v. a. (tom) To make a heap; to dung.

Tomlad, s. m. (tom) A forming a heap; a dropping of dung.

Tomlyd, s. m. (tom) Abounding with dung.

Tomlydu, v. a. (tomlyd) To render mucky.

Tomwr, s. m.—pl. tomwyr (tom—gwr) One who heaps; a muck-man.

Tôn, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ty—on) A surface, an outer coating, peel, paring, or skin; also, lay land, or unploughed land; a green. *Ton las, glasdon, a greensward.*

Dar a dyfws ar y ton:

*Gwedi gwaddffras, a briw bren,
Gwac a gar wyd smyrson!*

An oak has grown on the green: after blood-spilling, and the wounded breast, woe to him that loves the vice of contention!

Robert T. Normandi.

Tôn, s. f.—pl. t. au (f. of twu) That breaks out, that is broken; a breaker, a surge, or wave. *a. Shattered, broken.*

Ni nolla mewn anfon

Y doeth yn erbyn y don.

Not in any river will the wave swim against the wave.

Ed. Dafydd.

Oedd amlw tona, twn amhar eu nald,

Nid oeddynt dialfar:

Tôn hell helaeth trwy far,

Tôn arall gwall goch gwyr.

Many-coloured were the waves, broken and of mixed din their course, they were not void of sound: a wave of brine ample in its rage, another dreadful wave red with gore.

Lt. P. Meach.

Bid grafnagawr far; bid trydar lew;

Bid ynfyd ymliddgar;

Bid tôn calon gân alar.

A hen scratches with her claws; a lion roars: the fool is food of brawls; the heart is broken oppressed with woe.

Llywarch Hen.

Ton, s. f.—pl. t. au (to—on) A tone, an accent.

Un adiam a Thelamon,

Eucled-lyw teg, difreg don.

Of the same fate as Telamon, a fair superior soul, of unbroken accent.

D. y Cuch.

Tônawg, a. (tôn) Abounding with breaks, abounding with breakers or waves; turbulent, froward, stubborn.

Tônawl, a. (tôn) Breaking like a surge.

Tonc, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ty—onc) A tink, a ring.

Cei cithaf tonic, thou shalt have extreme joy.

Dyfed.

Tonciad, s. m. (tonc) A tinkling, a ringing.

Tonciaw, v. a. (tonc) To tinkle, to ring.

Tönen, s. f. dim. (tôn) A surface, an outer coating, peel, or paring; a cuticle; also, a bog, or quag.

Tonfryd, a. (tôn—bryd) Of a rough disposition.

Tongar, a. (ton) Sonorous, resonounding.

Tônl, v. a. (tôn) To form a surface; to become covered with a skin, or cuticle; to pare, to peel.

Toniad, s. m. (ton) A making a tone, or accent.

Tônliad, s. m. (tôn) A forming a surface; a forming a cuticle, a paring, a peeling.

Toniadar, s. m. (toniad) That forms an accent.

Toniar, s. f. (tôn) A plank, a shingle.

Tônlar, s. f.—pl. tonleri (tôn) A breaker, a surge, or wave.

Gwtrawd Owain llary, llechar ei derfyng

Ar derfyn ei esgar,

Balch y daw yn llaw lluchfar:

Maddu ei thorf, madd ei thoular.

The cup of Owain the mild, whose tumult gleams on the border of his foe, proudly it comes on the wrath-dispensing hand, drunk its surrounding torments, its wave is mead.

Cynddalein.

Toniardy, s. m.—pl. t. au (toniar—ty) A house or booth made of boards.

Toularu, v. a. (tônlar) To lay planks, to board.

Toniaw, v. a. (ton) To tone, to accent.

Tonogi, v. a. (tònwag) To raise breakers or billows; to rise in billows; to become boisterous or turbulent.

Tonogiad, s. m. (tònwag) A raising of breakers; a rising in waves, or surges; a becoming turbulent.

Tonogrydd, s. m. (tònwag) The state of rising in surges; turbulence.

Tonwaed, s. m. (tòn—gwaed) A blood clod.

Tonwen, a. (tòn—gwén) White-skinned.

Tonwryg, a. (tòn—gwryg) Rising in billows; turbulent.

Tonwrygiad, s. m. (tonwryg) A rising in billows; a becoming turbulent.

Tonwrygiaw, v. a. (tonwryg) To raise surges; to rise in surges; to become turbulent.

Tonwyn, a. (tòn—gwyn) White-skinned.

Tonydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ton) An accenter.

Tonyddiaeth, s. (tonydd) A tonation, accentuation.

*Tonyddiaeth helaeth hylaw,
A gair, mewn llafair a gawn.*

A tonation ample and complete, and a word, in expression we obtain.

Meirg Dafydd.

Top, s. m.—pl. t. iau (tob) A top; a stopple.

Topiad, s. m. (top) A topping, a cresting.

Topiaw, v. a. (top) To top, to form a crest.

Topiawg, a. (top) Having a top, or crest.

Topiawl, a. (top) Tending to form a top.

Topiwr, s. m.—pl. topiwr (top—gwr) One who tops

Topyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (top) A top, a bunch, bush of hair; a topple; a stopple.

*Erfynied f'm rhwyf ydd wyf ei dda—
A warawd topyn feila fwia.*

I sue to my chief for his goods, that renders unnecessary a top, a yellow knob.

Gr. ab D. ab Tudgr.

Topyniad, s. m. (topyn) A forming a top.

Topynu, v. a. (topyn) To form a top, or crest.

Tôr, s. m. (ty—or) A break, a rupture; a cut; an interruption, a cessation, a discontinuation.

Tôr calon, a heart breaking.

Tôr, s. f.—pl. t. au (to—or) A swell out, a bulge, a prominence; a belly; the lower part of the belly. *Tôr y mynydd*, the swell of the mountain; *tôr y llaw*, the ball of the hand; *tôr tarian*, the convex or outside of a shield.

Tyfd enderig o'i dôr.

The steer grows from his belly.

Adage.

Tôradow, a. (tôr) Capable of being broken.

Toraeth, s. f.—pl. toreithiau (tôr) Produce, profit; fecundity, fruitfulness; abundance, store. *Nid oes dim toraeth ohono*, there is no good to be had out of him.

Mawr yw toraeth yr adwydd.

Great is the store of the unfortunate.

Adage.

Mawr toraeth adwydd ban fyso.

Great is the store of misfortune when he commands.

Adage.

Torammod, s. (tôr—ammod) Breach of covenant.

Torarfol, s. f. (tôr—arfol) Breach of faith.

Torawg, a. (tôr) Having a prominence; big-bellied; an epithet applied to a sow, a bitch, and a cat, when big with young.

Torawl, a. (tôr) Tending to spread round; prominent.

Torbwt, s. m.—pl. torbytiaid (tôr—pwt) A turbot.

Torcalon, s. m. (tôr—calon) A heart-breaking.

Torcalonus, a. (torcalon) Heart-breaking.

*Ystyriaeth torcalonus ydyw ein bod ni bob dydd yn myned ym-
aeth oddiwrth ein dedwyddwch.*

It is a heart-breaking consideration that we should be every day going away from our happiness.

Ios. Rhys.

Torch, s. f.—pl. tyrch (tôr) A wreath; a coil; a col-

lar; a badge of distinction, worn by the ancient Britons, which it was a point of honour for a warrior to preserve from being lost to the enemy in battle. *Tynn am y dorch*, to strive for the torques: *Mi dynaf y dorch a thi*, I will pull the torques with thee.

*Brach swch balenau llewyrch;
Brychwaith ei brach a'i llyrch.*

A handle above the point of the scide; of twisted to handle and its wreaths.

Elwyn Iwan, 1740.

Torchawg, a. (torch) Having a wreath, coil, or turn; wreathed, coiled, twisted, turned up; wearing a torques.

Torchawl, a. (torch) Wreathing, twisting, coiling

Torchawr, part. (torch) Wreathing, entwining.

Gwefawr godwyswr torchawr am na.

Amber-beads in ringlets entwining round the tangles.

Anon.

Torchedig, a. (torch) Wreathed, twisted; coiled

Torchl, v. a. (torch) To wreath, to twist, to twist; to coil, to gather into a chain; to turn up. *Torchl dy lewys*, turn up thy sleeves.

Torchl gwridd tywarch a gro

I'r gwyn, ac I'r wybr, gawl.

Turning up the roots of sods and gravel into the wind, and into the air, by him.

L. Morgan.

Torchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (torch) A wreathing.

Torchwr, s. m.—pl. torchwyr (torch—gwr) A coiler, a wreather, a twister.

Tordain, s. m. (tor—tain) A spread out in a lolling manner. **v. a. To loll.**

Tordanawl, a. (tordain) Swelling out the belly.

Tordaniad, s. m. (tordain) A lolling on the belly.

Tordann, v. a. (tordain) To spread out the belly.

Tordor, adv. (tor repeated) Belly to belly.

Tordyn, a. (tor—tyn) Tight stomach; full-bellied; high-stomached, proud-stomached.

*Bydd dordyn wrth eilynon man,
Fai chwylio tan mewn corod.*

Be high-stomached to petty foes, like blowing the fire amongst stones.

Edm. Pry.

Tordyniad, s. m. (tordyn) A stretching the belly.

Tordynn, v. a. (tordyn) To tighten the belly.

Tordd, s. m. (tor) A murmur, a din, a tumult.

Torddawl, a. (tordd) Murmuring, tumultuous.

Torddiad, s. m. (tordd) A murmuring, a rising a din.

Torddn, v. a. (tordd) To murmur, to make a din.

Torddus, a. (tordd) Murmuring, tumultuous.

Tored, s. m. (tor) That expands round. **v. Vast.**

Toredig, a. (tôr) Broken, fractured, cut.

Toredlu, s.—pl. t. oedd (tored—llu) A vast host.

*Mynogid iddo fod yr amherawdr wedi lleista yn agori yw,
thoredlu ganib; ac yn y lle ydd oedd Arthur a lloches yn hi din.*

It was told him that the emperor had encamped near to the place, having a vast host with him; and in the spot where it was Arthur encamped on a river side.

Gr. ab Idris.

Toredwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tored—gwynt) A whirlwind.

Twrff toredwynt mawr uch mor ddihiu.

The din of a mighty whirlwind over a desert sea.

Llyfard Gr.

Torvat toredwynt uch teg adha.

They would burst a whirlwind over a fair retreat.

O. Cyfyllwr.

Toreithiad, s. m. (toraeth) A forming a store.

Toreithiannawl, a. (toreithiant) Of a productive tendency, tending to store.

Toreithiannu, v. a. (toreithiant) To cause abundance; to become abundant.

Toreithiant, s. m. (toraeth) Abundance; store.

Toreithiaw, v. a. (torneth) To render productive, or abundant, to yield increase; to be productive.

Toreithiawg, a. (tornaeth) Having produce, plenty, or abundance; profitable, yielding increase.

Toreithiawl, a. (torneth) Productive, abundant.

Toreithiedig, a. (toreithiad) Made abundant.

Toreithus, a. (tornaeth) Productive, abundant.

Toreithusaw, v. a. (toreithus) To render productive; to become productive.

Toreithusdra, s. m. (toreithus) Productiveness.

Toreithusrwydd, s. m. (toreithus) Productiveness.

Torf, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (tor) A croud, a throng, a multitude; a troop; a host.

Godwrf—

*Taisle Nadawg, mwr aglor,
Mâl gwr torf taisle Arthwr.*

*The warrior of the tribe of Nadawg, a conspicuous belwark,
Like the host stout of the tribe of Arthur.* *Cynaddew.*

*—Gordderod ei lafar,
Dread rwyf torf twf llaw yn aber.*

*Impetuous to extreme his blue shaft, the bold leader of a host
tumultuous as a flood in the mouth of a river.* *Cynaddew, i O. Gwynedd.*

Torfa, s. f.—pl. torfeydd (torf) An assembled host; also the number of one thousand millions

*Deg deraith yw cant, deg cant yn y ll, deg mill yn y myrdd,
deg myrdd yn y mwnt, deg mwnt yn y ihalu, deg rhailu yn y
fronda, deg mwnta yn y dorfa, deg torfa yn y galfyrfa lawr; y
rhif mynwl yw hysw.*

*Ten ten times is a hundred, ten hundreds in a thousand, ten
thousands in a myriad, ten myriads in a hundred thousand, ten
hundred thousands in a million, ten millions in the cumulus, ten
cumulus in the aggregate multitude, ten aggregate multitudes
in the great protecting host: the greatest number is that.*

Torfagl, s. f. (tor—magl) That breaks or dissipates a stye; the eyebright, or wild English clary, also called *gloewlys*, and *goleudrem*.

Torfawg, a. (torf) Having a host; multitudinous

Owain—

Diofn cad cedeirn dorfogion.

*Owain dauntless in the battle of mighty ones assembled together
H. Foul ab Griffl.*

Torfad, s. m. (torf) An assembling of a host.

Torfawdd, s. m. (tor—blawdd) A spreading tumult, or uproar.

Torfoddad, s. m. (torflawdd) An expanding of a tumult.

*Dym cyfarwyddiad Ushwech dywal,
Bhwg chwreithin mor ryfel dorffoddad
Urian.*

*May the furious Ushwech lead me on, like the sallient agitation
of the sea in the war expanding tumult of Urian.* *Llywarch Hm.*

Torfu, v. a. (torf) To collect a host, to assemble in a body.

Torfynwgi, a. (tôr—mynwgi) Neck breaking.

Torfynnygliad, s. m. (torfynwgi) A breaking the neck; a casting headlong; a prostration.

Torfynnyglu, v. a. (torfynwgi) To cause a neck-breaking, to break the neck; to cast headlong.

Torgeingl, s. f.—pl. t. an (tor—ceingl) A girth.

Torgest, s. f.—pl. t. i (tor—cest) A hernia.

Torgestawg, a. (torgest) Having a hernia.

Torgestiad, s. m. (torgest) A forming a hernia.

Torgesta, v. a. (torgest) To form a hernia.

Torgoch, a. (tor—coch) Red-bellied; an epithet for the red char fish of the Alpine lakes.

Torgochiad, s. m.—pl. torgochiaid (torgoch) A red-bellied one; a red char fish; also called *brithyll melyn*.

Tôrri, v. a. (tôr) To break, to make a rupture; to cut; to become broken.

*Un o dri gorchestwaith Ynys Prydein: Llong Nefyd Nef Neif-
lon a ddig yddi wryw a banyw, pan doras llyn lloen.*

*One of the three superior expedients of the lake of Britain: the
ship of Nefyd Nef Neiflon, which carried in it male and female
when the aggregate of floods broke out.* *Prifedd.*

*Fel gwanhith fy nghyngor i, ni thorri gyfrelliths y llyn orddo.
If thou hadst done my advice, thou wouldst not break the laws
of the court on his account.* *H. Culwarch—Mabinogion.*

Tôrriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (tôr) A breaking, a making a rupture; a cutting; a becoming broken; a cessation, a breaking off, a breaking in, or taming. **Tôrriad y dydd**, the break of day: **Nid oes arno dôriad yn y byd**, he is not under the least regulation in the world.

Gofyn i ddall a ydyw yn dorriad gwawr.

Asking of the blind whether it is break of day. *Adage.*

Toriadawl, a. (tôrriad) Fractive, fracturing.

Toriadu, v. a. (tôrriad) To make a break.

Toriannawl, a. (tôrriant) Fractory.

Toriannu, v. a. (tôrriant) To make a fraction.

Tôrriant, s. m. (tôr) A fraction, a fracture.

Toriatôr, ger. (tôrriad) In breaking.

Toriedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tôrriad) A fracturer

Toritor, sup. (tôrri) To be breaking.

Tôrriath, s. m. (tôr—llaith) White hellebore.

Tôrrian, s. f.—pl. tôrrienydd (tôr—glân) A broken bank, a bank worn away by water.

Gellir yfed yr afon, ond nid ellir bwyta y dôrian.

The river may be drank, but the bank cannot be eaten. *Adage.*

Torlla, s. f.—pl. t. od (tôr—lla) A slattern.

Torllengig, s. m. (tôr—llengig) A hernia.

Torllwyd, a. (tôr—llwyd) Having the prominence or belly of a grey colour. **Y dorllwyd**, the wild tansy, or silverweed; also called **torllwydig**, and **torllwydog**, y **dinllwyd**, **gwyn y merched**.

Torllwydog, s. f. (torllwyd) The wild tansy.

Torllwyth, s. m.—pl. t. i (tor—llwyth) The burden of the belly; the burden of the womb; an epithet for a litter of pigs, and for other animals that bring forth several at once.

*Hwch a fwrw, o chyfeirir,
Dorllwyth o dylwyth i dir:
Yn myn'd rhawg Arlon a Mon
Y chwyry freichias hirion.*

*A sow that will cast, if resorted to, a litter of progeny on the
land: visiting between Arvon and Mon she plays about her long
arms.* *Gr. ab Elyn. ab Tudor, i Yngref.*

Term, s. f. (tôr) That is stretched or crowded round.

Tormach, s. m. (tôr—mach) A forfeit of bail; contempt of court; hardship.

Tormaen, s. m. (tôr—maen) That breaks the stone; the saxifrage; also called **maen-had**, and **llyfnwy**.

Tormaenawl, a. (tormaen) Lithonriptic.

Tormaenwydd, s. m. (tormaen—gwydd) Sassafras-tree, or stone-dissolver.

Tormennawg, a. (torment) Having a surrounding assemblage.

Anesgor dy far, fer tormennawg.

Unavoidable thy wrath, host-surrounding bulwark. *Llyged Gwr.*

Tormenniad, s. m. (torment) A pressing or crowding round.

Tormennu, v. a. (torment) To crowd round; to crowd together in conflict.

*Mae ydus orau yn tormennawg;
Tormennuodd alloddod an llyw tirawg.*

*He also is the best of any host surrounded one; our leader am-
ply possessing land, caused riches to surround.* *Gwethchawl.*

Torment, s. m. (torm) The state of pressing round; a conflicting host; a conflict; torment

Teyrlllyw teyrnas terfyras torment.

A supreme leader of a kingdom the tumult of conflict. *L. F. Moch.*

Tryllw ei ygwyr yarydwir yn ahermawt.
Three-coloured his shield that is made to move in conflict.
Cynulleid.

Godwrf a gylwaf am glawr lathon hir;
Hydr of wir ar Saxons:
Teulu Madawg, mur galon,
Mal twrf tormennuold Cynon.

A murmur I hear along the surface of the far-extending leith-
on; its truth is confidence to the Saxons: of the tribe of Mad-
awg, a bulwark against foes, like the tumult of the conflicts of
Cynon.
Cynulleid.

Tormiad, s. m. (torm) A gathering round.
Tormiannawg, a. (tormiant) Being surrounded
by retinue.

Gwr tormiannawg cyfoethawg.

A magnificient wealthy man.

Mabinogi.

Tormiannu, v. a. (tormiant) To form a surround-
ing retinue.

Tormiant, s. m. (torm) A surrounding assemblage

Tormu, v. a. (torm) To assemble round.

Tormwyth, s. m. (tôr—mwyth) Feverfew.

Tormyn, s. m. (torm) A surrounding crond.

Tormynawg, a. (tormyn) Surrounded by retinue.

Tormynogaeth, s. m. (tormynawg) The state of
having a surrounding retinue.

Torogen, s. f. dim. (torawg) A big-bellied one;
a tike.

Torogenawg, a. (torogen) Full of tikes.

Torogeniad, s. m. (torogen) A breeding of tikes.

Torogenu, v. a. (torogen) To breed tikes.

Toroges, s. f. (torawg) A big-bellied one.

Torogi, v. a. (torawg) To make a big belly, to
swell the belly; to cause a gestation; to be-
come big-bellied; to become big with young.

Yn Gaega y mae llywod a thricant troedfodd yn eu hyd; ac
yno y mae pryd tebyg i wreiddod, a ddyf fraich llydant, chwe
cubid yn eu hyd; ac o'r rhai hyn y toroca yr elliant, ac yn y
tônau y soddant, ac yn y mor hway y magant; ac yn eu cibinau
y dichawu dynion adnau.

In Gaega there are eels having three hundred feet in their
lengths; and therein are animals like women, having two arms,
six cubits in their lengths; and those *gratale* from the elephant,
and in the waves they alank, and in the sea there they rear their
young; and in their shells men might move about.
Deia y Byd.

Torogiad, s. m. (torawg) A making a big belly,
a swelling the belly; a causing a gestation; a
becoming big with young.

Torogwr, s. m.—pl. torogwyr (torawg—gwr) One
who swells out the belly.

Torogyn, s. m. dim. (torawg) A big-bellied one.

Toron, s. f.—pl. t. au (tawr) That spreads over;
a plot in a garden laid out in beds; a decking
out of a table; a mantle, or cloak.

Toronaeth, s. m. (toron) The act of decking out.

Toronaawg, a. (toron) Having a mantle.

Torw a gaf: Pood hir y gwallt
Toronaawg.—

A bell I shall get: surely the covering hair is long.
Pentllyn.

Toronawl, a. (toron) Mantling, cloaking.

Toroni, v. a. (toron) To deck out, to cover over,
to spread out a table, to spread a feast; to
cover with a mantle, to mantle, to cloak.

Glewihyd Gafellfawr a dynai y pair oddiar y tan, pan oedd yn
—'Toroni' tair yna.—

Glewihyd with mighty grasp pulled the cauldron off the fire,
when he was *freating* three islands.
Iolo Goch.

Toroniad, s. m. (toron) A spreading over, a deck-
ing, or covering; a mantling.

Torp, s. m. (tor) A round mass, a lump.

Torpell, s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (torp) A small mass or
lump; any thick or coagulated matter formed
into a mass; a clod; a dumpling.

Torpellawg, a. (torpell) Abounding with masses,
or clods; formed into lumps.

Torpelliad, s. m. (torpell) A clotting.

Torpellu, v. a. (torpell) To clod, to form a lump.
Torpwrth, s. m. (tor—pwth) A short big-bellied
person; a squab.

Tors, s. f.—pl. t. au (tawr) A covering.

Telron i'r corff, tors awr cedd.

Three fives to the person, the golden shatter of song.
H. Arpent.

Torsed, s. f.—pl. t. i (tors) A rag, a coverlid;
also called *cadwyr*.

Torsed gogydded a'r gwydd.

A rag of equal breadth with the loom.

L. G. Calk.

Torsi, v. a. (tors) To deck, or cover over.

Torsiad, s. m. (tors) A decking over.

Torstain, a. (tors—tain) Prominent, bulging.

Y tors—

Hirfain a thornain of thy.

The bow long and slender and bulging out that will not break.
T. Pys.

Torsyth, s. (tor—syth) Swaggering out the belly
stiffly, stiff-stomached.

Torsythaid, a. (torsyth) Rather stiff-stomached.

Torsythawg, a. (torsyth) Swaggering.

Torsythawl, a. (torsyth) Apt to swagger.

Torsythiad, s. m. (torsyth) A swaggering, a swell-
ing out the belly.

Torsythni, s. m. (torsyth) A swaggering.

Torsythu, v. a. (torsyth) To stiffen the belly.

Torth, s. f.—pl. t. au (torth) That supports,
or sustains; a loaf of bread.

Torthawl, a. (torth) Being like a loaf.

Torthi, v. a. (torth) To form into a compact mass;
to harden, to settle; to cake. Gwsir wedi torthi,
hay after it is settled.

Torthiad, s. m. (torth) A forming a loaf.

Torwen, a. (tôr—gwen) White-bellied.

Torwenwyn, s. m. (tôr—gwenwyn) Rue.

Torwyn, a. (tor—gwyn) White-bellied.

Torympryd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (tôr—ympryd) A
breakfast; also called *berffwyd*, *tori cythawg*.

Pan oeddwn yn ymdroethu, Meisgryddid a'i chwa Bute-
dau a ddol i mewn, y rhai a barodd i mi fy sboryn.

When I was dressing myself, Volpertocum, with her two
Breakfasts, came in, who prepared for me my breakfast.
Marching Crispin.

Torymprydiad, s. m. (torympryd) A breakfasting.

Torymprydiaw, v. a. (torympryd) To breakfast.

Toryn, s. m.—pl. t. iau (tawr) An outer-covering,
a mantle, a cloak; a cope, or sacerdotal vestment.

Ni byddaf na thoryn dwyn na chapen gwyn.

I will not be a carrying cloak nor robe cap.

Adapt.

Torynawg, a. (toryn) Having a mantle.

Toryniad, s. m. (toryn) A cloaking, a mantling.

Torynu, v. a. (toryn) To cloak, to mantle.

Tos, s. m. (ty—os) A quick jerk; a toss; a snatch.

Tosed, s. m. (tos) A snatch; a rapine.

Tosiad, s. m. (tos) A jerking; a tossing.

Tosiaw, v. a. (tos) To jerk; to snatch; to toss.

Tost, a. (to—ost) Severe, harsh; violent; toasted.

Tost fydd ar ddyr pan gaffo ddewis.

It is *hard* on a person when he is put to his choice.

Adapt.

Mae yn dost ar a ddymunol fawr; mae yn dostach ar a ch.

It is grievous on such as would wish to die; it is more grievous
on such as would dread it.
Adapt.

Tostaid, a. (tost) Somewhat severe or harsh.

Tostalar, s. m. (tost—galar) Severe grief.

Tostalariad, s. m. (tostalar) A severely grieving.

Tostalaru, v. a. (tostalar) To grieve severely.

Pan oeddwn gwrthdwyer a gollwyd—brydychu, y rhai a'i ho-
gesteiment, a dostalaruad am ddyrwyd yn oed cwmwl.

What precious opportunities have been lost! they who have
neglected them, will deeply lament about them for ages of years.
for. Duns.

Tostalarus, a. (tostalar) Severely grieving.
Tostawl, a. (tost) Of a severe quality.
Tostedig, a. (tost) Being made severe or harsh.
Tostedd, s. m. (tost) Severity, pungency, harshness; also the stranguary.
Tostfrwyn, s. pl. aggr. (tost—brwyn) Sea rushes.
Tostfrwynen, s. f. dim. (tostfrwyn) A sea rush.
Testi, v. a. (tost) To cause violent pain, to rack, to torture; also to feel for, or to be pained.

Mai dala gal bendoll ym testes yr halaru dat!
 Like catching an open headed leech the steezy iron pained me!
H. Culhwch.

Tosti a thraue writho a orag.
 To take pity and to commiserate with him was what he did.
Hanes No.

Tostiad, s. m. (tost) A causing severity; a torturing
Tostlym, a. (tost—llym) Polignant, acrimonious.
Tostlymder, s. m. (tostlym) Acrimoniousness.
Tostlymdra, s. m. (tostlym) Acrimoniousness.
Tostlymrwydd, s. m. (tostlym) Acrimoniousness.
Tostur, s. m. (tost) Misery, severe plight.
Tosturad, s. m. (tosturau) A commiseration.
Tosturawl, a. (tosturau) Commiserating.
Tosturau, v. a. (tostur) To commiserate, to pity.

Nid ystyr hon doesturda!
 No idea to commiserate hath she!
T. Ald.

Tosturi, s. m. (tostur) Compassion, pity, mercy.
Tosturiad, s. m. (tostur) A pitying, a taking pity.
Tosturiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (tostur) Compassion.

A oeth dy dosturiaethau
Oll ymadu am dda gwaith gas!
 Are all thy tender mercies fled away on account of our deceitful art?
D. Richard Glas y Morfa.

Tosturiannawl, a. (tosturiant) Compassionate.
Tosturiannu, v. a. (tosturiant) To compassionate.
Tosturiant, s. m. (tostur) Compassion, pity.
Tosturiaw, v. a. (tostur) To compassionate, to pity.
Tosturiawg, a. (tostur) Compassionate.
Tosturiawl, a. (tostur) Compassionate; piteous.

Pan glyws Rhad Daw fy nghwynfan tosturiawl, hi o'i deulou
a estynai i mi llofnad, ac o orchymnal i mi ddodi fy llaw erui.
 When the Grace of God heard my pitiful complaint, she out of
 her goodness extended to me a golden rod, and desired me to
 place my hand upon it.
Morchang Cwyrdd.

Tosturiedig, a. (tosturiad) Commiserated, pitied.
Tosturioldeb, s. m. (tosturiawl) Compassionateness
Tosturiwr, s. m.—pl. tosturiwyr (tostur—gwr) One
 who takes compassion.

Tosturus, a. (tostur) Compassionate; piteous.
Tosturusaw, v. a. (tosturus) To soften to pity; to
 become compassionate; to render piteous; to
 become piteous.

Tosturuswydd, s. m. (tosturus) Compassionateness
Tŵr, s. m.—pl. towyr (to—gwr) One who forms
 a covering, one who roofs; a thatcher, a tiler,
 a slater.

Tprue, s. m. A noise made in calling cattle.

Tprue iol! lo llwm ei synfon,
Prin o rodd.—
 Come my calves! avoid that bare-tailed calf, a signally stiff.
Mad. Dwygwig.

Tra, s. m. (ty—rha) An extreme, an extremity;
 an excess; a turn; whatever is, thing. It is
 also prefixed in composition. *Paid a gwnethur*
tra, do not be over nice.

Gwalychaf wledig, pendefig pob fa,
Gwr a gynall y nef, argwydd pob tra.

I will adore the Supreme, the sovereign of every region, he that
upholds the heaven, the Lord of every thing.
Talliesia.

As gynall gwyns, ac nid mwyns,
Nadd hiddad molaid, molaid i bob tra.

The bees collect, and they do not enjoy it, the distilled mead
delightful, the delight of every extremity.
Talliesia.

Tra, prep. (ty—rha) Over, above; beyond. *Tra*
mynydd, over the mountain; tra mor, beyond
sea; tra dy gefn, beyond thy back.

Tra, adv. (ty—rha) Over; very, excessively;
 whilst, as long as, so long as.

Tra dicheil tra dychell.
Excess of cunning excess of loss.
Amlaf y mel tra hiltir.
Honey is most frequent whilst it is put through a sieve.
Adag.

Doeth dyn tra tawo.
 A person is wise whilst he keeps silent.
Adag.

O gwyl di ddys gael dy dda,
A chymr tra fych yma;
Nu fydd cybydd, cafydd cael,
I ddywys aur i ddyo arall.

See, oh man! when thou obtainest thy wealth, and enjoy it
whilst thou shalt be here: be not a miser, of cunning scheme, to
hoard gold for another person.
S. Tudgr.

Träannog, s. m. (annog) Extreme excitement.
v. a. To excite beyond measure.

Träannogiad, s. m. (träannog) Extreme excitation

Träannos, s. m. (annos) A chasing extremely.
v. a. To drive overmuch.

Träannosiad, s. m. (träannos) A chasing greatly.
Träarglwyddiaethiad, s. m. (arglwyddiaethiad) A
 governing tyrannically; a domineering.

Träarglwyddiaethu, v. a. (arglwyddiaethu) To
 exercise dominion to excess; to domineer.

Traberw, s. m. (berw) An over-boil.
Traberwad, s. m. (traberw) An over-boiling.

Traberwedig, a. (traberw) Over-boiled.

Traberwi, v. a. (traberw) To over-boil.

Trabludd, s. m. (blawdd) Extreme activity. *Tra-*
blawdd ffosod, the extreme velocity of gashing.

Trablawn, s. m. (blawn) Extremely gloomy.

Trabloedd, s. f. (bloedd) A great outcry.

Trabloeddi, v. a. (trabloedd) To make an outcry.

Trabloeddiad, s. m. (trabloedd) A making an
 outcry.

Trabludd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bludd) Trouble, toil,
 pains, business; turmoil, tumult.

Ni wela i lys
Môr iwyddm—
A thryder meibion,
A thro cerddorion,
A trabludd gwelion
Gwyddmdeithig.

I have not beheld a court so fair and solemn, with the nobles of
youth, and the turns of minstrels, and the bustle of servants
serving the feast.
D. ab Iwan Dda.

Trabluddiad, s. m. (trabludd) A troubling.

Trabluddiaw, v. a. (trabludd) To trouble, to tease.

Trabluddiawg, a. (trabludd) Full of trouble.

Trabluddiawl, a. (trabludd) Troublous, teasing.

Trabluddiedig, a. (trabludd) Troubled, teased.

Trabluddiwr, s. m.—pl. trabluddiwywr (trabludd—
gwr) A troubler, a teaser.

Trablwn, a. (blwn) Extremely surly.

Trablwydd, adv. (blwydd) Beyond the year.

Trablwyddyn, adv. (trablwydd) Beyond the year.

Trabrys, s. m. (brys) Extreme haste, or hurry.

Trabrysgar, a. (trabrys) Extremely hasty.

Trabrysiad, s. m. (trabrys) An over-hastening.

Trabrysiaw, v. a. (trabrys) To over-hasten.

Trabuan, a. (buan) Extremely quick.

Trabychan, a. (bychan) Extremely small.

Trabychaniad, s. m. (trabychan) A making ex-
 tremely little.

Trabychauu, v. a. (trabychan) To make extreme-
 ly little; to depreciate extremely.

Trabywawg, a. (bywawg) Extremely lively.

Trach, s. m.—pl. t. an (tra) A hill protruded as
 it were into low ground. *Trach Dindyrn, a*
hill over Tintern Abbey; also a hill near

Denbigh, with a farm house in front of it, called *Taldrack*.

Trach, adv. (tra) Beyond; beside; at; aside.

Cannaw! doeth trach ei gafa, a merch e ffaen ei gwynob.

Praise the wise behind his back, and a woman before her face. *Adage.*

Trin dygwydd truch trach ei llawr.

A dreadful fall of slaughter beneath the stroke of his blade. *Anacrin.*

Trachadw, v. a. (cadw) To keep extremely.

Trachær, s. f.—pl. f. au (caer) Advanced wall.

A thori trachær Roms.

And breaking the advanced wall of Rome. *Talliesin.*

Trachaled, a. (caled) Extremely hard.

Trachalediad, s. m. (trachaled) A hardening extremely.

Trachaledu, v. a. (trachaled) To harden extremely

Trachall, a. (call) Extremely cunning.

Trachallder, s. m. (trachall) Extreme cunning.

Trachariad, s. m. (cariad) Extreme love.

Tracharu, v. a. (carn) To love to excess.

Trachas, s. m. (cas) Extreme hatred.

Cari trachas Llwyg.

I love the extreme enmity of England. *H. ab O. Gwynedd.*

Trachasad, s. m. (trachas) A hating extremely.

Trachasau, v. a. (trachas) To hate extremely.

Trachawdd, s. m. (cawdd) Excess of vexation.

Trachefn, adv. (cefn) Behind the back; again.

Trachelfydd, a. (elfydd) Extremely skillful.

Trachgefn, adv. (trach—cefn) Behind the back.

Trachil, s. m. (chl) An extreme recess.

Trachiliad, s. m. (trachil) A receding extremely.

Trachiliaw, v. a. (trachil) To recede extremely.

Trachoddi, v. a. (trachawdd) To vex extremely.

Trachoddiad, s. m. (trachawdd) A vexing extremely.

Trachoddiant, s. m. (trachawdd) Extreme vexation; extreme offence.

Trachraff, a. (craff) Of very keen hold; of extremely keen perception.

Trachraffiad, s. m. (trachraff) A taking a very keen hold; extreme perception.

Trachrafu, v. a. (trachraff) To take very keen hold; to perceive extremely.

Trachrin, a. (crin) Extremely brittle or fragile.

Trachrinaw, v. a. (trachrin) To render extremely brittle; to become extremely brittle.

Trachryn, s. m. (cryn) Extreme shaking.

Trachrynaw, a. (trachryn) Tending to shake extremely.

Trachryniad, s. m. (trachryn) A shaking extremely

Trachrynu, v. a. (trachryn) To shake extremely.

Tracha, a. (cu) Extremely fond or loving.

Trachudd, s. m. (cudd) Extreme obscurity.

Trachuddiad, s. m. (trachudd) A hiding to excess.

Trachuddiaw, v. a. (trachudd) To hide to excess.

Trachuddiedig, a. (trachudd) Extremely hidden.

Trachuedd, s. m. (trachu) Over fondness.

Trachul, a. (cul) Extremely narrow.

Trachulaw, v. a. (trachul) To narrow extremely.

Trachulledd, s. m. (trachul) Extreme narrowness.

Trachur, s. m. (cur) Extreme beat or throb.

Trachuraw, v. a. (trachur) To beat extremely.

Trachwannaw, a. (trachwant) Extremely greedy

Trachwant, s. m.—pl. f. au (chwant) Immoderate

desire; lust; covetousness; ambition.

Tri gwrthegnyddion daioni; beichder, tild, a thrachwant.

The three contrasts of goodness: pride, wrath, and ambition. *Cerys ab Gwynlliw Fflur.*

Hawdd tangnefodd rhwng twyll a thrachwant.

It is easy to make peace between deceit and cupidity. *Adage.*

Trachwant a brad a ddoynt i Ynys Prydain ar foch coraid.

Cupidity and treachery came to the island of Britain on golden horses. *Adage.*

Trachwantu, v. a. (trachwant) To lust extremely.

Trachwantaid, a. (trachwant) Tending to lust.

Trachwantaw, a. (trachwant) Extremely coveting

Trachwantiad, s. m. (trachwant) A coveting ex-

tremely, a lusting extremely.

Trachwantu, v. a. (trachwant) To lust extremely.

El oled i gyd, ar gais, a'i deula.

A'i dy, drwy chwerau, a drachwantu.

His wealth altogether, in idea, and his family, and his house, through coveting, I coveted extremely. *H. B. ab Iŷan.*

Trachwantus, a. (trachwant) Extremely covetous.

Tlawd pob trachwantus.

Every covetous one is poor. *Adage.*

Trachwantusaw, v. a. (trachwantus) To render

extremely covetous; to become full of avidity.

Trachwar, a. (chwar) Extremely active or playful.

Trin trachwar, a conflict extremely active.

Trachwennych, v. (trachwant) To covet extremely

Trachwennychiad, s. m. (trachwennych) A covet-

ing extremely.

Trachwennychu, v. a. (trachwennych) To covet

extremely.

Trachwillad, s. m. (chwillad) A searching much.

Trachwillaw, v. a. (chwillaw) To search to excess.

Trachwres, s. m. (trach—gwres) Extreme heat;

ambition.

Prisaf iŷw i bawb o drachwres.

"The path of glory leads but to the grave." *Talliesin.*

Pumed yŷw y perffedd, heb eis cyfnewid,

Rhag maiŷ trachwres haul.

The fifth is the middle, which nobody doth inhabit, before of the extreme heat of the sun. *Talliesin.*

Trachwsg, s. m. (cwsg) Excess of sleep.

Trachwydd, s. m. (cwydd) Extreme fall.

Trachwyddaw, v. a. (trachwydd) To fall greatly.

Trachwyddawl, a. (trachwydd) Tending to fall

extremely.

Trachwyddedig, a. (trachwydd) Extremely fallen

Trachwyddiad, s. m. (trachwydd) A falling ex-

tremely.

Trachwyl, s. f. (chwyl) An extreme course.

Trachwylaw, v. a. (trachwyl) To make an ex-

treme course or revolution.

Trachwylad, s. m. (trachwyl) A making an ex-

treme course.

Trachwyp, s. m. (cwyp) An extreme fall.

Trachwypaw, v. a. (trachwyp) To fall greatly.

Trachwypawl, a. (trachwyp) Tending to fall

extremely.

Trachwympiad, s. (trachwyp) A falling greatly.

Trachwyn, s. f. (cwyn) Extreme complaint.

Trachwynaw, v. a. (trachwyn) To complain ex-

tremely.

Trachwynawl, a. (trachwyn) Extremely plaintive.

Trachwyniad, s. m. (trachwyn) A complaining

extremely; an over complaining.

Trachwys, s. m. (chwys) Excessive sweat.

Trachwysawl, a. (trachwys) Tending to sweat

excessively.

Trachwysiad, s. m. (trachwys) A sweating much.

Trachwysu, v. a. (trachwys) To sweat extremely.

Trachwyth, s. m. (chwyth) An extreme blast.

Trachwythawl, a. (trachwyth) Greatly blowing.

Trachwythiad, s. (trachwyth) A blowing greatly.

Trachwythu, v. a. (trachwyth) To blow much.

Trachyflawn, a. (cyflawn) Over-complete.

Trachyflawnder, s. m. (trachyflawn) Over-com-

pletion; the state of being over-full.

Trachyflawnedig, a. (trachyflawn) Over-completed, preterpluperfect.

Trachyflawnedd, s. m. (trachyflawn) Over-completeness.

Trachyflawni, v. a. (trachyflawn) To render over-complete.

Trachyflawniad, s. m. (trachyflawn) A rendering over-complete.

Trachyfoeth, s. m. (cyfoeth) Excess of means.

Naf dref drachyfoeth.

Heaven a seat of extreme enjoyment.

Dr. S. Cent.

Trachyfoethawg, a. (trachyfoeth) Having excess of means; extremely rich.

Trachyfoethi, v. a. (trachyfoeth) To endow with excess of means.

Trachyfoethiad, s. m. (trachyfoeth) An endowing with excess of means.

Trachyfoethogi, v. a. (trachyfoethawg) To enrich extremely.

Trachyfoethogiad, s. m. (trachyfoethawg) An enriching extremely.

Trachyfrif, s. m. (cyfrif) An over-reckoning.

Trachyfrifaw, v. a. (trachyfrif) To over-reckon.

Trachyfrifawl, a. (trachyfrif) Supernumerary.

Trachyfrifiad, s. m. (trachyfrif) A making an over-reckoning.

Trachyfrwys, a. (cyfrwys) Extremely cunning.

Trachyfrwysaw, v. a. (trachyfrwys) To render extremely cunning; to be very cunning.

Trachyfrwysdra, s. m. (trachyfrwys) Extreme cunningness.

Trachyffraw, s. m. (cyffraw) Extreme agitation.

Trachyffroad, s. m. (trachyffraw) A causing extreme agitation.

Trachyffroi, v. a. (trachyffraw) To agitate greatly.

Trachymhwys, a. (cymhwys) Extremely connected; very befitting.

Trachymhwysaw, v. a. (trachymhwys) To render extremely connected.

Trachymhwysdra, s. m. (trachymhwys) Extreme connectedness or fitness.

Trachymhwysiad, s. m. (trachymhwys) A rendering extremely connected or fit.

Trachymmen, a. (cymmen) Extremely fluent of speech.

Trachymmendawd, s. m. (trachymmen) Extreme fluency of speech.

Trachymmeniad, s. m. (trachymmen) A discoursing extremely eloquent.

Trachymmenn, v. a. (trachymmen) To use extreme fluency of speech.

Trachymysg, a. (cymysg) Over-mixed.

Trachymysgawi, a. (trachymysg) Tending to mix extremely.

Trachymysgedd, s. m. (trachymysg) The state of being extremely mixed.

Trachymysgiad, s. m. (trachymysg) A mixing extremely.

Trachyndyn, a. (cyndyn) Extremely stubborn.

Trachyndynawl, a. (trachyndyn) Tending to be extremely obdurate.

Trachyndyniad, s. m. (trachyndyn) A being extremely obstinate.

Trachyndynnu, v. a. (trachyndyn) To act extremely stubborn, or obstinately.

Trachynhen, s. f. (cynhen) Extreme contention.

Trachynhenawl, a. (trachynhen) Extremely contentions, or quarrelsome.

Trachynheniad, s. m. (trachynhen) A contending or quarrelling extremely.

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Trachynhenus, v. a. (trachynhen) To contend extremely; to be very quarrelsome.

Trachynhwrf, s. m. (cynhwrf) Extreme agitation; bustle, or tumult.

Trachynhyrfawl, a. (trachynhwrf) Extremely agitating, very tumultuous.

Trachynhyrsiad, s. m. (trachynhwrf) A causing extreme agitation.

Trachynhyrfu, v. a. (trachynhwrf) To agitate extremely, to ruffle extremely.

Trachynnul, a. (cynnul) Extremely exact.

Trachynnulaw, v. a. (trachynnul) To act with extreme exactness; to be extremely sparing.

Trachynnuldeb, s. m. (trachynnul) Extreme exactness; extreme sparingness.

Trachynnnyg, s. m. (cynnnyg) An extreme attempt. v. a. To make an extreme attempt.

Trachynnnygiad, s. m. (trachynnnyg) A making an extreme attempt.

Trachynnnygiaw, v. a. (trachynnnyg) To make an extreme attempt.

Trachywed, s. m. (cywed) An extreme uniformity or congeniality. a. Very uniform.

Ornwyslon trychlan trachywedddion,

Trachyweddd at ben o drind.

Pale cheeks mingled highly congenial to them, they felt ex-
cessively head and feet conjoined.

Cydaelw.

Trachywedd, s. m. (cywedd) Extreme conformity. a. Extremely conformable.

Llew Cemaes llym drachydwedd.

The lion of Cemaes of severe sway extremely habitual.
Llygdd Gwr.

Trachyweddiad, s. m. (trachyweddd) A conforming extremely; a becoming extremely adapted.

Trachyweddu, v. a. (trachyweddd) To conform extremely; to be extremely adapted.

Edrynnat trachwedd trachyweddd an cawd.

The trace of ambition pervades extremely our casual nature.
Str. ab Gwrgenau.

Trachywir, a. (cywir) Extremely exact or just.

Trachywiraw, v. a. (trachywir) To render extremely exact; to be very exact.

Trachywirdeb, s. m. (trachywir) Extreme exactness; extreme justness.

Trachywiriad, s. m. (trachywir) A rendering extremely exact; a becoming extremely just.

Trachywrain, a. (cywrain) Extremely accurate; extremely ingenious.

Trachywreindeb, s. m. (trachywrain) Extreme accuracy; extreme ingenuity.

Trachywreiniad, s. m. (trachywrain) A rendering extremely accurate.

Trachywreiniaw, v. a. (trachywrain) To render extremely accurate.

Trad, s. m. (tra—ad) That runs or spreads out.

Trada, a. (da) Extremely good, very good.

Tradaionus, a. (daionus) Extremely good.

Tradedwydd, a. (dedwydd) Extremely happy.

Tradedwyddwch, s. m. (tradedwydd) Extreme happiness.

Tradestl, a. (destl) Extremely smart.

Tradestledd, s. m. (tradesl) Extreme smartness.

Tradestliad, s. m. (tradesl) A trimming extremely.

Tradestliu, v. a. (tradesl) To smarten extremely.

Tradestlus, a. (tradesl) Apt to be over-smart.

Tradewr, a. (dewr) Over-brate; foolhardy.

Tradewredd, s. m. (tradewr) Foolhardiness.

Tradichell, s. f. —pl. f. ion (dichell) Extreme craft.

Tradichellgar, a. (tradichell) Extremely crafty.

Tradichelliad, *s. m.* (tradichell) A making use of extreme craft.

Tradichellu, *v. a.* (tradichell) To use extreme craft

Tradichlyn, *a.* (dichlyn) Extremely assiduous.

Tradichlyniad, *s. m.* (tradichlyn) A using extreme assiduity.

Tradichlynu, *v. a.* (tradichlyn) To use extreme assiduity; to be extremely assiduous.

Tradiflas, *a.* (diflas) Extremely insipid.

Tradiflasdawl, *s. m.* (tradiflas) Extreme insipidity.

Tradiflasiad, *s. m.* (tradiflas) A disgusting extremely; a becoming very insipid.

Tradiflasu, *v. a.* (tradiflas) To disgust extremely.

Tradifrif, *a.* (difrif) Extremely serious.

Tradifrifaw, *v. a.* (tradifrif) To act very seriously; to be extremely serious.

Tradifrifawl, *a.* (tradifrif) Extremely serious.

Tradifrifiad, *s. m.* (tradifrif) A using extreme seriousness; a being very serious.

Tradifrifwch, *s. m.* (tradifrif) Extreme seriousness.

Tradigawn, *a.* (digawn) Over-sufficient.

Tradigonawl, *a.* (tradigawn) Over-sufficing.

Tradigonedd, *s. m.* (tradigawn) Over-sufficiency.

Tradigoni, *v. a.* (tradigawn) To over-suffice.

Tradigrif, *a.* (digrif) Extremely diverting.

Tradigrifaw, *v. a.* (tradigrif) To divert extremely.

Tradigrifwch, *s. m.* (tradigrif) Extreme pleasantry

Tradilyn, *v. a.* (dilyn) To follow to excess.

Tradilyniad, *s. m.* (tradilyn) A following to excess.

Tradillyn, *a.* (dillyn) Extremely smart.

Tradillyniad, *s. m.* (tradillyn) A rendering extremely smart; a becoming very smart.

Tradillynu, *v. a.* (tradillyn) To render extremely smart; to become very smart.

Tradirgel, *a.* (dirgel) Extremely secret.

Tradirgeliad, *s. m.* (tradirgel) A rendering extremely secret; a becoming very secret.

Tradirgeln, *v. a.* (tradirgel) To render extremely secret; to become very secret.

Tradiwyd, *a.* (diwyd) Extremely industrious.

Tradiwydiad, *s. m.* (tradiwyd) A using extreme industry; a being very industrious.

Tradiwydiaw, *v. a.* (tradiwyd) To act with extreme industry; to be extremely assiduous.

Tradrwg, *a.* (drwg) Extremely bad or naughty.

Tradrygioni, *s. m.* (drygioni) Extreme badness.

Tradrygonus, *a.* (tradrygioni) Very iniquitous.

Tradwy, *s. m.* (tra-dwy) The third day to come.

Tradwy, *adv.* (tra-dwy) Three days hence.

Tradwys, *a.* (dws) Very dense; very constant.

Tradwysaw, *v. a.* (tradwys) To render extremely dense; to become extremely dense.

Tradwysiad, *s. m.* (tradwys) A rendering extremely dense; a becoming extremely dense.

Tradyfal, *a.* (dyfal) Extremely persevering.

Tradyfaliad, *s. m.* (tradyfal) A persevering extremely.

Tradyfalu, *v. a.* (tradyfal) To persevere greatly.

Tradynawl, *a.* (dynawl) Superhuman.

Tradynoldeb, *s. m.* (tradynawl) A superhuman state.

Tradynoli, *v. a.* (tradynawl) To render superhuman; to become superhuman.

Tradysgedig, *a.* (dysgedig) Extremely learned.

Tradd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tra—add) Extreme motion. *Bidion ac y tradd arno*, a beast that has the scouring.

Traddawl, *s. m.* (dawl) A delivery over.

Traddiad, *s. m.* (tradd) A moving violently.

Traddodawl, *a.* (traddawl) Tending to deliver over; surrendering.

Traddodedig, *a.* (traddawl) Delivered over, surrendered; delivered as a tradition.

Traddodi, *v. a.* (traddawl) To deliver over; to surrender, to give up; to deliver as a tradition.

Traddodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (traddawl) A delivering over; a surrendering; a tradition.

Traddodiadawl, *a.* (traddodiad) Traditionary.

Traddodiadu, *v. a.* (traddodiad) To deliver over; to deliver by tradition.

Traddodiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (traddodiad) A traditionist.

Traddodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. traddodwyr* (traddawl—*gwr*) One who delivers over.

Traddodydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (traddawl) One who delivers over, one who surrenders.

Traddu, *v. a.* (tradd) To produce violent motion.

Traddygawl, *a.* (dygawl) Tending to transfer.

Traddygiad, *s. m.* (dygiad) A transferring.

Traddygyd, *v. a.* (dygyd) To carry over; to carry, or to lead, from one place to another.

Tradd, *s. pl. aggr.* (tra—ed) That whereby transition is effected; feet. It is used as a plural for *Troed*, a foot, instead of the regular plural *Troedau*.

I galen wan da tradd bean.

For a weak heart nimble feet are good. *Alap.*

Träegwan, *a.* (egwan) Extremely feeble.

Träeidill, *a.* (eidill) Extremely slender.

Träeidillaw, *v. a.* (träeidill) To make very slender; to become extremely slender.

Träeidilliad, *s. m.* (träeidill) A making extremely slender; a becoming extremely slender.

Träeidillwch, *s.* (träeidill) Extreme slenderness.

Träerchyll, *a.* (erchyll) Extremely horrible.

Träerchyllawl, *s.* (träerchyll) Extreme horror.

Träerchylliad, *s. m.* (träerchyll) A rendering extremely horrible; a becoming very horrid.

Träerchyllu, *v. a.* (träerchyll) To render extremely horrid; to become very horrible.

Träesgud, *a.* (esgud) Extremely nimble.

Träesgudaw, *v. a.* (träesgud) To render extremely nimble; to become very nimble.

Träesgudrwydd, *s.* (träesgud) Over nimbleness.

Traeth, *s. m.*—*pl. treuthydd* (tra—eth) An extremity, or outaide; that is clear, or open; a tract; the margin, shore, or sandy beach of the sea, or the sand between high and low water marks.

Pwybyng a brafio dir yn ogles traeth, eio blaenyd gylid i'r tir o'r traeth; a gwnaed gored arno os myn.

Whoever owns land on the margin of a strand, he did on as much in breadth as the land of the strand; and he may turn it wear upon it if he will. *Wales Laws.*

Traethad, *s. m.* (traeth) A spreading out; a forming a tract; a treating; a declaring, or stating.

Traethadar, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (traethad) One that treats or declares.

Pan brofer traethawd traethadurion cail, nid collidig fy agryfollion.

When the traitor of those who treat skilfully is tried, our companions will not be losers. *Cynabala.*

Traethadwy, *a.* (traethad) Utterable, effable.

Traethatur, *ger.* (traethad) In reciting.

Traethawd, *s. m.*—*pl. traethodau* (traeth) A discourse, a treatise, a tract.

Rhwych wch ymward, Rheg deg draethawd a draethur.

The splendid scope of fair eulogy, be the gift of polished discourse that is discomfited. *Scelyll Brwf-fwrch.*

Traethawdl, *s. f.*—*pl. traethodlan* (traeth—awdl)

A recitative ode; also called *traethodyn*.

Traethawl, *a.* (traeth) Tending to open, expressive.

Traethawr, s. m. (traeth) That utters or expresses.
Traethawyr, s. m. (traeth—awyr) Sand sky, or clouds when they are much broken.

Traethedig, a. (traethad) Being spread out; being uttered, treated, or expressed.

Traetheg, s. f. (traeth) Science of declamation.

Traethell, s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (traeth) A sandbank.

Traethellfor, s. m. (traethell—mor) A sea that breaks over a sandbank.

Traethelliad, s. m. (traethell) A forming a sandbank.

Traethells, v. a. (traethell) To form a sandbank.

Traethen, s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (traeth) A sand-drift.

Traethiad, s. m. (traeth) A treating; a dictation.

Traethitor, sup. (traeth) To be reciting; to be discoursed of.

Traethodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (traethawd) One who makes a treatise.

Traethodyn, s. m. dim. (traethawd) A recitative verse, a sort of free versification.

Traethodyn, neu draethawd, a waith ar yr ena fwyer o'r pen-golef, neu y ghybedd hwyf, yn gyflwr awawd.

A recitative or reciting ode, is composed upon any one that may be desired of the five fundamental metres, or the longest metricity, in any rhyme complete. *Barddas.*

Traethoriaeth, s. m. (traethawr) Declamation.

Traethu, v. a. (traeth) To utter, to relate, to rehearse, to discourse; to treat.

Nid rhaid tawd i draethu cerch.

A tongue is not necessary for declaring love. *Adage.*

Tecfaen a draethws y deyrnas trwy beddwrch a thangruddod.

Tamwra treated the kingdom through peace and tranquillity. *Bryt. Gwallter o Rydychain.*

Traethwr, s. m.—pl. traethwyr (traeth—gwr) One who utters, or relates, a discourser.

Traethydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (traeth) A treater.

Traf, s. m. (tra) A strain, a stir; a scour.

Trafael, s. f.—pl. trafaelion (tra—mael) Extreme effort; trouble, travail.

*Trafael a cher, gyda dolor, gweid dailad
 Trau gymraet, traw yn pryniad,
 O'r pren croctad.*

Trouble and affliction, with pain, after apprehension, heavily thou didst receive, opposing all thou didst redeem me, from the crucifying tree. *Cernodyn.*

Trafaeliad, s. m. (trafael) A travelling.

Trafaelu, v. a. (trafael) To travel, to toil.

Trafaelus, a. (trafael) Harassing, travelling.

Trafacs, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (traf) A stir, or bustle.

'Traffacs ac amrygon,' Bustle and contention.

Trafawd, s. f.—pl. trafodau (traf) A stirring, a turning about; a bustle; an intermeddling; labour, pains, trouble.

Po awyaf y drafaed awyaf fydd y gorfod.

The more the pains may be the more will be the necessity. *Adage.*

*O draffodion yr ystyr y tardd y deall;
 O draffodion y deall y tardd y meddwl.*

From the impulses of the sense proceeds the understanding; from the impulses of the understanding proceeds the thought. *Gernall Fordd Glas.*

*Ned dyfod trafod trafr alituedd hir,
 Y mor droe dir enwir anwedd!*

Does there not exist the affliction of a course of tedious besetment, the sea completely over a sinful land! *G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Trafel, s. m.—pl. t. au (traf) That stirs, or works; a press; a hatchel.

Traffwnc, s. m.—pl. traffyncau (traf—llwnc) A greedy swallow, a guzzle.

Traffwng, s. m. (traf—llwng) A guzzle.

Traffyncawl, a. (traffwnc) A guzzling.

Traffynciad, s. m. (traffwnc) A guzzling.

Traffynau, v. a. (traffwnc) To swallow greedily.

*Ni cholei hawt o aros, nad dyna i yn agosw allawr fawr ar-
 syddion, lle gwelw y brenia dychrynawdy yn traffynau cig a
 gwad dynion, a mili o fan angenod o bob twil yn ei borthi.*

*I obtained only a short stay, but here I was in sight of a large
 dreadful altar, where I perceived the terrible king devouring the
 flesh and blood of men, with a thousand tiny deaths from every
 corner supplying him.* *Eile Wyn, B. Crag.*

Traffyncwr, s. m. (traffwnc) A greedy swallower.

Trafu, s. m.—pl. t. an (traf) That causes a stir, turn, or motion; a stir; a bustle; a course; a turn; an impulse. *Carw mawr-drafn*, the greatly moving stag; *dyfris-drafn*, the invention-moving.

Trafu gwaen cerlifaen gwyarllyd.

The course of a golden-bladed spear imbrued with gore. *H. ab O. Gwynedd.*

*Lle mas pen brawd Cyteuyn Foddigrad,
 Llafr drafn y dila.*

Where is deposited the head of the brother of Constantine the Blessed, the blade of the course of conflict. *R. Goch Eryri.*

*Caricraf, trafrad trafron golunad,
 Trwy fodd fy Rhi trafrwyf iunad.*

I will fix my home, I will prepare for the paths of flight, by adorning my Lord whilst I exist. *G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

*Arghlodd trafrad trafr broydd gwynlyd,
 A'm try o gwydd ym trafrwydd.
 Ein crair wyd, Fab Mair, morach trafrwydd,
 A'n llawen awder, a'n llawenlydd!*

The upholder of the system of the course of the regions of happiness, will turn me from a falling state to my eternity. Our hope art thou, Son of Mary, dispensing bliss, and our joyful teacher, and our former! *G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Trafnawl, a. (trafn) Ranging; revolving; changing, mutable.

Trafnedig, a. (trafn) Ranged; being made to turn, revolve, or change.

Trafniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trafn) A ranging, a making a turn, a revolving; a changing.

Trafnid, s. m. (trafn) A range, a turn; a change; exchange; commerce.

Trafnidaeth, s. m. (trafnid) Intercourse, commerce, exchange; business. *Pa drafnidaeth sy ganddo?* in what line of business is he?

Trafnidiad, s. m. (trafnid) A carrying on intercourse, or commerce; a bartering.

Trafnidiaw, v. a. (trafnid) To carry on intercourse, or commerce; to exchange, to barter.

*O derfydd i ddyfn llyna gwerthu ych o'r cyfar a rygirfardd yad-
 do, ni ddylly ei werthu, na ni drafnidiaw, yni ddarfu y cyfar.*

If a man should desire to sell an ox out of joint ploughing where he has ploughed, he ought not to sell it, nor to exchange it, until he completes the joint ploughing. *Welsh Laws.*

Trafnidiawg, a. (trafnid) Having intercourse, commerce, or exchange.

Trafnidiawl, a. (trafnid) Commercial.

Trafnidiwr, s. m.—pl. trafniidiwyr (trafnid—gwr) One who has intercourse; a trafficker.

Trafnidydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trafnid) Trafficker.

Trafnig, a. (trafn) Of aptitude to range, or to revolve; mutable, declinable.

Tri o enwas nid trafniig.

Three of names not declinable. *Llunedden.*

Trafnoledb, s. m. (trafnawl) A state of ranging, or revolving; mutableness.

Trafnu, v. a. (trafn) To range; to revolve; to mutate.

Trafnus, a. (trafn) Ranging; revolving.

Trafnusaw, v. a. (trafnus) To render ranging, or revolving; to become mutable.

Trafnusdeb, s. m. (trafnus) A state of ranging, or revolving; mutableness.

Trafnusder, s. m. (trafnus) Mutableness.

Trafnusdra, s. m. (trafnus) Mutability.

Trafnusrwydd, s. m. (trafnus) A state of ranging, or revolving; mutableness.

Traflwr, s. m.—pl. trafawyr (trafa—gwr) A ranger, one who revolves.
Trafodadwy, a. (trafawd) Capable of stirring.
Trafodaeth, s. m. (trafawd) The act of stirring; a bustle; an intermeddling.
Trafodawl, a. (trafawd) Stirring; bustling.
Trafodi, v. a. (trafawd) To stir, to turn about; to bustle; to strive; to intermeddle.

*Brac y gant chwedl gan wawr;
 With a holafu ei hallawr;
 Douth at threfyd ays yndawr.*

*A crow did sing her adage with the dawn, to much unquestioned
 her on her ouisic; the wise who doth not take pains both not re-
 gard himself. Cating ab Gwynllith.*

*Gwyr a arth Galftraeth gan wawr;
 Trafolodyn yn hodd yn cofawr.*

*Men went the Cattraeth with the dawn; they would strive in
 peace with audacity. Aneurin.*

Trafodiad, s. m. (trafawd) A stirring, a turning about; a bustling; a striving; an intermeddling.
Trafodiaeth, s. m. (trafawd) The act of stirring; a bustling; an intermeddling; a transaction.
Trafodiaeth y byd hyn, the transaction of this world. Sil.

Trafodus, a. (trafawd) Apt to stir; bustling.
Trafodusaw, v. a. (trafodus) To render bustling or striving; to become bustling.
Trafodusedd, s. m. (trafodus) A stirring state.
Trafodusrwydd, s. m. (trafodus) A stirring state, tumultuousness.

Trafodwr, s. m.—pl. trafodwyr (trafawd—gwr) One who stirs; a bustling; a striver; an intermeddler.

Trafodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trafawd) A stirrer; a bustling; an intermeddler.

Trafoliad, s. m. (holiad) A gormandizing.

Trafoliaw, v. a. (holiaw) To gorge the belly.

Trafoliwr, s. m.—pl. trafoliwyr (trafoliaw—gwr) A gorging, a gormandizer.

Trafu, v. (traf) To stir, to agitate; to scour, to punge.

Trafas, a. (traf) Apt to stir, or to agitate.

Trafusaw, v. a. (trafus) To produce a stirring.

Trafusder, s. m. (trafus) A stirring state.

Trafusedd, s. m. (trafus) A commotion.

Trafusrwydd, s. m. (trafus) An agitated state.

Traff, s. m. (tra) A spread; a scatter.

Traffaeth, a. (ffaeth) Over-mellow.

Traffaethiad, s. m. (traffaeth) A rendering over-mellow; a becoming extremely mellow or rich.
Traffaethu, v. a. (traffaeth) To render over-mel-
 low; to become over-mellow.

Traffaith, s. m.—pl. traiffeithiau (paith) A plot.

Traffeithus, a. (traffaith) Plotting. *Dynion tra-*
ffeithus, plotting men.

Trafferth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (traff—erth) Busi-
 ness, painstaking, toil, trouble; a great to do.
*Mae arno lawer o drafferth amdani, he is in great
 taking about her.*

Trafferth ych hyd echwydd.

The toil of the ox till the afternoon.

Adage.

Trafferthawg, a. (trafferth) Full of bustle.

Trafferthawl, a. (trafferth) Bustling, toiling.

Trafferthedig, a. (trafferth) Being busied.

Trafferthiad, s. m. (trafferth) A toiling.

Trafferthiant, s. m. (trafferth) Busy toiling.

Trafferthu, v. a. (trafferth) To bustle, to be busy;
 to be busily employed; to be toiling.

Trafferthus, a. (trafferth) Bustling, full of busi-
 ness; toiling, laborious; troublous.

Trafferthusaw, v. a. (trafferthus) To render toil-
 ing; to become toiling or laborious.

Trafferthusdra, s. m. (trafferthus) Laboriousness.

Trafferthusrwydd, a. m. (trafferth) Toilousness.
Trafferthwr, s. m.—pl. trafferthwyr (trafferth-
gwr) A bustling, a toiler.

Traffid, s. m. (traff) A making a stir; a spreading.

Traffu, v. a. (traff) To make a stir; to spread.

Traffull, s. m. (ffull) Extreme bustle, or haste.

Traffalliad, s. m. (traffall) A bustling greatly.

Traffulliw, v. a. (traffall) To bustle greatly.

Traffun, s. f. (ffun) Extreme panting. *a. having
 extreme panting.*

Traffunaw, v. a. (traffun) To pant extremely.

Traffuniad, s. m. (traffun) A panting extremely.

Traffwyr, s. m. (ffwyr) Extreme impulse, or gut;
 an extreme drive; an extreme assault.

*Draffwyr i draffwyr her draffun feth
 O'i drafferth rasg Fortin.*

*Altogether hold his most violent assault on death exten-
 pending from his exertion before Fortin.*

Cynadfa i b. Cyfnew.

Traffwyrw, v. a. (traffwyr) To impel greatly.

Traffwyrriad, s. m. (traffwyr) A greatly driving.

Traffysg, s. m. (ffysg) Extreme hurry or haste.

Traffysgiad, s. m. (traffysg) A hurrying greatly.

Traffysgiaw, v. a. (traffysg) To hurry greatly.

Traffysgiawl, a. (traffysg) Extremely bustling.

Trag, ade. (tra) Beyond; beside; at; side.

Tragalar, s. m. (galar) Extreme grief.

Tragalarriad, s. m. (tragalar) A grieving greatly.

Tragalaru, v. a. (tragalar) To grieve extremely.

Tragalarus, a. (tragalar) Very grievous.

Tragall, s. m. (gall) Extreme power or might.

Tragallu, v. a. (tragall) To be extremely able.

Tragallusawg, a. (tragallu) Having over-power.

Tragalluedd, s. m. (tragallu) Extreme power.

Tragarw, a. (garw) Extremely rough or harsh.

Tragerwin, a. (tragarw) Extremely harsh.

Tragerwinaw, v. a. (tragerwin) To render ex-

remely harsh; to become extremely rough.

Tragerwindeb, s. (tragerwin) Over harshness.

Traglew, a. (glew) Extremely clever.

Traglewder, s. m. (traglew) Extreme cleverness;
 extreme bravery.

Tragioes, s. f. (gloes) An extreme pang.

Tragioesawl, a. (tragloes) Extremely painful.

Tragioesi, v. s. (tragloes) To pain extremely.

Tragioesiad, s. (tragloes) A paining extremely.

Tragioesw, a. (gioesw) Extremely clear.

Tragioeswder, s. m. (tragloesw) Extreme clearness.

Tragioewl, v. a. (tragloesw) To render extremely
 clear, pellucid, or transparent.

Tragoes, s. f. (trag—oes) An after age. *at*
 Beyond age, after age.

*I Weneddydd y dywedaf;
 Oes tragoes dyngosaaf;
 Wedi Cadwaladr, Cyndaf.*

*To Gweneddydd I will declare; age after age I will breed
 after Cadwaladr, Cyndaf.*

Cyffwrth Rhydd.

Tragoesawl, a. (tragoes) Relating to after age.

Tragoesi, v. a. (tragoes) To render of an after
 age; to become of an after age.

Tragoesiad, s. m. (tragoes) A rendering of an
 after age; a becoming of an after age.

Tragofal, s. m.—pl. t. on (gofal) Extreme care.

Tragofaliad, s. m. (tragofal) A taking extreme
 care; a being very anxious.

Tragofalu, v. a. (tragofal) To take extreme care;
 to be very careful.

Tragofalus, a. (tragofal) Extremely careful.

Tragolau, a. (golau) Extremely luminous.

Tragoleuad, s. m. (tragolau) A greatly enlighten-
 ing, a becoming extremely enlightened.

Tragoleuaw, v. a. (tragolau) To illumine greatly.

Tragolad, s. m. (golad) Extreme wealth.
Tragoladaw, s. c. (tragolad) To render extremely wealthy.
Tragoladawg, u. (tragolad) Very wealthy.
Tragor, s. m. (gor) Superabundance, superfluity.
Tragorawl, a. (tragor) Excessive; transcendental.
Tragori, v. a. (tragor) To render transcendental; to become transcendental.
Tragoriad, s. m. (tragor) A transcending.
Tragoriaeth, a. m. (tragor) Transcendency.
Tragoriant, s. m. (tragor) Transcendency.
Tragoroldeb, s. m. (tragorawl) Superexcellence.
Tragorolder, s. m. (tragorawl) Superexcellence.
Tragoroldr, s. m. (tragorawl) Superexcellence.
Tragorolodd, s. m. (tragorawl) Superexcellence.
Tragoroli, v. a. (tragorawl) To render superexcellent; to transcend.
Tragoroliad, s. m. (tragorawl) A transcending.
Tragorolrwydd, s. m. (tragorawl) Superexcellence; pre-eminence.
Tragorthrwm, a. (gorthrwm) Extremely oppressive.
Tragorthrwmawl, a. (tragorthrwm) Tending to be extremely oppressive.
Tragorthrymder, s. m. (tragorthrwm) Extreme oppression.
Tragorthrymiad, s. m. (tragorthrwm) A greatly oppressing, a tyrannising greatly.
Tragorthrymu, v. a. (tragorthrwm) To oppress extremely.
Tragoruch, a. (goruch) Most supreme.
Tragoruchder, s. m. (tragoruch) Superexcellence, supereminency; extreme altitude.
Tragoruchel, a. (tragoruch) Extremely elevated.
Tragwael, a. (gwael) Extremely frail.
Tragwaelder, s. m. (tragwael) Extreme frailty.
Tragwaelu, v. a. (tragwael) To render extremely frail; to become extremely frail.
Tragwall, s. m. (gwall) Extreme falling.
Tragwallder, s. m. (tragwall) Extreme fallacy.
Tragwalledd, s. m. (tragwall) Extreme fallacy.
Tragwallu, v. a. (tragwall) To fail extremely.
Tragwallus, a. (tragwall) Extremely fallible.
Tragwan, a. (gwan) Extremely weak.
Tragwander, s. m. (tragwan) Extreme weakness.
Tragwaniad, s. m. (tragwan) A weakening extremely.
Tragwano, v. a. (tragwan) To weaken greatly.
Tragwarth, s. m. (gwarth) Extreme disgrace.
Tragwarthiad, s. m. (tragwarth) A disgracing extremely.
Tragwarthu, v. a. (tragwarth) To disgrace extremely.
Tragwarthus, a. (tragwarth) Very disgraceful.
Tragwelw, a. (gwelw) Extremely pale.
Tragwelwad, s. m. (tragwelw) A turning pale.
Tragwelwedd, s. m. (tragwelw) Extreme paleness.
Tragwelwl, v. a. (tragwelw) To turn very pale.
Tragwerth, s. m. (gwerth) Over-value.
Tragwerthiad, s. m. (tragwerth) An over-valuing; an over-selling.
Tragwerthu, v. a. (tragwerth) To over-sell.
Tragwiw, a. (gwiw) Most excellent, most worthy.
Tragwiwdeb, s. (tragwiw) Extreme worthiness.
Tragwr, s. m. (gwr) A superior man.
Tragrawl, a. (tragwr) Extremely masculine.
Tragwres, s. m. (gwres) Extreme heat.

*Udal cygn arno: sef a wael ystafell castellu tarianau
 yn ei gylch ar beiddwr gwacawr rhag y tragwres.*

*Sleep came upon him: thereupon his chamberlains did spread a
 shroud with shields around him on the shaft of spears against the
 extreme heat. Shroud upon Mawm Shield.*

Tragwresawg, a. (tragwres) Extremely hot.
Tragwresawl, a. (tragwres) Extremely heating.
Tragwresiad, s. m. (tragwres) A heating greatly.
Tragwresn, t. a. (tragwres) To heat greatly.
Tragwth, s. m. (gwith) An extreme push.
Tragwthiad, s. m. (tragwth) A pushing greatly.
Tragwthlaw, v. a. (tragwth) To push extremely.
Tragwydd, a. (gwydd) Being beyond presence or cognition; eternal.
Tragwyddawg, a. (tragwydd) Eternal, ever.
Tragwyddawl, a. (tragwydd) Being beyond cognition, or knowledge; eternal.
Tragwyddogder, s. m. (tragwyddawg) Eternalness.

Pa hyd, Arglwydd! —

A drig dig dy tragwyddogder!

How long, Lord! will thy wrath endure to eternity!

M. Middleton.

Tragwyddoldeb, s. m. (tragwydd) Eternity.
Tragwyddoll, v. a. (tragwyddawl) To eternalize.
Tragwyl, a. (gwy) Extremely bashful.
Tragwylaw, v. a. (tragwyl) To render extremely bashful; to become very bashful.
Tragwylder, s. m. (tragwyl) Extreme bashfulness.
Tragwyn, a. (gwyn) Extremely white.
Tragwyniad, s. m. (tragwyn) A whitening greatly.
Tragwynu, v. a. (tragwyn) To whiten extremely.
Tragwyr, a. (gwyr) Extremely oblique.
Tragwyrw, v. a. (tragwyr) To render extremely oblique; to become extremely oblique.
Tragwyrredd, s. m. (tragwyr) Extreme obliquity.
Tragwryiad, s. m. (tragwyr) A rendering extremely oblique.
Tragyr, s. m. (gyr) Extreme impulse.
Tragyrwl, a. (tragyr) Extremely impulsive.
Tragryiad, s. m. (tragyr) A driving extremely.
Tragryu, v. a. (tragyr) To drive extremely.
Tragwydd, a. (cywydd) Being beyond cognition; eternal, everlasting. *adv. Eternally.*

Dyrran l'ih wân, wnydd wrthdych hawl,

O'ih wled fad feldriwl, er mawr mynydd,

I'ih wled, hys beched, lle y bydd dragwydd.

Grant a share to thy suppliant, an object having claim on happiness, of thy kingdom commensurate with good, for incense of praise, in thy banquet, Lord of life, where thou art to eternity. Comedy.

Tragwyddaw, v. a. (tragwydd) To eternalize.
Tragwyddawg, a. (tragwydd) Of eternal duration.
Tragwyddawl, a. (tragwydd) Eternal, ever. ✓
Tragwyddogder, s. (tragwyddawg) Eternalness.
Tragwyddoldeb, s. m. (tragwyddawl) Eternity.
Tragwyddolder, s. m. (tragwyddawl) Eternity.
*Y dydd cynaf y gwael ef ddydd tragwyddolder, osf yw hys
 lleddr ystafawl.*
*The first day he made the day of eternity, that is to say spiritual
 light. Ecclesiastes.*
Tragwyddolodd, s. m. (tragwyddawl) Eternalness.
Tragwyddoli, v. a. (tragwyddawl) To eternalize; to eternalize; to perpetuate.

Gwetho a thragwyddoli th.

To set and to perpetuate land.

Welsh Laws.

Tragwyddoliad, s. m. (tragwyddawl) Eternalization, a making eternal; a perpetuating.
Tragwyddoliaeth, s. m. (tragwyddawl) Eternalization.

*Nid yd tri tragwyddawl, namyn un tragwyddawl; sef yw
 byny un diwahan yw tragwyddolodd y tri.*

*They are not three eternals, but one eternal; that is to say one
 undivisible is the eternity of the three.*

Llyfr Didryf Llanddewi Bref.

Tragwyddolrwydd, s. m. (tragwyddawl) Everlastingness, eternalness.

Traha, s. m. (tra—ha) Extreme exaltation; haughtiness, arrogance, presumption.

Gnawd wldi traha tranc htr.

After presumption a lasting perdition follows.

Adage.

Gnawd o ben drythill draha.

From the mouth of the affluent presumption is natural.

Adage.

Tair traha gadarn cenedl y Cymry y gelwir y tair cyfodwry.
The three mighty presumptions of the nation of the Cymry
the three universal expositions were called.

Triodd.

Gwae a goddwy Ddu drwy syberwyd.

Traha a'i syth yn mhoeu yn mhelli ddeiscryd.

Woe to him that offends God through pride, presumption shall
cast him down in torment in the extreme gnashing of teeth.

Melyr ab Gwalchmai.

Trahâd, s. m. (traha) A rendering arrogant; a becoming arrogant, a presuming.

Trahâwg, a. (traha) Arrogant, presuming.

Tri trahâwg Yna Pryddau; Sawyl Benuchel, Paegen, mab
Urien, a Rhys, mab Eliawu.

The three arrogant ones of the isle of Britain; Sawyl Benuchel,
Paegen son of Urien, and Rhys son of Eliawu.

Triodd.

Trahâwl, a. (traha) Presumptuous.

Trahadd, a. (hardd) Extremely handsome.

Trahaddiad, s. m. (trahadd) A rendering extremely handsome; a becoming of extremely fine growth.

Trahaddu, v. a. (trahadd) To render extremely handsome; to become very comely.

Trahâu, v. a. (traha) To render arrogant, to fill with presumption; to become arrogant.

Trahâus, a. (traha) Arrogant, haughty.

Trahauder, s. m. (trahâus) Haughtiness.

Trahausdra, s. m. (trahâus) Arrogance.

Trahausedd, s. m. (trahâus) Arrogance.

Trahausfalch, a. (trahâus—balch) Arrogantly-proud.

Trahawdd, s. a. (hawdd) Extremely easy.

Trahawl, s. f.—pl. traholion (hawl) An extreme claim.

Trahelaeth, a. (helaeth) Extremely ample.

Trahelaethiad, s. m. (trahelaeth) A rendering extremely ample.

Trahelaethu, v. a. (trahelaeth) To render extremely ample; to become very extended.

Traheini, a. (heini) Extremely brisk or lively.

Trahen, a. (hen) Extremely old or aged.

Trahenu, v. a. (trahen) To grow extremely old.

Trahir, a. (hir) Extremely long; very tedious.

Trahiriad, s. m. (trahir) A lengthening greatly.

Trahiriaw, v. a. (trahir) To lengthen extremely.

Trahoen, s. f. (hoen) Extreme vivacity.

Trahoff, a. (hoff) Most lovely; very engaging.

Trahoffi, v. a. (trahoff) To like extremely.

Trahoffiad, s. m. (trahoff) A liking extremely.

Traholi, v. a. (trahawl) To make an over claim; to question extremely.

Traholiad, s. m. (trahawl) A making an extreme claim; questioning extremely.

Trahôni, v. a. (honi) To assert extremely.

Trahôniad, s. m. (honiad) An asserting greatly.

Trahurt, a. (hurt) Extremely foolish.

Trahurtiad, s. m. (trahurt) A crazing extremely; a becoming extremely foolish.

Trahurtiaw, v. a. (trahurt) To render extremely crazy; to become extremely foolish.

Trahwyl, s. f.—pl. t. ion (hwyl) Extreme course.

Trahwyliaid, s. m. (trahwyl) A making an extreme course.

Trahwyliaw, v. a. (trahwyl) To make an extreme course.

Trahy, a. (by) Extremely bold or daring.

Trahyder, s. m. (hyder) Extreme confidence.

Trahyderiad, s. m. (trahyder) A confiding extremely; an over-confiding.

Trahyderu, v. (trahyder) To confide extremely.

Trahyfryd, a. (hyfryd) Extremely happy.

Trahyfrydawl, a. (trahyfryd) Greatly pleasing.

Trahyfrydiad, s. m. (trahyfryd) A rendering extremely happy; a becoming greatly pleased.

Trahyfryda, v. a. (trahyfryd) To make extremely happy; to be extremely pleased.

Trahyll, a. (hyll) Extremely frightful.

Trahylliad, s. m. (trahyll) A scaring extremely; a becoming extremely ugly.

Trahylla, v. a. (trahyll) To scare extremely; to make very ugly.

Trahynaws, a. (hynaws) Extremely goodnatured.

Trahynawsedd, s. m. (trahynaws) Extreme kindness of disposition.

Trahynod, a. (hynod) Extremely remarkable.

Trahynodi, v. a. (trahynod) To render extremely remarkable.

Trahynodiad, s. m. (trahynod) A rendering extremely remarkable.

Trai, s. m. (tra) An extreme state; a decrease, diminishing, or lessening; an ebb, an ebb tide.

Distyll trai, low water mark.

Myd a forchyn, ac a mî,

Ac a gerdin yn drws y traha trai:

Myd y gwr a ddolir dâl.

I do ride, and do stand, and perversely walk on the kind of the ebbing tide: I am the person who would catch Cal.

Yodd. Arthur a Gwalchmai.

Mab llyn mella ar drai.

Like a mill pond on the ebb.

Adage.

Traidd, s. m. (tra—idd) A passage or pervasion, a pierce through; a strait, passage, or narrow sea.

Traig, s. m. (tra—ig) That tends over.

Traigl, s. m.—pl. treigion (traig) A turn over, a turn, a roll; a revolution; an accident; a walk about, a case, in grammar.

Traigl mewn byd wastad.

The rolling of a stone to the level.

Adage.

Traili, s. m.—pl. treillion (tra—ill) A drawing over; a trail, a drawing out; a turn; a circumstance. *Traili o bysged, a draught of fishes.*

Gwr yn lloesu—

Gwrw ei draill a girded ran.

Lloesu is a person of terrible course with a destructive spirit.

Owain Iwan Dr.

Mewn dan both y maeo's debyg

I draill y ci e'r dryll cig.

In two things it is similar to the circumstance of the dog with the piece of meat.

For. Prydydd.

Train, s. m.—pl. treinion (tra—in) A run out, a stroll, a stray; a scattering; a reporting of news. *Aur ar draia, gold spread abroad.*

Gwelid en trychad, trichant celain;

Gwelid wael cad colloid ar draia.

I saw their unengled state, three hundred better; I saw the conflict entrain on a spread.

Cynhelo.

Yn dda da ei ryw, yn ddi draia,

A goren yn Nghymraes gywla.

A property good in its kind, void of being hatched, and the best in fair Wales.

D. Bryn.

Nid ai y rhai'r ar draia draw,

Amwdd wedd, i'w mawddwylid.

These would not go yonder on a stroll, with raw countenance, to brood over mutual scandal.

W. Cymro.

Trais, s. m.—pl. treisiau (tra—is) A break of bound; rapine; ravishment, violence; oppression.

Pa both byng a gaffer o draia, a thwyl, a chadwyl, ad a ddyd y cynwyl haww.

Whatever is obtained by violence, and deceit, and power, such is not maintained through justice.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Traith, s. m.—*pl.* treithlon (*tra-ith*) An utterance, or expression; a treatise.

*A channaw! gwaith trath, lle trig
Brenfrakh neu'n coed ar ddranrig.*

To commend the performance is an expression, wherever the thrush abides on the twig of a tree in woods. *E. Gosh. Eryri.*

Trallafar, s. m. (*llafur*) Excessive labour.

Trallanw, s. m. (*llanw*) An over-filled state.

Trallawd, s. m.—*pl.* trallodion (*llawd*) Adversity, affliction.

Dwg trallodau, gwaeth hebbydnt.

Bad are afflictions, it is worse without them.

Adage.

Trallodion yw ffyn yr ygwyl sydd yn eiddo Ffranceidd.

Afflictions are the staves of the ladder that ascends to heaven.

Adage.

Trallawen, a. (*llawen*) Extremely merry.

Trallawenn, v. a. (*trallawen*) To render extremely glad; to become extremely merry.

Trallawn, a. (*llawn*) Extremely full.

Trallawnder, s. m. (*trallawn*) Extreme fulness.

Tralleddf, a. (*lleddf*) Being extremely flat.

Tralleddfaw, a. (*tralleddf*) Tending to flatten extremely.

Tralleddfiad, s. m. (*tralleddf*) A flattening extremely; an inclining extremely.

Tralleddfu, v. a. (*tralleddf*) To decline extremely.

Trallenwad, s. m. (*trallanw*) An over-filling.

Trallenwi, v. a. (*trallanw*) To over-fill.

Tralles, s. m. (*lles*) Supreme benefit.

Trallesawl, a. (*tralles*) Extremely beneficial.

Trallesiad, s. m. (*tralles*) A benefiting extremely.

Trallesu, v. a. (*tralles*) To benefit extremely.

Trallid, s. m. (*llid*) Extreme anger.

Trallidiad, s. m. (*trallid*) A greatly irritating.

Trallidiaw, v. a. (*trallid*) To irritate extremely.

Trallidiawg, a. (*trallid*) Extremely angry.

Tralli, s. m. (*lliw*) Excess of colour.

Tralliawd, s. m. (*tralliaw*) An over-colouring.

Tralliaww, v. a. (*tralliaw*) To over-colour.

Trallodawl, a. (*trallawd*) Afflicting, vexing.

Trallodedig, a. (*trallawd*) Being afflicted.

Trallodi, v. a. (*trallawd*) To afflict, to vex.

Trallodiad, s. m. (*trallawd*) An afflicting.

Trallodus, a. (*trallawd*) Afflicting, vexatious.

Trallodusaw, v. a. (*trallodus*) To render afflicted; to render afflicting; to become afflicting.

Trallodusedd, s. m. (*trallodus*) Afflictedness.

Trallodusrwydd, s. m. (*trallodus*) Afflictedness.

Trallodwr, s. m.—*pl.* trallodwyr (*trallawd-gwr*) One who afflicts.

Trallon, a. (*llon*) Extremely pleased within.

Trallonaidd, a. (*trallon*) Tending to yield extreme inward pleasure.

Trallonder, s. m. (*trallon*) Extreme inward pleasure.

Tralloni, v. a. (*trallon*) To give extreme delight or inward satisfaction; to be extremely pleased.

Tralloniad, s. m. (*trallon*) A yielding extreme inward pleasure.

Trallonydd, a. (*llonydd*) Extremely quiet.

Trallonyddiad, s. m. (*trallonydd*) A quieting extremely; a becoming very quiet.

Trallonyddu, v. a. (*trallonydd*) To render extremely quiet; to become extremely quiet.

Trallonyddwch, s. m. (*trallonydd*) Extreme quietness.

Trallog, s. m. (*lllog*) An extreme burning.

Trallogach, s. m. (*trallog*) A state of extreme burning; extreme lust.

Trallogi, v. a. (*trallog*) To burn extremely.

Trallogiad, s. m. (*trallog*) A burning extremely.

Trallug, s. m. (*llug*) Extreme dragging.

Trallugaw, v. a. (*trallug*) To drag extremely.

Trallugawl, a. (*trallug*) Dragging extremely.

Trallugiad, s. m. (*trallug*) A pulling or dragging after extremely.

Trallwybr, s. m.—*pl.* trallwybrau (*llwybr*) An extreme path; extreme hazard.

Nen nas trawd trallawd trallwybr glodau;

Archaf arch i Ddew, a'n dodde nos,

Nas dote Peidr glodau

Ym lledolau ym ddos er mas!

May we not be visited by the affliction to walk the extreme path of poverty; I beseech of God, who dispenses heaven to us, that Peter may not lay on locks, to hinder me to my appropriate place for myself! *Stm. ab Gwalechmed.*

Trallwybraw, v. a. (*trallwybr*) To make out an extreme path; to go an extreme path.

Trallwybriad, s. m. (*trallwybr*) A going on an extreme path; a going into extreme hazard.

Trallwydd, s. m. (*llwydd*) Extreme prosperity.

Trallwyddaw, v. a. (*trallwydd*) To prosper greatly.

Trallwyddiad, s. m. (*trallwydd*) A prospering extremely; a being very fortunate.

Trallwyddiannawl, a. (*trallwyddiant*) Extremely prosperous or fortunate.

Trallwyddiannu, v. a. (*trallwyddiant*) To cause extreme prosperity; to become very prosperous.

Trallwyddiannus, a. (*trallwyddiant*) Extremely prosperous or fortunate.

Trallwyddiant, s. m. (*trallwydd*) Great prosperity.

Nid gelys ond trallwyddiant.

There is no enemy like too much prosperity.

Adage.

Trallwyth, s. m.—*pl.* *t. i.* (*llwyth*) Extreme load.

Trallwythaw, v. a. (*trallwyth*) To overload.

Trallwythawg, a. (*trallwyth*) Overloaded.

Trallwythawl, a. (*trallwyth*) Tending to overload.

Trallwythedig, a. (*trallwyth*) Overloaded.

Trallwythiad, s. m. (*trallwyth*) An overloading.

Trallydan, a. (*llydan*) Extremely broad.

Trallydander, s. m. (*trallydan*) Extreme breadth.

Trallydaniad, s. m. (*trallydan*) A rendering extremely broad; an over-expanding.

Trallydanu, v. a. (*trallydan*) To render extremely broad; to become extremely expanded.

Trallym, a. (*llym*) Extremely sharp, or acute.

Trallymder, s. m. (*trallym*) Extreme sharpness.

Trallymiad, s. m. (*trallym*) A sharpening extremely; a becoming very sharp or severe.

Trallymu, v. a. (*trallym*) To sharpen extremely.

Tram, s. m. (*tra-am*) An extreme range round.

Tramain, a. (*main*) Extremely fine or slender.

Tramaint, s. m. (*maint*) Extreme size. *a.* Immense.

Mellod—

A'i balchbradd, a'i balchrodd tramaint.

Meivod with its proud degree, and its proud gift immense.

Cynddolau.

Tramantawl, s. f. (*mantawl*) An over-balance.

Tramantoll, v. a. (*tramantawl*) To over-balance.

Tramanwl, a. (*manwl*) Extremely accurate, exact, or nice; very careful.

Tramanyliad, s. m. (*tramanwl*) A rendering extremely exact; a becoming very careful.

Tramanylu, v. a. (*tramanwl*) To render extremely accurate; to become very exact.

Tramanylwch, s. m. (*tramanwl*) Extreme accuracy; extreme attention.

Tramawl, s. f. (*mawl*) Extreme praise.

Tramawr, a. (*mawr*) Extremely large; immense, infinite.

Tramawriad, s. m. (*tramawr*) A magnifying extremely.

Tramawriau, v. a. (*tramawr*) To magnify extremely; to become extremely large.

Tramawredd, s. m. (tramawr) Extreme greatness.
Trambydiaw, v. a. (tram--pydiaw) To become exposed to great danger.
Tramdaw, s. m. (tram--law) Extreme silence.

yn oedw cyswau—

Na cheislaw tramdaw yn y trywydd!

It is useless to complain, or to seek an excess of silence in the sad event!

Llywelyn Fardd.

Tramdawiad, s. m. (tramdaw) A causing a deep silence; a becoming extremely silent.
Trameinder, s. m. (tramaïn) Extreme fineness, or slenderness.
Trameddal, a. (meddal) Extremely soft.
Trameddaldar, s. m. (trameddal) Extreme softness.
Trameddaledd, s. m. (trameddal) Extreme softness.
Trameddaliad, s. m. (trameddal) A softening extremely.

Trameddalu, v. a. (trameddal) To soften greatly.
Trameddw, s. (weddw) Extremely drunk.
Trameddwd, s. m. (trameddw) Over intoxication.
Trameddwl, v. a. (trameddw) To intoxicate extremely; to get very drunk.
Tramelys, a. (melys) Extremely sweet.
Tramelysder, s. (tramelys) Extreme sweetness.
Tramelysiad, s. m. (tramelys) A rendering extremely sweet; a becoming very sweet.
Tramelysu, v. a. (tramelys) To sweeten extremely.
Trameth, s. m. (meth) Extreme failure.
Tramethiant, s. m. (trameth) Extreme debility.
Tramgliwydd, s. m. (tram--clwydd) A stumble.
Tramgliwyddaw, v. a. (tramgliwydd) To fall over, to tumble, to stumble.

Ni lwydda ond a dramgliwydda.

No one shall prosper but who shall tumble.

Adage.

Tramgliwyddiad, s. m. (tramgliwydd) A tumbling over, a stumbling.
Tramgoll, s. f. (tram--coll) Extreme loss.
Tramgollu, v. a. (tramgoll) To lose extremely.
Tramgydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tram--cwydd) A downfall, a tumble, a stumble.

Qnwyddi wadi traha tramgydd.

After presumption a fall is a natural consequence.

Adage.

Tramgywyddaw, v. a. (tramgywydd) To tumble.

Ni lwyddodd ond a dramgywyddodd.

No one has prospered but who has fallen.

Adage.

Tramgywyddawl, a. (tramgywydd) Stumbling.
Tramgywyddedig, a. (tramgywydd) Stumbled.
Tramgywyddfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (tramgywydd) A stumbling-block.
Tramgywyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tramgywydd) A stumbling, a falling, or tumbling down.
Tramgywyddwr, s. m.—pl. tramgywyddwyr (tramgywydd—gwr) A stumbler, one who falls.
Tramhwyl, s. f.—pl. t. iau (tram--hwyl) An extreme course.

Mel rhod yn troi tramhwylan.

Trallawd math trachymhall trethau.

Like the universe revolving immense spheres, a tedious affliction is the severely compelling of taxes.

Taliesin.

Tramhwyliaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (tramhwyl) A taking an extreme course.
Tramhwyliaw, s. a. (tramhwyl) To make an extreme course.
Tramodd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (modd) Extreme means or ability.
Tramoddawl, a. (tramodd) Beyond possibility.
Tramoddiaid, s. m. (tramodd) A rendering beyond means; a rendering impossible.

Trameddiaw, v. (tramedd) To render impossible.
Tramodd, adv. (tra--ym--oed) Beyond my time.
Tramolawd, s. f. (tramawl) Extreme praise.
Tramoli, v. a. (tramawl) To praise extremely.
Tramoliantu, v. a. (tramoliant) To praise extremely; to flatter.
Tramoliantu, a. (tramoliant) Extremely commendable.
Tramoliant, s. m. (tramawl) Extreme praise.
Tramor, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (mor) A place beyond sea. **a. Transmarine; foreign.**

Nid mor heb dramor.

There is no sea without a transmarine region.

Adage.

Y mynyddoedd ac y fforestydd a gynallai y breich yn ddfeth lldo ai bus; merys y gallu dderbyn alltallu tramor yn y cyfwrdd; ac i law raddi yn hysbyrtu; ac i aw lloedd yn gwrdd i theschlegydd.

The mountains and the forests the king gathered to upon in himself; so that he might receive transmarine sight to know his men; and to give it as a gratuity; and to approach it a customary land to mountaineers.

Wales law.

Tramorawl, a. (tramor) Transmarine.
Tramoredig, a. (tramor) Being made transmarine.
Tramoredigion, transmarine things.
Tramori, v. a. (tramor) To render transmarine; to pass beyond sea; to become transmarine.
Tramp, s. m.—pl. t. iau (tram) A ramble. *Nyd ar y tramp, to set out on the ramble.*
Trampiad, s. m. (tramp) A rambling.
Tramplaw, v. a. (tramp) To ramble, to tramp.
Trampiawl, a. (tramp) Rambling, tramping.
Trampiwr, s. m.—pl. trampiwyr (tramp—wr) A Rambler, a trampler.
Tramwy, s. m. (tram) A transit; a going about.
Tramwy, v. a. (tram) To go about; to go often; to frequent, to resort; to pass over, to traverse.

*A gylweidi a gnat y ffronfrith:
 Pan dramwyth dros ddiffrith
 Na dd cysa cy gwyddith.*

Didst thou hear what the thrush did sing: When thou dost traverse the wilderness, be not an enemy thy countrymen.

Ref. y Cyd.

Tramwyad, s. m. (tramwy) A traversing.
Tramwyadwy, a. (tramwyad) Traversable.
Tramwyeth, s. m. (tramwy) The act of going about, or traversing.
Tramwyaw, v. a. (tramwy) To traverse.
Tramwyawl, a. (tramwy) Traversing.
Tramwyedig, a. (tramwyad) Traversing; transitory; traversed.

*Hardd gwled y planedau,
 A'u llywyr y y gylweithu gan:
 Tramlidau tramwyedig,
 A chell yn deall eu dig.*

It is magnificent to behold the planets, with their course in the empty surrounding ether: of transitory nature, when they do cunning doth understand.

Gr. Owen.

Tramwyedigeth, s. m. (tramwyedig) The act of going about or traversing.
Tramwyfa, s. f.—pl. tramwyfeydd (trawy) A traversed place.
Tramwyn, a. (mwyn) Extremely genial or kind.
Tramwywr, s. m.—pl. tramwywyr (trawy—wr) A traverser; a traveller.
Tramwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trawy) A traverser.
Tramynych, a. (mynych) Extremely frequent.
Tramynychiad, s. m. (tramynych) A frequenting extremely; a becoming very frequent.
Tramynychu, v. a. (tramynych) To frequent extremely; to become very frequent.
Tramynydd, s. m. (mynydd) That is over a mountain. **a. Beyond the mountain; transmontane.**
Tramynyddawl, a. (tramynydd) Transmontane.

Tras, s. m.—pl. f. au (tra—au) A space, a stretch; a district, or region.

*Ow heb weth at wyr aghorthin,
Tras fain ond bod tro's i ffa.*

A man without property he knows not how to laugh, with a slender stretch only there is a twist in his mouth. *Huw Dwn.*

Tranawf, s. m. (nawf) An over-swim.

Tranawf, a. (traa) Belonging to a region.

Tranc, s. m. (tra—anc) A cessation; exhaustion; end; decrease; departure; dissolution, death.

*Rhag draig Moa—dwy dyfynaf,
A rhwyd, a thrin, a thranc cymari
Ar gal gad gwendid,
Ar gryn gryd gwendid,
Ac am Dal Moethre
Mili Maderi.*

Against the dragon of Moa perpetual confusion, ruin, till, and an end of pre-eminence ran before him; in conflict upon conflict perished with gore; in carnage upon carnage of horrors dismayed and found the heart of Moaivre a tempestuous sea waving. *Gyfeirch Mael.*

*Od i ffr drin, hyd awr dranc,
Wyr Ddwy, y gyl dewr ddanc.*

Should he go to the conflict, until the hour of departure, through God the brave may escape. *Rhyf. Ceth.*

Trancadwy, s. m. (tranc) Perishable; exhaustible.

Trancawf, a. (tranc) Perishing, vanishing.

Tranced, s. f.—pl. t. i (tranc) An earthen vessel or cup, such a cup with a handle as is in common use.

Trancedig, s. m. (tranc) Perishing, evanescent.

Trancedigaeth, s. m. (trancedig) A state of perishing or vanishing.

Trancedigrwydd, s. m. (trancedig) Perishableness.

Trancedu, v. a. (tranced) To lade with a cup.

Trancell, s. f. (tranc) A quantity of liquor drank at once, a draught.

Tranced, s. m.—pl. t. au (tranc) An exhausting; a coming to an end; dissolution.

Trances, v. a. (tranc) To exhaust; to bring to an end; to perish, to pass away, to die.

Tranarth, s. m. (north) Extreme strength.

Tranarthawl, a. (tranarth) Extremely potent.

Tranarthu, v. a. (tranarth) To strengthen extremely.

Tranad, s. m. (traa) A stretching; a laying out a space.

Tranail, s. m. (traa—ial) A clear space; a field of battle.

*Prydaen gar praff drydar dranal;
Pryddeddu fadair gair ynal.*

Britain the cause of the ample tumult of the hostile field; the throne of poets of mighty energy. *Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.*

*Darf ar farf, ac arf ya greadol,
Tol aroethl ianail—dranal.*

Beard on beard, and weapon imbued with blood, front over front, a field of battle most dreadful. *Cynddelw.*

Tranoeth, s. m. (noeth) That is extremely naked; that is over or beyond the night; the next morning. *adv.* On the next morning, on the morrow.

Mi elwir daw hyd tranoeth.

Coming will not be so called till the morrow. *Adage.*

Dwyg tranaydd wrth dranoeth.

Bed is the third day to the morrow. *Adage.*

Tranoethi, s. a. (tranoeth) To make very bare.

Tranogad, s. m. (tranawf) Transation.

Tranofaw, v. a. (tranawf) To over-swim.

Tranofawl, a. (tranawf) Over-swimming.

Trano, s. m. (noa) A time beyond the night; a future night. *adv.* After the night.

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Trans, v. a. (tran) To stretch; to lay out a space.

Tranwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (nwyd) Extreme passion.

Tranwydaw, v. a. (tranwyd) To render extremely

passionate; to become extremely passionate.

Tranwydawl, a. (tranwyd) Extremely passionate.

Tranwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (nwyf) Extreme liveliness or vivacity.

Tranwyfaw, v. a. (tranwyf) To enliven extremely; to become very lively.

Tranwyfawl, a. (tranwyf) Extremely animating or exhilarating.

Tranwyfus, a. (tranwyf) Extremely brisk.

Tranydd, s. m. (dydd) A time beyond the day; a future day. *adv.* After the day.

Trang, s. m.—pl. t. au (tranc) A cessation; exhaustion; end, decrease, death. *a.* Ceasing, vanishing. *Ar drang,* at the point of death.

*Dar a dyfrys yn ngwynnau,
A thwof, a thrin, a thrygus;
Owne a wyl na bo golan!*

An oak has grown in the downs, abounding with tumult, and conflict, and death: woe to him that sees that it is not light! *Robert Tynwynning Normandi.*

*Credgu—
M tydd ar drang gloes angau
Droes dyn, i dydd dristen.*

We believe his going on the departure of the pang of death, for myn, humbly to sorrow. *Thos. Arwyl.*

*Lleaws teyrnedd llawes dyfrydd;
Am ddryfys eu traugl
'Trang' trawl trawl!*

Princes have given room for a multitude of woe; for the hastening of their departure most destructive, most miserable of misery. *Gwynfawr, i H. ab Owain.*

Trangawl, a. (trang) Perishing, vanishing.

Tranogedig, a. (trang) Being perished.

Trangiad, s. m. (trang) A perishing; dissolution.

Trangu, v. a. (trang) To perish, to pass away.

Traoed, s. m. (oed) Extreme delay.

Traoedi, v. a. (traoed) To delay extremely.

Traoediad, s. m. (traoed) A delaying extremely.

Traoer, s. m. (oer) Extremely cold or chill.

Traoeri, v. a. (traoer) To cool extremely; to become extremely cold.

Traoerlad, s. m. (traoer) A cooling extremely.

Traoes, s. f. (oes) Extreme age. *a.* Over-age.

Traoesawl, a. (traoes) Superannuated.

Traoesl, v. a. (traoes) To become of extreme age; to be superannuated.

Traoesiad, s. m. (traoes) Superannuation.

Traofn, s. m. (ofn) Extreme fear or dread.

Traofnawg, a. (traofn) Extremely timid.

Traofnl, v. a. (traofn) To fear extremely.

Traofniad, s. m. (traofn) A fearing extremely; a frightening extremely.

Traphlith, adv. (tra—plith) In a most confused state.

Traphont, s. f.—pl. traphynt (tra—pont) The other side of a bridge. *adv.* On the other side of the bridge.

Mid pont heb draphont.

There is no bridge without a place beyond bridge. *Adage.*

Traphwyll, s. m. (tra—pwyll) Extreme impulse.

Traphwys, s. m. (tra—pwys) Extreme pressure.

Trarif, s. m. (rhif) An over number.

Trarifaw, v. a. (tarif) To over-reckon.

Trarifawl, a. (tarif) Supernumerary.

Tras, s. f.—pl. t. au (tra—aa) Kindred, relationship, affinity. According to the ancient laws, a person who could prove his descent through nine degrees was a free native. Proof of collateral relationship was also required in the

ninth degree, for that determined the family of a person; and this was necessary, as the whole family was liable to be fined for the crimes of its members, rated according to proximity of kindred.

Descending kindred.

- 1 *Tad, mam*, father, mother.
- 2 *Mab, merch*, son, daughter.
- 3 *Wyr, wyres*, grandson, grand-daughter.
- 4 *Gorwyr, gorwyres*, son, daughter, in the 3d degree.
- 5 *Hengaw, hengawes*, son, daughter, in the 6th degree.
- 6 *Gorhengaw, gorhengawes*, son, daughter, in the 7th degree.

Ascending kindred.

- 1 *Tad, mam*, father, mother.
- 2 *Tad cu, mam gu*, grandfather, grandmother, or headad, henfam.
- 3 *Gorhendad, gorhenfam*, a father, mother, in the 4th degree.
- 4 *Taid, nain*, a father, mother, in the 5th deg.
- 5 *Hendaid, hennain*, a father, mother, in the 6th degree.
- 6 *Gorhendaid, gorhennain*, a father, mother, in the 7th degree.

Collateral kindred descending.

- 1 *Brawd, chwaser*, brother, sister.
- 2 *Cefnderw, cyfnitherw*, male cousin, female cousin.
- 3 *Cyfydrw*, second cousin.
- 4 *Ceiſu*, third cousin.
- 5 *Gorchefu*, fourth cousin.
- 6 *Ysgiaion neu plant cyfydrw*, third cousins.
- 7 *Gorthysgiaion, neu plant plant cyfydrw*, fourth cousins.
- 8 *Caw, cawes*, son, daughter, in the 4th degree.
- 9 *Gorchaw, gorchawes*, son, daughter, in the 5th degree.
- 10 *Gersi*, seventh cousin.
- 11 *Gortherni*, eighth cousin.

Or thus:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Cefnderw</i> | 6 <i>Gwystyn, neu gorchudd</i> |
| 2 <i>Cyfydrw</i> | 7 <i>Gorchwystyn neu gorcharent</i> |
| 3 <i>Plant cyfydrw</i> | 8 <i>Car trig, neu goreiddyn</i> |
| 4 <i>Ceiſu</i> | 9 <i>Car clud</i> . |
| 5 <i>Gorchefu</i> | |

Collateral Kindred.

- 1 *Erythr, modryb*, uncle, aunt.
- 2 *Nai, nith*, nephew, niece.
- 3 *Cyſnai, cyſnith*, nephew, niece, in the 2d deg.
- 4 *Gorchyſnai, gorchyſnith*, nephew, niece, in the 3d degree.
- 5 *Clud*, collateral relative in the 4th degree.
- 6 *Car clud, car a chlad*, a collateral relative in the 5th degree.
- 7 *Gwrth clud*, a collateral relative in the 6th degree.
- 8 *Car o woad*, a collateral relative in the 7th degree.

Trasidd, *a. (tras)* In some degree related.
Trasail, s. f.—pl. trasellau (sail) Extreme base.

Trasaln, s. f. (sain) An extreme sound.
Trasalw, a. (salw) Extremely frail or poor.
Trasalwder, s. m. (trasalw) Extreme frailty.

A Dew a'n trowy o'n traswder airo,
 I hawn obodidaw a wybythar!

And may God bring me out of my extreme wretchedness to him,
 rightly to hope for what is known.

Trasawdd, s. m. (sawdd) Extreme sinking.
Trasawg, a. (tras) Having kindred.
Trasawl, a. (tras) Belonging to kindred.

Tras wedydd trasawl ydyd.

Over countries thou art connected by kindred. *Is. 60.*

Trasedig, a. (tras) Connected by kindred.
Trasedd, s. m. (tras) A kindred state.
Trasefyll, v. a. (sefyll) To over-stand; to persist; to be permanent.
Traseiddiad, s. m. (trasidd) A rendering partly related; to be connected by kindred.
Traseiddiaw, v. a. (trasidd) To form a slight relationship; to become slightly related.
Traseiddrwydd, s. m. (trasidd) Slight relationship; common kindred.

Cymroa aegrallt oddiwrth Priaf, breidd Treb, y mae i'n
 blodauw newn trasseiddrwydd, a chyfoeth, cwydded a path.

Let us take an example from Priaf, king of Treb, in who he
 been flourishing in extensive kindred and dominion, know not
 power. *Marching Cynfeir.*

Traselfiad, s. m.—pl. traselfiad (seifid) That stands extremely firm.

Y Ty yn y Penryn—
 Traselfiad, trawd it trig
 Treth holl ar lla Tracta fellig.

The house in the peninsula, an extreme permanent support of
 society where it is, serving out a revenue on the bank of the last
 of fellig. *Elips Gwst Dyf.*

Traselliad, s. m. (trasail) A forming an extreme base or foundation.
Trasellaw, v. a. (trasail) To lay an extreme base.
Trasellinad, s. m. (trasail) A sounding greatly.
Trasellinaw, v. a. (trasail) To sound extremely.
Trasellinawl, a. (trasail) Very sonorous.
Trasenn, s. f. (senn) An extreme reproach.
Trasennawl, a. (trasenn) Very reproachful.
Trasennad, s. (trasenn) A reproaching extremely.
Trasennu, v. a. (trasenn) To reproach extremely.
Trasorch, s. m. (sorch) Excess of fondness, a doting, dotage.

Nid breiddmawr ond sorch;
 Nid ydyddrwydd ond trasorch.

There is no empire like that of love, there is no fondness like
 dotage. *Idyl.*

Morganwg—
 Lle lloer tra o'n trasorch:
 Lle dewr mawr, lle ddiwr mawr.

Morganwg, to where a portion of my fondness's doting; when
 the son is bold, where the daughter is chaste. *R. at Gwst.*

Trasorchawg, a. (trasorch) Extremely living.
Trasorchawl, a. (trasorch) Apt to dote.
Trasorchiad, s. m. (trasorch) A doting, a fondling.
Trasorchu, v. a. (trasorch) To love extremely.
Trasorchus, a. (trasorch) Apt to dote.
Trasorth, a. (sorth) Extremely precipitous; very steep.
Trasorthiad, s. m. (trasorth) A rendering extremely precipitous; a becoming very steep.
Trasorthu, v. a. (trasorth) To render extremely precipitous; to become very steep.
Trasg, s. m. (tra—ag) That is laid together.
Trasg, s. m.—pl. i. an (trasg) A rake.
Traslad, s. m. (tras) A forming a kindred; a becoming connected by kindred.
Trasoddawl, a. (trasawdd) Tending to sink greatly.

Trasoddi, *v. a.* (trasawdd) To sink extremely.
Trasoddiad, *s. m.* (trasawdd) A sinking greatly.
Trasom, *s. m.* (som) Extreme deception.
Trasomawl, *a.* (trasom) Extremely deceiving.
Trasomgar, *a.* (trasom) Extremely deceiving.
Trasomi, *v. a.* (trasom) To deceive extremely; to disappoint extremely.

Trasomiad, *s. m.* (trasom) A deceiving greatly; a disappointing extremely.

Trason, *s. m.* (son) Excess of noise or talk.

Trasoniad, *s. m.* (trason) A talking extremely.

Trasoniaw, *v. a.* (trason) To talk extremely.

Trasoniawl, *a.* (trason) Extremely noisy.

Trasu, *v. a.* (tras) To connect by kindred; to become connected by kindred.

Trasur, *a.* (sar) Extremely sour or acid.

Trasuraw, *v. a.* (trasur) To sour extremely.

Trasuriad, *s. m.* (trasur) A souring extremely.

Traswydd, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* an (swydd) An over office or employment.

Traswyddawg, *a.* (traswydd) Having an over-office. *s. m.* One who fills an over-office.

Traswyddgar, *a.* (traswydd) Over-officious.

Traswyddgarwch, *s. m.* (traswyddgar) Over-officiousness.

Trasych, *a.* (sych) Extremely dry or parched.

Trasychiad, *s. m.* (trasych) A drying extremely.

Trasychu, *v. a.* (trasych) To dry extremely.

Trasylw, *s. m.* (sylw) Extreme notice or regard.

Trasylwad, *s. m.* (trasylw) A regarding much.

Trasylwi, *v. a.* (trasylw) To notice extremely.

Trasyn, *a.* (syn) Extremely concerned.

Trasyndawd, *s. m.* (trasyn) Extreme concern.

Trasyniad, *s. m.* (trasyn) Much consideration.

Trasyniaw, *v. a.* (trasyn) To feel extremely; to consider extremely.

Trasyniawl, *a.* (trasyn) Extremely sensible; of extreme consideration.

Trasynu, *v. a.* (trasyn) To concern or to amaze extremely; to be extremely concerned.

Trasyth, *a.* (syth) Extremely stiff or erect.

*Y balchaf, trawaf trasyth,
Lleiaf ei borch yn mhob lle byth.*

The proudest, the most forward extremely stiff, the least his respect ever in every place. D. ab Edmunt.

Trasythiad, *s. m.* (trasyth) A rendering very stiff or erect; a becoming very erect.

Trasythu, *v. a.* (trasyth) To render extremely erect; to become very erect.

Trathal, *s. f.* (tal) An over-payment.

Trathaliad, *s. m.* (trathal) An over-paying.

Trathalo, *v. a.* (trathal) To over-pay.

Trathanawl, *a.* (tanawl) Extremely expanding.

Trathaniad, *s. m.* (taniad) A spreading greatly.

Trathanu, *v. a.* (tanu) To expand extremely.

Trathardd, *s. m.* (tardd) An excess of spring, or breaking out.

Tratharddawl, *a.* (trathardd) Tending to spring, or break out extremely.

Tratharddiad, *s. m.* (trathardd) A springing, issuing, or breaking out extremely.

Tratharddn, *v. a.* (trathardd) To issue greatly.

Trathardn, *s. f.* (tasg) An extreme task.

Trathasgawl, *a.* (trathasg) Being an over task.

Trathasgiad, *s. m.* (trathasg) A tasking much.

Trathasgu, *v. a.* (trathasg) To task extremely.

Trathaw, *s. m.* (taw) Extreme silence.

Trathebyg, *a.* (tebyg) Extremely similar.

Trathebygiad, *s. m.* (trathebyg) A rendering very similar; a becoming very like.

Trathebygu, *v. a.* (trathebyg) To liken much.

Tratheg, *a.* (teg) Extremely fair or open.

Trathellwng, *a.* (teillwng) Extremely worthy.

Tratheilyngiad, *s. m.* (trathellwng) A rendering extremely worthy; to merit extremely.

Tratheilyngu, *v. a.* (trathellwng) To render extremely worthy; to become very worthy.

Trathelaid, *a.* (telaid) Extremely elegant.

Tratheneu, *a.* (teneu) Extremely thin.

Tratheneuad, *s. m.* (tratheneu) A rendering extremely thin; a becoming very thin.

Tratheneuaw, *v. a.* (tratheneu) To make extremely thin; to become very thin.

Trather, *a.* (ter) Extremely pure or clear.

Tratheriad, *s. m.* (trather) A purifying greatly.

Tratheru, *v. a.* (trather) To purify extremely.

Tratherwyn, *a.* (terwyn) Extremely ardent.

Tratherwyniad, *s. m.* (tratherwyn) A rendering extremely ardent; a becoming very ardent.

Tratherwynn, *v. a.* (tratherwyn) To render extremely ardent; to become extremely ardent.

Tratheryll, *a.* (teryll) Extremely piercing.

Trathes, *s. m.* (tes) Extreme warmth; extreme sun-heat.

Trathew, *a.* (tew) Extremely thick.

Trathewiad, *s. m.* (trathew) A thickening extremely.

Trathewan, *v. a.* (trathew) To over-thicken.

Trathewi, *v. a.* (trathaw) To render profoundly silent; to become very silent.

A ffanc truch trathewys.

And the wounded Frank became profoundly silent.

Frank mai.

Trathirion, *v. a.* (tirion) Extremely pleasing.

Trathirionad, *s. m.* (trathirion) A rendering extremely pleasant or genial; a becoming very pleasing.

Trathiriomi, *v. a.* (trathirion) To render extremely pleasant; to become very pleasing.

Trathori, *v. a.* (tôri) To break extremely.

Trathoriad, *s. m.* (toriad) An over-breaking.

Trathost, *a.* (toet) Extremely severe.

Trathostur, *s. m.* (trathost) Extreme pity.

Trathosturi, *s. m.* (trathostur) Extreme pity.

Trathosturiad, *s. m.* (trathostur) A pitying extremely, a commiserating much.

Trathosturiaw, *v. a.* (trathostur) To commiserate extremely.

Trathosturiawl, *a.* (trathostur) Extremely commiserating; greatly pitying.

Trathraul, *s. f.* (traul) Extreme consumption, wear, waste, or charge.

Trathreuliad, *s. m.* (trathraul) A consuming extremely; an over-wasting.

Trathreuliaw, *v. a.* (trathraul) To consume extremely; to over-waste.

*Byd a fydd byd, heb wynt, heb wlaw,
Heb ormod erudig, heb drathreuliaw;
Tir digawn fydd un erw i naw.*

The world will be a world, without wind, without rain, without too much ploughing, without consuming to extreme; sufficiency of land will one acre be for nine. Gwngar. Myrdin.

Trathrin, *s. m.* (trin) Extreme striving; extreme strife or conflict.

Trathriniad, *s. m.* (trathrin) A bnsying about extremely; a striving extremely.

Trathriuiaw, *v. a.* (trathrin) To strive extremely.

Trathriuiawl, *a.* (trathrin) Extremely bustling.

Trathro, *s. m.* (tro) An extreme turn.

Trathrôad, *s. m.* (trathro) A turning much.

Trathrôawl, *a.* (trathro) Tending to turn much.

Trathroi, *v. a.* (trathro) To turn extremely.

Trathrwm, *a.* (trwm) Extremely heavy.

Trathrwt, *s. m.* (trwt) Extreme noise.

Trathrymâd, *s. m.* (trathrwm) A rendering extremely heavy; a becoming very heavy.

Trathrymân, *v. a.* (trathrwm) To render extremely heavy; to become extremely heavy.

Trathrymder, *s. m.* (trathrwm) Extreme heaviness or pressure.

Trathrystiad, *s. m.* (trathrwt) A making an extreme noise or tumult.

Trathrystiaw, *v. a.* (trathrwt) To make an extreme noise or tumult.

Trathrystiawl, *a.* (trathrwt) Extremely noisy.

Trathwif, *s. m.* (twf) Extreme growth.

Trathwlg, *s. m.* (twg) Extreme prosperity.

Trathwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* trathwrau (twr) An extreme heap or aggregate.

Trathwrf, *s. m.* (twrf) Extreme tumult.

Trathwym, *a.* (twym) Extremely warm.

Trathwymnaw, *v. a.* (trathwymyn) To heat extremely; to become extremely hot.

Trathwymniad, *s. m.* (trathwymyn) A heating extremely.

Trathwymyn, *a.* (trathwym) Extremely hot.

Trathyciad, *s. m.* (trathwg) A thriving, increasing, or prospering extremely.

Trathyciannu, *v. a.* (trathyciant) To cause extreme prosperity; to become very prosperous.

Trathyciannus, *a.* (trathyciant) Extremely prosperous or successful.

Trathyciant, *s. m.* (trathwg) Extreme increase.

Trathyciaw, *v. n.* (trathwg) To increase extremely, to be very prosperous.

Trathyfawl, *a.* (trathwif) Of extreme growth.

Trathyfiad, *s. m.* (trathwif) An overgrowing.

Trathyfiant, *s. m.* (trathwif) An overgrowth.

Trathyfu, *v. a.* (trathwif) To grow extremely.

Trathylawd, *a.* (tylawd) Extremely poor.

Trathylodedd, *s. m.* (trathylawd) Great poverty.

Trathylodi, *v. n.* (trathylawd) To become very poor. *s. m.* Extreme poverty.

Daa nuthwyll byd, trathyfoeth a thrathylodi.

The two indiscretions of the world, extreme wealth and extreme poverty. *Adage.*

Trathyn, *a.* (tyn) Extremely tight, or strained.

Trathynâd, *s. m.* (trathyn) An over-tightening.

Trathynâu, *v. a.* (trathyn) To over-strain.

Trathyndra, *s. m.* (trathyn) Over-tightness.

Trathyner, *a.* (tyner) Extremely tender.

Trathyneru, *v. a.* (trathyner) To render extremely tender; to become very tender.

Trathyniad, *s. m.* (trathyn) An over-pulling.

Trathynu, *v. a.* (trathyn) To over-pull; to drag.

Trathryfawl, *a.* (trathwrf) Very tumultuous.

Trathryfiad, *s. m.* (trathwrf) A making an extreme tumult.

Trathryfu, *v. a.* (trathwrf) To make an extreme tumult or turmoil.

Trathryfiad, *s. m.* (trathwr) An over-heaping.

Trathryu, *v. a.* (trathwr) To over-heap.

Trathrywyll, *a.* (tywyll) Extremely dark.

Trathrywylliad, *s. m.* (trathrywyll) A darkening extremely.

Trathrywyllu, *v. a.* (trathrywyll) To darken extremely.

Trathrywyllwch, *s.* (trathrywyll) Great darkness.

Trâu, *v. a.* (tra) To pass over, to go beyond; to go through; to bore.

Traul, *s. f.*—*pl.* treulion (tra—ul) Diffusion; wear, waste, consumption; expence, cost, charge, or disbursement. *Traul daint ac gwllys*, expence of food and raiment: *Traul yr haul*, the sun's course.

De traul caining a weryl traul dry.

Good is the cost of a penny that saves the cost of two. *Adage.*

Edifar cybydd am traul.

A miser is sorry for the expence. *Adage.*

Traul ateb ataf a ddimofonynt.

A consuming answer to me they were wont to send. *Quibble.*

Traw, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. ion (tra) An advance, a progress, a lead, education; a distant, a further, or other side.

Hôl dwt o ddwr fr awn.

To fetch water from the other side of the flood. *Adage.*

Rhych yn y drych dy drw,

A'ia wnech yn cwtbwyr.

Behold in the mirror thy adomer, and thy countenance looking egly. *Pl. of Othello.*

Aeth a'ia diffydol i'w tad;

Rhwydd i'w fy rhodog;

Aeth yn deg ag a fegla

Erbod, traw oer y'r trîa.

He berceived me of my friends of becoming aspect; he saved me in my course: he has fairly gone with all lower words, and taken in the severe dealing! *Gen. iii. 15.*

Traw, *a.* (tra) Advancing; progressive; leading, teaching. *I ba le yr ei di? Where art thou going? O, draw draw, O, a good way yonder.*

Diofryd a roddaf—

Dws ei ghadu' draw godes

I dyla gwasg-gau gas.

A vow I will give, for leaving it an over-riding that is gone as the child's winter-fleece. *Pl. of Othello.*

Traw, *ade.* (tra) Beyond, over, on the other side; yonder.

Treiddion ni; a mi a Morgann.

Traw deulor i'w cyngor i'w gwisg.

Trath ymgeith yn fath awstus.

Trath a lryu a phwyrra a phid.

Traw a'ia i'w trîa a'ia i'w trîa.

May we penetrate; that is I and Morgann, beyond us are the council of correlatives; enjoy a journey without sorrow flagging, over strand and hill and headland and rain, a path that none will hinder expert even as Robert. *Comedy.*

Trawaeth, *s. m.* (traw) Advancement, progression; that comes forward; a circumstance; a leading, or bringing onward; education.

Bwridd i'w mewn diffwch

Brad golyaeth, traweth traw.

It threw me into the sadness of treacherous unity, in the same circumstance. *Syr Owen of Glyn.*

Trawalld, *a.* (traw) Progressive; conductive.

Trawwl, *a.* (traw) Tending to bring onward; disciplinary.

Trawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* trodion (tra) A transit, a course, a pass; a journey.

Nid oes darogan, dyn traw drawl.

O'r gwr an gorw maddu maddu.

There is no prophesy, oh man of miserable name, that is made an forgive drunkardness. *Pl. of Othello.*

Trwy frys, o'ia lryu dws deulor.

Trwy drawl y gwadod trîa i'w trîa.

Through breeze, his splendid court suddenly heaped, draw the range of the imagination, through the prospect of heaven I pray to God to take his part. *G. iii. 15.*

Gled a drud ar draw a'ia i'w trîa.

Glyw ei rry, of rryf u'ia i'w trîa.

A leading one and a hero on the dreadful course; it is his turn to be supreme, he that guides the constellation. *Adage.*

Trawdad, *s. m.*—*pl.* t. an (traw—tad) A leading father; a patriarch.

Trawd, *s. m.* (tra) A transit; a move onward; a pass; a penetration.

Trawdwyg, *s. m.* (traw—dyg) A leading instruction; fundamental instruction; doctrine.

Arwad fardd bardd yn mhob llyd.

A thrawdwyg a'ia i'w trîa.

A conducting bard handsome in every course, and a teacher of profound learning to them. *Def. Beauty, s. 2. 15.*

Trawselfyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (trawselfydd) Transubstantiation, transelementation.

Trawselfyddu, *v. a.* (trawselfydd) To transubstantiate.

Trawsenw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (enw) Metonymy.

Trawsenwad, *s. m.* (trawsenw) Transnomination; a forming a metonymy.

Trawsenwawl, *a.* (trawsenw) Metonymical.

Trawsenwi, *v. a.* (trawsenw) To form a metonymy.

Trawsfalch, *a.* (balch) Frowardly-proud.

Trawsfalchedd, *s. m.* (trawsfalch) Froward pride.

Trawsfaru, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (barn) A cross judgment, a contradictory opinion.

Trawsfarniad, *s. m.* (trawsfaru) A judging adversely; a contrary decision.

Trawsfarnu, *v. a.* (trawsfaru) To judge adversely.

Trawsfedd, *s. m.* (medd) Wrong possession.

Trawsfeddiannawl, *a.* (trawsfeddiant) Having possession wrongfully.

Trawsfeddiannu, *v. a.* (trawsfeddiant) To possess wrongfully; to usurp.

Trawsfeddiant, *s. m.* (trawsfedd) Usurpation.

Trawsfeddu, *v. a.* (trawsfedd) To possess adversely; to possess wrongfully.

Trawsflwg, *a.* (blwg) Frowardly-sullen.

Trawsfor, *a.* (mor) Being across the sea.

Trawsforawl, *a.* (trawfor) Transmarine.

Trawsforedig, *a.* (trawfor) Being rendered transmarine.

Trawsfrain, *s. m.*—*pl. trawsfreiniau* (braint) Usurpation of right.

Guthfron Guthfron gave a reddie (land) to his son Gotta, & drewsfraint, underneath Ynys Frydian.

Guthfron Guthfron gave to his son Gotta, by usurpation, the monarchy of the Isle of Britain. *Trifedd.*

Trawsfreiniad, *s. m.* (trawsfraint) An usurping of right.

Trawsfreiniaw, *v. a.* (trawsfraint) To usurp a right.

Trawsfreinniawl, *a.* (trawsfraint) Relating to an usurped right.

Trawsfud, *s. m.* (mad) A transit; migration.

Trawsfudaw, *v. a.* (trawsfud) To emigrate.

Trawsfudawl, *a.* (trawsfud) Migratory.

Trawsfudiad, *s. m.* (trawsfud) Transmotion; a migrating.

Trawsgalm, *s. f.*—*pl. trawsgelinciau* (calne) A cross-bough.

Trawsgan, *s. f.* (can) An adverse song; a satire.

Trawsgamias, *s. m.* (trawsgan) A satirizing.

Trawsganu, *v. a.* (trawsgan) To satirize.

Trawsgerdded, *s. m.* (cerdded) Transmigration. *v. a.* To transmigrate.

Trawsgerddiad, *s. m.* (trawsgerdded) A transmigration.

Trawsglad, *s. m.* (clad) Transportation.

Trawsgladaw, *v. a.* (trawsglad) To transport.

Trawsgludiad, *s. m.* (trawsglad) Transportation.

Trawsglwm, *s. m.*—*pl. trawsglyman* (clwm) A cross-knot; a node.

Trawsglwyd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (clwyd) Cross hurdle.

Trawsglwydd, *s. m.* (clwydd) A transportation.

Trawsglwyddaw, *v. a.* (trawglwydd) To transport.

Trawsglwyddawl, *a.* (trawglwydd) Transporting.

Trawsglwyddiad, *s. m.* (trawglwydd) A transporting.

Trawsgryf, *a.* (cryf) Frowardly strong.

Trawsgymeriad, *s. m.* (cymeriad) Metalepsis.

Trawsgymeryd, *v. a.* (cymeryd) To take or to accept adversely.

Trawsgynnal, *v. a.* (cynnal) To hold adversely.

Trawsgynnalied, *s. m.* (trawsgynnal) A holding or supporting adversely.

Trawsgynghanedd, *s. f.* (cynghanedd) A contrasted consonancy.

Trawsgynghaneddriad, *s. m.* (trawsgynghanedd) A forming a contrasted consonancy.

Trawsgynghaneddu, *v. a.* (trawsgynghanedd) To form a contrasted consonancy.

Trawshediad, *s. m.* (hedriad) Translocation.

Trawsiad, *s. m.* (traws) A crossing; a plying crosswise.

Trawsineb, *s. m.* (traws) Adverseness, frowardness.

A wyf heb drawineb arth.

Does any body know the frowardness of love! I am Dyl.

Trawslath, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (lath) A bar or beam placed transversely; a trest of a boat.

Trawslathiad, *s. m.* (trawslath) A laying a transverse beam or trest.

Trawslathu, *v. a.* (trawslath) To lay a transverse beam; to fix a trest.

Trawslod, *s. m.* (llod) Translocation.

Trawslodell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (llinell) A cross line.

Trawslug, *s. m.* (llug) Transverse trailing. *a.* Transversely-drawing. *Cynghanedd drawing*, a transversely trailing consonancy.

Trawslugaw, *v. a.* (trawslug) To drag across.

Trawslugiad, *s. m.* (trawslug) A dragging across.

Trawslyw, *s.* (llyw) An adverse guide or steer.

Trawslywiad, *s. m.* (trawslyw) A guiding adversely; a misgoverning.

Trawslywiaw, *v. a.* (trawslyw) To guide contrarily; to steer across; to govern frowardly.

Trawsosawd, *s. m.* (gosawd) To transpose.

Trawsodawl, *a.* (trawsosawd) Transposing.

Trawsododi, *v. a.* (trawsosawd) To transpose.

Trawsododiad, *s. m.* (trawsosawd) Metathesis; a transposition.

Trawsrwym, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhwym) A crossband.

Trawsrwymaw, *v. a.* (trawsrwym) To bind across.

Trawsrwymawl, *a.* (trawsrwym) Relating to cross binding.

Trawsrwymiad, *s.* (trawsrwym) A binding across.

Trawsryw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (rhyw) A cross breed.

Trawsrywiad, *s. m.* (trawsryw) A transgression.

Trawsrywiaw, *v. a.* (trawsryw) To transgress.

Trawst, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (traw) A raster.

Trawstiad, *s. m.* (trawst) A laying a raster.

Trawstiau, *v. a.* (trawst) To lay a raster.

Trawsu, *v. a.* (traws) To render cross or adverse.

Trawswch, *s. f.*—*pl. trawswych* (traw—such) A whisker. *Gwas heb drawswch arno*, a youth without mustaches.

Trawswyr, *a.* (gwyr) Transversely oblique.

Trawswyraw, *v. a.* (trawswyr) To render transversely oblique.

Trawswyrawl, *a.* (trawswyr) Tending to transverse obliquity.

Trawswyredd, *s. m.* (trawswyr) Transverse obliquity.

Trawswyriad, *s. m.* (trawswyr) A turning transversely oblique.

Trawsylwedd, *s. m.* (traw—sylvedd) A contrary substance.

Trawsylwediad, *s. m.* (trawsylwedd) Transubstantiation.

Trawsylweddu, *v. a.* (trawsylwedd) To transubstantiate.

Trawsyddwyn, *s. m.* (ymddwyn) A metaphor.

Trawsymmod, *s. m.* (ymmod) A moving over; a moving adversely.

Trawsymmodawl, a. (trawsymmod) Tending to move adversely.

Trawsymmodl, v. a. (trawsymmod) To move adversely.

Trawsymmodiad, s. m. (trawsymmod) A moving adversely; transmotion.

Trawsymud, v. a. (traw—symud) To transpose.

Trawsymudawl, a. (trawsymud) Transposing.

Trawsymudlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trawsymud) A transposition.

Trawsymymud, s. m. (ymsymud) A mutual moving over; a self moving over.

Trawsymymudaw, v. a. (trawsymymud) To move over mutually; to move one's self over.

Trawsymymudawl, a. (trawsymymud) Mutually moving over; self-transposing.

Trawsymymudiad, s. m. (trawsymymud) A mutually moving over; a moving one's self over.

Trawu, v. a. (traw) To forward, to lead onward; to mature, to perfect; to cause to excel.

*Brîd, traw, Daw trî: O Arglwydd,
Rhydw ar fy agwedd!*

Intercede, make perfect, Triune God; O Lord, bestow to my prayer! H. D. ab Iŷan.

Trawus, a. (traw) Tending to bring forward.

Trawusaw, v. a. (trawis) To render progressive; to render instructive; to become instructive.

Trawusrwydd, s. m. (trawus) Instructiveness.

Traymanerch, s. m. (ymanerch) Excess of mutual greeting. v. a. Mutually to greet over-much.

Traymannos, s. m. (ymannos) Extreme self-excitation. v. a. To excite one's self extremely.

Traymaraw, s. m. (ymaraws) Excess of mutual forbearance. v. a. Mutually to forbear extremely.

Traymarotôad, s. m. (ymarotôad) Extreme mutual preparation; extreme self-preparation.

Traymarotol, v. a. (ymarotol) Mutually to prepare over-much; to prepare one's self over-much.

Traymboeni, v. a. (ymboeni) Mutually to afflict severely; to take extreme pains.

Traymboeniad, s. m. (ymboeniad) Mutually afflicting or toiling extremely.

Traymdaith, s. f. (ymdaith) An excess of travelling.

Traymdaithlu, v. a. (traymdaith) To travel over-much.

Traymdrosi, v. a. (ymdrosi) Mutually to drive over-much; to over-hurry one's self.

Traymdynawl, a. (ymdynawl) Over-contentious.

Traymdyniad, s. m. (ymdyniad) Extreme contention; a contending over-much.

Traymdynu, v. a. (ymdynu) To contend much.

Traymddadledd, s. m. (ymddadledd) Extreme mutual disputation.

Traymddadliad, s. m. (ymddadliad) A mutually disputing extremely.

Traymddadlu, v. a. (ymddadlu) Mutually to dispute extremely.

Traymdderiad, s. m. (ymdderiad) A mutually wrangling extremely.

Traymdderu, v. a. (ymdderu) Mutually to wrangle extremely.

Traymddiriad, s. m. (ymddiriad) An over-confiding.

Traymddiried, v. a. (ymddiried) To confide over-much.

Traymddwyn, s. m. (ymddwyn) An over-bearing of one's self. v. a. To over-bear one's self.

Traymddygiad, s. m. (ymddygiad) An over-carrying one's self.

Traymegniad, s. m. (ymegniad) Over-exertion.

Traymegniaw, v. a. (ymegniaw) To over-exert one's self.

Traymegniawl, a. (ymegniawl) Over-exerting.

Traymerid, s. m. (ymerid) An extreme mutual persecution. v. a. Mutually to persecute extremely.

Traymeridiad, s. m. (traymerid) A persecuting one another extremely.

Traymestyn, s. m. (ymestyn) An over-stretch of one's self. v. a. To over-stretch one's self.

Traymestynawl, a. (traymestyn) Tending to be over-stretching.

Traymestyniad, s. m. (traymestyn) An over-stretching or over-extending of one's self.

Traymgais, s. m. (ymgais) An over-attempt.

Traymgaisiad, s. m. (traymgais) An over-attempting, or over-exerting.

Traymgaislaw, v. a. (traymgais) To over-exert.

Traymgaislawl, a. (traymgais) Tending to over-attempt; apt to over-exert.

Traymild, s. m. (ymild) An over-pursuit. v. a. To pursue over-much.

Traymildiad, s. m. (traymild) An over-pursuing.

Traymildlaw, v. a. (traymild) To over-pursue.

Traymildlawl, a. (traymild) Apt to over-pursue.

Traymoedi, v. a. (ymoedi) Mutually to delay over-much; to keep one's self away over-much.

Traymoediad, s. m. (ymoediad) A mutually delaying over-much; a keeping one's self away over-much.

Traymorchestawl, a. (ymorchestawl) Tending to exult extremely in an exploit.

Traymorchestiad, s. m. (ymorchestiad) An exulting extremely in an exploit.

Traymorchestu, v. a. (ymorchestu) To exult extremely in an exploit.

Traymryson, s. m. (ymryson) Extreme competition or emulation.

Traymrysonawl, a. (traymryson) Very emulous.

Traymrysoni, v. a. (traymryson) To engage in extreme competition.

Traymrysoniad, s. m. (traymryson) Extreme competition, or emulation.

Traymsênawl, a. (ymsênawl) Mutually apt to reproach over-much.

Traymsêniad, s. m. (ymsêniad) A mutually reproaching over-much; a reproaching one's self extremely.

Traymsên, v. a. (ymsên) Mutually to reproach overmuch; to reproach one's self extremely.

Traymsoddawl, a. (ymsoddawl) Apt to sink one's self extremely.

Traymsoddl, v. a. (ymsoddl) To sink one's self extremely.

Traymsoddiad, s. m. (ymsoddiad) A sinking one's self extremely.

Traymsythawl, a. (ymsythawl) Apt to make one's self extremely erect.

Traymsythiad, s. m. (ymsythiad) A making one's self extremely erect.

Traymsythu, v. a. (ymsythu) To make one's self extremely erect.

Traymwadawl, a. (ymwadawl) Of extreme self-denial; mutually denying greatly.

Traymwadiad, s. m. (ymwadiad) A denying one's self extremely.

Traymwadu, v. a. (ymwadu) To deny one's self extremely.

Tre, s. f. (ty—rhe) A resort; a homestead; a hamlet; a town. *Trebaried, Tredegar*, mansions so called.

Trec, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ty—rhec) An implement; harness gear. *Trec mên*, cart harness.

Trefnawdr, s. m.—pl. trefniodron (trefniawd) A
regulator; a systemizer.

Trefnawdr, llwy'r hyawdr llorw a huan,
Trefniast a furiast, o Syrri amcan,
Trefnau amhrifys ganau a gnan.

Thou regulator, perfect organizer of moon and sun, thou didst
contain and thou didst form, by ample design, the surrained
powers of the lips that sing. *Carnodyn.*

Trefnid, s. m.—pl. t. an (trefn) Arrangement;
management; disposal; settlement; order.

Trefniadaeth, s. m. (trefnid) The act of arrang-
ing, managing, or ordering; management.

Gwraig briawd a felly an drefniadaeth, a'i gofal dros ei theilia,
a'i serch at ei gwr a'i phlaist.

A married woman is to be praised on account of management,
and her care for her family, and her love to her husband, and her
children. *Bardde.*

Trefnidaw, v. a. (trefnid) To make an arrange-
ment, or disposition; to manage.

Trefnidawl, a. (trefnid) Economical.

Trefniedd, s. m. (trefnid) Economy.

Trefniad, s. m. (trefnid) An economizing.

Trefnidwr, s. m.—pl. trefnidwyr (trefnid—gwr)
An economist; a manager.

Trefniydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trefnid) An econo-
mist, a manager.

Trefniydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trefniad) One who
disposes, or puts in order; a disposer.

Trefnoldeb, s. m. (trefnawl) Orderliness.

Trefnolder, s. m. (trefnawl) Orderliness.

Trefnoldr, s. m. (trefnawl) Orderliness.

Trefnoli, v. a. (trefnawl) To render orderly.

Trefnu, v. a. (trefn) To dispose, to arrange, to
connect or to put in order; to regulate; to
manage; to appoint, to settle.

Trefnuodd o'n ffordd ffordd gyman:
Trefnuodd yrr, a myr moraw dylan;
Trefnuodd ddiwr (gwyr a'i chwyr) acilian;
Trefnuodd wern uffern, a'fith sathan.

Thousands in concert declare thy praise: thou hast regulated
stars, and sons of fluctuating tide; thou hast regulated the amble
earth with thy surface all complete; thou hast regulated the dark
regions of hell, with respect to Satan. *Carnodyn.*

Trefnus, a. (trefn) Being arranged, put in order,
ordisposed; orderly, methodical; well arranged,
being in good order, compact, neat, decent.

Trefnusaw, v. a. (trefnus) To render orderly, to
put in good order.

Trefnusdeb, s. m. (trefnus) Orderliness.

Trefnusder, s. m. (trefnus) Orderliness.

Trefnusdra, s. m. (trefnus) Orderliness.

Trefnusedd, s. m. (trefnus) Orderliness.

Trefnuswydd, s. m. (trefnus) Orderliness.

Trefnuwr, s. m.—pl. trefnuwyr (trefn—gwr) One
who regulates, or arranges, an orderer.

Trefnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trefn) An orderer.

Trefnyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trefnydd) The
practice of an economist.

Trefnyddiaeth, s. m. (trefnydd) Economy.

Trefnyddiaw, v. a. (trefnydd) To economize.

Trefnod, s. f. (tref—rnod) An inhabited region;
a homestead; a domicile, a habitation.

Gnawd diogelder yn ahrefred.

Security is obtained in an inhabited place. *Adage.*

Gwell bach yn ahrefred no mawr yn aildred.

Better the little in an inhabited place than the great in a with-
out-dwelling. *Adage.*

Trestad, s. f. (tref—tad) Patrimony, heritage.

Caranmael oedd ddiaidd:
Ac oedd ddihediogid trefad,
A gelypsu Caranmael.—

Caranmael was void of ambition; and clear from every claim
the patrimony, which Caranmael did seek. *Llywarch Hen.*

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Trestadaeth, s. f. (trestad) A patrimony.

Trestadawg, a. (trestad) Having a patrimony, or
heritage; an inheritor. *s. m.—pl. trestadogion.*
One who has a patrimony, one in possession of
a paternal estate; an heir.

Myd ei gwaethaf ei yn drestadawg.

I myself have made him possessed of an inheritance.
Brut y Breninodd.

Trestadawl, a. (trestad) Patrimonial, hereditary.
Trestadiad, s. m. (trestad) A forming a patrimo-
ny or heritage.

Trestadoges, s. f.—pl. t. au (trestadawg) A female
who inherits; a heiress.

Trestadn, v. a. (trestad) To form a patrimony.

Trestadwr, s. m.—pl. trestadwyr (trestad—gwr)
One who establishes a patrimony.

Trefn, v. a. (tref) To form a place of resort; to
make a home; to inhabit.

Treid, s. m.—pl. t. au (traid) A decreasing, or
abating, a diminution; an ebbing.

Treilaw, v. a. (traid) To decrease, to lessen; to
abate; to ebb.

Tregarawr Ddolydd,
Traid i gherddd!

Merciful Creator, lessen my chastisement! *Gwelchmael.*

Treilaw Goronwy, traif moraw modd:
Cof garw o'i llyr farw!

Goronwy to be taken away, the tide of mind will turn: Sad the
reflection that he should be completely dead!
G. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Treilawl, a. (traid) Tending to decrease, lessen, or
abate; ebbing, neapy.

Treiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (treid) A coursing; a re-
sorting.

Treidiaw, v. a. (treid) To course, to range.

Y cyffylawg—
Traid big, hen goedwig a gar,
Treiddia, adwyen dair.

The woodcock, with drooping bill, loving an ancient woody
dell, he would range the crannies of the ground. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Treidiawl, a. (treid) Ranging; resorting.

Treiddgof, s. m. (traidd—cof) A wounded mind.

Pell ym traidd treiddgof o'i rhygodd!

Deeply doth piercing memory pierce me for his sad loss!
Cyniddeu.

Treiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (traidd) A penetrating.

Treiddiadwy, a. (treiddiad) Penetrable.

Treiddiaw, v. a. (traidd) To penetrate; to pervade

Colofn bawl hollow
Coutwin, drin dreiddiaw,
Caut anaut anaw
Aelaw alaw.

The pillar of the prerogative of setting costly wine, bursting the
conflict, minstrele sing with melody of purest store.
G. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Treiddiawg, a. (traidd) Being penetrated.

Treiddiawl, a. (traidd) Penetrating; pervading.

Treiddiedig, a. (treiddiad) Penetrated; pervaded.

Treiddiedigawl, a. (treiddiedig) Penetrative.

Treiddioldeb, s. m. (treiddiawl) Piercingness.

Treiddiolder, s. m. (treiddiawl) Penetrability.

Treiddiolrwydd, s. m. (treiddiawl) Piercingness.

Treiddiwr, s. m.—pl. treiddiawyr (traidd—gwr)
One who penetrates, a piercer.

Treiddle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (traidd—lle) A re-
sorting place.

Treiddyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (traidd) A ridge of
high ground running into a vale.

Treiedig, a. (treiad) Decreased, abated, ebbd.

Treiedigaw, v. a. (treiedig) To render lessened.

Treiedigawl, a. (treiedig) Tending to decrease.

Treiglaid, s. m.—pl. treiglaid (treigl) One who
roves about, a wanderer.

Treiglady, a. (treiglad) Declinable.

Treiglaw, v. a. (treigl) To turn, to revolve, to circulate; to pass through; to migrate; to wander about. *Treiglaw gair*, to decline a word: *Ffon dreiglaw*, a walking stick.

Nisen a dreigla ni fnygla.

The stone that rolls will not gather moss.

Adage.

Tri phen anen y sy cyn cyflwr wybodaeth: treiglaw yr abed, treiglaw y gwylfud, a chol o'r cyflau byd yn sawa.

There are three primary necessities before perfect knowledge be obtained: to traverse the incubation, to traverse the world of light, and a recollection of the whole to the lowest point of existence.

Barddas.

Mai ydd oedd Braint Hir yn treiglaw yn mhith yr anghafnodyn, enycha chwerau lldo yn daved allan o'r lly.

As Braint Hir was going about amongst the mendicants, behold a sister of his coming out from the court.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Treiglauw, s. m. (traigl) A turning, a rolling.

Treiglddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (traigl—dyn) A wandering person, a wanderer, a stroller.

Treigled, s. m. (traigl) A turning, rolling, or revolving; a strolling.

Ni ddaw mad mnych dreigled.

A frequent changing will bring no good.

Adage.

Treigledig, a. (treigled) Turned; declined.

Treigledigaeth, s. m. (treigledig) The act of turning, rolling, or revolving; a revolution; a wandering.

Treigledgar, a. (treigled) Apt to turn about; rolling, revolving; apt to wander.

Ni fnygla maen treigledgar.

A rolling stone gathers no moss.

Adage.

Treigledlys, s. m. (treigled—llys) Knotgrass.

Treiglfardd, s. m.—pl. treiglfairdd (traigl—bardd) An itinerant bard.

Ni'm gwna tro treiglfairdd un amser;

Ni'm twyll pwyll pan ym cyfarcher.

He will not serve me the turn of the itinerant bard at any time; reason will not deceive me when I am greeted.

Cyuddelw.

Treiglgar, a. (traigl) Apt to turn; turning, rolling; apt to wander, straying, ambulatory.

Treiglgarwch, s. m. (treiglgar) A state of turning or rolling; a wandering state.

Treigliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (traigl) A turning, a revolving, a circulating, a passing through, a traversing; a migration; a wandering; a declension.

Treigliannawl, a. (treigliant) Circulating.

Treigliannu, v. a. (treigliant) To effect a turning, revolution, or circulation.

Treigliant, s. m. (traigl) A turning, a rolling, a revolution, a circulation; a strolling.

Treiglwaith, s. f. (traigl—gwaith) A certain time. adv. Once on a time.

Treiglwaith pan ydoedd Cadwallon, y Selgwyn, yn Llandais yn Baly llys, a Peanda a ddol ar y brenla; a golyn lldo pa achaw na dothoedd Oswy Aelwyn ei bunau i'r llys, sunod on fywysawg o'r Saxon.

Once on a time when Cadwallon was, during Whitentide, in London holding a court, Peanda came before the king; and was asked what was the cause that Oswy the Whitebrowed had not come himself to the court, more particularly than any prince of the Saxons.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Treiglwr, s. m.—pl. treiglwr (traigl—gwr) One who turns or rolls; a stroller.

Treilliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (traill) A troling; a rolling; a dredging.

Treilliaw, v. a. (traill) To turn, to roll; to traverse; to dredge.

Treillidig, a. (treilliad) Trolled; dredged.

Treilliwr, s. m.—pl. treilliwr (traill—gwr) A troller; a traverser; a dredger.

Treiniad, s. m. (train) A straying, a strolling; a scattering; a spreading of news.

Treiniaw, v. a. (train) To stray, to stroll.

Treiniawl, a. (train) Straying; scattering.

Treisachub, s. m. (trais—achub) A forcible saving; a rescue. v. a. To rescue forcibly.

Treisachubaeth, s. m. (treisachub) Forcible rescue

Treisachubiad, s. m. (treisachub) A rescuing.

Treisddwyn, s. m. (trais—dwyn) Forcible taking.

Cymro addwys, cof o'i dreiddwysa cof a dristod:

The generous Welshman, on account of the tearing away of him, I shall have a mind of sadness:

Rhaiwryd.

Treisddwygiad, s. m. (dygiad) A forcibly taking.

Treisfedd, s. m. (trais—medd) That is possessed by force or oppression.

Treisfeddiannawl, a. (treisfeddiant) Relating to forcible possession.

Treisfeddiannu, v. a. (treisfeddiant) To possess by force; to usurp.

Treisfeddiant, s. m. (treisfedd) Usurpation.

Treisfedda, v. a. (treisfedd) To possess forcibly.

Treisgael, s. m. (trais—cael) A forcible attainment. a. To obtain forcibly.

Treisged, s. f. (trais—ced) Usurped treasure.

Treisgip, s. m. (trais—cip) A forcible snatch. a. Forcibly snatching.

Treisgipiad, s. m. (treisgip) A forcibly snatching.

Treisgipiaw, v. a. (treisgip) To snatch forcibly.

Treisglad, s. m. (tresgl) A clattering.

Treisglaw, v. a. (tresgl) To stan, to clatter.

Treisglawg, a. (tresgl) Clattering; dinning.

Diffr f, fy Ner, rhag nych uffers gund—

A'r prydled calod collawgrych synlwg.

Afrywdd awydd salawg treisglawg treisgrych.

A phob rhyw ddistryw.

Protect me, my God, against the torment of the crew of hell, and the hard-coated repiles bristling with ashly odors, the ill-fated outcast-region full of the uproar of distracting beta, and every kind of ruin.

Cymdeys.

Treislaid, s. m.—pl. treislaid (trais) That oppresseth or ravisheth; also a steer, a heifer.

Treislaideth, s. m. (trais) Oppression; ravishment.

Treisliannawl, a. (treisliant) Oppressive.

Treisliannu, v. a. (treisliant) To effect an oppression or tyranny.

Treisliant, s. m. (trais) Oppression; force.

Treislaw, v. a. (trais) To force; to take by violence; to ravish; to spoil, to rob; to oppress.

Traha, a threilaw gwladion,

A ddifa'r effedion.

Presumption, and to oppress the weak, will destroy the habit-tore.

Adage.

Nid oedd hawdd, llew arddawdd llydd,

Ei dreislaw gor drws deufnydd.

It were not easy, the lion of the tumultuous slaughter of fate, to force him on the defile of two moonshines.

Llygod Gwr, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Treislaw, a. (trais) Apt to force; oppressing.

Treislawi, a. (trais) Tending to force, to ravish, or to commit violence; extorsive; oppressive.

Treisliedig, a. (treisliad) Forced, ravished.

Treisig, a. (trais) Apt to force; oppressive. s. m. That abounds with power to force.

Arllaw fies, orleng tra treisig.

The ready-handed in doing good, the ready bar to the way of the oppressor.

Cyuddelw.

Am unig treisig y traw lufaf Ddaw,

A ddigawu iach o glaf.

For the only oppressor of the forward I will adorn God, who is able to restore the sick to health.

Ll. P. Moch.

Treisigaw, v. a. (treisig) To render oppressive; to become oppressive.

Treisigrydd, s. m. (treisig) Oppressiveness.

Treisioledeb, s. m. (treislawi) Oppressiveness.

Treisioli, v. a. (treisiawl) To render oppressive;
Treisiolrwydd, s. m. (treisiawl) Oppressiveness.
Treisiwr, s. m.—pl. treisiwyr (trais—gwr) A for-
 cer, a ravisher; an oppressor.

Ac Pr treisiwyr, ac i'r trawdon,
 Terfyn elo,
 Yn lle deio
 Llu dauwlion.

So to the oppressors, and to the froward ones, may there come
 an end, where comes a host of godly men. *W. Middleton.*

Treisledrad, s. m. (trais—lledrad) Rapine.

Treislù, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (trais—llu) A rapaci-
 ous host.

Tremynud trwm ynaof y chwast
 Tremyn treislù tros llant.

Sadly was observed in me a desire to observe an oppressing host
 over the stream. *Carnodyn.*

Treiswaw, s. f. (trais—gwaew) Spear of rapine.

Treiswg, s. m. (trais) A frown of oppression. *a.*
 Oppression-frowning.

Gwanach a diglach ym dwg
 Dy olwg treiswg trowr.

More feeble and more troubled in every way thy oppression-
 frowning eye doth bring me. *Gr. ab D. ab Tudyr.*

Treiswriath, s. m. (treisiwr) The act of a forcer,
 ravisher, or oppressor.

Treisydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trais) A forcer.

A Dafydd, draisydd drosodd, cyn goio,
 Ni he o Gymro ei gymarododd.

And David, the oppressor of forwardness, before sepulture
 there was not a Welshman his equal in worth. *D. Bruffes.*

Treithiad, s. m. (traith) A treating; a reciting.

Treithiaw, v. a. (traith) To treat, to discourse.

Talfwd a draith, buchedd a ddeugys.

A tongue recites, but the conduct shews.

Adage.

Treithiawl, a. (traith) Treating, reciting.

Treithiedig, a. (treithiad) Being treated.

Treithiwr, s. m.—pl. treithiwywr (traith—gwr)
 One who treats, a discourser.

Treithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (traith) A reciter.

Trem, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ty—rhem) Sight, look.

Trembeiriannaeth, s. m. (trembeiriant) An op-
 tician's trade.

Trembeiriannawl, a. (trembeiriant) Relating to
 optical instruments.

Trembeiriannu, v. a. (trembeiriant) To furnish
 optical instruments.

Trembeiriannydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trembeiriant)
 An optical instrument maker.

**Trembeiriant, s. m.—pl. trembeiriannau (trem-
 peiriant)** An optical instrument.

Tremiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trem) An observing.

Tremiannawl, a. (tremiant) Observant.

Tremiannau, v. a. (tremiant) To make observa-
 tion; to cast a look.

Tremiant, s. m.—pl. tremiannau (trem) Observa-
 tion; appearance, aspect.

Dian oedd ganto na welai tremiant erioed cân deced a hi ar
 arall.

Certain it was to him that he had never seen an appearance so
 fair as she on another. *H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Tremiaw, ger. (tremiad) In observing.

Tremiaw, v. a. (trem) To look, to observe.

Tremiawl, a. (trem) Looking, observing.

Tremid, s. m. (trem) Appearance, object.

Mab Tgwyrd hael hawl dremid galon;
 Gal ag ef ni borthid.

The son of Tgwyrd the generous questions the appearance of
 foes; an enemy could not subvert with him. *Cynddoleu.*

Tremidydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tremid) Observer.

Tremiedig, a. (tremiad) Observed; eyed.

Tremitor, sup. (tremid) To be observing.

Tremiwr, s. m.—pl. tremiwyr (trem—gwr) A
 looker, an observer, one who eyes.

Tremrudd, a. (trem—rhudd) Of red aspect.

Tremwyllt, a. (trem—gwyllt) Of wild aspect.

Tremyd, s. m. (trem) The state of being seen.

Tremydiad, s. m. (tremyd) An apparition.

Tremydiad mynydd, manod tew ni'th ludd,
 Ni'th logo ciry na riew.

Thou phantom of the mountain, no thickly driven snow will ob-
 struct thee, may neither snow nor frost affect thee.

Llywarch Llady.

Tremydiaw, v. a. (tremyd) To raise a phantom;
 to appear as a phantom.

Tremydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trem) A looker.

Tremyddiaeth, s. m. (tremydd) Science of optics.

Tremyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tram) Contempt; dis-
 paragement. **Tremyg barn**, contempt of judg-
 ment.

Tremyg gwyn yw na ddolo dyn y dydd y galw'r t'r dds.

A contempt of summons is that a person comes not on the day
 he is called to the court. *Welsh Laws.*

Tremygiad, s. m. (tremyg) A contemning, a slight-
 ing. **Tremygiad llys**, contempt of court.

Tremygiawl, a. (tremyg) Contemning.

Tremygdledig, a. (tremygiad) Contemned.

Tremygu, v. a. (tremyg) To contemn, to slight.

Tremygus, a. (tremyg) Contemptuous.

Tremygwr, s. m.—pl. tremygywr (tremyg—gwr)
 A contemner, a sligher.

Tremyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (trem) Sight, look, as-
 pect, view; a glance.

Dyd! was o ddu a melyn;
 Wrth hir edrych dy drwyas,
 Tybiak dy welad cyn hyn.

Hold! young man of black and yellow; by long observing thy
 aspect, methought I saw thee before this.

Eng. Arthur a Guenevieve.

Tremynawd, s. m.—pl. tremynodau (tremyn) An
 object.

O bydd hen, nid mwy y synia ar y dysg,—nog ar dremynodau
 ereill a welo.

If he be old, no more will he look, upon learning than upon
 other objects he may see. *Welsh Laws.*

Tremynawl, a. (tremyn) Observant, looking.

Tremynfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (tremyn) A watch-
 tower.

Tremyngar, a. (tremyn) Observant; keen-eyed.
Tremyngarwch, s. m. (tremyngar) Aptness to ob-
 serve or to look about.

Tremyngwsg, s. m. (tremyn—cwsg) A light sleep.

Tremyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tremyn) An appa-
 rition, a phantom; also an epithet for a boar.

Y nallt yw yn ennill had
 Al tarw main, al tremyniad.

Either of the two he is, begetting seed, or a sleek bull, or an
 apparition. *Guto y Glyn.*

Tremynt, s. m. (trem) Sight, look; a glance.

Tremynu, v. a. (tremyn) To look about, to scout.

Oedd tramawr tremynol tawdd.

Immense the ruin seemed.

Cynddoleu.

Yn Aber Taradr yn tremynu.

In Aber Taradr observing.

Gw. Brycheiniawg.

Eligad trom y tremynasant
 Udd addlen uch Dygen Uffnant.

In a second heavy conflict they observed the comely chief above
 Dygen Uffnant. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Tremynwr, s. m.—pl. tremynwyr (tremyn—gwr)
 An explorer, or a scout.

A glyweitl a gnat Gwlaen,
 Dremynwr, goiwg ulawen:
 Dau cadarn a faru pob lawen.

Hast thou heard what Gwlaen sang, an observer of steady sight:
 the mighty God will judge every right. *Eng. y Clywed.*

Tremynwriaeth, s. m. (tremynwr) The employment of an explorer.

Tremynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tremyn) An explorer, one employed to observe; a centinel.

Tremynyddiaeth, s. m. (tremynydd) The employment or duty of an explorer.

Tren, s. m. (ty—rhen) Force; rapidity; fury.

Gnawd Saie, sis cynwale, yn cynwale el ben;
A gnawd odduch tren ymwyraw.

Many a Saxon, what I lamented not, has been made to complain of his head; and, from high insolence, made to bend himself. *D. Benfras.*

Tren, a. (ty—rhen) Impetuous, forcible, furious; powerful, strenuous. *Mae efe yn edrych yn dren iawn*, he looks very furious: *Afon dren iawn yw hon*, this is a very rapid river. *Sil.*

Cain cynnwyr, croch iân dren;
Cyrcid carw dan frig derwen;
Edwyn anffawd ei pierchen.

Fair appearing dawn, borne the furious wave; the stag repairs under the branches of the oak: misfortune doth recognize her possessor. *Ydyffen Bardd Teilo.*

Trenaid, a. (tren) Somewhat impetuous.

Trenawl, a. (tren) Impetuous; strenuous.

Treniad, s. m. (tren) An acting impetuously.

Trenig, a. (tren) Impetuous, or furious.

Trenlif, s. m. (tren—llif) A rapid torrent. *Sil.*

It is as *Cefnllif*, is used in North Wales.

Trent, s. m. (tren) Force; rapidity; fury.

Trenu, v. a. (tren) To act impetuously.

Trenus, a. (tren) Impetuous; strenuous.

Trenusaw, v. a. (trenus) To render impetuous, or strenuous; to become impetuous.

Trenusdeb, s. m. (trenus) Impetuosity, rapidity.

Trenusder, s. m. (trenus) Impetuousness.

Trenusdra, s. m. (trenus) Rapidness.

Trenusedd, s. m. (trenus) Rapidity; quickness.

Trenuswydd, s. m. (trenus) Impetuousness, rapidness; strenuousness.

Trenydd, s. m. (tra—dydd) The third day to come, the day after to-morrow. *ada.* Two days hence, the day after to-morrow.

Trenyddiawl, a. (trenydd) Relating to the third day to come.

Trengawl, a. (tranc) Perishing, vanishing.

Trengi, v. n. (tranc) To pass away, to be passing away, to expire, to be at an end; to give up the ghost. *Mae y dydd yn trengi*, the day is at an end.

Trengid golud, ni threinc moel.

Wealth passeth away, but fame will not pass away. *Adaps.*

Trengidydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tranc) A destroyer.

Trengwr, s. m.—pl. trengwyr (tranc—gwr) One who is at an end, an expiring man.

Tres, s. f.—pl. t. i (ty—rhes) That is on the stretch, or in exertion, labour, pains, trouble; a trace, or chain, for drawing; a stroke, as with a rod or whip.

Tresawg, a. (tres) Being on the stretch.

Tresawl, a. (tres) Straining; exerting; bustling.

Tresg, s. m. (tres) That is on a stretch.

Tresgl, s. m. (tresg) Tormentil. It is also called *tresgl melyn*, *tresgl yr eithin*, or *melyn yr eithin*; *tresgl y meck*, the common tormentil.

Tresglen, s. f. dim. (tresgl) A thrush; also called *bronfrith*, *pen y llwyn*. *Y dresglen lwyd*, the shrike; *y dresglen goch*, *crecer*, *socen eira*, the swine-piper.

Tresglerddyn, s. m. (tres—clerddyn) A sturdy vagabond.

Tresiad, s. m. (tres) A putting on a stretch, or straining; a whipping.

Tresiauw, v. a. (tres) To labour; to be labouring. *Cei dy dresiauw*, thou shalt be labouring.

Tresiawr, s. m.—pl. tresiawyr (tres—gwr) One who labours or thrashes.

Trest, s. m. (tres) That is strained or stretched.

Trestl, s. f.—pl. trestlau (trest) That strains; a stretcher, a frame; a trestle.

Y ddau drestl, a'r holl ddodreth.

The two trestles, and all the furniture. *D. ab Gwyn.*

Trestlawg, a. (trestl) Having a stretcher.

Trestliad, s. m. (trestl) A furnishing with a stretcher; a framing.

Trestlu, v. a. (trestl) To furnish with a stretcher, trestle, or frame; to frame.

Tresu, v. a. (tres) To put on a trace or chain.

Treth, s. f.—pl. t. i (tre—eth) That is over; that is taken off or from; a crop, growth, or produce; a crop of corn; otherwise called *llyfr*; also an allowance, contribution, rate or tax; tribute. *Y dreth fawr*, the land-tax.

Gwelidde wrthyth ac en trefina tryd.

I saw the progeny of a stock with their means of tribute. *Gwilym.*

Trethadwy, a. (treth) Taxable, ratable.

Trethawg, a. (treth) Having a rate or tax.

Trethawl, a. (treth) Tributary; taxed.

Trethawg ac andlynded y rhawg eis hennodid ni yd hennodid yd rhawg i yr ynydd hennodid; ac o dris y gwelid y drethawl.

Tumult and dissension amongst our own ancestors brought the men of Rome into this island; and through oppression they made it tributary. *Gr. ab Idris.*

Trethedig, a. (treth) Rated, or taxed.

Trethiad, s. m. (treth) A rating, a taxing.

Trethu, v. a. (treth) To rate, or to tax.

Trethwr, s. m.—pl. trethwyr (treth—gwr) A taxer.

Treulifawr, a. (traul) Expensive; wasteful.

Treulifawredd, s. m. (treulifawr) Expensiveness.

Treuligadw, v. n. (traul—cadw) To be going on consuming.

Treulgar, a. (traul) Profuse, or prodigal.

Treulgarwch, s. m. (treulgar) Profuseness.

Treuliad, s. m. (traul) Consumption; as expending; digestion.

Treuliadwy, a. (traul) Capable of consuming.

Treuliaw, v. a. (traul) To consume, to wear out; to expend; to digest; to be worn out.

Nid coll dardid e'r ddaid a dreslud yn ym y gwyr.

The tooth has not been quite a lion that has been consumed in destroying the chain. *Adaps.*

Treuliawd, s. m. (traul) Expence; digestion.

Treuliedig, a. (treulid) Consumed; expended.

Treuliedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (treulid) A consumer; an expender.

Treuliwr, s. m.—pl. treuliwyr (traul—gwr) A consumer; an expender; a digester.

Trew, s. m. (tra) A sneeze, the act of sneezing.

Nid lle un-trew na dau i awgon.

Nor one sneeze nor two will end in death. *Adaps.*

Nac un-trew na dau ni mudd ring awgon.

Nor one sneeze nor two will protect from death. *Adaps.*

Trewi, v. a. (trew) To sneeze, to sternutate.

Trewiad, s. m. (trew) A sneezing; a sternutate.

Trewilwch, s. m. (trew—llwch) Sneezedest; snuff.

Trewydd, s. m. (traw) A push forward, a push off, or a driving to a distance.

Ton wca orewyn wyth wrth drowydd.

White foam-crowned wave bold in its impulsive forward. *H. ab Gwyn.*

Trewyddiad, s. m. (trewydd) A pushing forward, a pushing off, a driving to a distance.

Trewyddu, v. a. (trewydd) To push forward, to push off, to drive to a distance.

*Y ddolion a trewyddi gwynt,
Gwas hi o'i thynned
Hw m, vian guned!*

This leaf that is driven onward by the wind, was to it its fate:
old is it, this year born!

Llywarch Hen.

Trewyn, s. m. (traw) A means of leading away; persuasion.

Trewynawl, a. (trewyn) Persuasive; diverting.

Trewyniad, s. m. (trewyn) A persuading, an averting or leading from; persuasion.

Trewyn, v. a. (trewyn) To persuade, to dissuade, to prevail with; to part those who fight; to pacify.

Trewynawr, s. m.—pl. trewynwyr (trewyn—gwr) One who leads; a persuader.

*Pob harawr, trewynawr tris,
Dynguch—*

Every judge, and pacifier of broils, instruct—
W. Middleton.

Trewynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trewyn) Persuader
Trewynyddiaeth, s. m. (trewynydd) The office of a persuader or pacificator.

Trewynyn, s. m. (trewyn) Yellow loose-strife.

Tri, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ty—rhi) That is firm, fixed, permanent, or in continuity; three. *a. Three.* The number three was adopted, by the ancient Britons, as a means of facilitating the use of oral tradition; consequently a great deal of their historical memorials, and moral maxims, have been put into the form, which from the number of articles classed together under each head, are called **TRIADDD**, or **Triades**.

Tri dyn y dydd: dyn i Dduw, a wna dda dros ddwyg; dyn i ddyn, a wna dda dros ddyn, a dwg dros ddwyg; a dyn i ddawl, a wna ddwyg dros dda.

There are three sorts of men: a man to God, who does good for evil; a man to man, who does good for good, and evil for evil; and a man to the devil, who does evil for good. *Barddas.*

Tri dyn a wnant cyfanddwl lle hant: bardd, gwr, a tholydwyr.

There are three persons who create society where they are: a bard, a smith, and a harper. *Trioded.*

*Tri yw Duw Celf, colofn deua,
Trey rad, ac m mmd, colafn gnom;
Trey yw of Tad nef, na'i gliclon radas,
Ro'r cawstion gorau gwos.*

The God of Mystery is *Three*, the support of emanated beings, through grace, and due beauty, the theme of song: More powerful is he, the Father of heaven, Lord of glorious attributes, than the creature of exalting virtue. *Comedyn.*

Triad, s. m. (tri) A forming a triad.

Triadawl, a. (triad) Belonging to a triad.

Triadu, v. a. (triad) To make into three.

Triaelawd, s. m. (tri—aelawd) That consists of three members. *a. Consisting of three members*

Triaelodawg, a. (triaelawd) Of three members.

Triannawg, a. (triant) Having a triad.

Triannawl, a. (triant) Tertian; triadic.

Trianniad, s. m. (triant) A forming a triad.

Triannu, v. (triant) To tertiate; to make a triad

Triant, s. m. (tri) That is in three; a triad.

Triarbymtheg, s. m. (tri—ar—pymtheg) Eighteen.

a. Eighteen, or consisting of eighteen.

Triarddeg, s. m. (tri—ar—deg) Thirteen.

Triawd, s. m. (tri) A forming a triad.

Triawg, a. (tri) Having three, of three.

Triawl, a. (tri) Belonging to three or triad. *‘Y triawl Dduw, the triadic God.*

Triawl, s. m.—pl. t. an (tri—ban) That consists of three parts; a triplet, or verse of three lines

Memoria cya cof y barwr y goruchuan, a triawl mlwr, a throethodys; cof oedd yst yr yd oes oesodd.

Metres from time immemorial are primary canons, unchangeable, and restorative, judged to be; that is they were from the age.

Tribanawg, a. (triban) Of three parts; triplet.

Tribanawl, a. (triban) TriPLICATE; tripled.

Tribandawd, s. m. (triban) TriPLICITY.

Tribaniad, s. m. (triban) TriPLICATION.

Tribaniaeth, s. m. (triban) TriPLICITY.

Triban Mlwr—old o gyfioedd, odyr o'i ddubedeth, ac o faint o wddi a brieden, y tyf ei mawredd.

The warrior triplet, not from equal metricality, but from its triPLICITY, and its property of rhyme and varied verse arises its character. *Barddas.*

Tribanu, v. a. (triban) To triplicate; to triple.

Tribedd, s. m.—pl. t. i (tri—bedd) That has three feet; a tripod. *a. Three-footed.*

Triblaen, s. m. (tri—blaen) That has three points

Tribya, s. m. (tri—bys) That has three fingers.

Tribysg, a. (tribys) Of three fingers.

Hech trigran! trifysg:—flech ddwyg yn ei bygwedd, ac yn ei hals, ac yn ei chlan, a galf y brwm yn ddawabwyd gaul.

A row of three white stars (fingers) in *thickens*—A row of three fingers in her shoulder, and in her ribs, and in her stomach, shall the king have as a winter's provision—*gib. Welsh Laws.*

Trichanfod, a. (trichant) Three hundredth.

Trichanmil, s. m. (trichant—mil) The number of three hundred thousand. *a. Three hundred thousand.*

Trichanmilled, a. (trichanmil) Three hundred thousandth.

Trichant, s. m. (tri—cant) Three hundred.

Trichanwaith, s. pl. (trichant—gwaith) Three hundred times. *a. Three hundred times.*

*Dy sgwyd rhwygwyd rhaged atchaweth
Trichan-gwyl gyfioedd.*

They should before this time have been *three hundred times* in three hundred thousand conflicts. *Ll. P. Mech, i R. Gryg.*

Trichorn, s. m. (tri—corn) That has three horns.

Trichornlawg, a. (trichorn) Having three horns.

Tridant, s. m. (tri—dant) A trident. *a. Three-toothed.*

Trideg, s. m. (tri—deg) Three tens; thirty.

Trideintlawg, a. (tridant) Having three teeth.

Tridian, s. m. (tri—dian) The space of three days

Tridienawl, a. (tridian) Relating to three days.

Tridincod, s. m. (tri—dincod) That has three

lips or seeds. *a. Having three lips.*

Tridincodawg, a. (tridincod) Having three seeds;

a medial with three seeds.

Tridull, s. m. (tri—dull) That is of three forms.

a. Triform.

Tridulllawg, a. (tridull) Having three forms.

Tridyblyg, s. m. (tri—dyblyg) That has three

fold. *a. Threefold:*

*Wyl heb, wyl unig, wyl andwrig oer,
Gowdy gwely colanng;
Wyl traw, wyl tridyblyg.*

I am old, I am alone, I am debilitated and cold, after the magnificent couch; I am wretched, I am bent three hours. *Edwards Hen.*

Tridyblygawl, a. (tridyblyg) TriPLICATE.

Tridyblygiad, s. m. (tridyblyg) TriPLICATION.

Tridyblygu, v. a. (tridyblyg) To triplicate.

Tridyn, s. pl. (tri—dyn) Three persons.

Rhin tridyn canys ei chyw.

The secret of three persons a hundred persons will hear it. *Adagr.*

Triforch, s. m. (tri—forch) That has three

prongs. *a. Three pronged.*

Triforchawg, a. (triforch) Three-pronged.

Triforchl, v. a. (triforch) To trifurcate.

Trig, s. m. (tri—ig) A stay, a fixed state.

Trigad, s. m. (trig) A staying, tarrying, or remaining fixed.

Trigadiad, s. m.—*pl.* trigadlaid (trigad) A sojourner, inhabitant, or dweller.

Trigadwy, a. (trigad) Capable of staying, dwelling or remaining.

—*Coderle hwy,*
Rheg adwyth yn trigadwy.

He preserved them, against harm, securely. *L. G. Colki.*

Trigauaf, s. m. (tri—gauaf) That is of three winters. *a.* Of three winters old.

Trigaw, v. a. (trig) To stay, to tarry; to be stationary; to remain; also to dwell; to starve, to perish, as with cold. *Nis gallaf pe trigaw,* I cannot for the life of me.

Cannawl dy fro
A thrig yoo.

Praise thy country and tarry there.

Adage.

Trick can all wabodder.

Adage.

He stays since he is not invited.

Gwedi darfo y cych, duned y pentaul ar y brenlo, a thriced ygyd ag of byd yn mben y fwyddyn.

After the circuit is ended, let the patron of the family come upon the king, and let him abide with him until the end of the year.

Pa both a'a gedir i obriaw!
Nid oes le y cyrcher rhag carcher braw;
Nid oes le y trigar: ock o'r trigaw!

Welsh Laws.

Why should we be spared to linger; there is not a place to be resorted to from the prison of dread; there is not a place to be stayed in away with staying!

G. ab yr Iwad Coch.

Trigawl, a. (trig) Tarrying, abiding, dwelling. *Trigolion,* inhabitants.

Trigfa, s. f.—*pl.* trigfeydd (trig) An abode.

Trigfan, s. f.—*pl.* f. au (trig) A dwelling-place.

Trigfanawl, a. (trigfan) Belonging to a dwelling-place or a residence.

Trigfauiad, s. m. (trigfan) A making a dwelling-place; a fixing a residence.

Trigfannu, v. a. (trigfan) To make a dwelling-place; to fix a residence.

Trigiad, s. m. (trig) A tarrying, an abiding.

Trigiannawl, a. (trigiant) Residentiary.

Trigianniad, s. m. (trigiant) A residing.

Trigiannu, v. a. (trigiant) To make a residence, to reside, to dwell, to inhabit.

Trigiannus, a. (trigiant) Residentiary, resiant.

Trigiannydd, s. m.—*pl.* f. ion (trigiant) An inhabitant.

Cas ty heb drigiannydd.

Odium is a house without an inhabitant.

Catalg.

Trigiant, s. m. (trig) Residence, habitation.

Trigias, s. f. (trig) Residence, habitation.

Triglaw, v. a. (trig) To stay, to tarry, to abide.

'Cybydd ni thriglaw,' a miser I will not remain.

Triglawd, s. m. (trig) A residing, a dwelling.

Triglawdwr, s. m.—*pl.* triglawdwy (triglawd—gwr) A resider, a dweller; an inhabitant.

Triglawdr, s. m.—*pl.* f. on (triglawd) A resiant, a resident, a dweller.

Trigledig, a. (trigiad) Being dwelled in.

Trigle, s. f.—*pl.* f. oedd (trig—lle) A dwelling-place.

Trilliw, s. m. (tri—lliw) That is of three colours. *a.* Tri-coloured. Tansy violet, or heart's ease.

Trillwiawg, a. (trilliw) Of three colours.

Trillwyf, s. m. (tri—llwyf) That has three stories. *a.* Of three stories.

Trillwyfan, s. m. (trillwyf) That is of three stories. *a.* Of three stories.

Trillwyfanawg, a. (trillwyfan) Of three stories.

Trimarch, s. pl. (tri—march) Three horses. *a.* Of three horses.

Trimarchfen, s. f.—*pl.* f. i (trimarch) A car or cart drawn by three horses.

Trimarchwys, s. pl. aggr. (trimarch—gwys) Men driving three horses.

Trimin, s. m. (tri—min) That has three edges. *a.* Three-edged.

Triminiawg, a. (trimin) Having three edges.

Trimis, s. m. (tri—mis) A space of three months.

Trimisawl, a. (trimis) Of three months; quarterly.

Trimisyrr, s. m. (trimis) That is of three months.

Trimisyrriad, s. c.—*pl.* trimisyrriad (trimisyrr) That is three months old.

Trin, s. f.—*pl.* f. oedd (tri—in) That is persevering or continual; that is complete or of three parts; the act of meddling, or handling; a managing, or conducting any affair; labour, trouble; a quarrel, a battle.

Iachaf o fwyd bara; iachaf o colym llath; iachaf o ddigud graiddwr naai; iachaf gwahit trin y ddinar; iachaf o lawmpud cerdd dant.

The most healthy of victuals bread; the most healthy of season milk; the most healthy of drink water from a gravel-bedded brook; the most healthy work cultivating land; the most healthy gaiety an instrumental song.

Adage.

Rhin etid yn drin;
Eidd rhin yn drin.

A secret grows to a quarrel.

Adage.

Trin, v. a. (tri—in) To meddle, to handle; to manage, to conduct any business; to labour at; to quarrel; to trim, or to scold. *Trin tir,* to dress land; *Trin tafawd,* to let the tongue run.

Trinodd y byd, trawwr,
Trwy lawr hap i'r hoedron hir.

He bustled in the world, wicked in the extreme, with good luck to the end of her long life.

P. B. 2. P. 10.

Trinai, s. c.—*pl.* trineion (trin) That meddles, or conducts an affair; a brawler; one who conflicts.

Tris deon trineion nwy try,
Traws trydar trydydd hysawd!

The oppression of foreigners will not the conflicting ones turn away, with the forward tumult of the third iron host!

Cyddfelen, i'r Argl. Ely.

Bu ceddw o'r tri trineion
Trasol Efrat, stridw! Grogion.

There were mighty ones of the three men of conflict, the run of the Hebrews, the affliction of the Greeks.

Ll. F. Mach, i D. ab Owain.

Trinaw, v. a. (trin) To meddle; to conduct an affair; to bustle; to conflict.

Trinawg, a. (trin) Full of bustle; conflicting.

Trinawl, a. (trin) Bustling; conflicting.

Trindawd, s. m. (trin) The Trinity.

Ni chais ymwelw a'r Drindawd,
Onid cetai yn yr Undawd.

Attempt not to seek for the Trinity unless thou lookest for him in the Unity.

Adage.

Trindodawl, a. (trindawd) Trinitarian.

Trindodaeth, s. m. (trindawd) Trinitarianism.

Trindodi, v. a. (trindawd) To form a trinity.

Trindodydd, s. m.—*pl.* f. ion (trindawd) A trinitarian.

Trined, s. m. (triu) A trinity, that is of three.

Carenydd y sydd berwydd trined.

A connection exists with respect to the Trinity.

Meir.

Glyned Daw trined ym tragarddawn.

May the Trinity God cause my attribute of mercy to continue.

Stenton ab Gruchm.

Tringar, a. (trin) Intermeddling, officious.

Tringarwch, s. m. (tingar) Aptness to meddle.

Triniad, s. m. (trin) A meddling, a handling; a managing, a dealing; an intermeddling; a quarrelling.

Triniaeth, s. m. (trin) A meddling; management; dealing; an undertaking.

Triniaw, v. a. (trin) To persevere in any matter; to meddle; to manage, to conduct.

Triniawl, a. (trin) Managing, conducting.

Triniator, ger. (triniad) In managing.

Triniedig, a. (triniad) Managed, conducted.
Triniedigaeth, s. m. (triniedig) Management; cultivation.

Trinitor, sup. (trin) To be managing.

Triniwr, s. m.—pl. triniwyr (trin—gwr) A manager, or one who carries on any affair.

Trinogaeth, s. m. (trinawg) The act of managing, or carrying on any dealing; traffick.

Trinydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trin) A manager.

Triochr, s. m. (tri—ochr) That has three sides.

Triochrawg, a. (triochr) Having three sides.

Triochri, v. a. (triochr) To render trilateral.

Triochriad, s. m. (triochr) A rendering trilateral.

Triochryn, s. m. (triochr) That is trilateral.

Triodawl, a. (triawd) Belonging to a triad.

Triodi, v. a. (triawd) To form a triad.

Triogi, v. a. (triawg) To render of three.

Triogiad, s. m. (triawg) A rendering to consist of three.

Trioldeb, s. m. (triawl) The state of being tertiated.

Trioli, v. a. (triawl) To tertiate.

Trioliad, s. m. (triawl) A tertiation.

Trip, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ty—rip) A trip.

Tripa, s. c. (trip) The bowels or guts, *trinau*.

Tripiad, s. m. (trip) A tripping, a falling.

Tripiant, v. a. (trip) To be tripping.

Tripiaw, v. a. (trip) To trip, to stumble.

*A dreilio gwan, o'i droi is cll,
E dripiu Mab Daw'r epli.*

He that oppresses the weak, by turning him behind, the Son of God will cause his race to fall.
Safwyn.

Triphen, s. m. (tri—pen) That has three heads.
a. Three headed.

Triphlyg, s. m. (tri—plyg) That has three folds.
a. Triplicate.

Triphlygiad, s. m. (triphlyg) Triplication.

Triail, s. m. (tri—ail) That consists of three elements or syllables. a. Of three syllables.

Triailawg, a. (triail) Having three syllables.

Trist, a. (ty—rhist) Pensive, sorrowful, sad.

*Truch fawn yis farnaf, Dafydd;
Tost a fu Dyddge o'r dydd!*

Very unhappy I deem thee, David; sorrowful was Dyddge of the day!
Gr. Gryg.

Tristhad, s. m. (trist) A sorrowing.

Tristhawl, a. (tristau) Tending to deject.

Tristau, v. a. (trist) To render sorrowful, to become sad or pensive.

Tristedd, s. m. (trist) Pensiveness, sadness, dejection.

Tristiad, s. m. (trist) A sorrowing, a rueing.

Tristiaw, v. a. (trist) To cause sorrow or sadness.

Tristiawn, a. (trist) Sorrowful, or rueful.

Tristlondeb, s. m. (tristlawn) Ruefulness.

Tristlonder, s. m. (tristlawn) Ruefulness.

Tristlondra, s. m. (tristlawn) Ruefulness.

Tristlonedd, s. m. (tristlawn) Sorrowfulness.

Tristloni, v. a. (tristlawn) To render sorrowful; to become sad or rueful.

Tristlonrwydd, s. m. (tristlawn) Sorrowfulness.

Tristwch, s. m. (trist) Pensiveness, or sadness.

Adfy pob hir tristwch.

Every lasting sorrow is adversity.

Adaf.

Tristyd, s. m. (trist) Sadness, or sorrow.

Tritham, s. m. (tri—tam) That consists of three bites or bits.

Trithamald, s. m. (tritham) An epithet for a large sort of oyster.

Trithant, s. m. (tri—tant) That consists of three strings; the rebeck.

Trithri, s. m. (tri repeated) Three times three.

Trithro, s. m. (tri—tro) That is of three turns.

Trithroed, s. m. (tri—troed) That consists of three feet. a. Three-footed.

Trithroediawg, a. (trithroed) Three-footed.

Trithu, s. m. (tri—tu) That is of three sides.

Trithuawg, a. (trithu) Trilateral, three-sided.

Tringain, s. m. (tri—ngain) Sixty. a. Sixty.

Triugaint, s. m. (triugain) Sixty. a. Sixty.

Triugeinfed, s. m. (triugain) Sixtieth. a. Sixtieth.

Triugeiniawl, a. (triugain) Sexagesimal.

March glas eiddawl triugeiniawl.

A grey horse perfect and of the value of threescore pence.
Welsh Laws.

Triugeinwalth, s. pl. (triugain—gwaith) Three-score times. a. Threescore times.

Triunaw, v. a. (tri—unaw) To unite three in one.

Triunawd, s. m. (tri—unawd) A Trinity.

Triunawl, a. (tri—unawl) Triune.

Triundawd, s. m. (tri—undawd) A Trinity in unity

*Goleu'n fydd galon fawd,
Trwy lawnder, Dew triundawd.*

*Illum our faith, with a happy heart, through righteousness,
thou God of Trinity in unity.*
T. Ll. Deio Powel.

Tro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ty—rho) A turn; a while, a time; a lax. *Tro da*, a good turn; *o dro i dro*, from time to time; *troes dro*, for a while; *y tro yma*, this time; *rhai troeon*, sometimes; *rhwy dro*, sometime.

Troad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tro) A turning; conversation.

—Ar wrdd thr ar,

*A glyw droadw'r glaw drydar,
Oll o'i galon cyll y galar.*

*On the border of the cultivated land, he who hears the turn^d
of the sprightly chirping, entirely from his heart he will lose his grief.*
C. Duelluy.

Troadwy, a. (troad) Capable of turning.

Troadwl, a. (tro) Turning, rolling, revolving.

Troch, s. f.—pl. t. ion (tro—och) A spray; a lave.

Troch, a. (s. f. of troch) Cat, broken; maimed; unlucky, desperate, fell.

Cynydd ar dres droch lynges llyr.

Cut off was on a sudden the fell feet of the torrent.

Gwaelchmed.

Trochadwy, a. (troch) Capable of being bathed.

Trochawl, a. (troch) Bathing, immersing.

Trochedig, a. (troch) Bathed, immersed.

Trochedigaeth, s. f. (trochedig) The act of bathing

Trochfa, s. f.—pl. trochfeydd (troch) A bathing-place; a bathing.

Trochgader, s. f. (troch—cader) A duckingstool.

Trochi, v. a. (troch) To immerse, to dip, to duck, to plunge, to bathe.

*Lleant Cadwallawn ar Fetain,
Llaw iia llusawg ei wraig,
Turf mawr trochfa ei orddin.*

*The camp of Cadwallon on Meina, the lion of the host of numerous
troops, a great tumult dashed his skirt.*
Llywarch Hen.

Trochiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (troch) An immersion.

Tres trachwres trochiad ei wrynder.

The bustle of ambition is the immersion of his energy.
Cynyddelw.

Trochiant, s. m. (troch) A splashing; immersion.

Trochion, s. pl. (troch) Splasings; suds, lather.

Trochioni, v. a. (trochion) To raise a lather.

Trochionllyd, a. (trochion) Abounding with froth.

Trochwr, s. m.—pl. trochwyr (troch—gwr) An immerser, a bather.

Trochydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (troch) A dipper, a plunger, a diver; a bather. *Trochydd mawr*, the great northern diver; *trochydd bach*, the grey speckled diver; *trochydd gwedd/goch*, the

red-necked diver; *trochydd danurddawg*, the lesser dan diver.

Troedawl, a. (trawd) Transitive; passing over.

Trodi, v. a. (trawd) To make a transit; to pass onward; to journey.

Troddid, s. m. (trawd) A passing onward.

Troddwen, s. f. (trawd—gwen) A starling.

Troddall, s. pl. aggr. (tro—dall) Flowers in festoon. *Cer o dreddall*, a bower of leaves.

Troddawl, a. (trawdd) Progressive; forwarding.

Troddedig, a. (trawdd) Being passed onward.

Troddi, v. a. (trawdd) To make a transit; to move onward, to make a progress.

Owen wrth Lawen yd wylio seithwyr:

Arthur ni thoson:

Add a drowsid wr gwaedd Gorla.

Owen on Llanen he did watch last night: Arthur never retreated: the slaughter he passed through on the dyke of Gorla.

Llywarch Hen.

Rhoi rhan o'rh dorth gis, a'rh giolo i la,

Hob lo i wenywyo:

A'rh gi, cyn troddi un tro,

A'rh fran, seith yn farw yno.

Giving a share of thy white loaf and thy dinner to a multitude, without room to grumble: and thy dog, before moving forward one step, and thy crow, there did die.

D. Ll. ab Ll. ab Gwafudd.

Troddiad, s. m. (trawdd) A transition, a passing over; progression.

✓ **Troed, s. m.—pl. troed (traw—od)** A foot. It forms the names of many plants: *Troed y colliwag*, cock's-foot grass; *troed y golemen*, *lythys y cwllwm*, columbine; *troed yr hedydd*, larkspur, *troed gwyfarnawg*, *meillion cadennawg*, hare's-foot trefoil; *troed yr asen*, *yr arlliegawg*, garlic hedge-mustard; *troed yr arth*, bear's foot; *troed yr aderyn*, common bird's foot; *troed y tarw*, *lythys y tarw*, bellwort; *troed yr wydd*, goose foot; *troed y cynw*, hedge parsley; *troed y gwlh*, mountain cat's foot, field cypress; *troed y gwynen*, water parakeet; *troed y dryw*, field lilies' mantle; *troed y barowd*, common meadow-rue; *troed yr ebeul*, marsh marigold; *troed yr crydd*, celery-leaved crow foot; *troed y llew*, ladies' mantle.

Pan llyro deuth, pob fol a dory droed troc.

When the wise slips, every fool will stamp a foot upon him.

Adage.

Troedawg, a. (troed) Having a foot. *s. f.* A fetlock; a fetter.

Troedawl, a. (troed) Belonging to the foot, pedal.

Troed-draws, a. (troed—traws) Splay-footed.

Troed-dread, adv. (troed repeated) Foot to foot.

Troedfedd, s. f.—pl. t. i (bedd) A foot measure.

Troedfeddawl, a. (troedfedd) Of a foot measure.

Troedfeddu, s. a. (troedfedd) To divide into feet.

Troedfyr, a. (troed—byr) Short-footed.

Troedgall, a. (troed—call) Having the foot turned out; club-footed.

Troedgam, a. (troed—cam) Wry-footed.

Troedhir, a. (troed—hir) Long-footed.

Troedriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (troed) A footing.

Troedriant, s. (troed) A setting a foot, a footing.

Caf y gwr dydd yn agwddi yr hen fardd, cyn cael o'r Sarnog droediant yn Ynyf Prydain.

The word fresh is to be found in the works of the old bard, before the Saxons had footing in the Isle of Britain.

Llywelyn Hen.

Troediaw, v. a. (troed) To foot; to use the foot; to tread; to kick.

✓ **Troediawg, a. (troed)** Having feet, footed. *s. m.* A pedifer; a foot-holder. He is also called *rhagcristodidd*.

Troediawg a ddwy ddiwy troed y bwrdd yn ei wdd, o'r pen ddechrau chafodd yr ol i grynau; ac y ddwy gwr y troed; ac yn gwyb a bydd y troed gwydd o'r y troed aly gwail.

The footmen ought to hold the feet of the king in his lap, from the time when he begins to sit in his convivality to the time he goes to sleep; and he ought to scratch the king's feet during such a space let him guard the king against accident. *Welsh Laws.*

Troedig, a. (troed) Turned, converted; being disposed to turn. *Troedigion*, proselytes.

Addaf gwis gwlis, gwrach dig;

Addaf gwl gwlisach troedig.

Adam the rotten rake, a surly hunch; Adam a dissolute vomiting vagabond.

Mynd Ystern.

Troedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (troedig) Circulation.

Troedigawl, a. (troedig) Circulating, revolving.

Troedlas, s. f.—pl. t. an (troed—llas) A treadle.

Troedlath, s. f.—pl. t. an (troed—lath) Treadle.

Troedle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (troed—lle) A treadle place; a place of resort. *Troedle hysgys*, a well-known place of resort.

Troedlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (troed—llen) A foot-board; a treadle.

Troedlydan, a. (troed—llydan) Broad-footed.

Troednoeth, a. (troed—noeth) Barefooted.

A henc ddrafn ni chafodd yr droednoeth.

Who sees thorns let him not walk barefooted.

Adage.

Troednoethi, v. a. (troednoeth) To make barefoot.

Troednoethiad, s. m. (troednoeth) Discalculation.

Troedogi, v. a. (troedawg) To fetter, to shackle.

Troedogiad, s. m. (troedawg) A fettering.

Troedraw, s. f. (troed—rhaw) A foot-spade.

Troedradd, a. (troed—rhudd) Of a ruddy foot.

s. f. The stinking cranebill; also called *lythys y llwynawg*, *myrnydd y bugel*, pig's ear.

Troedrych, a. (troed—rych) Dry-footed, dry foot.

Troedwat, s. f. (troed—gwat) A foot disease; gut.

Troedwtaw, a. (troedwt) Pedagogical, goosey.

Troedyn, s. m. dim. (troed) A little foot.

Troedysgafn, a. (troed—ysgafn) Light-footed.

Troell, s. f.—pl. t. an (tro) That effects a turn; a whirl, a wheel for turning, spinning, or winding; a reel; a pulley; a windlass, a screw; a trope. *Troellau metin*, the pinions of mill-work; *troell nyddia*, a spinning wheel. *Aderyn y droell*, the goatucker.

Tori llyth troell olisau.

To break the thread of the wheel of life.

G. Ll. ab Ll. Rhys.

Troellaid, a. (troell) Like a wheel or whirl.

Cryman digofidat Daw:—Amwyg yw fod y gwl yw myddi yn yr arwyddocad cyffelybiaethu troellaid.

The stroke of the wrath of God:—It is manifest that the expiation comes under the denunciation that is comparative of the nature of a trope.

For Gwail.

Troellawg, a. (troel) Having a turn, whirl, or wheel; of the form of a whirl, or screw, or ringlet; brocaded; having the marks called watered, on silks or stuffs; grained, as appearing on boards.

Trilliw gwyth troellawg oedd—

Y tarw.

Of these gay bees in ringlets was the bull.

A. Cw.

Troellidig, a. (troell) Twirled; in ringlets.

Troellen, s. f.—pl. t. i (troell) A whirl, a twist.

Troellennaid, a. (troellen) Like a whirl.

Troellennawg, a. (troellen) Composed of whirl, or ringlets; formed like a cobweb; brocaded, flowered.

Troelleniad, s. m. (troellen) A forming into whirls, or ringlets.

Troellenn, v. a. (troellen) To form a whirl; to form into ringlets.

Troellgoran, s. m. (troell—coran) Meas rush.

Troellhoel, s. f.—pl. t. iau (troell—hoel) A screw-nail.

Troellhoeliad, s. m. (troellhoel) A screwing.

Troellhoeliaw, v. a. (troellhoel) To screw.

Troelli, v. a. (troell). To put in a whirling motion; to turn as a whirl, or wheel; to turn as a screw; to screw. *Gwagr troelli*, a sieve used in cleaning corn.

Troellliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (troell) A whirling.

Troellliannaw, a. (troelliant) Of a whirling or spinning motion.

Troellliannu, v. a. (troelliant) To produce a whirling motion.

Troelliant, s. m. (troell) A whirling motion.

Troellig, s. f. (troell) The spurrey.

Troellrych, s. m.—pl. t. an (troell—rhych) The counterpart of a screw, or the groove that receives it.

Troellrychiad, s. m. (troellrych) A grooving or forming the concave part of a screw.

Troellrychiaw, v. a. (troellrych) To groove the concave part of a screw.

Troellwaith, s. m. (troell—gwaith) Wheel-work; the movement of a clock or watch.

Troellweithiad, s. m. (troellwaith) A making of wheel-work.

Troellweithiaw, v. a. (troellwaith) To make wheel-work.

Troellweithiwr, s. m.—pl. troellweithiwr (troellwaith—gwr) One who makes wheel-work.

Troellymadrawd, s. m.—pl. troellymadroddion (troell—ymadrawd) A figurative speech, tropology.

Troellymadroddi, v. a. (troellymadrawd) To express in figurative speech.

Troellymadroddiad, s. m. (troellymadrawd) A making use of figurative speech.

Troen, s. f.—pl. t. an (tro) A turn; a twirl; a while, a good while. *Ni buaist er ys troen yma*, thou hast not been here this good while. *Powys.*

Troetys, s. m.—pl. t. an (troed—ys) A snare. *Sil.*

Troeth, s. f. (trwyth) Wash; lye; urine.

Troethai, s. c. (troeth) A chamber pot.

Troethbair, s. (troeth—pair) Diuretical.

Troethi, v. a. (troeth) To void urine.

Troethiad, s. m. (troeth) A voiding urine.

Troethlif, s. m. (troeth—lif) A diabetes.

Trofa, s. f.—pl. trofeydd (tro) A place of turning or revolving; a turn; a tropic; a glance.

*Gwelais, ar drofa gofwg,
Gwen bar.—*

*I saw, with a glance of the eye, a sweet smile.
Bedo Brwynllys.*

Trofäad, s. m. (trofäu) A turning; a revolving; a transition.

Trofäawl, a. (trofäu) Turning; flexuous.

Trofäedd, s. m. (trofa) Tortuosity, flexure.

Trofäed, s. f.—pl. t. an (trofa) A trope.

Trofän, s. f.—pl. t. au (tro—man) A tropic.

Trofanaw, a. (trofan) Tropical, of the tropic.

Trofäu, v. a. (trofa) To make a turn.

*Mal neidr fyddar yn trofäu,
Tan gau ei chlustau cydyn.*

*Like the deaf adder winding round, with closing her repulsive ears.
Idm. Pryg.*

Trofäus, a. (trofa) Flexuous; tortuous.

Trofawl, a. (trawf) Tending to pass over; transitive; tending forward.

Trofedig, a. (trawf) Being made transitive; being led forward; being instructed, disciplined.

VOL. II.

Trofedigion neu amenyddion, disciples or students. *Barddas.*

Trofedigaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (trofedig) The act of transition; the act or state of forwarding; a discipleship.

Trofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trawf) A transition; a passage; a clause. *Trofudau cuniadueth*, the transitions of music.

Trofiant, s. m. (trawf) A pass over; transition.

Trofus, a. (trawf) Tending to pass over.

Trofusder, s. m. (trofus) A transitive state.

Trohidl, s. m. (tro—hidl) An instrument for the twisting of ropes.

Troi, v. a. (tro) To turn. *Troi tir*, to plough land: *Troi ar*, to chide; *tro arni*, chide her.

Eswag a dry y cellwair yn wir.

The guilty will turn the jasting to truth. *Adage.*

*Gwae a dro o glau i glau,
Ac ni fedda beth ei hun.*

Woe to him that turns from side to side, and who possesses nothing for himself. *Adage.*

*Try allan ddydol trifu,
A sydd, a fydd, ac a fu—
Ger bron ymad.*

There will turn out of men three hosts, that be, that will be, and that have been, in the presence of the judge. *Gru. Omsin.*

Grym a gwendid, tröent o'r eiddid.

Strength and weakness, they turn from the birth. *Adage.*

Troiad, s. m. (troi) A turning, a circling.

Troiadur, s. m.—pl. f. on (troiad) That effects a turning or transition.

Troiadr, s. m.—pl. t. on (troiad) That forms a transition or turn.

*Cefais er na fedrais fydd,
Gyflwrdd daw a'r gerid droiadur.*

I obtained, though I knew no metre, a contact there with the song that abounds with transition. *I. ab R. ab Iwan Llyrd.*

Tröl, s. c.—pl. t. iau (ty—rhöl) A cylinder, a roller; a roll; a small cart, otherwise called *câr tröl*; also, a round fat man. *Berfa dröl*, a wheelbarrow.

Trölaidd, s. f.—pl. troleidiau (tröl) A cart load.

Trölaidd, a. (tröl) Cylindrical, like a roll.

Trölen, s. f. (tröl) A roundlet; a fat female.

Tröliad, s. m. (tröl) A trolling, a rolling.

Trölian, v. a. (tröl) To troll, to keep rolling.

Tröliaw, v. a. (tröl) To troll, to trundle.

Tröliedig, a. (tröliad) Trolled; trundled.

Tröliwr, s. m.—pl. tröliwyr (tröl—gwr) A troller; one who rolls; a trundler.

Trölyn, s. m. dim. (tröl) A roller; a fat one.

Trölyn o ddyn, a chubby person.

Trölynaidd, a. (trölyn) Of the form of a roll.

Trölynawg, a. (trölyn) Cylindrical.

Trölyniad, s. m. (trölyn) A making a roll.

Trölynu, v. a. (trölyn) To form a cylinder.

Trom, a. (f. of trwm) Heavy, weighty; sad.

Tromfron, s. f. (bron) A grief-oppressed breast.

Tromgad, s. f. (trom—cad) A main battle.

Tromleddf, a. (trom—lleddf) Gravely inflective, a term in prosody for syllables like *ceirw*.

Tromsain, s. f.—pl. tromseiniau (trom—sain) A grave accent.

Tron, s. f.—pl. t. au (tro—on) A circle, a round; a throne.

Trönawl, a. (trawn) Transcendent.

Trönawl, a. (trön) Relating to a periphery.

Tröni, v. a. (trawn) To render superior.

Tröni, v. a. (trön) To rim; to form a periphery.

Tröniad, s. m. (trawn) A transcending.

Trònlad, s. m. (tròn) A forming a circle, round.
Tros, s. m.—pl. t. iau (tro—os) That is over or placed across, a transverse bar; a lock.
Tros, prep. (tro—os) Over; for, instead of. *adv.* Over. *Teg dros ben*, supremely fair; *da dros ben*, excellently good: *Ei drosto ar redeg*, thou wilt go over it on full speed.—*Trosf, troslef*, over or for me; *trostot, trostet*, over or for thee; *troso, trosto*, over or for him and it; *trosti, trosti*, over or for her; *trosoam, trostom*, over or for us; *trosoch, trostock*, over or for you; *trostyn, trostyn*, over or for them.

Dychd chwast dros ben y cast.

Capitly catches over a hundred. Adage.

Gura dda dros ddwy, uffera n'ith dwg.

Do good for evil, but will not have thee. Adage.

A ddodia dros ei fal, a was ddos ddinol o on cythraul.

He that pleads for his fault strikes two devils out of one hand. Adage.

Ni ddoddyt dros for straws,
Pobl anhyfawth Nabyffyr.

They come out over sea again, the unreviled people of Nabyffyr. Mellyr.

Trosadwy, a. (tros) Capable of being driven over.
Troseddig, a. (tros) Diverted, or turned aside.
Trosedd, s. m. (tros) Transgression, trespass.
Troseddadwy, a. (trosedd) Transgressible.
Troseddawg, a. (trosedd) Full of transgression.
Troseddawl, a. (trosedd) Transgressing.
Troseddedig, a. (trosedd) Being transgressed.
Troseddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trosedd) Transgression.

Troseddu, v. a. (trosedd) To transgress; to err.
Troseddwr, s. m.—pl. troseddwy (trosedd—gwr) A transgressor.

Trosel, s. m.—pl. t. i (tros) A plashed fence.

Troselu, v. a. (trosel) To plash a fence.

Trosenw, s. m.—pl. t. au (tros—enw) A name that is put for another.

Trosenwad, s. m. (trosenw) Transnomination.

Trosenwawl, a. (trosenw) Relating to transnomination.

Trosenwi, v. a. (trosenw) To put one name for another.

Trosfa, s. f.—pl. trosfeydd (tros) A place for turning to. *Trosfa gyffredin*, a common for turning cattle to.

Trosfynediad, s. m. (tros—mynediad) Metabasis.

Trosglud, s. m. (tros—clud) A conveyance over.

Trosgludaw, v. a. (trosglud) To carry over.

Trosgludawl, a. (trosglud) Transporting.

Trosgludiad, s. m. (trosglud) A transportation.

Trosglwydd, s. m. (tros—clwydd) A carrying over; a transfer; a conveyance.

Trosglwyddadwy, a. (trosglwydd) Transferrable.

Trosglwyddaw, v. a. (trosglwydd) To transport; to carry over; to transfer; to convey.

Trosglwyddawl, a. (trosglwydd) Transferring.

Trosglwyddedig, a. (trosglwydd) Transported; transferred; conveyed over; consigned. *Trosglwyddedigion*, those that are carried over.

Trosglwyddigaeth, s. m. (trosglwyddedig) The act of conveying over or transferring.

Trosglwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trosglwydd) A carrying over, a transporting; a transferring; a consigning.

Trosglwyddwr, s. m.—pl. trosglwyddwyr (trosglwydd—gwr) A transporter.

Trosgi, a. (s. of trosgi) Clumsy, or stumbling.

Angen y rhydded drosgi yw ben chwaill; a byd i penill beddwr hwn i'w gylh bun.

The requisite of the clumsy metricality is a verse of six syllables; and the length of the stanza four feet versus to eight. J. R. R.

Trosi, v. a. (tros) To turn out, to send over, to convey; to move onward; to move about. *Trosi gwartheg*, to drive out cattle; *Trosi a throsi*, to turn and move about: *Trosi peth a henaist*, to verge towards old age.

Rich chwerthid a drosu yn wylio.

Your laughter will turn to weeping. Cyf. Rhys a. d. 10.

Morganwg—
Lle troso ran o'm hannerch.

Morganwg, where a portion of my footstep drops. A. d. 10.

Trosd ei hwyliou a orog. Yngwlad, a ddygus yn wlad i'w troso a chwyli; ac wedi cael i'w troso, cyhoir a wneid gwr Penwylwedd.

To hoist his sails with what Yngwlad did; and descend to the port of Trosodid did they; and when they had reached land, they approached the castle of Penwylwedd. Gr. a. d. 10.

Trosod, pronom. prep. (tros) Over a person or thing; for or on account of a person or thing.
Trosodd, prep. (tros) Over; beyond. *adv.* Over: **Trosol, s. m.—pl. t. ion (traw—ol)** A lever; a bar, or bolt, which is placed across any thing.

Mal wy ar drool.

Like an egg on a post. J. R. R.

Trosoli, v. a. (trosol) To work with a lever.

Trosoliad, s. m. (trosol) A working a lever.

Trosoliaw, v. a. (trosol) To work a lever.

Trosoliedig, a. (trosol) Being worked as a lever.

Trosolwaew, s. f. (trosol—gwaew) A lever-beam.

Trosolwydd, s. (trosol—gwydd) Wooden lever.

Trosten, s. f.—pl. t. i (trawst) A long rod.

Trosto, pronom. prep. (tros) Over a person or thing; for or on account of any one.

Pwbl drosto ei huanu, Dew drosto ni gyl.

Every body for himself, God for us all. J. R. R.

Hwys dywedyd mynyddu a mynydd trosto.

It is easier to say mountains than to go over a. J. R. R.

Trostr, s. m.—pl. t. au (trawst) A slider.

Gwregys y cloddyl o gordal da, a throsus gordal da.

The girdle of the sword of black leather, with gilt sides as a slider. J. R. R.

Troterth, s. m.—pl. t. od (trawd—erth) A trotter.

Cyfreu a roid als cafar worth;

Dyru eto ym droterth.
A saddle thou didst give such as I can not have on me; let me again a trotter. J. R. R.

Trotiad, s. (trawd) A trotting, a going on a trot.

Trotial, v. a. (trawd) To keep trotting.

Trotian, v. a. (trawd) To keep trotting.

Y march—

Trosd tano y trodnyst.

The horse, enter him feet would continue trotting. Gr. R. R.

Trotiaw, v. a. (trawd) To trot, to go on a trot.

Trotiawl, a. (trawd) Trotting, apt to trot.

Trotiwr, s. m.—pl. trotiwyr (trawd—gwr) One who trots, a trotter.

Troth, s. m. (tro—oth) That tends through.

Troth, prep. (tro) Through, from side to side.

Dygyrch bar careu rrog of haddu.

Lle y myn lynged trothodid arth mab.

She assaults the top of the stone with her horse's chest; and with horse by fate let it burst through the neck. J. R. R.

Trothi, s. m. (troth) A state of passing through.

Frithwyg, s. m.—pl. t. on (troth) A threshold. ✓

Cyfydd am doethry ty y tairdd.

The miser is about the threshold of the house of thieves.

Adage.

Trowynt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tro—gwynt) A whirlwind.

Tro, s. m. (ty—rhu) An outcast; wretchedness.

Tru, a. (ty—rhu) Being outcast; wretched.

Tru mór anghall dall dell anelrian

Truaid, trwy gwydd a gymroa'.

Piteous that so indelicately blind the wretched way of the transgression, which through striving they take.

Casodwyn.

Truad, s. m. (tru) A causing misery; a turning to misery or wretchedness.

Truaid, a. (tru) Somewhat wretched or piteous.

Truan, a. (tru) Feeble, slender; poor, wretched,

miserable, pitiful. *Wyt yn edrych yn druan*

am, then dost look very poorly. Druan bach!

poor little thing! Druan hys! poor dear that

it was! O druan! oh poor thing! Truaned yw!

how miserable it is!

Gwell rhy druo na rhy druan.

Better too perverse than too wretched.

Adage.

O drustion odegroedd y llythra llythra.

Of piteous tears she then let fall.

Dar. Merddin.

Truanad, s. m. (truanu) A rendering miserable, a becoming miserable.

Truanidd, a. (truan) Somewhat miserable.

Truanu, v. a. (truan) To render wretched; to

become miserable or wretched.

Truanawg, a. (truan) Full of wretchedness.

Truanaw, a. (truan) Tending to misery.

Truander, s. m. (truan) Piteousness; misery.

Truanedig, a. (truan) Being made wretched.

Truanedd, s. m. (truan) Wretchedness.

Fy sylwedd, truanedd trig,

Nid ydyw awnawd!

My substance, a wretchedness of existence, is only a mist invisible!

H. ab Iwan Fydd Coch.

Truanelddiad, s. m. (truanidd) A rendering miserable; a becoming wretched.

Truanelddiaw, v. a. (truanidd) To render miserable; to become miserable.

Truaneldrwydd, s. m. (truanidd) Miserableness

Truennu, s. f. dim. (truan) A poor little female.

Truennid, s. f. (truan) A wretched female.

Truanid, s. m. (truan) A rendering wretched; a becoming wretched.

Truann, v. a. (truan) To pity, to commiserate; to become feeble, poor, wretched, or miserable.

Truans wrtho! have pity on him!

Truaw, v. a. (tru) To render piteous; to become piteous, or wretched.

Truawl, a. (tru) Miserable, piteous, wretched.

Truawr, a. (tru) Wretched, or miserable.

Gwell rhy druo na rhy druwor.

Better is it to be too overbearing than too abject.

Craig Ddorth.

Trudd, s. m. (tru) A break through, a burst.

Truedig, a. (truad) Being made wretched.

Truedd, s. m. (tru) Wretchedness, misery.

Trueddu, v. a. (truedd) To render wretched; to become miserable.

Trueddus, a. (truedd) Piteous, or wretched.

Trueddiad, s. m. (truaid) A rendering wretched; a becoming wretched.

Trueddiaw, v. a. (truaid) To render wretched; to become wretched.

Trueiniad, s. m.—pl. trueiniad (truan) A wretched one.

Trueiniaw, v. a. (truan) To render miserable; to become miserable or pitiful.

Trueiniawl, a. (truan) Tending to misery.

Trueinig, a. (truan) Full of misery.

Y rhai cawr y sy druedig ac elwedig.

The wicked ones are wretched and nocturnal. Eucideria.

Trueinrwydd, s. m. (truan) Wretchedness.

Trueinlwr, s. m.—pl. trueinwyr (truan—gwr) A wretched man.

Trueni, s. m. (truan) Misery, wretchedness.

Bid lygad Duw ar druen.

Be the eye of God on wretchedness.

Adage.

Truenus, a. (truan) Miserable, wretched.

Truenusaw, v. a. (truenus) To render miserable, to become wretched.

Truennadra, s. m. (truenus) Pitifulness.

Truennsedd, s. m. (truenus) Piteousness.

Truennsrydd, s. m. (truenus) Miserableness.

Truennyn, s. m. dim. (truan) A poor little wretch.

Trugar, a. (tru—car) Compassionate, or merciful.

Tri dyn a ddylid bod yn drugar wrthyt: alltud, gwaddw, ac amddifid.

Three persons that should be dealt with mercifully: the stranger, the widow, and the orphan.

Craig ab Iwanllyth.

A'h orchymynaf gŵn y mawr drugar,

Plaid a gar plant Adaf.

I commend thee to the mighty compassionate, he that loves the children of Adam.

Cynddelu.

Gwr a gynall nef, gwr addel gwar,

Gwawr gwerthfawr bod trugar.

He that upholds heaven, the true mansion of peace, the precious light be he merciful.

Bloddyn Fydd.

Trugarad, s. m. (trugaru) Commiseration.

Trugarawl, a. (trugaru) Commiserating.

Trugaru, v. a. (trugar) To commiserate.

A'm trugarawg Awgwydd, trugared wrthyt,

A mi i wrtho na'm gwrthodol!

And my merciful Lord, may he have mercy on me; and me from him let him not reject.

Gwethcham.

Trugarus, a. (trugaru) Compassionate.

Trugarawg, a. (trugar) Merciful; pitying.

Addol Duw yw bod yn gyflawn, yn ofydd, ac yn drugarawg.

To worship God is to be just, humble, and merciful.

Adage.

Trugarawl, a. (trugar) Commiserating.

Trugarawr, s. m.—pl. trugarawyr (trugaru—gwr) One who commiserates.

Trugarddawn, s. m. (trugar—dawn) A merciful disposition.

Glynd Duw trued ym trugarddawn a

U lawr na Merfyllaw.

May the Trially God continue my gift of mercy from the great sovereign of the tribe of Merfyll.

L. F. Mack.

Trugaredig, a. (trugar) Compassionated.

Trugaredd, s. m.—pl. t. au (trugar) Compassion.

Car dy Ddau—

Athrw gwir a thrugaredig.

Love thy God, the Lord of truth and mercy.

Huw Dda.

Trugareddawg, a. (trugaredig) Merciful.

Trugareddawl, a. (trugaredig) Commiserating.

Trugareddfa, s. f. (trugaredig) A mercy-seat.

Trugarogrwydd, s. m. (trugarawg) Mercifulness.

Trul, s. m.—pl. t. iau (tru) A tool used for turning or trilling of holes.

Trulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trul) A trilling a hole.

Trullaw, v. a. (trul) To trill a hole.

Trull, s. m. (ty—rhull) A store; a store of liquor.

Beirdd gynall am drull, am dri llad.

Bards assembling round a store, round three delicacies.

Cynddelu.

Trullad, s. m.—pl. trulliaid (trull) One who serves out or draws liquor, a butler.

Y trulliad a ddily drullaw y llyn, a rhoddi i bawb herwydd y dyllo.

The drawer ought to draw the liquor and to give to every body according to his due. *Welsh Laws.*

Trulliaeth, s. m. (trulliad) Butlership.

Trulliades, s. f.—pl. t. au (trulliad) A female butler.

Trulliaw, v. a. (trull) To serve out liquor.

Tridyn a'r trillyn yn eu trulliaw.

Three persons with the three liquors selecting them. *L. G. Colki.*

Trulliedig, a. (trulliad) Being served with liquor
Trulliwr, s. m.—pl. trulliwywr (trull—gwr) A server of liquor, a butler.

Trum, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ty—rhwm) A ridge, a back. *Trum y mynydd*, ridge of the mountain; *trum y ty*, the roof of the house; *trum gryn*, the elevated part of a ridge of land; *rhych a thrum*, furrow and ridge.

Trefnid i lithau yn'r trum
Taf gastell teg ei ystum.

An inheritance for thee is the ridge beneath a castle of splendid aspect. *Iolo Goch.*

Trumma, a. (trum) Having a ridge, coped.

—Nid eiddaw o Wynedd
Nafyn farn drumain fain fedd.

Of Gwynedd he owns nothing, save the coped heap of the narrow grave. *Einion Wen.*

Truman, s. c.—pl. trumain (trum) A ridge.

Gwelais drydar crain ar drumain mor.

I saw a grovelling tamait on the ridges of the sea. *Cynnddu.*

Trumbeithin, s. pl. (trum—beithin) Ridge tiles.

Trumbeithinen, s. f. (trumbeithin) A ridge tile.

Trumbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (trum—pren) A keel.

Trumiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trum) A ridging.

Trumiaw, v. a. (trum) To ridge, to make a ridge. to cope, or to trim into a ridge. *Trumiaw gryn*, to trim or raise a ridge, in a field; *trum-iaw ty*, to form the coping of a house.

Trwm yn'r plwm yn trumiaw'r plas,
To dulas tal dewilion.

Heavy is the lead coping the nave, the gloomy roof of the houses of religious people. *L. Morgens, i Fynachlog Nodd.*

Trumiawg, a. (trum) Having ridges; ridged.

Trumiawl, a. (trum) Ridging, coping.

Trumwydd, s. m. (trum—gwydd) A keel.

Trus, s. m. (ty—rhws) A ward, or a guard.

Trusi, s. m. (trus) That is an obstacle or guard.

Eiddod rhag trus trus twdor.

He put before the breast the thickly covering guard. *Aneurin.*

Trusiad, s. m.—pl. trusiad (trus) That wards.

El ysgwr, of drod, of drusiad.

He is of compact frame, he is daring, he is a bulwark. *L. P. Meek.*

Trusiaw, v. a. (trus) To ward off, to guard.

Trusiawl, a. (trus) Warding, or guarding.

Truth, s. m. (ty—rhuth) Loose unmeaning talk; flattery, fawning, wheedling.

Truthad, s. m. (truth) A fawning, a wheedling.

Truthadwy, a. (truthad) That may be wheedled.

Truthan, s. c.—pl. truthain (truth) A wheedler.

Y truthan a'i trathail;
Croesaueth crou a sonail.

The wheedler would declare it; sheer ribaldry would he talk. *D. ab Gwilym, i R. Melyn.*

Truthgar, a. (truth) Apt to fawn or to wheedle.

Truthgarwch, s. m. (truthgar) Aptness to fawn.

Truthiad, s. m.—pl. truthiaid (truth) A sycophant

Truthiaith, s. f. (truth—iaith) A fawning; flattering language, adulation.

Truthiaw, v. a. (truth) To fawn, or to wheedle.

Truthiawg, a. (truth) Fawning, or fondling.

Truthiawl, a. (truth) Apt to fawn or wheedle.

Truthiedig, a. (truthiad) Being wheedled.

Truthiwr, s. m.—pl. truthiwywr (truth—gwr) A fawner, a wheedler.

Trw, s. m. (ty—rhw) A turn, or whirl; a state of penetrating or pervading; that is thoroughly or quite. It is prefixed in composition.

Trw, prep. (ty—rhw) Through, or by.

Nid oes iai iysidd a gwr rhoddi, namys—trw ymadroddion clwr, celaw tangoeddau ag wynt.

We have not to fight with yonder men, but, through open expressions, to endeavour to make peace with them. *Brud. y Brudmadd.*

Trwb, s. m. (ty—rhwb) That is rubbed.

Trwc, s. m.—pl. trycion (trw) That is rounded; a turn; a truck.

Moes y march ddaur—
Trwc lawrodd trwci erwch,
Traws fal bardd, traws fal hwch.

Give me a heavy steed, the handied truck, a truckle for your sake, a forward comely steed, a lump like a sow. *Am. ab Iwan.*

Trwca, s. m.—pl. t. od (trwc) A bowl, a cap.

Trwcwl, s. m. (trwc) A rundle; a truckle.

Moes drcwl—o farch—
Clawdrwn, llopadrwn, pendrit.

Give me a truckle of a steed, car-drooping, heavy-lasted, hanging his head. *Iwan ab Iwan.*

Trwch, s. m. (ty—rhwch) A cut into, an incision; a section; a thickness or depth; a charl. *O droch trbige*, of the depth of three fingers.

Chwannaug trwch i dria.

The charl is addicted to contention. *Adage.*

Trwch, a. (ty—rhwch) Cut; broken, maimed; unlucky; desperate, fell.

Trefawyd hwynt i'm tra ofal;
Trwch lum gyfarfod a'r trl.

They have been ordained to frighten me extremely; I was unlucky to meet with the three. *D. ab Gwilym, i eiddo.*

Trwd, s. m. (trw) That is circulating; that pervades, or passes through.

Trwl, s. m.—pl. trylan (trw) A pack; a cushion; a couch. *Trwl o ddyn*, a lump of a man.

Trwli, s. m. (trwl) That is round and bulky. *Trwli moli*, a fat squabby woman.

Trwliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trwl) A bundling up.

Trwlian, v. a. (trwl) To heap together; to roll together.

Trwliaw, v. a. (trwl) To bundle; to roll.

Trwlyn, s. m. dim. (trwl) A soft heap or lump.

Trwlyn o ddyn, a fat chub of a man.

Trwm, s. m.—pl. trymion (ty—rhwm) That is heavy, a pressure.

O bob trwm trymaf hennat.

Of every pressure the most pressing is old age. *Adage.*

Trwm, a. (ty—rhwm) Heavy, weighty; sad.

Trymaf dial yw dirmyg.

The heaviest revenge is contempt. *Adage.*

Marw Morgens, marw Cyfrin.
Marw Morien mar trl:

Trymaf oed am dy addoed ti, Feredia!

Morgens dead, Cyfrin dead, Morien the husband of another dead: most sad the lingering that thou art left, O Morien! *Cyfrin Morien.*

Trwngalon, s. m. (trwm—calon) One with a heavy heart. *a. Heavy at heart.*

Afach pob trwngalon.

Diseased is every heavy hearted one. *Adage.*

Trwmorddig, a. (trwm—gorddig) Sullenly shy.

Trwn, *s. m.*—*pl.* **trynlon** (trw—wn) A circle.
Trwnc, *s. m.* (ty—rhnc) Urine; lye, or stale.
Trwncrwydd, *a.* (trwnc—rhwydd) Diuretic.
Trwncrwyddal, *s. c.* (trwncrwydd) A diuretic.
Trwodd, *prep.* (trw) Through. *adv.* Through.
Trwpa, *s. m.*—*pl.* **t. od** (trwb) A washing-tub; a hod; also a trollop.
Trws, *s. m.*—*pl.* **t. oedd** (ty—rhws) A covering garment; a trouse; dress, or habiliment.
Trwsa, *s. m.*—*pl.* **trwsöydd** (trws) A packet; a truss.

*Ni chwery cath, cwiniw,
 Ddrai ei bwydd, hen drwsn blew.*

*A cat, with nail of sure gripe, will not play beyond her year,
 the old truss of hair.* *Jelo Goch.*

Trwäcy, *s. m.* *dim.* (trwsa) A packet; a truss.
Trwagl, *a.* (trwag) Clumsy, bungling.
Trwaglaidd, *a.* (trwagl) Somewhat clumsy.
Trwaglaith, *s. f.* (trwagl—laith) Awkward speech.
Trwaglyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (trwagl) A bungler.
Trwsiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* **t. au** (trws) A dressing, a clothing; habiliment, raiment, dress.
Trwsiadawl, *a.* (trwsiad) Relating to dress.
Trwsiadu, *v. a.* (trwsiad) To clothe, to dress.
Trwsiadus, *a.* (trwsiad) Dressed; decked out.
Trwsiau, *v. a.* (trws) To dress; to deck, to trim, to garnish, to adorn.
Trwsiedig, *a.* (trwsiad) Dressed, or habited.
Trwsiedyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* **t. lon** (trwsiad) A dresser.
Trwsiwyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* **trwsiwyr** (trws—gwr) A dresser, one who prepares.
Trwst, *s. m.*—*pl.* **trystiau** (try—wst) A noise, a din; a sound; a rustling; a rattling.

Nid cymaint Bleddyn a'i drwt.

Bleddyn is not so great as his noise. *Adage.*

Trwstan, *a.* (trwst—an) Clumsy; unsteady, apt to tumble; unlucky.
Trwstanaidd, *a.* (trwstan) Somewhat clumsy.
Trwstaneiddiad, *s. m.* (trwstanaidd) A rendering rather clumsy; a becoming rather clumsy.
Trwstaneiddlaw, *v. a.* (trwstanaidd) To render somewhat clumsy; to become apt to stumble.
Trwstaneiddrwydd, *s. m.* (trwstanaidd) Clumsiness, aptness to stumble; unclumsiness.
Trwstaneiddwch, *s. m.* (trwstanaidd) Clumsiness.
Trwstaniad, *s. m.* (trwstan) An acting clumsily; a becoming clumsy.
Trwstannu, *v. a.* (trwstan) To act clumsily.
Trwstanwch, *s. m.* (trwstan) Clumsiness.
Trwstyll, *s. m.*—*pl.* **t. on** (trwst) What makes a tumult, din, or murmur.
Trwth, *s. m.*—*pl.* **trythlon** (ty—rhwth) That is apt to expand.
Trwy, *s. m.*—*pl.* **t. on** (trw) A pass through.
Trwy, *prep.* (trw) Through; by, by the means of. *Trwyot*, through me; *trwyot*, through thee; *trwyot*, through him, or it; *trwyi*, through her; *trwyom*, through us; *trwyoch*, through you; *trwynt*, through them.

Tallod teg a t trwy y byd.

A fair tongue will go through the world. *Adage.*

Twyll trwy ymddried.

Deception through confiding. *Adage.*

*Adrawd gwir trwy Ddow a gaf,
 I'r byd, ac hi arbedaf.*

*Declare the truth through God, I shall have to do to the world,
 and I will not spare.* *Iwan Tw.*

*Cymer drwy wychder dy ran;
 Gad i cretll gadw arlan.*

*Take through a nobleness of spirit thy share; leave to others
 to hoard money.* *Neredydd ab Rhys.*

*Mi awn at ddawur o'm lath—
 Trwy'r lath, trwy'r awn mynaw,
 Trwy'r lath, trwy'r awn mor.*

*I would resort to the process of common speech with me,
 through the blue sheet of ice, through the marble stones, through
 excessive fire, through the waves of the sea.* *L. G. Cethi.*

Trwyad, *s. m.* (trwy) Permeation, pervasion.
Trwyadi, *a.* (trwyad) Active, alert, smart, lively; playful, sportive.

*Am areth drwyadi gadair gwyn
 Rhym geiwr gyfrwy yn llys Don.*

*For the sportive fancy of harmonious poetry, I am called abili-
 fal, in the court of Don.* *Taliesin, Cadair Cyrdaw.*

Trwyadlled, *s. m.* (trwyadi) Sprightliness.
Trwyadlu, *v. a.* (trwyadi) To render alert, smart, or sprightly; to become sprightly.
Trwyaw, *v. a.* (trwy) To permeate, to pervade.
Trwyawg, *a.* (trwy) Pervasive, pervading.
Trwyawl, *a.* (trwy) Tending to pervade.
Trwyd, *s. m.* (trwy) A burst, or pass through. *a.* Bursting, or passing through.

*Cefid ac cefidith, awn cynallwyd;
 Cefyst feryon forefwyd;
 Cefist yndwr am drwyd, hofeydd
 Trwy teryd i ar lwyd.*

*Obtaining their dainty food, the grey-banded dogs; were the
 kites to obtain a morning meal; a gathering together will be ob-
 tained round a pass, like the fierce bear on his feast.*

Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.

*Y tro a oeth, i'r trwy trwyd,
 I ddafydd a ddedydd.*

*The fortune that befel the bursting bear, to David has been
 promised.* *L. G. Cethi.*

Trwydaw, *v. a.* (trwyd) To penetrate; to burst.
Trwydawg, *a.* (trwyd) Being penetrated.
Trwydawl, *a.* (trwyd) Penetrating; bursting.
Trwydiad, *s. m.* (trwyd) A penetrating.
Trwydoll, *a.* (trwy—toll) Being burst through.
Trwydwil, *a.* (trwy—twil) Bursting through.
Trwydd, *s. m.* (trwy) A passage through; a bore.
Trwydd, *prep.* (trwy) Through; by; with, or by means of. *Trwyddof*, through me, *trwyddot*, through thee, *trwyddo*, through him; *trwyddi*, through her; *trwyddy*, through it; *trwyddom*, through us; *trwyddoch*, through you; *trwydd-ont*, through them.
Trwyddaw, *v. a.* (trwydd) To pass through.
Trwyddawg, *a.* (trwydd) Having a passage.
Trwyddawl, *a.* (trwydd) Tending to perforate.
Trwydded, *s. f.*—*pl.* **t. au** (trwydd) A passage through, a pass; a passport, freedom of passing and repassing; licence, leave; the act of passing through; reception; provision, or maintenance; fruition.

*Mi a wn on trwydded,
 A'u tro a'u cerdded.*

I know their reception, and their course and their journey. *Taliesin.*

*Efridd fydd dechrau
 Dyr, dechreuidd dyrras;
 A'i ddawidd o' glas,
 Angau ynged:*

*Ac nid oes rochel guchwern drwydded,
 Gwely naghlasar ddaidd dedd!*

*Prall is the beginning of man, of gallant exploits; and his end
 is certain, death so closely pressing; and there is no avoiding the
 bitter passage, the uncheering bed of the earthly covering.*

Meliyr ab Uwaischmai.

*Rhodri trwydded iddo, e'i welion, o furd, a dlawd, a dillid.
 Giving a welcome to him, and his servants, of victuals, and
 drink, and clothes.* *Cyd. Bnigyn ac Amic.*

Trwyddedawg, *a.* (trwydded) Having a passage, or pass; having liberty of passing and repassing; having admittance as a guest. *s. c.*—*pl.* **trwyddedogion**. One who has leave of egress or ingress; a licentiate; a free guest. *Tri*

thrwyddedawg llys Arthur, the three free guests of the court of Arthur.

Nâ ddal dy dyf with gynghor dy drwyddedawg.

Keep not thy house according to the advice of thy guest.

Adage.

Drowg a drefna wrth ei drwyddedawg.

Badly off is he who manages by the advice of his guest.

Adage.

Nid trwyddedawg ond dinail.

There is no free traveller like a penny.

Adage.

Trwyddedawl, a. (trwydded) Relating to the free passing through; licensing.

Trwyddedig, a. (trwydded) Freely admitted.

Trwyddedogaeth, s. f. (trwyddedawg) Freedom of passing through.

Tair brain beirdd Ynno Fyrdas: trwyddedogaeth lle yr ehoit, nas dwyer ei north yn eu herbyn, a gair eu gair lwy ar bob.

The three privileges of the bards of the Isle of Britain: freedom of answering wherever they go, that a spoken weapon be not borne against them, and that their word be taken before every one.

Bards.

Trwyddedogi, v. a. (trwyddedawg) To permit a free passage.

Trwyddedogiad, s. m. (trwyddedawg) A rendering of free passage, permission of passing.

Trwyddedogrwydd, s. m. (trwyddedawg) Freedom of passing through, free admission.

Trwyddedn, v. a. (trwydded) To pass through; to give free reception.

Trwyddedwr, s. m.—pl. trwyddedwyr (trwydded—gwr) One who freely passes through.

Trwyddedwraig, s. f.—pl. trwyddedwreigedd (trwydded—gwraig) A free female ranger.

Trwyddedwraig lleu bedwal, Trig a dybudd, forfudd, si!

The free ranger of the glade of birches, stay and solace me, O, Morvudd!

D. ab Gwilym.

Trwyddew, s. m. (trwydd) What perforates; a piercer, a borer.

Trwyddiad, s. m. (trwydd) A passing through.

Trwyddyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (trwydd) A passage through; a pass; leave of ingress and regress; licence, admittance; fare; provision.

Trwyll, s. f.—pl. t. au (trwy) What turns round; a swivel, or ring, on a pivot; a ring in a swine's nose.

Dodi trwyll yn ei drwyn.

To put a ring in his nose.

Adage.

Mi yn son am Wyl Fair; ti yn son am drwyll mochyn.

I talking about Lady Day; thou talking about a pig's ring.

Adage.

Bargyda i fwydd mewr carped, yr hon eidd a drwyll o aur, a dau larch gwylion yn ei dyn.

I mounted up in a chariot the which had a ring of gold, and two white steeds drawing it.

Marchant Crwydrad.

Trwyllaw, v. a. (trwyll) To form a swivel, or ring, to turn round on a pivot; to ring a pig's nose; to trawl, or to fish by trawling.

Da trwyllaw trwyn mochyn a fo yn tiraw.

It is well to ring a pig's nose that turns the ground.

Adage.

Trwyllawg, a. (trwyll) Having a swivel, or ring.

Trwylliad, s. m. (trwyll) A swivelling; a forming a ring; a forming a pivot.

Trwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (trwy) A point; a snout; a nozzle; a nose. *Trwyn y llo, snapdragon.*

Sychu trwyn y cuch i fynyd i'r pridd.

To wipe the point of the snout before it goes into the soil.

Adage.

Trwynaw, v. a. (trwyn) To nozzle; to nose, to smell with the nose close to a thing.

Trwynawg, a. (trwyn) Having a snout or nose.

Trwynawl, a. (trwyn) Belonging to the snout; nasal.

Trwyabant, a. (trwyn—pant) Having the nose falling in.

Trwynbica, a. (trwyn—pica) Having a turned up nose; snub-nosed.

Trwynbwt, a. (trwyn—pwt) Snub-nosed.

Trwyndwn, a. (trwyn—twn) Broken-nosed.

Trwynedig, a. (trwyn) Snouted; nosed.

Trwynfawr, a. (trwyn—mawr) Large-nosed.

Trwynfyr, a. (trwyn—byr) Short-nosed.

Trwynffwyn, s. f.—pl. t. au (trwyn—ffwya) A nose-band of a bridle.

Trwynffychain, v. a. (trwyn—ffychain) To snort, to snuffle. *s. m.* A snorting, a snuffling.

Trwynffychain ac agori o safn a wng.

Snorting and opening his jaw was what he did.

H. Brown—Middlington.

Trwyngauad, a. (trwyn—cauad) Having the nose closed up.

Trwyngorn, a. (trwyn—corn) Horn-snouted.

Trwyngorniawg, a. (trwyngorn) Having a horned nose. *s. m.* A rhinoceros.

Trwyngrawn, a. (trwyn—crwn) Having an equine nose.

Trwyngrych, a. (trwyn—crych) Crinkle-nosed.

Trwyngrychiad, s. m. (trwyngrych) A crinkling the nose.

Trwyngrychn, v. a. (trwyngrych) To nose crinkle.

Trwynhir, a. (trwyn—hir) Long-nosed.

Trwyniad, s. m. (trwyn) A nosing, a snouting.

Trwynllem, a. (s. f. of trwynllym) Sharp-nosed.

Trwynllif, s. m. (llif) A running at the nose.

Trwynllifaw, v. n. (trwynllif) To run at the nose.

Trwynllifawg, a. (trwynllif) Snively.

Trwynllym, a. (trwyn—llym) Sharp-nosed.

Trwynsor, a. (trwyn—sor) Apt to turn the nose; apt to take a snuff. *Y trwynsor, the stinking goose-foot.*

Trwynserl, v. n. (trwynsor) To turn up the nose; to take a snuff.

Trwynsorlad, s. m. (trwynsor) A turning up the nose, a taking a snuff.

Trwynswch, s. m. (trwyn—swch) Tip of the nose.

Trwyo, prep. (trwy) Through. *adv.* Through, to the other side.

Trwyogaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (trwyawg) The act or state of passing through; pervasion.

Tair trwyogaeth eidd: tryles, trwywyl, a thrymaw.

The three pervasions of song: thorough learning, thorough vigour, and thorough nature.

Barde.

Trwyogedd, s. m. (trwyawg) Pervasiveness.

Trwyogi, v. a. (trwyawg) To render pervading; to become pervasive.

Trwyth, s. f.—pl. t. i (trwy) What pervades; a solvent, dimolvent, or menstruum; lye; a decoction. *Twrch Trwyth, the bursting bear.*

Trwythadwy, a. (trwyth) Capable of being affected by a menstruum or lye.

Trwythaw, v. a. (trwyth) To make a solvent or menstruum; to steep in lye; to wash in hot soda.

Trwythawl, a. (trwyth) Belonging to a solvent or menstruum; steeped in lye.

Trwythedig, a. (trwyth) Being steeped in lye.

Trwythil, s. m. (trwyth) A menstruum; lye.

Trwythiad, s. m. (trwyth) A forming a solvent or menstruum; a steeping in lye.

Trwythwr, s. m.—pl. trwythwyr (trwyth—gwr) One who steeps in lye.

Try, s. m. (ty—rhy) Aptness to go beyond, to turn, to go to the other side, or to go through.

prep. Through. *adv.* Through.—It is used as a prefix in composition.

Drawn both dry, both dried.

Wandering, he went through, he went from home.

Iwan Rheolwr.

Tryad, s. m. (try) A passing through; pervasion.

Tryal, s. m.—pl. t. au (try—al) A homestead.

Tryarlais, a. (try—arlais) Of a stunning voice.

Dyn tryarlais, a person with a stunning voice.

Tryaw, v. a. (try) To render thorough.

Tryawch, s. f. (try—awch) A pervading energy to attract; magnetism.

Tryawchlad, s. m. (tryawch) A magnetizing.

Tryawcha, v. a. (tryawch) To magnetize.

Tryb, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ty—rhyb) The state of being connected or blended.

Tryboddad, s. m. (try—boddad) A dabbling thoroughly; a wallowing completely.

Tryboddau, v. a. (try—boddau) To dab thoroughly.

Trybawl, a. (tryb) Tending to blend or to mix.

Trybed, s. f.—pl. t. an (try—ped) A brandiron.

Trybedd, s. f.—pl. t. an (try—pedd) A stay, or support; a trivet, or brandiron. *Trybedd yr gogwydd*, the collar-bone.

Trybeddawg, a. (trybedd) Of thorough footing.

Trybeddawl, a. (trybedd) Thoroughly supporting.

Trybeddiad, s. m. (trybedd) A making a stay.

Trybeddu, v. a. (trybedd) To make a stay.

Trybeddith rhodri ring on duced.

Let the hand make a firm stay against their coming. Talleir.

Trybelid, a. (try—pellid) That is thoroughly penetrating; perspicuous, luminous.

Trybelid wylio a wylwyl araf.

The quickly knowing one more guard upon me. Cynddelw.

*Norwya a wehla, mor drybelid,
Minnu goll, o bwl a bwl gylwla.*

A dunnet I beheld, so elegant, transcendently wise, who from a throne would be far heard of. Ior. Pythom.

*Cywod, di was Araf oallu, ardd few-jawr;
Gwawd o gywrythau farn drybelid.*

*Arise, thou youth of the line of Araf, meet on the grand scene;
From the greatly wise we expect a perspicuous sentence. Philip Brydydd.*

Trybelidiad, s. m. (trybelid) A penetrating thoroughly; a making perspicuous.

*Lia Macgwa bu ywya y deallu,
Aerwyrd ced, trybelidiad gwaelian.*

The hosts of Macgwa it was fortunate that they came, the warriors of liberality, the illumination of the gory pain. Ym. Talleir a Morddin.

Trybelidiaw, v. a. (trybelid) To penetrate thoroughly; to become perspicuous.

Trybelidrydd, s. m. (trybelid) Perspicuousness.

Trybelyd, a. (try—pelyd) Thoroughly radiant.

Trybelydr, s. m. (trybelyd) A thorough radiance.

Trybelydrawg, a. (trybelydr) Thoroughly radiant.

Trybelydriad, s. m. (trybelydr) A radiating through.

Trybelydru, v. a. (trybelydr) To radiate through.

Trybest, s. m. (tryb) Bustle, or commotion.

Trybestawd, s. m. (trybest) A bustling state.

*Abrwylch Ffanddwyn, few drybestawd,
A ddoelyt yn ngwylion!—*

Then replied Ffanddwyn, of mighty bustle, would they give in as heings! Talleir.

Trybestiad, s. m. (trybest) A bustling.

Trybestu, v. a. (trybest) To bustle, to bluster.

Trybestyd, s. m. (trybest) Bustle; officiousness.

Tryblith, s. m. (try—plith) A chaos.

Tryboeth, a. (poeth) Being thoroughly hot.

Tryboethi, v. a. (tryboeth) To heat thoroughly.

Tryboethiad, s. m. (tryboeth) A thoroughly heating.

Trybela, s. m. (trybawl) A mixture; a wallowing place, a mire where swine wallow.

Tryboli, v. a. (trybawl) To huddle; to wallow.

Trybelliad, s. m. (trybawl) A huddling; a wallowing

Trybwl, a. (try—pwl) Thoroughly dull.

Trybyyll, s. m. (pyyll) Thorough reason. a.

Thoroughly rational; of a penetrating mind.

Trybyyllaw, v. a. (trybyyll) To endure with a

penetrating mind; to exert a penetrating mind.

Trybyyllawg, a. (trybyyll) Of a penetrating mind.

Trybyylliad, s. m. (trybyyll) An endowing with a penetrating mind; penetration of mind.

Trybyyllus, a. (trybyyll) Of a penetrating mind.

Trybyllawg, a. (trybwl) Being pervaded or loaded

with what is thick and heavy. *Hin drybyllawg*, thick gloomy weather, without rain.

Trybyliad, s. m. (trybwl) A pervasion of dullness.

Trybylu, v. a. (trybwl) To pervade with dullness.

Tryciad, s. m. (trwc) A dragging heavily; a falling, a flugging.

Tryclaw, v. a. (trwc) To cease to fall; to flag.

*Drail hir, pan dryciwl orill—
Mawt o ym.*

The towering leader, when others should fall, grant his energy. T. Aled.

Tryclaw arddir yr Gwreidd.

To come to fall the region of the land of Ceryn. Hywel Reinald.

Tryciawl, a. (trwc) Flugging, dragging.

Tryciedig, a. (tryciad) Being made to flag.

Trych, s. m. (ty—rhych) An opening; a scope.

Tryched, s. m. (trwch) A cutting off, excision.

Trychadwy, a. (trychad) Capable of being cut.

Trychawl, a. (trwch) Cutting, mangling, lopping.

Trychddawn, a. (trwch—dawn) Endued with a cutting quality.

Trycheb, s. f.—pl. t. au (trwch) The figure called a *trwch*, whereby a word is divided by the interposition of another.

Trychedig, a. (trwch) Being cut or bisected.

Trychedd, s. m. (trwch) The state of being lopped.

Trychfa, s. f.—pl. trychfeydd (trwch) A cut or chopping place.

Trychgyf, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trwch—cyf) A chopping block.

Trychiad, s. m.—pl. trychiad (trwch) A cutter, a logger; that makes an incision or excision.

*A' llw cyfryw cyfrywais a thryn,
A trychiad gwerin Caerdyddia fain.*

And his leader met insurrection and insult, and the mangling of the people of Caerdyddia butt of stone.

Rin. ab Gwgwan, t. L. ab Iorwerth.

Trychiedig, a. (trwch) Being cut off; truncated.

Trychiedigath, s. m. (trychiedig) An incision.

Trychiedigawl, a. (trychiedig) Incisive, incisory.

Trychiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trychiad) A cutter, a logger.

Trychineb, s. m. (trwch) The state of being cut off; disaster, calamity; mischief.

*Ar fyrdyr y daw amser cynhamaf iddi; set yw hwy amser af-
fydd, trychineb, a ddoled.*

Shortly there will come the time of harvest for her; that is to say, the time of misfortune, mischief, and vengeance. Ior. Owain.

Trychinebawl, a. (trychineb) Calamitous.

Trychinebiad, s. m. (trychineb) A causing a calamity or mischief; a becoming disastrous.

Trychinebu, v. a. (trychineb) To cause a calamity; to become calamitous.

Trychinebus, a. (trychineb) Disastrous, fell.

Trychion, s. pl. aggr. (trwch) Cuttings; shreds.

Trychionyn, s. m. dim. (trychion) A shred.

Trychlwm, s. m.—pl. t. au (trwch—lwm) A disastrous or sad step.

Trychani, s. m. (trwch) Disaster, calamity, mishap, misfortune.

Trychad, aïd hawdd ei ocbel.

Disaster, it is not easy to avoid it.

Adage.

—Aeth fy mwa!

Yu dri-chapp, anian drychad.

My bow is gone in three pieces, a woeful accident.

D. ab Gwilym.

Trycholedeb, s. m. (trychawl) A mangled state.

Trycholedd, s. m. (trychawl) A mangled state.

Trycholi, v. a. (trychawl) To render mangled; to become cut and mangled.

Trychu, v. a. (trwch) To cut, to cut into, to make an incision; to lop.

Trychys Eingl: trychion eu hadawai.

I loogrys hwygyt lletgyt aïd lla,

Can lla.

He mangled the Angles: mangled ones he would leave them. To the Ilogrians the devastation of wrath not the less, though he be slain.

Cynnddelw, m. Cadwallon.

Gwiliian sydd i ym hanwylid—ac of a drychodd winwryf ynddi.

To my well beloved there is a vineyard: and he cut a wine-press in it.

Isaiah 5. 2.

Trychwan, s. m. (trwch—gwan) A slit, a split.

Trychwanawg, a. (trychwan) Having slits. *Llen-llian drychwanawg*, a veil cloth full of slits.

Trychwann, s. m. (trychwan) To slit, to split.

Trychwil, a. (try—chwil) Thoroughly searching.

Trychwillaw, v. a. (trychwil) To search keenly.

Trychwn, s. m. (try—cwn) That bursts or rises through. *a. Bursting through.*

Trychwr, s. m.—pl. trychwyr (trwch—gwr) A cutter, a lopper.

Trychwydd, s. m. (trych—gwydd) A glance of the present; a glance or view of knowledge.

Cerddgar cyfarwar cyfarwydd yw Daw

Diweddwr eyn trychwydd;

A'm rhoddes, aïd rhodd gwaradwydd,

Trach Wynedd, haelonedd hiwryd.

The calm pleasure of the love of song is cognisable with God, he that determines before the glance of knowledge; he who gives, not the gift of disgrace, that Gwynedd, prosperous in liberality, should prevail.

Cynnddelw, m. G. Gwynedd.

Trychwyddaw, v. a. (trychwydd) To obtain visual knowledge.

Trychwyddawl, a. (trychwydd) Visibly present.

Trychwyddiad, s. (trychwydd) A visibly knowing

Trychwyl, s. f. (trw—chwil) A course through.

Trychwyliaw, v. (trychwil) To circulate through.

Trychwyliad, s. m. (trychwil) A circulating through.

Trychwys, s. m. (trw—chwys) A sweat through.

Trychwysawl, a. (trychwys) Transuding.

Trychwysiad, s. m. (trychwys) Transudation.

Trychwysu, v. a. (trychwys) To transude.

Trychwyth, s. m. (trw—chwyth) A blast through.

Trychwythawl, a. (trychwyth) Blowing through.

Trychwythiad, s. (trychwyth) A blowing through.

Trychwythu, v. a. (trychwyth) To blow through.

Trychydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trwch) A cutter, a lopper.

Trychyn, s. m. dim. (trwch) A small cut, a nip.

Tryd, s. m. (try) That tends through. *a. Apt to penetrate, or to run through.*

Anolek rhwng fy nwyllaw

fyw, yw dryd a fu draw.

I aimed between my hands a yew bow, pervading was the shock.

D. ab Gwilym.

Trydan, s. m. (trw—tan) A pervading principle

of expansion, a pervading fire; electric fluid.

Trydanawl, a. (trydan) Belonging to the electric fluid.

Trydaniad, s. m. (trydan) An electrifying.

Trydaniaeth, s. m. (trydan) Electricity.

Trydanu, v. a. (trydan) To electrify.

Trydar, s. f. (tryd—ar) A pervading noise; a chirp, a chatter; a din, a tumult.

Oedd ym radd ebyr o'r gwyr gear;

Oedd ran fawr trydar o'r dryder;

Oedd amllw thuan, iwa anar eu aïd

Rid oeddynt dilafer.

There ran dreadful streams of red from the silent sea; and were they the greatest part of the tumult; woe! that saw the waves, breaking in discordant course, they were not killing in utterance.

Ll. F. Rich.

Trydar, v. a. (tryd—ar) To make a pervading noise; to chirp, to chatter; to din.

Trydarawl, a. (trydar) Chirping; chattering.

Trydariad, s. m. (trydar) A chatting; a dining.

Trydaru, v. a. (trydar) To chirp, to chatter.

Trydarwr, s. m.—pl. trydarwyr (trydar—gwr) One who makes a chatter.

Trydariydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trydar) Chatterer.

Tryde, s. f. (tryd) A third. *a. Third.*

Trydedydd, s. m. (tryd—e—dydd) The third day; the third day of the week. *Bardism.*

Trydedd, s. f. (tryd—edd) A third. *a. Third.*

Trydeddwaith, s. f. (trydedd—gwaith) Third time

Trydewath, s. f. (tryde—gwaith) The third time.

Trydiad, s. m. (tryd) A pervasion. *Trydd dyl-*

iad, the pervasion of destruction.

Trydolwyn, s. f. (tryd—olwyn) Course of a wheel

Am eurfro, am eurfro terwys,

Torf anwar trydar trydolwyn.

Round the golden region, round the golden granite fere, a ruthless host makes a tumult like the passing wheel.

Cynnddelw, v. v. t. Rh.

Trydon, s. f. (tryd) That is pervasive. *Y dryn, the stinking goose-foot; also called trypaw.*

Trydon, a. (try—ton) Thoroughly toned.

Trydon dy fia ar lanerch

Trydar yw, trawdar serch.

Full-toned thy strain on the glade, with sweet chirp, the voice of love.

D. ab Gwilym, i. f. f. Rich.

Trydwan, s. m. (tryd—gwan) Four days to come. *ado. Four days hence.*

Trydwl, s. m.—pl. trydyllau (trw—till) A hale

through any thing, a perforation. *a. Perforated*

Trydy, s. m. (tryd) The third. *a. Third.*

Trydydyn, s. m. (trydy—dyn) A third person.

Trydydd, s. m. (tryd—ydd) A third, one out of three. *a. Third.*

Trydydd anabegor breais yw ei bentanle; y ddaid oedd yd efferiad teulu, ac ei ynad llys.

The third indispensable of a king is his petron of the house; the other two are his domestic chaplain, and his judge of the palace.

Welsh Law.

Pan weid Llyr nad oedd ganddo newtur wrth ei awgwr, ac ei fod ar ei drydydd, cywilyddaw a wael.

When Llyr perceived that he had not money in his retinue, he that he was on his third, he became ashamed.

Gr. ab Idris.

Trydyddiad, s. m. (trydydd) A forming a third.

Trydyddu, v. a. (trydydd) To tertiate.

Trydygwr, s. m. (trydy—gwr) A third person.

Trydylledig, a. (trydwl) Perforated, bored.

Trydylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trydwl) Perforation.

Trydyllu, v. a. (trydwl) To perforate.

Trydyllwr, s. m.—pl. trydyllwyr (trydwl—gwr) One who perforates.

Trydyllydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trydwl) Perforator.

Trydd, s. m. (try) That is thoroughly.

Trydded, s. f.—pl. t. au (tryd) Passage through.

Tryddedawg, a. (trydded) Having a free passage.

Tryddedawl, a. (trydded) Passing through.

Tryddediad, s. m. (trydded) A passing through.

Tryddedu, v. a. (trydded) To pass through.

Tryddedwr, s. m.—pl. tryddedwyr (trydded—gwr) A passenger.

Tryddedydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion (trydded)* A passer through, a passenger.

Tryddyd, s. m. (trydd) A passage through.

Tryf, s. m. (try) That is thorough.

Tryfal, s. m.—*pl. t. an (tryf—al)* What has three corners; a triangle. *Tryfal cyfochrawg*, equilateral-triangle; *tryfal daugyfochr*, isosceles-triangle; *tryfal anghyfochrawg*, a scalenous-triangle; *tryfal lleddf*, oblique-angular triangle.

Tryfalledd, s. m. (tryfal) The state of having three points or angles; the bottom of a fork, or where it divides.

Tryfaliad, s. m. (tryfal) A forming a triangle.

Tryfala, v. a. (tryfal) To form a triangle.

Tryfall, a. (trw—mall) Thoroughly evil.

Nid mall tryfall ond diog.

There is no evil thoroughly evil but idleness.

Adage.

Tryfalledd, s. m. (tryfall) A state thoroughly evil.

Tryfalliad, s. m. (tryfall) A rendering thoroughly evil; a becoming thoroughly evil.

Tryfallu, v. a. (tryfall) To render thoroughly evil; to become evil thoroughly.

Tryfan, s. m. (try—man) That is spotted through. *Dail y tryfan, alan mawr*, the petasites, or butter-burr.

Tryfar, s. m. (trw—bar) Thorough wrath. *a. Malignant.*

Tryfarus, a. (tryfar) Thoroughly malignant.

Tryfawl, a. (tryf) Being thorough or complete.

Tryfer, s. f.—*pl. t. i (tryf)* A forked spear, or harpoon.

A tryferer bwydr a thrafol.

And the barbed shaft of battle and tumult.

Iolo Goch.

Tryferawg, a. (tryfer) Having a bearded spear.

Tryferiad, s. m. (tryfer) A harpooning.

Tryferu, v. a. (tryfer) To spear; to harpoon.

'Tryferai alon,' he transfix the foes.

Tryferw, s. m. (trw—berw) A thorough boil. *a. Thoroughly boiling.*

Tryferwad, s. m. (tryferw) A boiling through.

Tryferwl, v. a. (tryferw) To boil through.

Tryferwr, s. m.—*pl. tryferwyr (tryfer—gwr)* A spearer; a harpooner.

Tryfesur, s. m.—*pl. t. an (trw—mesur)* A diameter

Tryfesuraw, v. a. (tryfesur) To form a diameter.

Tryfesurawl, a. (tryfesur) Diametrical.

Tryfesuriad, s. m. (tryfesur) A measuring a diameter.

Tryfol, s. m. (try—bol) That is all belly.

Tryfoliad, s. m. (tryfol) A gormandizing.

Tryfoliaw, v. a. (tryfol) To gormandize.

Tryfoliawg, a. (tryfol) Gormandizing.

Tryfoliwr, s. m.—*pl. tryfoliwr (tryfol—gwr)* A gormandizer, a greedy-gut.

Tryfrad, s. m. (trw—brad) Thorough treachery.

Tryfrith, a. (trw—brith) Streaked, diversified, or spotted all through; thoroughly mixed; swarming, or teeming. *Mae y mor yn dryfrith o bysgod*, the sea is swarming with fish.

Tryfrithaw, v. a. (tryfrith) To variegate thoroughly; to mix all through; to be swarming.

Tryfrithiad, s. m. (tryfrith) A variegating thoroughly; a mixing thoroughly; a swarming.

Tryfrwyd, s. m. (trw—brwyd) The state of darting through and through. *a. Interweaving.*

Tryfrwydaw, v. a. (tryfrwyd) To run through backwards and forwards.

Yn tryfrwyd peleidr.

Javelins darting through backwards and forwards.

Aneurin.

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Tryfrwydawl, a. (tryfrwyd) Interweaving.

Tryfrwydiad, s. m. (tryfrwyd) An interweaving.

Tryfwg, s. m. (try—mwg) Thorough smoke.

Tryfygawl, a. (tryfwg) Tending to smoke through.

Tryfygiad, s. m. (tryfwg) A thorough fumigation.

Tryfygu, v. a. (tryfwg) To fumigate through.

Tryfyndu, v. a. (trw—mynd) To go through.

Tryfyndiad, s. m. (tryfynd) A going through, a passing through; pervasion.

Tryfiw, a. (trw—byw) Thoroughly alive.

Tryfywiad, s. m. (tryfiw) A thoroughly animating.

Tryfywiad, v. a. (tryfiw) To animate thoroughly.

Tryfywiadg, a. (tryfiw) Thoroughly animated.

Tryffaeth, a. (trw—ffaeth) Thoroughly mellow.

Tryffaethawl, a. (tryffaeth) Tending to make thoroughly mellow.

Tryffaethder, s. (tryffaeth) Thorough mellowness.

Tryffaethiad, s. m. (tryffaeth) A thoroughly mellowing.

Tryffaethu, v. a. (tryffaeth) To mellow thoroughly

Tryffin, s. f. (trw—ffin) A thorough boundary.

Tryffiniad, s. m. (tryffin) A making a boundary through.

Tryffiniaw, v. a. (tryffin) To make a boundary through.

Tryffiniawl, a. (tryffin) Thoroughly bounding.

Tryffraw, a. (trw—ffraw) Thoroughly agitated.

Tryffwn, s. m. (try—ffwn) Thorough prosperity.

Am Drefan dryffwn rhag eirlydd.

About Treva complete prosperity before the intercomer.

Meisyr.

Tryffwrch, s. m.—*pl. tryffyrch (trw—ffwrch)* The commencement of a forking, or ramification.

Tryffwrch pren, the part of a tree where it becomes forked.

Trylais, s. m.—*pl. tryleisiau (trw—llais)* A thorough voice. *a. Of thorough voice.*

Cyfarhala, yn drylais, draw.

Well lldd'n gan i'r llydaw.

I greeted, distinctly of voice, yonder, to her a better fare in song for her prospering.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r gog.

Trylanw, s. m. (trw—llanw) A thorough fulness.

Trylaw, s. f. (try—llaw) A complete hand. *a. Thoroughly handy; dexterous.*

Amdryl drylaw drylen.

Encompassed with wrath, dexterous, of thorough training.

Aneurin.

Trylawn, a. (trw—llawn) Thoroughly full.

Trylawnder, s. m. (trylawn) Thorough fulness.

Trylawni, v. a. (trylawn) To fill thoroughly.

Trylawniad, s. m. (trylawn) A filling thoroughly.

Trylef, s. m. (trw—llef) A thorough utterance. *a. Of thorough utterance, of complete voice.*

Llew trylew, trylef ei geinlaid.

The lion altogether brave, completely of voice his minstrels.

Ll. P. Moeh, i R. ab Owain.

Trylefawl, a. (trylef) Of complete utterance.

Trylefiad, s. m. (trylef) A rendering of complete utterance.

Trylefu, v. a. (trylef) To render of complete utterance; to render articulate.

Tryleisiad, s. m. (trylais) A rendering of complete voice.

Tryleisiaw, v. a. (trylais) To articulate clearly.

Tryleisiawl, a. (trylais) Of clear articulation.

Trylen, s. f.—*pl. t. i (trw—llen)* Thorough learning. *a. Thoroughly learned.*

Trylenwad, s. m. (trylanw) A thoroughly filling.

Trylenwawl, a. (trylanw) Tending to fill thoroughly

Trylenwi, v. a. (trylanw) To fill thoroughly.
Tryles, s. m. (trw—lles) A thorough benefit.
Trylesawl, a. (tryles) Thoroughly beneficial.
Trylesiad, s. m. (tryles) A thoroughly benefiting.
Tryless, v. a. (tryles) To benefit thoroughly.
Trylew, a. (trw—glew) Thoroughly collected; full of capability; very brave.

*El drylew yn rhw,
 A'i dorf drylwyn wiw,
 A'i dailan dryllw droch.*

He abundant in resources on the sea, with his excellent habit of dexterous movement, and his shield broken and pervaded with stains.
Cynuddwr.

Trylewdwr, s. m. (trylew) The state of thorough resource or ability; thorough bravery.
Trylewdid, s. m. (trylew) Thorough resource of mind; thorough bravery.
Trylewych, s. m. (trw—llewych) Translucency.
Trylewychawl, a. (trylewych) Translucent.
Trylewychiad, s. (trylewych) A lighting through.
Trylewychu, v. u. (trylewych) To shine through.
Trylhd, s. m. (trw—lhd) Thorough rage.
Trylidiad, s. m. (trylid) A thoroughly angering.
Trylidiaw, v. a. (trylhd) To enrage thoroughly; to become thoroughly angry.
Trylidiawg, a. (trylhd) Thoroughly wrathful.
Trylhf, s. m. (try—llhf) A thorough flow.
Trylhfaw, v. a. (trylhf) To flow through.
Trylhfawl, a. (trylhf) Flowing through.
Trylhiad, s. m. (trylhf) A flowing through.
Trylith, s. m. (trw—llith) A thorough training.
Trylithawr, s. m.—pl. trylithorion (trylith) That is thoroughly trained.
Trylithiad, s. m. (trylith) A thoroughly training.
Trylithiaw, v. a. (trylith) To train thoroughly.
Trylithiawl, a. (trylith) Tending to train thoroughly; of a thoroughly alluring tendency.
Trylithr, a. (trw—llithr) Thoroughly gliding.
Trylithraw, v. a. (trylithr) To glide through.
Trylithrawl, a. (trylithr) Apt to glide through.
Trylithriad, s. m. (trylithr) A gliding through.
Tryliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (trw—lliw) A pervading colour. a. Being stained through, of one pervading hue; deeply coloured. *'Tarian dryllw goch,'* a shield thoroughly stained with red.
Tryliwiad, s. m. (tryliw) A colouring through.
Tryliwiad, v. a. (tryliw) To pervade with colour, to stain through; to make of a deep dye, to engrain.
Tryliwiadg, a. (tryliw) Of a thorough colour.
Tryliwiedig, a. (tryliw) Thoroughly coloured.
Tryloes, s. f.—pl. t. au (trw—gloes) A pang that penetrates through.
Tryloes, v. a. (tryloes) To strike a pang through.
Tryloesiad, s. m. (tryloes) A striking a pang through.
Tryloew, a. (trw—gloew) Diaphanous, transparent.
Tryloewad, s. m. (tryloew) A rendering transparent.
Tryloewdeb, s. m. (tryloew) Transparency.
Tryloewder, s. m. (tryloew) Transparency.
Tryloewdra, s. m. (tryloew) Transparency.
Tryloewl, v. a. (tryloew) To render transparent.
Trylon, a. (trw—llon) Being thoroughly glad.
Trylonder, s. m. (trylon) Thorough gladness.
Tryloni, v. a. (trylon) To render thoroughly glad; to become pleased thoroughly.
Tryloniad, v. m. (trylon) A gladdening thoroughly.
Tryloeg, s. m. (lloeg) Thorough ignition. a. Thoroughly burnt.
Tryloegi, v. a. (tryloeg) To burn thoroughly.
Tryloegiad, s. m. (tryloeg) A burning thoroughly.
Trylwg, s. m.—pl. trylwgion (trw—llwg) Perspective.

Trylwyn, a. (trw—llwyn) Very quick, ready, or dexterous; ingenious; thoroughly complete.
Gwr trylwyn, a man of quick capacity; and drylwyn, an illustrious pedigree.

Trylwyn a thylwyn a thylwyn ffriden.

A small against the thoroughly brave with a quickly shifting shield.
Cydaidd.

*Dawn ymyn yn lawr, yn dda eithriad
 A thylwyn beryddiaid.*

A talent I justly possess, being a person of capacity with quick perceptions.
Elin, ab Gwion.

Trylwynaw, v. a. (thylwyn) To render thoroughly quick or expert; to become thoroughly quick.
Trylwyndeb, s. m. (trylwyn) Thorough dexterity.
Trylwynder, a. m. (trylwyn) Thorough dexterity.
Trylwyndra, s. m. (trylwyn) Thorough quickness.
Trylwyniad, s. (trylwyn) A rendering thoroughly quick; a becoming thoroughly quick or expert.
Trylwytr, a. (trw—llwytr) Thoroughly complete.
Trylwyraw, v. a. (trylwytr) To render thoroughly complete; to become thoroughly complete.
Trylwyrddeb, a. m. (trylwytr) Thorough completeness.
Trylwyrdwr, s. m. (trylwytr) Thorough completeness, a state quite entire.
Trylwyrdra, s. m. (trylwytr) Thorough completeness, or thorough entirety.
Trylwyriad, s. m. (trylwytr) A thoroughly completing or making entire.
Trylwys, a. (trw—glwys) Thoroughly hallowed.
Trylwyder, s. m. (trylwys) Thorough holiness.
Trylwsaw, v. a. (trylwys) To render thoroughly pure, holy, or delectable; to become thoroughly holy.
Trylwsiad, s. m. (trylwys) A hallowing thoroughly.
Frylwgawl, u. (trylwg) Relating to perfect vision; perspective.
Trylgiad, s. m. (trylwg) A perspective viewing; a forming a perspective.
Trylgh, v. a. (trylwg) To view perspective.
Tryllym, a. (trw—llym) Thoroughly keen.
Tryllymdr, s. m. (tryllym) Thorough keenness.
Tryllymdra, s. m. (tryllym) Thorough keenness.
Tryllymiad, s. m. (tryllym) A rendering thoroughly keen, sharp, or severe.
Tryllynu, v. u. (tryllym) To sharpen thoroughly.
Trylyn, u. (try—glyn) Thoroughly adherent.
Trylyniad, s. m. (trylyn) A thoroughly adhering.
Trylynu, v. u. (trylyn) To adhere thoroughly.
Trym, s. m. (ty—rhyrn) That is compact. a. Compact; energetic; trim.
*Nid wyf i'ch oedi—
 fon trym, ond ring offa du i'ro
 Gwawdd i'w all gwlod.*
I am not for putting you off, energetic I am, but by the way of the one flagging I am of another making an attempt. D. Jones.
*Mae'n ym ym ym gartref,
 Llwyd trym, a dym lle tris.*
He is in heaven redding, the energetic he, and there he is to remain.
Yda. W. Jones.
Trymdd, s. m. (trymdd) A rendering heavy or weighty; a becoming heavy; a saddening.
Trymddawl, a. (trymdd) Of a tendency to make heavy; saddening.
Trymddid, a. (trymdd) Somewhat heavy or sad.
Trymddu, v. u. (trymdd) To make heavy, to sadden; to become heavy; to become sad or dejected.
Trymdder, s. m. (trymdd) Heaviness, weightiness, depression, sadness; dejectedness, sorrow.
Trymddra, s. m. (trymdd) Heaviness; sadness.
Trymddra, s. m. (trymdd) Heavy oppression.
Trymddde, a. (trymdd) Pervaded with heaviness; sad; drooping.

Trymysgawl, *a.* (trymysg) Tending to confuse.
Trymysgiad, *s. m.* (trymysg) A confusion.
Trymysgu, *v. a.* (trymysg) To blend through and through; to confuse.

Nid hawdd trymysgu ar gall.

It is not easy to bring confusion on the cunning. Allge.

Tryn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (ty—rhyŷ) Ardency, fierceness. *a.* Ardent, fierce, sharp, stern. *Dyn a gollwg tryn iawn*, a person with a very stern look. *Sil.*

Trynaidd, *a.* (tryn) Of an ardent tendency.

Trynawf, *s. m.* (trw—nawf) A swim through.

Trynawl, *a.* (tryn) Of an ardent quality; of a fierce or stern quality.

Trynaww, *s. m.* (trw—naww) A temper or quality that pervades.

Trynawsedd, *s. m.* (trynaww) A pervading temperament or nature.

Trynawsi, *s. a.* (trynaww) To pervade with a quality or disposition.

Trynawsiad, *s. m.* (trynaww) A pervading with a quality, disposition, or nature.

Trynodd, *s. m.* (tryn) Ardency; fierceness.

Trynerth, *s. m.* (trw—nerth) Thorough strength.

Trynerthawl, *a.* (trynerth) Thoroughly strong.

Trynerthedd, *s. m.* (trynerth) Thorough strength.

Trynerthiad, *s. m.* (trynerth) A thoroughly strengthening.

Trynerthu, *v. a.* (trynerth) To strengthen thoroughly.

Trynodd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (trw—nodd) A pervading juice, or fluid.

Trynoddawl, *a.* (trynodd) Tending to ooze through.

Trynoddli, *v. a.* (trynodd) To ooze through.

Trynoddliad, *s. m.* (trynodd) An oozing through.

Trynoddlyd, *a.* (trynodd) Thoroughly oozing.

Trynoddaw, *s. m.* (trynawf) A swimming through.

Trynoddaw, *v. a.* (trynawf) To swim through.

Trynoddawl, *a.* (trynawf) Tending to swim through.

Trynwyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (trw—nwyd) A pervading emotion, energy, or passion.

Trynwydaw, *v. a.* (trynwyd) To pervade with an emotion or passion.

Trynwydawg, *a.* (trynwyd) Having a pervading emotion or passion.

Trynwydawl, *a.* (trynwyd) Being thoroughly impassioned.

Trynwydiad, *s. m.* (trynwyd) A pervading with an emotion or passion.

Trynwyf, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (trw—nwyf) Thorough liveliness, thorough vivacity.

Trynwyfaw, *v. a.* (trynwyf) To render thoroughly brisk or lively; to become full of gaiety.

Trynwyfawl, *a.* (trynwyf) Thoroughly lively.

Trynwyfiad, *s. m.* (trynwyf) A rendering full of vivacity; a becoming thoroughly animated or enlivened.

Trynwyfus, *a.* (trynwyf) Full of vivacity.

Trynwyfusaw, *v. a.* (trynwyfus) To render full of vivacity; to become thoroughly animated.

Trynwyfusrwydd, *s. m.* (trynwyfus) A state of thorough liveliness.

Tryred, *s. f.* (trw—rhed) A run through.

Tryredawl, *a.* (tryred) Being running through.

Tryreddeg, *v. a.* (tryred) To run through.

Tryrediad, *s. m.* (tryred) A running through.

Tryrith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (trw—rith) A thorough appearance.

Tryrithiad, *s. m.* (tryrith) An appearing through.

ne-

ee

lead.

pression of

our sadness, about a tree,
D. ab. Gwilym.

(y) A rendering de-
 mising dejected.

(y) Oppressed in mind.

(trymfryd) Pensive.

(cur) A heavy sleep.

(yngur) To beat heavily.

(trymgur) A heating heavily.

(trwm—cwng) A heavy sleep.

(—*pl. t. ion* (trwm—cwyn) A

aint.

(v. (trymgwyn) To complain sadly.

ad, *s. m.* (trymgwyn) A complaining

giad, *s. m.* (trymgwag) A sleeping heavily.

sgu, *v. a.* (trymgwag) To sleep heavily.

un, *s. f.* (trwm—hun) A heavy sleep.

ghunaw, *v. a.* (trymhun) To sleep heavily.

ghunaw, *a.* (trymhun) Heavily sleeping.

rymhunlad, *s. m.* (trymhun) A sleeping heavily.

Trymhwdd, *s. m.* (trwm—hwdd) A heavy push.

Trymhwddawl, *a.* (trymhwdd) Heavily pushing.

Trymhwddiad, *s.* (trymhwdd) A pushing heavily.

Trymhwddig, *a.* (trymhwdd) Lumpish, blockish.

Trymhwddigaw, *v. a.* (trymhwddig) To render a

blockhead; to become dull and heavy.

Trymhwddigrwydd, *s. m.* (trymhwddig) Lump-

ishness, blockishness.

Trymjad, *s. m.* (trym) A rendering energetic.

Trymjad, *v. a.* (trym) To render energetic; to

become energetic; to become trim.

Trymjadaw, *a.* (trym) Having compactness; hav-

ing energy; having trimness.

Trymjadawl, *a.* (trym) Of a compact tendency.

Trymjadwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (trwm—llwyth) A

heavy load.

Trymjadwythaw, *v. a.* (trymjadwyth) To load heavily.

Trymjadwythaw, *a.* (trymjadwyth) Heavily laden.

Trymly, *s. m.* (trwm—lly) A heavy look.

Trymlyad, *s. m.* (trymly) A rendering sluggish.

Trymlyaw, *v. a.* (trymly) To render sluggish.

Trymlyawg, *a.* (trymly) Heavily drooping; drow-

sy, flagging. *Hin drymlyawg*, heavily oppres-

sing weather.

Trymlyogder, *s. m.* (trymlyawg) Drowsiness.

Trymlyogi, *v. a.* (trymlyawg) To render drowsy.

Trymlyogrwydd, *s.* (trymlyawg) Drowsiness.

Trymog, *s. f.* (trym) One that is compact or trim.

Rhododendron ly mwyd ar galaw;

Show each drymog lorogog i'm llaw.

I met my mind on obtaining one; give a trim one with large

limbs into my hand. Ich. ab. llaw, i' cerch ddrwg.

Trymawrth, *s. m.* (trwm—awrth) Heavily sluggish.

Trymsyrthi, *s. m.* (trymawrth) Drowsiness.

Trymysg, *s. m.* (try—mysg) Confusion.

Tryrithiaw, v. a. (tryrith) To appear through.
Tryrithiawl, a. (tryrith) Appearing through.
Tryryw, s. m.—pl. t. ian (try—rhyw) A perfect kind. *a. Thorough-bred.*
Tryrywiad, s. m. (tryryw) A rendering of a perfect kind; a becoming of perfect kind.
Tryrywiaw, v. a. (tryryw) To render of perfect kind; to become of a perfect kind.
Tryrywiawg, a. (tryryw) Being of perfect kind.
Tryrywiawl, a. (tryryw) Of a perfect kind.
Trysain, s. f.—pl. tryseiniau (trw—sain) A thorough sound. *a. Of complete sound.*
Trysawdd, s. f.—pl. trysoddion (trw—sawdd) A cube root.
Trysawr, s. m.—pl. trysoran (trws) A treasure.
Trysainiad, s. m. (trysain) A thoroughly sounding
Tryseinlaw, v. a. (trysain) To sound perfectly.
Tryseinawl, a. (trysain) Of a perfect sound.
Trysglaidd, a. (trwagl) Somewhat awkward.
Trysgledd, s. m. (trwagl) Awkwardness.
Trysgleidd-dra, s. m. (trysglaidd) Awkwardness.
Trysgleiddiad, s. m. (trysglaidd) A rendering clumsy or awkward; a becoming awkward.
Trysgleiddiaw, v. a. (trysglaidd) To render clumsy; to become clumsy or awkward.
Trysgleiddrwydd, s. m. (trysglaidd) Awkwardness.
Trysrawl, a. (trysawr) Belonging to treasure.
Trysorfa, s. f.—pl. trysorfeydd (trysawr) A treasury.
Trysori, v. a. (trysawr) To treasure, to store up.
Trysoriad, s. m. (trysawr) A treasuring.
Trysorwr, s. m.—pl. trysorwyr (trysawr—gwr) A treasurer.

*Rhyn y Fel Ynys Saesawr—
 Trysorwr pob ceddawr.*

Rhyn the sovereign of the Honey Island, the treasurer of every minstrel.
D. Nanmor.

Trysorydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trysawr) A treasurer
Trystan, s. c. (trwst) A noisy one, a blusterer.
Trystfawr, a. (trwst) Of great tumult or din.
Trystfodd, s. m. (trystfawr) A blusteringness.
Trystiad, s. m. (trwst) A blustering, a clattering.
Trystian, v. a. (trwst) To keep a clattering.
Trystlaw, v. a. (trwst) To make a noise; to rattle; to rustle; to bluster, to bustle.

*Meitho a wna casawd—mai blodau—
 Nua ddall y gwylld, pan ddal gwylt
 I drystlaw'n arw drostynt.*

*The body shall fall, like flowers, or the leaves of the wood, when
 wind shall come to bluster harshly over them.*
D. Jones o Lanfair.

Trystlawg, a. (trwst) Full of noise; clattering; blustering.
Trystlawl, a. (trwst) Blustering, clattering.
Trystiwr, s. m.—pl. trystiwywr (trwst—gwr) A blusterer, a clatterer.
Tryswn, s. m. (try—swn) A thorough noise. *a. Thoroughly noisy.*
Trysyniad, s. (tryswn) A making a noise through
Trysynlaw, v. a. (tryswn) To noise through.
Trysynawl, a. (tryswn) Thoroughly noisy.
Trythain, a. (trwrth) Expanding, swelling out.
Trythawl, a. (trwrth) Tending to expand out:
Trythfa, s. f. (trwrth) A stretching place.
Trythgwd, s. m.—pl. trythygdau (trwrth—cwd) A bag or satchel that is made to draw together.

*Sef yw trythgwd: y llawryddau ag a fo yddiyn, oithr aar neq
 ariant, o bydd lle cddwir tyysau.*

*A distending bag is thus considered: the hand-bags to which
 there may be every thing, except gold and silver, if they be where
 jewels are kept.*
Welsh Laws.

Trythiad, s. m. (trwrth) An expanding out.
Trython, s. m. (try—ton) The sharp dock.

Trythu, v. a. (trwrth) To expand or swell out.
Trythwch, s. m. (trwrth) The state of being expanded or filled out.
Trythwr, s. m.—pl. trythywyr (trwrth—gwr) One who expands himself out.
Trythyll, a. (trwrth) Voluptuous; addicted to pleasure; wanton; indulgent.

Drwg ddolchwain trythyll.

Evil is the destiny of one addicted to pleasure. *Adap.*

Trythyll maeu yn llaw eoged.

Wanton is a stone in an expert hand. *Adap.*

Nid oes odo—

A! thruth oil ei drythyllbach.

There is not a bird with all her dotage more wiser.

D. ab Gwilym, i Jorjick.

Trythyllaidd, a. (trythyll) Rather voluptuous.
Trythylliad, s. m. (trythyll) A living voluptuousness; a taking enjoyment, a taking pleasure.
Trythyllu, v. a. (trythyll) To live voluptuously; to take enjoyment; to follow pleasure.
Trythyllwch, s. m. (trythyll) A state of ease or enjoyment; voluptuousness; pleasure.

*Megys y ceiff y rhai da drythyllwch o ddolchwain cryn; hwy
 ceiff y llaihi chwerwedd o ddolchwain drem.*

*In the manner that the good ones shall obtain the enjoyment of
 extreme free will; so the others shall obtain the bitterness of ex-
 treme misery.*
Shedden.

Trythyllwg, s. m. (trythyll) A state of ease, voluptuousness, or enjoyment; pleasure.

Trythyllwg drwg ei ddolchwain.

Pleasure is of evil consequence. *Adap.*

Trythyllwg a ddwy i ddys

Diolodd o'i hwr ddys.

Pleasure will bring to a person vengeance from long trouble.
Byrd (Llan).

*Nid oedd o'r trynauodd a llof i drythyllu o gyneth, i dry-
 thyllwg, ac amlder pob da yddi, ag Ynys Frydion.*

*There was not of the kingdoms that could vie in power, and en-
 joyment, and the abundance of every blessing in it, as the Isle of
 Britain.*
Gr. o Arthur.

**Trythyllwr, s. m.—pl. trythyllwyr (trythyl-
 gwr)** A voluptuary, a man who takes his en-
 joyment.

Tryw, s. m. (try) That pervades, that is con-
 stant; or constant; constancy; a trace, what
 gives perception; knowledge, skill; truth. *a. Universal; constant; true. Y tryn, the
 agrimony.*

Tryw i hwch dryfa.

It is natural for a sow to burrow. *Adap.*

Trywal, s. m. (try—gwal) That is spread through
Trywan, s. f. (trw—gwan) An opening or gap
 through; a thrust through; a stab. *a. Being
 run through.*

*Erchwynawg eger, ysgwyd trywan,
 Yr yfale i'w lly Lleslaw gwynu
 Earmyddodwg lly, cryba curian.*

*Thus the opposer of the foe, with perforated shield, I saw
 quaffed in thy elegant coat of Lleslaw the golden-wreath
 received in golden cup.*
Cyneddion, i f. o. Lleslaw.

Trywanawl, a. (trywan) Tending to open a passage through; transfixing, stabbing.
Trywanawr, s. pl. (trywan) Acts of stabbing.

*Gwawr trywanawr trin, Effe all-ffod,
 Gwngulst amodd gwngulst llyry.*

*Thus down of the gashing of conflict, second in Effe is be-
 tene, thou didst array thyself in a covering of herbs.*
Ll. Guch o Hwyrth.

Trywaniad, s. m. (trywan) An opening a passage through; a thrusting through; a stabbing.
Trywanoldeb, s. m. (trywanawl) A state of being a passage through; the state of being transfixed.

Trywannu, v. a. (trywan) To divide or open through; to pierce, thrust, or burst through; to transfix.

*Trille arth a Gymnre gynt;
Tryw Wynedd y trywysat.*

Three hosts went from Wales of yore; through Gwynedd they penetrated.

*Dywan wan, trywan trywddi:
Dywed an dawed Gert.*

*Perambulate a course, pass through it: say that we visit Cert.
O. Cyfelliawg.*

Trywanwr, s. m.—pl. trywanwyr (trywan—gwr)
One who opens a passage through; a transfixer
Trywar, a. (trw—gwr) Thoroughly tame or mild
Trywedd, s. m. (tryw) A trace by scent.
Tryweddïad, s. m. (trywedd) A tracing by scent.
Tryweddau, v. a. (trywedd) To trace by scent.
Trywel, s. m. (trw—gwêl) A vision through. *a.* Perspicuous.

*Gwelan yn gydaew a thrywel, mai hon yw y farn ac y ddoebarth
gydaew ar gerdd.*

*They will see clearly and perspicuously, that this is the just sentiment and legislation with respect to the system of verse.
Ed. Dafydd.*

Tryweled, v. a. (trywel) To see through.
Tryweledïad, s. m. (trywel) A seeing through.
Trywiad, s. m. (tryw) A pervading through.
Trywïaw, v. a. (tryw) To pervade, to run through; to become continual, or constant.
Trywydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (tryw) A trace, a scent; intimation. *Trywydd ceinach*, scent of a hare.
Trywyddawl, a. (trywydd) Having a trace.
Trywyddïad, s. m. (trywydd) A forming a trace; a following a scent.
Trywyddu, v. a. (trywydd) To trace, to follow a scent.

Trywyllt, a. (try—gwyllt) Thoroughly wild.
Trywyn, a. (try—gwyn) Thoroughly happy.
Trywynawl, a. (trywyn) Tending to pervade with bliss; of a conciliatory temper.
Trywyngar, a. (trywyn) Apt to diffuse happiness

*Gurfas eogob Teflaw—gwr doeth haelionam ydoedd—ac a ddyled-
fal yn drywyngar yn mhob ymyrraean.*

*Gurfas the bishop of Teflo, he was a wise liberal man, and he
was wont to arbitrate with a conciliatory effect in all disputes.
Caradoc's s. Llangrannell.*

Trywynïad, s. m. (trywyn) A conciliating.
Trywynïaw, v. a. (trywyn) To conciliate.
Trywynwr, s. m.—pl. trywynwyr (trywyn—gwr)
A reconciler, one who conciliates.
TU, s. m. r.—pl. t. oedd. That forms a side; a side, a region, a part. *Tu a thraw*, towards yonder; *tu ag yma*, towards here; *Tu yma*, this side; *tu yma*, that side; *tu acw*, yonder side; *tu awnt*, *tu draw*, the other side, beyond.

Tu ai fyao Daw ai hwydd.

The side that God wills will not prosper. *Adage.*

*Tenon fy ysgwyd ar sawy fy nba:
Ca byw hon, ar gullaf,
Ar rodydd Morias gwylaf.*

*This my shield on the left of my side: though I be old, if I am
able, on the course of Morias I will watch.* *Llymarch Hen.*

Tua, adv. (tu—â) Towards, in a direction to.
It is used when a consonant follows.

*I-gan o-gan, mai gwr boneddig yn rhodïaw y ffordd tua nef.
Zig-zag like a gentleman perambulating the road towards heaven.* *Adage.*

Tuag, adv. (tu—ag) Towards. It is used instead of *tua* when a vowel follows.

*Gwedi treiglaw pob tref,
Teg edrych tuag aird.*

After rumbling every town, it is pleasant to look towards home. *Adage.*

Tuagat, prep. (tuag—at) Towards. *Tuagataf,*

towards me; *tuagat*, towards thee; *tuagato*, towards him or it; *tuagati*, towards her; *tuagatom*, towards us; *tuagatoch*, towards you; *tuagatynt*, towards them.

Tuallan, s. m. (tu—allan) An outside. *a.* Outside. *prep.* On the outside. *adv.* Outward.

Tuaw, v. a. (tu) To form a side; to side.

Tuawl, a. (tu) Relating to a side or party.

Tuch, s. m. (ty—uch) A grunt, a grumble.

Tuchan, s. m. (tuch) A sighing; a groaning.

Tuchanawl, a. (tuchan) Grunting, grumbling.

Tuchanïad, s. m. (tuchan) A groaning.

Tuchanllyd, a. (tuchan) Apt to grumble.

Tuchanu, v. a. (tuchan) To grunt, to groan.

Ni thuchnu ond o'ch schaw.

I would not grumble but on thy account. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Tuchanus, a. (tuchan) Apt to grunt; grumbling.

Tuchanwr, s. m.—pl. tuchanwyr (tuchan—gwr)

A grunter, a grumbler, a groaner; a murmurer

Tuchaw, v. a. (tuch) To grunt, to grumble.

Tuchiad, s. m. (tuch) A grunting, a grumbling.

Tud, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ty—ud) A surface; a region, a district.

Moss pob tud yn ai dde.

The custom of every place in its place. *Adage.*

*Pennaf udd Gwafodd, gwaidd oryr Frydala,
Fridawr tud allmyr.*

*A supreme lord is Gwafodd, the ardent eagle of Britain, the
proprietor of a transmarine region.* *Ll. P. Moeh, i E. ab Owain.*

*Gweld y bwn a goiwy
Goloddodd dry'r gwledydd drwg;
Gweld na chaid eu golud;
Ac nid hael ngala o'is iud;
Gweld yn Efael haelion;
Gweld and hael gwlad ond hon.*

*Observing with an eye I have seen the riches in bad countries;
thus seeing that their wealth could not be bad; and that there
were not twenty liberal ones on the surface of them; seeing in
Efael liberal ones; and seeing that there was no liberal country
but this.* *L. G. Ceidde.*

Tudalen, s. m. (tu—dalen) A side of a leaf.

Tudalennawg, a. (tudalen) Having a page.

Tudalenawl, a. (tudalen) Paginal, paged.

Tudalenïad, s. m. (tudalen) A paging.

Tudalennu, v. a. (tudalen) To form a page.

Tudaw, v. a. (tud) To form a surface or region.

Tudfach, s. m.—pl. t. au (tud—bach) A still.

Tudgi, s. m.—pl. t. on (tud—cl) A terrier.

Tudhaul, s. m. (tud—haul) A sunning place.

Tudlath, s. f.—pl. t. an (tud—llath) Meting rod.

Tudlëau, s. pl. (tud—lle) Brogues.

Tudwed, s. m. (tud—gwed) A sward, or sod.

Llywr loegod ei thudwed a'i tho.

Completely heret was its ground and its roof. *Ll. P. Moeh.*

Tudwedd, s. f. (tud—gwedd) The face of the earth; the sward, or sod.

*Mor droosau—
Ar ddearedd Fadawg fod tudwedd!*

*How miserable that on the cheeks of Fadawg there should be
the sod!* *Gwethmeis.*

Tudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ty—udd) That is over, or that covers; an obscurity, or shade; gloom; smoke, vapour.

Tuddad, s. m. (tudd) A covering, or enveloping.

Tuddadwy, a. (tuddad) Capable of being covered

Tuddaw, v. a. (tudd) To cover, to envelop.

*Pian y bedd yn yrrya,
At tudd mor a gupur gurry!
Dodd Meigen mab Rhon, rwyf lly.*

*Who owns the grave in the island, which the sea covers with a
border of tannet! The grave of Meigen son of Rhon, the requirer
of a court.* *Eng. Soddan Mllywr.*

Tuddawg, a. (tudd) Being covered, enveloped.

Tuddawl, a. (tudd) Tending to cover over.

Tuthiawl, a. (tuth) Trotting, going on a trot.
Tuthiedig, a. (tuthiad) Being made to trot.
Tuthiwr, s. m.—pl. tuthiwr (tuth—gwr) A man who trots, or a trotter.
Tuthwraig, a. f.—pl. tuthwraigedd (tuth—gwraig) A trotting-woman; a gadding gossip.
TW, s. m. r. A rise up or out; a thrive, an uprising; away. It is also the imperative of the verb.

Twi farch benthyr.

Go on! hired horse.

Adage.

Twa, v. a. (tw) To drive, to impel, to urge on.
Twb, s. m.—pl. t. ian (ty—wb) A round tump.
Twb y dail, a chevin, a chub fish.
Twc, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tw) A cut, clip, or chip.
Twca, s. m.—pl. t. od (twc) A kind of knife.
Twciad, s. m. (twc) A clipping, a docking.
Twciaw, v. a. (twc) To clip, to dock, to trim.
Twciwr, s. m.—pl. twciwr (twc—gwr) A clipper.
Twdd, s. m. (tw) That pokes or juts out.
Twddf, s. m.—pl. tyddfaun (twdd) What pokes out.

At eiddi y pr, at ddifys!

In the house or an enclosure that thou dost!
D. ab Edmwnd.

Tweg, s. f. (tw—eg) A shock or bush of hair.

Teg o dwf yw tweg dyn,
Tost hair, but scanty hair.

Pair of growth in the hair of the tymp, a sh's radiation like the strings of a harp.
D. ab Edmwnd, i wallt.

Twf, s. m. (tw—wf) A growth; an increase.

Mail can wrfio,
Mail twf i'r Gwynan.

Soft the bloom of avenge, like the growth of the soil of Guenno.
Adage.

Gwr difal o'i gryd i'w fodd,
A yr twf or at lloedd.

A man faultless from his cradle to his grave, will bring increase or his loss.
W. Llwyn.

Twff, s. m. (tw—wff) A rise, a lift; a tuft.

Twg, s. m. (tw—tg) That is forward; luck.

Par y tir yw par twg
As y gwyn yw Morgannwg.

The lord of the soil causing prosperity on the wine in Morgannwg.
D. ab Gbilym, i ffr.

Yn llawr dail i'm llanerch,
A twg at y hwytyr verch.

The summer filling my glade with leaves, and a prospering of the countenance of love.
D. ab Gwilym.

Twl, s. m.—pl. tylau (ty—wl) That is rounded or smooth; a toft.

O gwridd, m' ddyd m' dda,
Don't lalar dwy'r tylau.

If there should be an occasion on one day or another, to break up the headland through the tofts.
Ed. Goch y Dent.

Twlc, s. m.—pl. tylciau (twl) A dent, a hollow; a small out, or hovel; a sty. *Heb na thy na dnoek, without either house or hovel. Is Aled.*

Nedid—
Oi eoch a dwic mooth i ml.

A red dog leaped from the pig sty upon me.
D. ab Gwilym.

Twlich, s. m.—pl. tylchau (twl) A round mass, a heap; a tump, or knoll; a pile. *Tylchau, the Knolls, a hilly district in Glamorgan so called.*

Bu twlich, bu twlich tandde.

There was an opening, there was a pile surrounded with flame.
Aneurin.

Twlff, s. m.—pl. tylffau (twl) A round lump.

Twlffan, s. f. dim. (twlff) A bulky female. *Dyna globen o dwlffan, see there a load of a chubby one.*

Twlffyn, s. m. dim. (twlff) A fat bulky person.

Twl, s. m. (twl) Buckram, stiff cloth.

Twlo, s. m. (twl) A bulk; a booth, a hut.

Twll, s. m.—pl. tyllau (tw—wll) A hole; a pit;

a cavern; a dimple. *Twell off, an offset hole; twll yn ei doch, dimple in her cheek.*

Twm, s. m. (ty—wm) A round heap.

Twmffed, s. m.—pl. t. i (twm—fed) A funnel.

Twmffedu, v. a. (twmffed) To use a funnel.

Twmp, s. m.—pl. tympiau (twm) A tump.

Twmpau, s. f. dim. (twmp) A round mass; an epithet for a fat female.

Twmpath, s. m.—pl. t. au (twmp) A hillock, a knap, a tump; also a bush. *Twmpathau, a sort of games.*

Gwneusthai mybydd o twmpath byron.

Making a mountain of an ant hill.

Adage.

Y twmpath lle cloddid Rhys a'r wyf a elwir Bryn y Badden.

The tump where Rhys and his men were buried is called the Hill of the Graves.
Cordwain o Llangfer.

Twmpathawg, a. (twmpath) Abounding with tumps or knolls; covered with bushes.

Twmpathiad, s. m. (twmpath) A forming a tump; a forming a bush.

Twmpathu, v. a. (twmpath) To form a tump or knoll; to form a bush.

Twmpethyn, s. m. dim. (twmpath) A small hillock.

Twmpiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (twmp) A dropping.

Twmpian, v. a. (twmp) To continue dropping, or falling; to drop; to let fall suddenly; to nod, or to drop, as the head does when a person is overcome with sleep; to strike upon, to stamp, to flap, to thump.

Twmpiaw, v. a. (twmp) To drop, to fall.

Twmpiawl, a. (twmp) Dropping, falling.

Twn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ty—wn) A break, or rising up of a surface; a scaling, a split; a fracture.

a. Having the surface broken; scaled, splintered; fractured, broken. Esgyrn twinion, splintered bones: Bara twn, broken bread.

Twnadwy, a. (twn) Capable of being fractured.

Twnc, s. m. (ty—wnc) That is brought forward or upon; a deposit; the chief rent. *Twnc y brenin, the king's rent.*

Twnedig, a. (twn) Being broken, fractured.

Twnfriw, a. (twn—briw) Broken to pieces.

Llawr twr twnfriw.

Many a tower broken to shatters.

Gwalchmai.

Twniad, s. m. (twn) A breaking, a fracturing.

Twniaw, v. a. (twn) To break, to fracture.

Twnrif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (twn—rhif) A broken number, or fraction.

Twnrifaw, v. a. (twnrif) To reckon fractionally.

Twnrifawg, a. (twnrif) Consisting of fractions.

Twnrifawl, a. (twnrif) Fractional.

Twnrifedd, s. m. (twnrif) Fractions.

Twnrifad, s. (twnrif) A reckoning fractionally.

Twnrifyn, s. m. (twnrif) A fractional number.

Twng, s. m. (ty—wng) That is brought forward, destined, fated, or assigned; that is pledged, or alledged; a lot or share; a plight, troth, or oath; a pledge of homage; a yearly acknowledgement due to the lord of the soil, according to the laws of Wales; also a certain ration of corn due from tenant to landlord.

Nid twng ond a fyne Daw.

There is no destiny but what God wills.

Adage.

Mi wa eu twngwedd,
Eu tro, eu cerdded,
Eu twng, a'n tynged.

I know their comings, their turns, their walks, their loes, and their destiny.
Taliesin.

Twr, s. m.—pl. tyrau (tw—wr) A heap, a pile, an aggregate; a tower. *Amrws*

*Yr awr, ei adol sy rai d—
Yn dwr i ryw ddyn ddiridol.*

The gold, it must needs be left a heap for some mischievous person. *S. Tudgr.*

Tair tld fal y twr tewdwa.

Three chains like the plectides. *D. ab Edmund.*

Twrs, s. m. diss. (twr) An aggregate, a mass.

Twrs, bld crog a'i tyrawdd.

The heap, hang him who heaped it! *D. ab Gwilym, i gaeir cira.*

Twrch, s. m.—pl. tyrchod (tw—wrch) That raises burrows, or heaps up; a hog; a splayed boar. *Twrch daiair*, a mole.—*Twrch Trwyth*, *mab Taredd Wledig*, The hog of the Spray, son of the monarch Taredd, a personage often introduced in ancient tales. Such brooks as sink into the ground are generally called *Twrch*, or the Burrower.

Nid ungerdd twrch ag cawa.

Not of the same song the pig and the nightingale. *Adage.*

Nerth twrch yn ei atach.

The strength of a hog in his hind legs. *Adage.*

Son wrth foch nam orchection twrch.

Discombe with swine about the feats of a hog. *Adage.*

Twrd, s. m.—pl. tyrdau (twr) A shallow tub; also called *mit*, *twrnel*, and *tured*.

Twrdd, s. m.—pl. tyrdau (tw—wrdd) A tumult.

*Yn abyrr—
Twrd ac anferth ryferthwy
Dygyfor, ni fa for fyw.*

In the mouths of rivers, tumult and dreadful torrent of meeting waters, there never was a greater son. *Gronw Owain.*

Twred, s. m. (twr) That is raised, or piled; a pile; a turret; a tub.

*Dyrod, hys dwred cira,
Diddawu wyd—*

Come along, thou old snow ball, void of good art thou. *R. Goch, Eryri.*

Twrf, s. m.—pl. tyrfodd (twryf) That rises; is high, or loud; a stir, a tumult; that is drawn together; or shrunk. *Twrf ac enwed*, riot and damage; *twrf cyfraith*, a tumult of law: *Twrf gion*, contraction of sinews: *Tyrfau*, thunder claps. *Sil.*

*Arlleng torf rhag twrf cammawu,
Nai twrf abyrr yn llyr liawu.*

The foremost rank of a host before the turmoil of combat, like the turmoil of the mouths of rivers when full of flood. *Cynddelw, i O. ab Madawg.*

Twrf yw lleog tai neu dori ardr.

A tumult is the burning of houses, or breaking of a plough. *Welsh Laws.*

Triad, s. m. (twr) A turning or throwing up.

Triaw, v. a. (twr) To raise up, to heap; to turn up. *Mock yw triaw tir*, swine turning up the ground.

Triawl, s. (twr) Tending to turn or throw up.

Twrl, s. m.—pl. t. au (twr) A round mass, or lump. *Twrl tortlaes*, a bulky one with a swagging belly.

Twrla, s. m.—pl. t. od (twrl) A round-bellied one; a mountain mouse, a marmot.

Twrlach, s. m.—pl. t. au (twrl) A round lump; a bulky squab. *Rhyd y Twrlachau*, the Ford of the Lumps, a place so called.

Twrlachiad, s. m.—pl. twrlachiad (twrlach) One with a bulky body.

Twrlaies, s. f.—pl. t. au (twrla) A bulky one.

Twrlaiesau to Uchdon.

Round bulky ones with low bellies. T. Aled, i gwy.

Twrn, s. m.—pl. tyrnau (tw—wrn) A round, what revolves, or circulates; a turn. *Twrn da*, a good turn; *twrn drwg*, an ill turn.

*Ple bynag, diorwag dwrn
Yr addfale ar dalwrn,
—Synodd.*

In whatever spot, not rain the turn, the building I have made on a headland, it prospered. *D. ab Gwilym.*

*Gwyn Suddas, gwyn ei oddi
Difara' twrn, dy frad ti.*

Judas brought about treachery to thee, on round soil to be pented of, I know that he sought. *D. ab Iago, i Rhod.*

*Rha'n oddi' tyrnau, toean tan;
Rha'n ddwrg o'r hea ddorogta.*

Some whose turns are good, waves of fire; some are of ancient predilections. *R. Iago, i Rhod.*

Twrnol, s. m.—pl. t. i (twrn) A tub; a vat.

Tws, s. m. (tw—ws) An extreme; an outlier.

Twsel, s. f.—pl. t. i (tws) A tap, a fanceet.

Can foddwedd o'r dwael.

As drunk as the fanceet. *Adage.*

Twselig, s. f. diss. (twael) A small fanceet.

Twt, s. m. (tw—wt) That is simple, whole, complete, or having an interval with respect to any thing else; a drive; a puff.

Gormodd huth yw twt i'r farch.

Too much speech is fat to a horse. *Adage.*

Twt, s. (tw—wt) Being whole or complete; having an interval; complete; neat. *S. m.*

Twtach, s. m. (tw) A disposure, hard breathing.

Twtl, s. m. (tw) The state of being simple, whole, or unconnected with any thing else; an intermittent state.

Twtiad, s. m. (tw) A making an intermission; a making neat or trim.

Twtrial, v. a. (tw) To make intermission; to leave.

Twtrial, v. a. (tw) To intermit; to render a thing complete by itself; to make neat.

Twtrial, a. (tw)—nais Altogether neat.

Twtrial, s. m. (tw)—ne A simple hue; dun.

Twtrial, s. m. (twtrial) A making quite neat.

Twtrial, s. m. (tw) That is extreme, that surrounds, that hems in; check, stop, restraint.

Twriad, s. m. (tw) A hemming in; a checking.

Twriaw, v. a. (tw) To hem in; to check, to restrain; to curb; to manage.

Twriaw, a. (tw) Hemming in; checking.

Twriaw, a. (tw) Hemming in; checking.

Twryg, s. f.—pl. t. au (twy) A garment; a top.

*Ni chymeraf gymen gan ennyman 'fynach,
Ag eu twryg ar eu ches;
A'm cyrnau Dwy ei hun.*

I will not receive a communion from accursed monks, with their cloaks on their hips; who communicate with me let him to God himself. *Cyfrillu Alwyn.*

*Brulld y medd, dan bridd a mael
Dig ei fe, dwyrg o'lain!*

Scarcely doth he possess, under earth and stone is doth plight, a wrapper of cloth! *L. G. Goch.*

Twrygaw, v. a. (twy) To cover, to wrap over; to cover with a toga.

Twrygaw, a. (twy) Having a garment; wearing a toga.

Twryawl, a. (twy) Belonging to a garment.

Twrygiad, s. m. (twy) A wrapping round with a garment; a putting on a toga.

Twyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (twy) That is masked: deception, illusion; deceit, fraud.

Tan enw twyll y daw twyll.

Under the name of reason deceit will come. *Adage.*

*Pan med dyg daeth twyll i'n mysg;
Pan eddyr dyg daw gwir i'n mysg.*

When learning was born delusion came amongst us; when learning shall become learned truth will come amongst us. *Adage.*

*Gwedi myned Gorietryn yn frenia, unfon a ong i geislaw
pawb i deol y Pichald: acas a orug y Prydeinad; ac archi
llo, o gwnaethodd dwyll llyst, wneithur lawu, neu dderbyn a
deol uo.*

After Gorietryn had become king, he sent to get every body to assist the Pichs; what the Britons did was to refuse him: then desiring of him, if he had committed a fraud to them, to make reflection, or to abide what might befall him. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Twyllad, s. m. (twyll) A deceiving, deception.

Twylladwy, a. (twyllad) That can be deceived.

Twyllaw, v. a. (twyll) To deceive, to disappoint; to beguile, to cheat, to defraud.

Twyllaw arall twyllaw yth hennu.

To deceive another is to deceive thyself. *Adage.*

Twyllaw arall yn fawr twyllaw yth hon yn fwy.

To deceive another greatly is to deceive thyself more. *Adage.*

A wael dwyll of a dwyllir.

He that worketh deceit will be deceived. *Adage.*

Twyllawd, s. m. (twyll) The act of deceiving.

Twyllawl, s. f. (twyll—awdl) False rhyme.

Twyllawdr, s. m. (twyllawd) A deceiver.

Twyllawg, a. (twyll) Full of deception.

Twyllawr, s. m.—pl. twyllorion (twyll) A deceiver.

Twyllchware, s. m. (twyll—chware) False play.

Twyllchwareu, v. a. (twyllchware) To play falsely.

Twyllchwaru, a. (twyllchware) Falsely playing.

Twyllchwarëydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (twyllchware)

One who plays cheatingly.

Twyllieb, s. f. (twyll) Sophistry, sophism.

Twylledig, a. (twyll) Being deceived, cheated.

Twylledigath, s. m. (twyll) The act of deceiving.

Twyllmarchnata, v. a. (twyll—marchnata) To

practise fraud in trading.

Twyllawr, a. (twyll) Full of deceit, or fraud.

Twyllmorwyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (twyll—morwyn) A

false maid.

*Os twyllmorwyn a gaffir, heb wad, ei chrys a dorir ta rhyddid a
tari ei ches, ac oddiyna ei gwra eddyr llyd enderig, gwedi llaw
logwyr; ac o dicheon hi ei atal herwydd ei logwyr, cymered
hi of yn ei lagwedd.*

If a false maid shall be found, without defence, her shift shall be cut on the fore side and behind her, and then her husband shall give her a scree, whose tail has been greased; so if she shall be able to keep him by his tail, let her have him for her separate maintenance. *Welsh Laws.*

Twyllgam, s. m.—pl. t. au (twyll—cam) False step.

Twyllgar, a. (twyll) Deceptive, apt to cheat.

Twyllgynghanedd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (twyll—cynghanedd) False consanquancy.

Twyllgynghaneddiad, s. m. (twyllgynghanedd) A

forming a false consanquancy.

Twyllgynghaneddu, v. a. (twyllgynghanedd) To

form false consanquancy.

Twyllodi, v. a. (twyllawd) To form false rhyme.

Twyllodiad, s. m. (twyllawd) A forming of false

rhyme.

Twyllodrus, a. (twyllawdr) Deceiving, deceitful;

fraudulent, false; crafty.

*Tri oes Daw, a dyn: goleg ymladdgar, tafawd twyllodrus, ac
nab dnyllon.*

The three hated by God and man: a look denoting war, a deceitful tongue, and a mischievous disposition. *Canting Dialect.*

Twyllodrusaw, v. a. (twyllodrus) To render deceitful; to become deceitful.

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Twyllodrusedd, s. m. (twyllodrus) Deceitfulness.

Twyllodrusrwydd, s. m. (twyllodrus) Deceitfulness.

Twyllofaint, s. m. (twyll) Deceitful conduct, cir-

cumvention, that is unawares.

Twyllrin, s. m. (twyll—rhin) A false secret.

*Ac os mi ai hadd herwydd twyllrin,
Ni'm bo os cyfaith namyn Cain.*

And if I deserve it on account of false secret, may I meet with no conversing friend excepting Cain. *Gwatches.*

Twyllwr, s. m. twyllwyr (twyll—gwr) A deceiver.

Nid twyll twyllaw twyllwr.

It is no deceit to deceive a deceiver. *Adage.*

Twyllwriaeth, s. m. (twyllwr) The practice of a deceiver.

Twym, s. m. (twy) A heat; a flush. *Twym y*

mynydd, mountain heat, a disease among cattle.

a. Hot, warm.

Iachur arogl bara twym, afachur ei fwyta.

It is healthy to smell warm bread, it is unhealthy to eat it. *Adage.*

Cydwymed a'r pathew.

As warm as the dormouse. *Adage.*

Twymad, s. m. (twym) Calefaction, a heating.

Twymadwy, a. (twymad) Capable of being heated.

Twymaw, v. a. (twym) To calefy, to warm.

Cynt y twyma gwedd no dwfr.

Sooner will blood grow warm than water. *Adage.*

Twymawl, a. (twym) Tending to make warm.

Twymdra, s. m. (twym) Warmth, hotness.

Twymdwy, a. (twym—twyr) Lukewarm.

Twymdwyrad, s. m. (twyr) A making lukewarm.

Twymdwyraw, v. a. (twyr) To make lukewarm.

Twymedig, a. (twymad) Being warmed, heated.

Twymedd, s. m. (twym) Warmth, warmth.

Twymnaw, v. a. (twymyn) To warm, to heat.

Twymnawl, a. (twymyn) Tending to warm.

Twymnder, s. m. (twymyn) Warmth, hotness.

Twymndra, s. m. (twymyn) Warmth, heat.

Twymuedig, a. (twymyn) Being warmed.

Twymnedd, s. m. (twymyn) A warm state.

Twymniad, s. m. (twymyn) A warming.

Twymnwr, s. m.—pl. twymnwyr (twymyn—gwr)

One who heats, a warmer.

Twymp, s. m. (twym) That is warm or cheering.

*Eur-air penmith, acrywmp twymp pob mith,
Aergorff lloer lloer-ith, gwith gwithlloer.*

A golden word is the fiat of the supreme, the brightly fair colour, of every course, the war-bulwark with a shaft slaying the English, most watchful work. *G. ab M. ab Iffud, i Gronwy.*

Twymyn, s. m. (twym) A heat, a flush; a fever.

Y dwymyn doben, the mumps, a disease in the

head so called. *a. Hot, warm.*

Twyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (twy) A hillock; also a

tuft; a bush. *Ar dwyn*, on an eminence, con-

spicuous.

Twynaw, v. a. (twyn) To form a tump; to tuft.

Twynawg, a. (twyn) Abounding with tumps.

Twyndir, s. m. (twyn—tir) Hilly ground.

Twynen, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (twyn) A sand-hill.

Twyniad, s. m. (twyn) A forming a tump.

Twynyn, s. m. (twyn) A tump; a tuft; a bush.

Twyogi, v. a. (twyag) To manage, to restrain.

Twyr, s. m. (twy) That is agitated or heated. *a.*

Agitated; freshened, parched, torrid.

Twyrad, s. m. (twyr) An agitation; a parching.

Twyraw, v. a. (twyr) To agitate; to parch, to heat.

Twys, s. m.—pl. t. au (twy) A top, a tuft, a head,

a heap. *Twys yd*, ear of corn.

Twysaw, v. a. (twys) To top, to tuft; to spire.

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Twysawg, a. (twys) Being a top; having a top, or tuft; having a spire, eared.

Twysawl, a. (twys) Topping; tufting, spiring.

Twysen, s. f. dim.—pl. t. i. (twys) An ear of corn.

Twysen lawn a ostwng ei phen; twysen wag a saff yn syth.

A full ear lowers its head; an empty ear stands up straight.

Adage.

Twysenawl, a. (twysen) Spiring, earing.

Twyseniad, s. m. (twysen) A spiring, a shooting into ears.

Twysenig, s. f. dim. (twysen) A single ear.

Twysenn, v. a. (twysen) To spire, to ear.

Twysg, s. m.—pl. t. au (twys) A mass, a heap; a quantity; some quantity, some part; the quantity of yarn usually contained on a spindle.

Mae wedi diwysu ei dwysg.

He has gone his length.

Tes gloew teg, twysg llw twysu,

A hand a distasteful hymn.

Fair clear radiance, some dawn of shining, and the sun would this dissolve.

D. ab Gwilym, 'r rhew.

Twysgaw, v. a. (twysg) To amass, to heap, to collect a certain quantity; to get to a head, to get on, to get to an end with any thing; to limit. *Yr wyf yn twysgawu ar fy arian yn arw,* I am getting through with my money sadly.

All yn ddisgw, sion dwysgaw,
With acir-irwygaw Arthur freisgedd.

When descending, the foes consuming, like in stalking through the slaughter to the greatness of Arthur.

D. ab Edmund, i Rys o Fon.

Y fystal a dwysgal ato.

The multitude gathered to him.

W. Saltbury.

Twysgawl, a. (twysg) Tending onward, proceeding; collective, aggregating.

Twysged, s. f.—pl. t. au (twysg) A mass; a quantity; a good deal; a certain portion, some.

Yr wybodaeth y beom trwy eis bywydas yn ei ahaegle, nid yw llawer o honi ond enwybodaeth yn unig; a twysged o honi yn waeth.

The knowledge that we have been through our lives collecting, much of it is nothing but sheer ignorance; and some of it is worse.

Ian. Rhys.

Twysgen, s. f. dim. (twysg) A quantity; a good deal; a certain quantity or portion; some.

Twysgiad, s. m. (twysg) A proceeding, a going on; a getting through; a limiting; a collecting.

Twysgwr, s. m.—pl. twysgwr (twysg—gwr) One who proceeds; one who goes through; a limiter.

Twysiad, s. m. (twys) A topping; a spiring.

Twyth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (twy—yth) A spring, or pliancy; aptness to proceed; celerity, dispatch.

Dyn hydwyth, a tractable person.

Ardwyreaf hant o hili Rodri,
Ardwyad gorwlad, gwerlin teithi;

Twyth afdwyth Owain,

Teyrnala ni grain ni grawn ral.

I will exalt the generous one of the line of Rodri, the carber of the bordering country, endowed with gifts of an illustrious stock; the heir of Britain, ambition the passion of Owain, the princely one who submits to none, who hoards no treasures.

Gwalchmai.

Twythad, s. m. (twyth) A springing, a bounding.

Twythadwy, a. (twythad) Capable of springing.

Twythaw, v. a. (twyth) To spring, to bound.

Twythawd, s. m. (twyth) The act of springing.

Twythawg, a. (twyth) Having spring, elastic.

Twythawl, a. (twyth) Springing, bounding.

Twythedig, a. (twythad) Being made elastic.

Twythedigaeth, s. m. (twythedig) The act of rendering elastic; a springing.

Twythfalach, a. (twyth—balch) Aspiringly proud.

Next —

Golwg gwach dwythfalach o brif deithi.

Next with eye of a hawk aspiringly proud, of princely origin.

Gwalchmai.

Twythfawr, a. (twyth) Greatly springing.

Argrwydd tethiawg twythfawr yn arfa,
Yn arfyrar byddinaw;
Argae tori ring twr arfawr,
Argleddid foleid, baidi gwr.

A rightful sovereign greatly energetic in arms, in the rapid toll of martial feats; the hawk of a host before the host of shields, the overshadowing leader, the wolf of the host.

Cynadela, i Wrecynn.

Twythiad, s. m. (twyth) A springing, resiliency.

Twythiannawl, a. (twythiant) Of a tendency to spring or bound; resilient; of an elastic quality.

Twythiannu, v. a. (twythiant) To cause a springing or resiliency; to make a rebound.

Twythiant, s. m. (twyth) Elasticity; resiliency.

Twythig, a. (twyth) Springing, elastic; rising.

Twythigrwydd, s. m. (twythig) Aptness to spring.

Twythus, a. (twyth) Apt to spring or bound.

Twythusaw, v. a. (twythus) To render elastic.

Twythusdra, s. m. (twythus) Aptness to spring.

Twythusrwydd, s. m. (twythus) Aptness to spring.

Twythwal, s. m. (twyth—gwal) Elastic coach.

Pell o Fon fain ydwyth, dwythwal, wrth
Emswyth ymddol yn arosu gylfa.

Far from pleasant Mon art thou, soft place of repose, when in hesitancy is at once enjoying a splendid solitude.

Gwalchmai.

Twythwalch, s. m.—pl. twythweilch (twyth—gwalch) A springing hawk.

TY, s. m. r.—pl. t. au. A being about or going on; that is inclusive; a house. *Ty ac allodol*, house and chattels. It is a prefix in composition, implying a state of being going on or being in.

Athraw pawb yn ei dy.

Every body is master in his house.

Adage.

Ni wyr dyn nad ei of dy.

A man knows naught who goes not out of his house.

Adage.

Gwae y ty lle nas clywer Unib cerydd.

Woe to the house where the voice of reproval is not heard.

Adage.

Nid allan o'i ffordd a gryddre i dy dawydd.

He is not out of his way who strays to the house of the dead.

Adage.

Tyad, s. m. (ty) A housing; a domifying.

Tyaeth, s. m. (ty) A house establishment; a household. *Perchen tyaeth*, the owner of a household.

Mae Daw ei hun yn gorchymys yn neilltawel i bob prifwrth aeth athrwysetha ei deula.

God himself doth command particularly that every owner of a household should instruct his family.

Rhos. Fychen, Yn. Dwyddol.

Tyaid, s. m.—pl. tyeidiau (ty) A household.

Tyaidd, a. (ty) Like a house; domestic.

Tyaw, v. a. (ty) To house, to put in a house; to domify.

Tyawg, a. (ty) Having a house, or housed.

Tyawl, a. (ty) Belonging to a house, domestic.

Tyab, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ty—yb) Opinion, notion, sentiment, thought; suspicion.

Cethwydd ai was ond cllwg;
Nid da heb droed un tyb dwg.

A falsehood will only create an angry look; no bad opinion is commenced without a foundation.

G. ab I. ab Llywelyn Fychen.

Tybgar, a. (tyb) Opinionated; suspectful.

Tybgarwch, s. m. (tybgar) Opinionativeness; suspectfulness, suspiciousness.

Tybiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (tyb) A supposing, a suspecting, an imagining, a thinking.

Tybiant, s. m. (tyb) Opinionation, opinion.

Tyhiaw, v. (tyb) To opine, to suppose, to suspect.

Cae a dylio at fod yn well na nob ar bob peth ac yntu yn wreth-af oill.

Odious is he who thinks that he is better than any body in every thing and he being the worst of all.

A dybiwys a gamsynwys.

He that hath suspected hath mistaken.

Adage.

Tybiawl, a. (tyb) Supposing, suspecting.

Tybiad, v. a. (tyb) To suppose, to suspect.

Tybiedig, a. (tybiad) Supposed, imagined.

Tybiedigawl, a. (tybiedig) Putative, opinative.

Tybiwr, s. m.—pl. tybiwyr (tyb—gwr) An opin-ator, a supposer, a suspecter.

Tyboast, s. m.—pl. tybyst (ty—post) A house-post.

Y tyboast, pedair cerinlawg cyfrainth yw at werth.

A house-post, four lawful pence is its value.

Welsh Laws.

Tybus, a. (tyb) Apt to suppose, suspecting.

Tybusaw, v. a. (tybus) To render suspecting; to become suspicious, to be suspectful.

Tybusrwydd, s. m. (tybus) Suspectfulness.

Tybwg, s. m. (tyb) The state of being supposed.

Tybygadwy, a. (tybwg) Supposable, imaginable.

Tybygawl, a. (tybwg) Suppositive; supposed.

Tybygiad, s. m. (tybwg) An imagining.

Tybygiedig, a. (tybygiad) Supposed, imagined.

Tybygoldeb, s. m. (tybygawl) Suppositionness.

Tybygoli, v. a. (tybygawl) To render suppositi-
ons; to become suppositive.

Tybygoliaeth, s. m. (tybygawl) Snposition.

Tybygolrwydd, s. m. (tybygawl) Imaginariness.

Tybygwr, s. m.—pl. tybygwyr (tybwg—gwr) A supposer, one who imagines.

Tyciad, s. m. (twg) A prospering, a succeeding;
a prevailing; a besitting.

Tyciannawl, a. (tyciant) Prospering; prevailing;
tending to suit or to agree with.

Tyciannu, v. a. (tyciant) To cause prosperity, or
success; to become successful.

Tyciannus, a. (tyciant) Prosperous; lucky.

Tyciannusaw, v. a. (tyciannus) To render prosper-
ous; to become successful.

Tyciannusdra, s. m. (tyciannus) Prosperousness.

Tyciannusrwydd, s. m. (tyciannus) Prosperous-
ness, successfulness.

Tyciant, s. m. (twg) Prosperity, success; meetness

Tyciaw, v. a. (twg) To prosper, to succeed; to
prevail; to besit, to suit, to agree with.

Yn lle y bo y da.

Y rhoir ac y tycia.

Where there is property, there will be given and it will prosper.

Adage.

Nid oedd yn Ffrainc wr a dychai iddo gyhydryd ag Enraia.

*There was not in France a man to whom it would succeed to con-
tend with Enraia.*

Gr. ab Arthur.

Tyciawl, a. (twg) Prospering; prevailing.

Tyd, s. m. (ty—yd) That is continuous or whole.

Tydain, s. m. (ty—tain) The centre of expansion,
the centre of fire; that is universally pervasive;
an epithet for the sun. *Tydain Tad Awen*, or

Tydain Father of the Muse, is a personage often
alluded to in the Triades and in our poetry, as

the founder of the bardic system; and he prob-
ably was so named on account of his superior

genius; as, in such a case, the epithet was not
improperly applied to him, in a metaphorical

sense. It is remarkable that, in the mythology
of the Greeks and Romans, *Apollo* had similar

attributes with the *Tydain* of the *Cymry*; and
therefore he was probably the same person;

and was feigned to be the sun from the cogency
of the original epithet. I believe *Tydain* to

have been a real person; yet it were easy to
turn the whole into an allegory, supported by
a verse, which says that his grave was in *Bron
Aren*; for *Bron* means the breast, and the swell
of a hill, often applied in the names of places;
Aren, also is the appellative of several hills, de-
scriptive of their smoothness, and it means
smooth or eloquent, with respect to composition.

Bodd Tydala Tad Awen

Yn ngodir Bron Aren.

*The grave of Tydala Father of the Muse in the boundary region
of Bron Aren.*

Eng. Boddon Mhwy.

Tydalaeth, s. m. (ty—talaeth) House-
porch.

Tydi, pron. (ty—ti) Thou. *Tydi dyhun*, *tydi yth
hun*, *tydi dy hunan*, *tydi yth hunan*, thou thyself.

Tydi, Arglwydd, rwydd rinwddas bob awr,

A raddod den llawr, fawr fwrddas;

Tydi, Duw, gwodi gwawdau col ydyw

Tyfodaist i'w radas.

*Thou, Lord, at all times freely dispensing virtues, wert placed
beneath the sod, great the designs; how, God, afterwards, memo-
rable themes of praise, didst rise in thy blessings.*

G. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Tyddfawg, a. (twddf) Having a jutting, hunchy.

Tyddfawl, a. (twddf) Tending to jut out.

Tyddfiad, s. m. (twddf) A jutting or projecting.

Tyddfu, v. a. (twddf) To poke out, to jut out.

Tyddiad, s. m. (twdd) A spreading or laying out.

Tyddu, v. a. (twdd) To spread out, to lay out.

Tyddyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (twdd) Land under cul-
tivation; a farm, a tenement.

*Podair erw yn mhob tyddyn a ddylly fod; pedwar tyddyn yn
mhob rhanol; deuddeg erw a thriugain a fydd yn y rhanol ar gyf-
reithlawn, rhwng rwydd a drys, a choed a mwa, a gwyb a sych,
eithr yr orffotir.*

*There ought to be four acres in every messuage; four messuages
in every shireland; there are to be seventy-two acres in a lawful
shireland, between the open and the wild, and wood and field,
and wet and dry, except the accessory township.*

Welsh Laws.

Awn i aredd y tyddyn,

Sy rhwng y ty a'r ody.

*Let us go to plough the field that is between the house and the
kitchen.*

D. ab Gwilym.

Tyddynawl, a. (tyddyn) Relating to a tenement.

Tyddynyn, s. f. dim. (tyddyn) A small tenement.

Tyedig, a. (tyad) Being housed; domified.

Tyfadwy, a. (twf) Capable of growing.

Tyfawl, a. (twf) Growing or vegetating.

Tyfedig, a. (twf) Being grown or vegetated.

Tyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (twf) A growing.

Tyfiannawl, a. (tyfiant) Vegetative, growing.

Tyfiannu, v. a. (tyfiant) To produce vegetation.

Tyfiannus, a. (tyfiant) Tending to vegetate.

Tyfiannusaw, v. a. (tyfiannus) To render vegeta-
tive; to become vegetative.

Tyfiant, s. m. (twf) A growth, or vegetation.

Tyfu, v. a. (twf) To grow; to cause to grow.

Had dysteniaild a dyfant yn mhob tir;

Had nywyr braidd y tyfant yn un tir.

*The seed of placenten will grow in every land; the seed of
reason scarcely will they grow in any land.*

Adage.

Dar a dyfws yn melliion,

A chan a'i briw ni bi gion;

Gwae wr wrth ei gaeion.

*An oak hath grown amidst the trefolse, and since it has been
wounded it is not round; woe to a man amongst his foes.*

Robert Tywyswg Normandi.

Tyfw, s. m.—pl. tyfwyr (twf—gwr) A grower.

Tygiad, s. m. (twg) A prospering, a succeeding,

Tygiaw, v. a. (twg) To prosper, to besit.

Yn awlad Tegingl y tygia,

Am glod a wa, ym gael da.

*In the county of Tegingl it will prosper, for the fame I con-
fer, for me to obtain a benefit.*

O. ab S. ab Rhys, ab Hy. Cernmor.

Tyhun, pron. (ty—hun) Thyself. See *Tydi*.

Tyhunan, pron. (tyhun) Thyself, thou thyself.

Tylad, s. m. (twl) A making smooth; a forming a smooth toft.

Tylaith, s. m. (ty—llaith) That destroys.

Tylath, s. f.—pl. t. au (ty—llath) A house beam.

Tylawd, a. (ty—llawd) Poor, needy, being in want, being bereaved.

Phawd ar ol fawd a want dyn yn dylawd.

Lack after lack will make a person poor. Adage.

Tyleyn, s. m. dim. (twic) A small hovel.

Tylchawg, a. (twich) Abounding with knolls.

Tylchiad, s. m. (twich) A forming a knoll.

Tylchu, v. a. (twich) To form a knoll or tump.

Tyle, s. m.—pl. t. au (twl) A gentle swell or elevation, a small bank or rising hill, a down; a toft, the site of a building; a couch. It forms the names of several places; as *Tyle Denis Powys*; *Tyle Forgan*; *Tyle Garw*; *Tyle y Gawl*; *Tyle Tref Gatwg*. *Tyle Ysgard*, or Scottish Tyle, an old appellation for Ireland.

Treiddiant—

Tal a threfnau,

A thyllau,

A cheillau bwyd.

They will pervade houses and furniture, and couches, and meat closets. Talferin.

Yn nghyfarfod clod cludfelfdd dyle,

Yn nghyfrwyg kynwys gan wawr y oe.

In the convention of fame on the arms of the assembling bards, in an intellectual reception in the glory of the stars. Ll. P. Neck.

Pan edrychyt y dyle, nid oedd arcel namyn byrweillt dylaldd chweiniydd.

When they surveyed the couch, there was upon it only broken straw dusty and full of feces. Breidd. Rhonabwy.

Tylinad, s. m. (glin) A kneading of dough.

Tylinaw, v. d. (glin) To knead, to work dough.

Mae gwaith Gildas wedi myned trwy ddwyllaw y mynach; gwyr a fedwynt yn dda ddigawn dylinau pob peth i'w dybenion eu hunain.

The work of Gildas hath past through the hands of the monks; men who knew well enough how to mould every thing to their own purposes. Ewan Evans.

Tyllinedig, a. (tylinad) Being kneaded.

Tyllinwr, s. m. (tylinaw—gwr) A kneader.

Tylodaidd, a. (tylawd) Somewhat poor or needy.

Tylodedd, s. m. (tylawd) Poverty, poorness.

Tylodi, s. m. (tylawd) Poverty, or poorness.

Nid oes gan gyflawnder na golud na thylodi.

Equity has neither wealth nor poverty. Adage.

Amledd cybydd ys tylodi arno.

A miser's abundance is poverty to him. Adage.

Nid tylodi ond clefyd.

There is no poorness like disease. Adage.

Tylodus, a. (tylawd) Tending to make poor.

Tylodusaw, v. a. (tylodus) To render poor.

Tylodussedd, s. m. (tylodus) Impoverished state.

Tylodusrwydd, s. m. (tylodus) State of poverty.

Tylotyn, s. m. dim. (tylawd) A poor person.

Tylu, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ty—llu) A household.

Tylüaidd, a. (tylu) Familiar; sociable, domestic.

Tylüedd, s. m. (tylu) The state of being a household, socialness, sociableness.

Mad ganed o genedl fonedd.

Mawr wledig mawrwlad tylüedd.

Blessed was born of a noble race, the great sovereign of the great country of society. Cynddelw, i Dyffili.

Tylüeiddiad, s. m. (tylüaidd) A familiarizing.

Tylüeiddlaw, v. a. (tylüaidd) To familiarize.

Tylüeiddrwydd, s. m. (tylüaidd) Familiarness.

Tylüwr, s. m.—pl. tyluwyr (tylu—gwr) A family man, a domestic man.

Tylwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ty—llwyth) A household, a family; kinsfolk; a tribe. *Y tylwyth teg, bendith eu mamau, gwreigedd anwyl, y teulu,*

aerial beings, sylphs, gnomes, or fairies; but they are not considered of a diminutive form, as the fairies are, in English tales.

Byw ar dir y tylwyth teg.

To live on the land of the fairy tribe, or by unknown means. Adage.

Tylwythaw, v. a. (tylwyth) To form a family.

Tylwythawg, a. (tylwyth) Having a household, having a family, or kindred; having a great family; populous.

Tylwythawg dyfys yr anawriau, ni bydd foldder.

The ungodly of extended household, it shall not be prosperous. Dostard i. i.

Tylwythiad, s. m. (tylwyth) A forming a family.

Tylwythogi, v. a. (tylwythawg) To form a household or family.

Tylwythogrwydd, s. m. (tylwythawg) The state of having a family.

Tylwywodraeth, s. m. (ty—llywodraeth) House management, household economy.

Tyllawg, a. (twll) Having holes, perforated.

Tyllfras, a. (twll—bras) Of ample opening.

Gwen fforddwyd tyllfras

A wyllas heithwyt yn agorog rhyd foris:

A chan be mab ym ni thollas.

Gwen with thigh of wide opening did watch her sight on the border of the fold of Moris: and so he was as yet not to find out. Llywedd i. i.

Tyllgrug, s. m. (twll—crug) The opening of the ground in dry weather.

Tylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (twll) A boring.

Pan oeddwn yn aefyll ac yn rhyfoddau cryfodol y tyllid, ni welwn ben wiber yn myned i mewn, ac yn grymdd yn ddaidd yn ei bol yn gyfnewyddol ac yn leuan.

When I was standing, and wondering how narrow was the perforation, I beheld an old serpent going in, and immediately coming back renovated and young. Merchwyd Cynod.

Tylliedig, a. (tylliad) Bored, or perforated.

Tylliedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tylliad) A borer.

Tyllogi, v. a. (tyllawg) To make full of holes.

Tyllogrwydd, s. m. (tyllawg) The state of being full of holes, porousness.

Tylku, v. a. (twll) To make a hole, to bore.

Y ddaia a dyll y gareg, nid o gryfder ond o ffrach tyllus.

The drop will perforate the stone, not through strength but from often falling. Adage.

Tyllwr, s. m.—pl. tyllwyr (twll—gwr) One who bores a hole, or perforates.

Tylllydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (twll) A borer.

Tym, s. m. (ty—ym) A principle of extension, a principle of enlargement; a tendency to enlarge; space.

Tymher, s. m. (tym) Temperament.

Tymheraidd, a. (tymher) Temperamental.

Tymherawl, a. (tymher) Temperamental.

Tymhereiddiad, s. m. (tymheraidd) A rendering temperamental; a becoming temperate.

Tymhereiddlaw, v. a. (tymheraidd) To render temperate; to become temperate.

Tymhereiddrwydd, s. m. (tymheraidd) Temperateness.

Tymheriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tymher) A tempering

Tymheriedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tymher) One who renders temperate.

Tymheru, v. a. (tymher) To temper; to modify.

Tymherus, a. (tymher) Temperate.

Tymherusaw, v. a. (tymherus) To render temperate; to become temperate.

Tymherusdra, s. m. (tymherus) Temperateness.

Tymherussedd, s. m. (tymherus) Temperateness.

Tymherusrwydd, s. m. (tymher) Temperateness.

Tymherwr, s. m. (tymher—gwr) A temperer.

Tymherydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tymher) A seasoner
Tymhest, s. m. (tym) That breaks out.
Tymhestl, s. f.—pl. tymhestledd (tymhest) A tempest, a storm.

Tymhesthaidd, a. (tymhestl) Tempestive.
Tymhestlawg, a. (tymhestl) Tempestuous.
Tymhestfiad, s. m. (tymhestl) A tempesting.
Tymhestlun, v. a. (tymhestl) To tempest.

Mal ydd oeddynt efalli yn ymladd o bob parth, ar warthaf yr eglawn, enycha yn ddelfydd y gwynhian gwrthwyneb yn chwytho, ac yn tymhestlun y waelg, ac yn gwasgaru y Mongau fanyrdoliau draethau.

As they were in that manner fighting on all sides, upon the face of the ocean, behold suddenly the adverse winds blowing, and tempesting the torrent, and dispersing the ships to various shores. *Dr. ab Arthur.*

Tymhestlus, a. (tymhestl) Tempestuous.
Tymhig, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tym) A prickle, a twitch, a stinging.
Tymhigaw, v. a. (tymhig) To twitch, to prickle.
Tymhigawl, a. (tymhig) Twitching, pricking.
Tymhigiad, s. m. (tymhig) A twitching.

Gallaf fod i ddy, cyn y credol of cariad Dru iargain yn Nghrist, mawr mawr o ymestyniad cyfreithlawi, a tymhigiad calon.

A person might have, before he believed in the love of God towards him in Christ, a great degree of obedience according to the law, and pricking of conscience. *S. Trefedyn.*

Tymhigiedig, a. (tymhigiad) Being twitched.
Tymhigwr, s. m.—pl. tymhigwyr (tymhig—gwr) A twitcher, a stinger.
Tymig, a. (tyn) Ample; seasonable, timely, of full time, mature, efficient.

Nid oes o ddy—

Ond tywarchen dyais bruddlen, domawg bruddlen!

There is nothing of man but the clod an extending gloomy veil, mazy and composed of dust! *Bro. Ddu.*

Tymmor, s. m.—pl. t. au (tym—mor) Season.
Hinon heddych a was bob tymmor yn haf.
 The halcyon days of peace make every season like summer. *Adage.*

Tymmoraidd, a. (tymmor) Tending to be seasonable; seasonable; fit, befitting. *Byw yn dym-moraidd*, to live comfortably.

Tymmorawl, a. (tymmor) Temporal; seasonable.
Tymmordy, s. m.—pl. t. au (tymmor—ty) A house that is managed by the season; a house that is held by the season, or tenanted at will.

Tymmoredid-dra, s. m. (tymmoraidd) Seasonableness; comfortableness.

Tymmoredidiad, s. m. (tymmoraidd) A rendering seasonable; a becoming seasonable.

Tymmoredidiaw, v. a. (tymmoraidd) To render or become seasonable; to render fitting.

Tymmoredidrydd, s. m. (tymmoraidd) Seasonableness; comfortableness.

Tymmoredidwch, s. m. (tymmoraidd) Seasonableness; comfortableness.

Tymmorgwaith, s. m. (tymmor—gwaith) A certain season, a certain time.

Tymmor, v. a. (tymmor) To make a season.

Tymmorriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tymmor) A making a season; a fixing a season.

Tymmoroldeb, s. m. (tymmorawl) Seasonableness

Tymhyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (tym) A temporality.

Pwyllat Forgant of a'i wyl,
 Fy neol a lloest fy nhymyr.

Morgant and his men would rush onward, expelling me and burning my native place. *Llywarch Hen.*

Fy mrodyr a'm tymhyr a gwynaf!

My brothers and my native land I mourn! *Llywarch Hen.*

Lleust Cadwallon heno
 Traithir yn nhymyr Penfro.

The encampment of Cadwallon to-night in the extreme of the temporality of Penfro. *Llywarch Hen.*

Ni rydd tyhyr awr
 i'w troed b'n tymhyr,
 Et dyn harwr
 Yn hwy ystawd.

He that is of eagle course will not give the length of his foot of his temporality, let fear of deprecation in the path of deprecation. *Gwalchmai, i P. ab Marcellus.*

Tymhyraw, v. a. (tymhyr) To attempt, to temper; to moderate. *Tymhyra fo yn dda*, temper it well.

Tymhyrawl, a. (tymhyr) Attemptate.

Tymhyriad, s. m. (tymhyr) A tempering.

Tymhyrodeb, s. m. (tymhyrawl) Temperateness

Tymp, s. m. (tym) Enlargement; the act or time of bringing forth; birth; season.

Budd dyn tymp.

Prodit before the birth.

Adage.

Tyn, s. m. (ty—yn) A pull, a draught; a stretch; a tendency, or inclination.

Ni phaid Pryddfaid a's tyn.

The Britons will not refrain from their inclination. *B. ab I. Ddu.*

Tyn, a. (ty—yn) Stretched, tight, strait, tightly stuffed or pressed; stubborn, pertinacious.

Pe tynaf to y llinga cynaf y tyr.

The tightest the string may be the sooner it will break. *Adage.*

Gochel y pechawd cynaf, canys y mae lleng yn dyn wrth ei awd.

Avoid the first sin, for there is a legion close at its heel. *Adage.*

Tynad, s. m. (tynau) A tightening, a straining.

Tynawl, a. (tynau) Tightening, straining.

Tynau, v. a. (tyn) To tighten, to strain.

Tynawl, a. (tyn) Drawing, straining, pulling.

Tynchwyydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (tyn—chwydd) A tumour.

Tyder, s. m. (tyn) Stretchedness, tightness, straitness; rigidity, rigour; austerity; stubbornness.

Rhag balchder, tyder y tir,
 Gwared f, Arlywydd gairwr.

From the pride, the stubbornness of the land, deliver me righteous Lord. *H. D. ab I. Ddu.*

Tyndir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (twn—tir) A fallow.

Tyndra, s. m. (tyn) Tightness, or straitness.

Tyndree, s. m.—pl. t. iau (tree) A draught gear.

Tyndreecyn, s. m. dim. (tyndree) An elevatory, a surgical instrument so called.

Tynedig, a. (tyn) Being drawn or pulled.

Tynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (tynedig) Attraction

Tynedigawl, a. (tynedig) Attractive, drawing.

Tynedigolrwydd, s. m. (tynedig) Attractiveness.

Tynell, s. f.—pl. t. i (tyn) A barrel; a tun.

Tynellaid, s. f.—pl. tynelleidiau (tynell) The quantity contained in a tun.

Tynelliad, s. m. (tynell) A filling a tun.

Tynellu, v. a. (tynell) To fill a tun.

Tyner, a. (tyn) Tender, lenient; assuasive.

Gair tyner dadl galed.

Tender word hard argument. *Adage.*

Tynerad, s. m. (tynerau) A rendering tender, an assuaging; a becoming tender.

Tynerawl, a. (tynerau) Tending to soften.

Tyneraid, a. (tyner) Somewhat tender.

Tynerau, v. n. (tyner) To become tender.

Y llu—

Er gwydd ei drugareddau
 Daw Nef rhod hwy i dynerau!

The multitude, according to the degree of his mercy, may the Lord God incline them to become gentle. *H. D. ab I. Ddu.*

Tynerawl, a. (tyner) Of a soothing nature.

Tyneredig, a. (tyner) Being made tender.

Tyneredd, s. m. (tyner) Tenderness, leniency.
Tyneriad, s. m. (tyner) A making tender; emol-
 lition, mollification.
Tynesiant, s. m. (tyner) Emolition; leniency.
Tynernwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (tyner—nwyf) A
 tender passion.
Tyneru, v. a. (tyner) To soften, to assuage, to
 lenify, to make tender; to become tender.
Tynerus, a. (tyner) Of a tender quality.
Tynerusaw, v. a. (tynerus) To render lenient; to
 become tender, or lenient.
Tynerusrwydd, s. m. (tynerus) Tenderness.
Tynerwch, s. m. (tyner) Tenderness, lenity.
Tynfa, s. f.—pl. tynfeydd (tyn) A draught.

A oedd y fadh rin a thysfa yn llafe yr anwyld i enallt yr hen
 eglwys gynt!

Was there such a charm and attraction in the voice of the lover
 to gain the old church formerly? *Rev. Omsin.*

Tynfach, s. m.—pl. t. au (tyn—bach) A harpago,
 the gaffe of a cross-bow.
Tynfaen, s. m. (tyn—maen) A loadstone.
Tynfalch, a. (tyn—balch) Stubbornly proud.
Tynfalchedd, s. m. (tynfalch) Stubborn pride.
Tynfarch, s. m. (tyn—march) A draught horse.
Tynhegl, s. f. (tyn—hegl) A stretching limb.

Gorwysawg ton, tynhegl ebrwydd.

Crowned with foam the wave, of stretching limb the quick one.
H. ab Omsin Gwynedd.

Tynhng, s. f.—pl. t. au (tyn—hng) A close coat.
Tyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tyn) A pulling, a draw-
 ing, a tension; a pull, a draught; deduction.
Tyniadaw, a chyweirdanaw, modulations and
chord-strings.
Tynlar, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (tyn—lar) A bubble.
Tyniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tyniad) A drawer.
Tynlath, s. f. (tyn—lath) A draught-tree.
Tyno, s. m. (twyn) A plain area, a plat, or plot;
 a dale; a green. **Tyno Cock**, the old name of
 Ceredigion.

Cood, maes, tyno, a bryn.

Wood, field, dale, and hill.

Taliesin.

Nid oes dwyn, na dwyn dyao,
 Yn neuas glyn Nant y Gloy—
 Na wyddost.

There is nor tump nor tedious dale, about the dinage of Nant y
 Gloy, but thou knowest. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Tynraff, s. f. (tyn—rhaff) A drawing rope.
Tynrwyd, s. f. (tyn—rhwyd) A dragnet.
Tynrwydd, s. m. (tyn) Rigidity, or tightness.
Tynrwym, s. m. (tyn—rhwym) A tight bandage.
Tynrwymaw, v. a. (tynrwym) To bind tightly.
Tynrwywiad, s. m. (tynrwym) A striction.
Tynn, v. a. (tyn) To draw, to pull, to lug. **Tyna**
hi gan bwyll, draw her on gently. Dyfed.

Cytton a dynnat a y mel.

The wraps will draw to the honey.

Adage.

Na thyn chwarae ar dalawg;
 Na fydd ry hyl ar rynnawg.

Draw no play from a savage; be not over encroaching on the
 good-natured. *Llywarch Hen.*

Hawdd t'fau ddaunedd blaidd, ond hwyr y t'fau o hano e' anian.
 It is easy to draw a wolf's teeth, but it will be long before his
 nature is pulled out of him. *Adage.*

Anterw, hwyliwa hall a thomas,
 A thynwa fed yu rhi,
 Ynad pob gwlad red redd,
 Un ion adrawon a thri.

Let us venture, let us range the brine and waves, and let us
 draw towards our Lord, the judge of every nation, dispenser
 grace, one supreme of lords and threes. *Ceredwyn.*

Tynwr, s. m.—pl. tynwyr (tyn—gwr) A puller.
Tynwydd, s. m. (tyn—gwydd) Direction, inform-
 ation, intelligence.
Tynwyddaw, v. a. (tynwydd) To direct, to guide

Tynwyddawl, a. (tynwydd) Directing, informing.
Tynwyddiad, s. m. (tynwydd) Direction, guidance.
Tynwyddwr, s. m.—pl. tynwyddwyr (tynwydd—
gwr) One who directs, or an informer.
Tynwyddyd, s. m. (tynwydd) Direction, guidance,
 information, intelligence. **A eidd di rei ty-**
nyddyd i mi am dano? Canst thou give me in-
 telligence about it? *Sil.*
Tyngad, s. m. (twng) A making a deposition, a
 plighting; a swearing; adjuration.
Tyngadwr, s. m.—pl. tyngadwyr (tyngad—gwr)
 An exorcist; an adjurer.
Tynged, s. f.—pl. t. ion (twng) Destiny, fate, for-
 tune, luck. **Tynged ddwng iddo!** Bad luck to
 him!

Goreu tynged diwedd da.

The best fortune is a good end.

Adge.

Nid i bob amddawd tynged.

Fate is not attached to every circumstance.

Adge.

Trech tynged neg arfaeth.

Fate is more powerful than resolution.

Adge.

Ni all dyn ocell tynged.

A person cannot avoid fate.

Adge.

Tyngedawl, a. (tynged) Belonging to destiny.
Tyngedfen, s. f.—pl. t. au (tynged—mes) The
 fated or sworn necessity, fate, destiny.

Nid oes sawdd rhag tyngedfen.

There is no refuge against destiny.

Adge.

Tyngedfenawg, a. (tyngedfen) Being fated.
Tyngedfenawl, a. (tyngedfen) Belonging to fate;
 fatal; fortunate; predestined.
Tyngedfeniad, s. m. (tyngedfen) A rendering in-
 able to fate; predestination.
Tyngedfenoldeb, s. m. (tyngedfenawl) The state
 of being subject to destiny; fatality.
Tyngedfenoli, v. a. (tyngedfenawl) To subject to
 fate; to become destined.
Tyngedfenolrwydd, s. m. (tyngedfenawl) A state
 subject to destiny.
Tyngedfennu, v. a. (tyngedfen) To predestinate.
Tyngedfennus, a. (tyngedfen) Predestinarian.

O fol drwg tyngedfennu! O ddew nyf! O agyddu dy' ni
 oes gwyd fyw o ddew! no chas awd.

Oh thou foolish one evil of destiny! Oh vain hope! Oh be
 than a shadow of a man! thou hast no more understanding than
 belongs to a beast. *Marching Cry.*

Tyngedfenawr, s. m.—pl. tyngedfenawyr (tynged-
fen—gwr) A fatalist; a predestinator.
Tyngediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tynged) Exorcism.
Tyngedig, a. (tynged) Being sworn. **Mac of y**
dyngedig, he is rather addicted to swearing.
Tyngedigawl, a. (tyngedig) Juratory.
Tyngediad, s. m. (tynged) Adjuration.
Tyngedu, v. a. (tynged) To make a pledge; to
 adjure. **Wg' yn dy dyngedu i fyned allan, i**
adjure thee to go out.

Arthur aia hogedl;

Naw can cad a' tyngedaf;

O'm lleddir, mawr a' loddir.

Arthur I will not be intimidated by; alas hundred blades I've
 adjured him: W! I should be killed, I too will kill.

Ynodd. Tryfan a Gwlad.

Tyngedwr, s. m. (tynged—gwr) An exorcist.
Tyngiad, s. m. (twng) A swearing, a deposing.
Tyngnaith, s. f. (twng—naith) A sanctuary.

I'm tyngnaith eiddau ddaugol,
 Y gwyr all o'i fangor ei.

To their sanctuaries they will seek for tranquillity, all the men
 of his high choir. *Rev. Sam. ab Rhedderch, 1189.*

Tyngnawdd, s. m. (twng—nawdd) Sworn pro-
 tection.

Tyngu, v. a. (twng) To render fixed or unalterable; to depose; to swear, to take an oath; to adjure. *Tyngu awdon*, to swear a false oath.

Nid ddaer driad pa dyng.

The mischievous cares not what he swears.

Adage.

Mai hyn y bu y dangneffed rhyngdynt; add amgen, talu o henaf—dirfawr swmp o arian i Louis, fab brenin Ffrainc, trwy dyngu ohoos yntas deyrnas Lloegr yu dragwyddawl.

In this manner was there peace between them; that is to say, by Henry's paying an immense sum of money to Louis, the son of the king of France, through his aid, using on his part the kingdom of England for ever. *Brat y Saxon.*

Tyngwr, s. m.—pl. tyngwyr (twng—gwr) A swearer.

Tyrawl, a. (twr) Heaping, or accumulating.

Tyrch, s. m. (torch) That consists of circles.

Tyrchaid, a. (twrch) Hoggish, or like a hog.

Tyrchawl, a. (twrch) Belonging to a pig, or hog.

Tyrches, s. f.—pl. t. od (twrch) A splayed sow.

Tyrch a thyrches, a splayed boar and splayed sow.

Tyrchiad, s. m. (twrch) A burrowing, as a pig.

Tyrchu, v. a. (twrch) To turn up; to burrow.

Tyrchwyr, s. m. (twrch—gwr) A mole-catcher.

Tyrchyn, s. m. dim. (twrch) A little hog; a hoggish fellow.

Tyrddain, v. a. (twrdd) To be blustering, to storm.

Tyrddan, s. m. (twrdd) A blustering, a turmoil.

Tyrddiad, s. m. (twrdd) A blustering, a storming.

Tyrddu, v. a. (twrdd) To bluster, or to storm.

Triged yno ar fro ffras,

Tyrddad mewn tai o urddas.

Let him abide there in the rich country, let him bluster in houses of renown.

Tho. Llynclyn.

Tyrddwr, s. m. (twrdd—gwr) A blusterer.

Tyredig, a. (twr) Heaped, or accumulated.

Tyrfa, s. f.—pl. tyrfeydd (twrf) A multitude.

Un dyrfis a was drwyfys,

Rhag fy lliail gael mael i'n mysg.

One host ruleth a tumult, lest the other should obtain an advantage amongst us.

H. D. ab Ifan.

Tyrfain, v. a. (twrf) To be blustering, to storm. **s. m.** A storm, a tumult.

Mai gwallth Arderydd gwyth ar dyrfain cad.

Like the battle of Arderydd wrath in the storm of conflict.

Cynddew.

Tyrfan, v. a. (twrf) To cause a drawing together; to be contracted.

Tyrfedig, a. (twrf) Being heaped; being drawn together; contracted.

Tyrnad, s. m. (twrf) A heaping; a turning up, as swine do the ground; a contraction, or shrinking.

Tyrfu, v. a. (twrf) To draw together; to rise tumultuously; to contract, to shrink.

Tôn tyrdd, told crdd.

The wave is belterous, it covers the shore. *Llywarch Hen.*

Eiulon i was, huch i dyrfu.

An ox to spread, a sow to turn up.

Talbacia.

Tyriad, s. m. (twr) A heaping; accumulation.

Tyriaw, v. a. (twr) To heap up; to turn up.

Tyru, v. a. (twr) To heap, to pile; to make a heap, to amass, to collect, to accumulate.

Am benneth ydd ym, am bennaf terwyn

Tyrant feirdd am alaf.

Around a chief we are, around the chiefest of the fierce bards will gather together after wealth.

Cynddew, i O. ab Medawg.

Tyrwn, s. m.—pl. tyrwnod (twr) A sand-bank; also called *tywoden* and *traethell*.

Tyrwr, s. m.—pl. tyrwyr (tyru—gwr) A heaper.

Tysmwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (tw—mwy) A throbbing, a palpitation; horror, trembling. *Tysmwy ar un wedi gweled ellyll*, horror upon one after seeing a monster.

Nid esmwyth hyn o dysmwy;

Ni bu boen ar farw-groen lwy.

Not comfortable this fit of shivering; there never was a bed-bummed skin in greater pain.

D. ab Gwilym.

Tysmwyad, s. m. (tysmwy) A throbbing, a palpitation; a trembling with fear.

Tysmwyaw, v. a. (tysmwy) To throb; to tremble with fear.

Tysmwyawl, a. (tysmwy) Throbbing; shivering.

Tyst, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ty—yst) One who testifies.

Tystiad, s. m. (tyst) A testing, a witnessing.

Tystiant, s. m.—pl. tystiant (tyst) A witness.

Tystiaw, v. a. (tyst) To testify, to bear witness.

Tystiawl, a. (tyst) Testifying, witnessing.

Tystiedig, a. (tystiad) Being testified or witnessed.

Tystiolaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (tystiawl) Testimony.

Tystiolaethawl, a. (tystiolaeth) Testimonial.

Tystiolaethiad, s. m. (tystiolaeth) A testifying.

Tystiolaethu, v. a. (tystiolaeth) To give a testimony; to bear witness.

Tystiolaethwr, s. m.—pl. tystiolaethwyr (tystiolaeth—gwr) One who gives testimony; testifier.

Tyatiwr, s. m. (tystiaw—gwr) A testifier.

Tysyn, s. m. dim. (tw) The bottom of a ball of yarn or thread.

Tytmwy, s. m.—pl. t. au (tw—mwy) A loop; a clasp; a buckle.

Tytmwy ar adwy ydoedd.

Tsat cued, ar nant cwlau oedd—

Y faren.—

A fastening on a gap in it, the string of the wood, across a single strong was the bridle.

D. ab Gwilym.

Tytmywyad, s. m. (tytmwy) A fastening with a loop, clasp, or buckle.

Tytmywyaw, v. a. (tytmwy) To fasten with a loop, clasp, or buckle; to buckle.

Tytmyyawg, a. (tytmwy) Having a fastening loop.

Tytmywedig, a. (tytmwyad) Fastened by looping.

Tyw, s. m. (ty) That tends to over-spread.

Tywall, s. m. (tyw—gwall) A pour; a spill. **v. a.**

To pour; to shed, to spill.

Tywalliad, s. m. (tywall) A pouring; a shedding.

Tywallt, s. m. (tywall) A pour; a spill. **v. a.** To pour; to shed, to spill.

Tywalltawg, a. (tywallt) Having a pouring.

Tywalltawl, a. (tywallt) Pouring, spilling.

Tywalltedig, a. (tywallt) Being poured out.

Tywalltiad, s. m. (tywallt) A pouring; a shedding.

Tywalltiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tywalltiad) One who makes a pouring; a pourer.

Tywalltn, v. a. (tywallt) To pour; to shed.

Tywalltwr, s. m.—pl. tywalltwyr (tywallt—gwr)

A pourer; a shedder.

Tywalltydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tywallt) A pourer.

Tywarch, s. m. aggr. pl. tyweirch (tyw—arch) A spreading element; a sod, a clod, a turf.

Nid oes dim dyfalfawn, ond digon o dywarch yn y Wyddgrug.

There is no deep peat, but plenty of turf in the Wyddgrug.

Ed. Llywd.

Tywarchawg, a. (tywarch) Turfy, glebous; swardy.

Tywarchawl, a. (tywarch) Turfy, or glebous.

Tywarchawr, s. m.—pl. tywarchorion (tywarch)

That is of the sod; an epithet for the ox in a yoke on the turf side, as opposed to *rhychawr*,

or the one that walks in the furrow.

Tywarchen, s. m. (tywarch) That is over or covering; a summit; an element, a constituent matter; a sod, a clod. *Y pum tywarchen, the five elements. Bardas.*

Y ddwy dywarchen yr e pob iddynt; y nef ac y ddalar.

The two elements into which every body goes; the heaven and the earth. *Tyrcodd Athron.*

Syrllynt y rhai brathedig, a'r eryddian yn eu hymysgroedd; a chlan amlyd y rhedai y dywarchen o'r gwadd, a chyd bai ddydd ddiwedd yst yn llyncu eidd y'r mor.

The wounded ones were falling, with the propelled shafts in their bosoms; and so abundantly did the sods rip with blood, as if a sudden south wind were sinking the snow into the sea. *Gir. ab Artur.*

Tywarchiad, s. m. (tywarch) A forming of glêbe, turf, or sod; a swarding.

Tywarchlyd, s. (tywarch) Turfy, swardy, glebous.

Tywarchus, v. a. (tywarch) To form turf or sod; to sward; to cover with turf.

*Cyn gwerdd gorolwr digu,
Cyn anafus tywarchu tywarchu
Fy nghuan, tywarchu o bobig,
Dwy gwad Daw cyn noni goweg!*

Before the bed fell to the extreme and unlovely, before the angelic spread of covering with turf my flesh, a sod on either side, may I be a servant of God ere I be silenced? *Eilaf Sain.*

Tywas, s. m.—pl. tyweision (ty—gwas) A house servant, a domestic.

Dy gynsoga ni gynall y tywas.

Thy debtor will not maintain the domestic. *Ll. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Tyawd, s. m.—pl. tywodydd (tyw) Sand.

Tywell, s. m.—pl. t. i (tyw) A cloth, a towel.

Tyweli came, cheese cloths. Borrowed from Engl.

Tywell, s. (f. of tywyll) Dark, obscure, dusky.

*Nes da'r tywyll dywell;
Ni wn oes an tywyll well.*

Good night to this dusky tale; I know not that there is a better tale. *Ll. Goch ab Iorwerth.*

Tywarchyn, s. m. dim. (tywarch) A clod, a sod.

Tywi, s. m. (tyw) The state of being spread.

Tywlad, s. m. (tyw) A spreading over.

Tywlaw, v. a. (tyw) To spread about.

Tywlawl, s. (tyw) Tending to overspread.

Tywodalld, s. (tywawd) Arenaceous; like sand.

Tywodlawg, s. (tywawd) Having sand; sandy.

Tywodawl, s. (tywawd) Arenaceous; sandy.

Tywodi, v. a. (tywawd) To sand; to become sand.

Tywodiad, s. m. (tywawd) A forming of sand.

Tywodlyd, s. (tywawd) Sandy, full of sand.

Tywodlydrwydd, s. m. (tywodlyd) Sandiness.

Tywodwlydd, s. m. (tywawd—gwydd) Sandwort.

Tywodyn, s. m. dim. (tywawd) A grain of sand.

Tywota, v. a. (tywawd) To gather sand.

Tywu, v. a. (tyw) To spread about, to dilate.

Tywydd, s. m. (tyw) That is of a spreading principle; the atmosphere; the weather.

*Hwyt dr dywydd dydd; a wnaeth deuddyn hen;
Hwynt a gad o'r biddyn.*

He, on the expansion of day, did form two primitive persons; they were had from earthly substance. *L. G. Cuth.*

Am y tywydd gorau teul.

About this weather it is best to be silent. *Adage.*

Tywyll, s. m. (ty—gwyll) Dark; dusk, gloom. a. Dark; dusky, gloomy.

Llewychid gwyr yn nhywyll.

The truth eludes in the dark. *Adage.*

*Ynneff Cyddylan vs tywyll heno,
Heb dan, heb oleud;
Eidd amryw am danned!*

The hall of Cyddylan is dark this night, without fire, without light; a deadly silence goes about thee! *Llywarch Hen.*

Tywyllawd, s. m. (tywyll) An obscuration.

Tywyllawdr, s. m.—pl. tywyllodron (tywyllawd) One who makes obscure or dark.

Tywyllawr, s. m. (tywyll) An obscurer.

Tywylledig, s. (tywyll) Darkened, obscured.

Tywylliad, s. m. (tywyll) A darkening, an obscuring.

Tywyllu, v. a. (tywyll) To darken, to obscure; to grow dark, to become obscure, to grow dusky or gloomy.

Tywyllwch, s. m. (tywyll) Darkness, obscurity.

Tywyllwg, s. m. (tywyll) Darkness, obscurity.

Tywyllwr, s. m.—pl. tywyllwyr (tywyll—gwr) A darkener, one who renders obscure.

Tywyn, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (tyw) A spread; a strand; a ray, or beam of light.

*Ble yw ar bob bismenwydd,
Blodeuyn o dywyn dydd.*

Troubled to it on every change, a flower from the light of day. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r Mawl.*

Tywynawg, s. (tywyn) Having a splendor.

Tywynawl, s. (tywyn) Shining, resplendent.

Tywynedig, s. (tywyn) Being made shining.

Tywynedigaeath, s. m. (tywynedig) Resplendency

Tywynedigrwydd, s. m. (tywynedig) Shiningness

Tywyniad, s. m. (tywyn) A shining, a radiating.

Tywynu, v. a. (tywyn) To shine, to cast a lustre.

*Tan o'r fon y tywyll
Tywynedd.*

Fire from the bosom of the expanse above did shine. *Iolo Goch, i ardd. mch.*

Tywynwg, s. m. (tywyn) A shiningness.

Tywynygawl, s. (tywynwg) Resplendent.

Tywynygad, s. m. (tywynwg) Illumination.

Tywynygu, v. a. (tywynwg) To cast a splendor.

*Y fed a wneid yn rhin nant,
Ni a dywyng yn nwydd cant.*

The crime that is committed in the secret of the single, it will reflect a light in the presence of a hundred. *Adage.*

Tywys, s. m. (ty—gwys) A lead, or guidance. v. a. To lead, to conduct.

*Llawys gorwydd—
Llawys gwneid fawr fawdd tywys.*

Many a steed, many of dusky boy prancing in the lead. *Gwneid mch.*

Tywysaw, v. a. (tywys) To lead, or to conduct.

Tywysgawl, s. (tywys) Having a lead. s. m.—pl.

Tywysogion. A leader, a prince.

Mynech i'r pridd bed ar wallpas fo tywysaw ymchad.

Frequently meet the hard to stray when the steer is a leader. *Adage.*

Tywysawl, s. (tywys) Leading, conducting.

Tywysedig, s. (tywys) Being conducted or led.

Tywysel, s. f.—pl. t. i (tywys) A plug.

Tywysg, s. m. (ty—wysg) A procession. v. a. To proceed forward.

*Bx. a. Undwladr hyd at Gwilym Bastardr, agafu breich o'r
Saeon olynol, a thirchanniaedd y basat yn tywysg.*

There have been, from Cadwaladr down to William Bastard, twenty kings of the Saxons in succession, and three hundred years they continued going on. *Bret y Saxon.*

Tywysgaw, v. a. (tywysg) To proceed onward.

Tywysgawl, s. (tywysg) Tending to go onward.

Tywysgiad, s. m. (tywysg) A proceeding forward.

Tywysiad, s. m. (tywysg) A leading, a conducting.

Tywysogaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (tywysawg) Principality.

Tywysogaidd, s. (tywysawg) Like a leader.

Tywysogawl, s. (tywysawg) Like a leader.

Tywysogeiddiad, s. m. (tywysogaidd) A rendering princely; a becoming princely.

Tywysogeiddaw, v. a. (tywysogaidd) To render princely; to become princely.

Tywysogeiddrwydd, s. m. (tywysogaidd) Princeliness.

Tywysoges, s. f.—pl. t. au (tywysawg) A prince.

Tywyswr, s. m.—pl. tywyswyr (tywys—gwr) A man who leads.

U.

UCH

UCH

UB, *s. m. r.* That is out, or extreme; that is high, or loud; a howl, a loud cry.
Ubain, *v. a. (nb)* To howl, to utter doleful cries.
s. m. A howling.

*Gwas hwyd y gethera,
 A fymat uffern
 Byth gwedi yma;
 Yn y mae ubain,
 Yn y mae ll-fain,
 A llawer pin.*

*Was to them the floods, who seek for hell ever after the present;
 where there is howling, where there is wailing, and many a torment.* *Im. Athrow.*

Uban, *s. m. (nb)* A howling, a loud crying.
UCH, *s. f. r.—pl. t. ion.* That breaks out, or rises; a sigh.

*Could uch yn arhodd,
 Nead Uria ei blaidd!*

If there is a cry in distress, is it not Uria who drives it away! *Taliesin.*

Uch, *a. (uch, s.)* Being over or above; higher.
Uch, *prep. (uch, s.)* Above, over. *a.* Higher, used for *uchaf*.

Gwawd uch ben dedwydd ddiodes.

Accordant over the head of the prudent is a shelter. *Adage.*

Uchad, *s. m. (uch)* The act of rising higher.
Uchaf, *a. (uch)* Upmost, uppermost, highest.

A gair Dew yn uchaf.

With the word of God uppermost. *Adage.*

Uchafael, *s. m. (uchaf)* A going aloft; ascension.

*Gostwag a fu'r cyfrwng cael
 A chyfoed iau'r Uchafael.*

Hemulation was the intermediate act, and a resurrection on Ascension Thursday. *Iwan Drulwyn.*

Uchafed, *a. (uchaf)* Being over or above. *Lledr uchafed*, upper leather.

Uchafodu, *v. a. (uchafed)* To make a top part; to vamp.

Uchafodd, *s. m. (uchaf)* Loftiness, pre-eminence.

Uchafiad, *s. m. (uchaf)* A rising over or above.

Uchafiaeth, *s. m. (uchaf)* Supremacy, superiority.

Llyma fel y departhant deyrnnes Cymru yn dair rhan: un a hys uchafiaeth ar y ddwy; ad amlwg nos Aberffraw pin y benderig-weth.

Behold the manner they divide the kingdoms of Wales into three parts: one possesses supremacy over the two; that is to say, Aberffraw has the sovereignty. *Tydwdd.*

Uchafiaethawl, *a. (uchafiaeth)* Appertaining to supremacy.

Uchafiaetholdeb, *s. m. (uchafiaethawl)* A state of supremacy or superiority.

Uchafiaethu, *v. a. (uchafiaeth)* To create supremacy; to exercise superiority.

Uchanedd, *s. m. (uch—anedd)* The gums. *Dodi mel ar uchannedd plentygn*, to apply honey to the gums of a child. *Dyfed.*

Uchanian, *s. f. (uch—anian)* A superior nature. *a.* Of superior nature; supernatural.

Uchanianaeth, *s. f. (uchanian)* Metaphysics.

Uchanianawl, *a. (uchanian)* Metaphysical.

Uchanianoldeb, *s. m. (uchanianawl)* A state of superior nature; supernaturalness.

Uchanianolder, *s. (uchanianawl)* Supernaturalness
Uchanianoli, *v. a. (uchanianawl)* To render of superior nature; to become of superior nature; to become supernatural.

Uchanianolrwydd, *s. m. (uchanianawl)* A state of superior nature; supernaturalness.

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Uchanianu, *v. a. (uchanian)* To render of superior nature; to become of superior nature; to become supernatural.

Ucharn, *s. m.—pl. t. edd (uch—arn)* The region of the ankle; the ankle; the same as *uffarn*.

Uchaw, *v. a. (uch)* To heighten, or to elevate.

Uchawl, *a. (uch)* Relating to height; elevating.

Uchdeb, *s. m. (uch)* Highness, loftiness, height.

Uchder, *s. m. (uch)* Highness, loftiness, height.

Uchdeyrn, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd (uch—teyrn)* A sovereign prince.

Uchdeyrnas, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd (uchdeyrn)* A superior realm or kingdom.

Uchdeyrnedd, *s. m. (uchdeyrn)* Supreme monarchy

Uchdra, *s. m. (uch)* Loftiness, altitude, height.

Uched, *a. (uch)* High, elevated, or exalted.

*Pam ucher uched pan uchbed Ffrainc,
 Pan ffaraon loed.*

Five elevated vespers were had when France was saved, when mighty ones were put to flight. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

Uchediad, *s. m. (uched)* A soaring, an elevation.

Uchedu, *v. a. (nched)* To soar; to elevate.

Uchedydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (uched)* A soarer.

*I gryn gyda thraed yr uch,
 A chollt gyda'r uchafydd.*

To sleep with the turning out of the cat, and to rise with the lark. *Adage.*

Uchedd, *s. m. (uch)* Highness, loftiness, altitude; grandeur; a top, or surface.

Uchel, *a. (uch—el)* High, lofty; towering; stately. It is prefixed in composition. '*Mol-wch ef yn yr uchelion*,' Praise him in the high-places.

A ddrigau yn rhy uchel, fo dyr y brigyn dano.

He that climbs too high, the branch will break under him. *Adage.*

*Darlle'r gamf, darlle'r orffel,
 Darlle'r gwlad a'r gwynedd uchel;
 Daeth y gwawryn glyn egleng,
 Dail fy llyso, a dol faldeng.*

Past is the winter, past is the cold, past is the rain and the high winds; the green vegetating spring is come, leaves to the grove, and the dale covered with trefoils. *Rd. Mathew, o Fergawng.*

Uchelawg, *a. (uchel)* Having height or altitude: *yr uchelawg*, the misseletoe; also called *uchel-awr*, *uchelfa*, *uchelfal*, and *uchelfar*.

Ucheldad, *s. m. (uchel—dad)* A supreme father.

Uchelder, *s. m.—pl. t. au (uchel)* Loftiness, height.

*Y Dew ucheldreul—
 Fy llygaid i fy hun at gwel,
 Ar dirion ucheldreul.*

The incomprehensible God, my own eyes shall him behold, on pleasant heights. *Elis Wyn.*

Ucheldir, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd (uchel—tir)* High land.

Ucheldra, *s. m. (uchel)* Highness, or elevatedness

Ucheldrem, *s. f.—pl. t. iau (uchel—trem)* A high look. *a.* Of supercilious look.

Ucheldremiad, *s. (ucheldrem)* A highly looking.

Ucheldremiaw, *v. a. (ucheldrem)* To look highly.

Ucheldremiawl, *a. (ucheldrem)* Highly looking.

Ucheldrum, *a. (uchel—trum)* A high ridge.

Ucheldrumiad, *s. m. (trum)* A forming a high ridge

Ucheldrumiaw, *v. a. (ucheldrum)* To form a high ridge.

Ucheldrumiawg, *a. (ucheldrum)* Being high ridged

Ucheldyb, *s. m.—pl. t. iau (uchel—tyb)* A high opinion. *a.* Of a high opinion.

Ucheldybiaw, *v. a. (ucheldyb)* To hold a high opinion.

Ucheledig, *a.* (uchel) Being heightened, elevated.
 Ucheledd, *s. m.* (uchel) Altitude, elevatedness.
 Uchelfa, *s. f.—pl.* uchelfydd (uchel) High place.
 Uchelfaer, *s. m.* (uchel—maer) A high constable.
 Uchelfal, *s. m.* (uchel—bal) The misseltoe.
 Uchelfalch, *a.* (uchel—balch) Of stately pride.
 Uchelfalchedd, *s.* (uchelfalch) High-mettledness.
 Uchelfan, *s. f.—pl.* *t.* au (uchel—mân) High place.
 Uchelfar, *s. m.* (uchel—bar) A high sammit; also the misseltoe, otherwise called *uchelfa*, *uchelfal*, *uchelwydd*, *uchellawg*, *uchellawr*, *pren awyr*, and *grysgonillys*.

—Cor goelwain
 Uchelfar uchelfab Owain.

The circle of the oracle stone of the high branch of the elevated son of Owain.

Uchelfawr, *a.* (uchel) Eminently great or grand.
 Uchelfeddwl, *s. m.* (uchel—meddwl) Lofty mind.
 Uchelfen, *s. f.—pl.* *t.* au (uch—elfen) A superior element.
 Uchelfryd, *s. m.* (uchel—bryd) A lofty mind. *a.* High-minded, magnanimous.
 Uchelgaer, *s. f.* (uchel—caer) A high rampart.
 Uchelgaerawg, *a.* (uchelgaer) Of high rampart.
 Uchelgais, *s. f.* (uchel—cais) A lofty attempt.
 Uchelgeisiaw, *v. a.* (uchelgais) To make a lofty attempt; to be ambitious.
 Uchelgrug, *s. m.* (uchel—crug) A lofty tump.

O fro Echelfaint uchelgrug.

From the region of Echelfaint of elevated peak. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Uchelyllid, *s. m.* (uchel—cyllid) A chief rent; an annual tribute of corn.
 Uchelhed, *s. f.* (uchel—hed) A high flight or soar.
 Uchelheddiad, *s. m.* (uchelhed) A high-flying.
 Uchelheddydd, *s. m.* (uchelhed) A high-flier.
 Uchelhiad, *s. m.* (uchel) A making lofty, a heightening; a becoming elevated.
 Ucheliant, *s. m.* (uchel) Elevation, exaltation.
 Uchelradd, *s. f.* (uchel—gradd) A high degree.
 Uchelraddawg, *a.* (uchelradd) Of a high degree.
 Uchelraddiad, *s. m.* (uchelradd) Of a high degree.
 Uchelraddu, *v. a.* (uchelradd) To raise to a high degree.
 Uchelraith, *s. f.—pl.* uchelreithian (uchel—raith) A grand jury.
 Uchelred, *s. f.* (uchel—rhed) An elevated course.
 Uchelreithiad, *s. m.* (uchelraith) A forming a grand jury.
 Uchelreithiaw, *v. a.* (uchelraith) To form a grand jury; to act as a grand jury.
 Uchelreithiwr, *s. m.—pl.* uchelreithiwyrr (uchelraith—gwr) A grand jury man.
 Uchelryw, *s. m.—pl.* *t.* iau (uchel—rhyw) A superior kind. *a.* Of superior kind; highborn.
 Uchelsaf, *s. f.* (uchel—saf) High standing.
 Uchelsain, *s. f.* (uchel—sain) A high note.
 Uchelsant, *s. m.* (uchel—sant) A superior saint.

Eurbarch uchelsant brant brethwal.

The gloriously revered superior saints of royal privilege.

Bledydd Fardd.

Uchelsanteth, *s. m.* (uchelsant) A hierarchy.
 Uchelswydd, *s. f.—pl.* *t.* au (uchel—swydd) A high office.
 Uchelswyddawg, *a.* (uchelswydd) Having a high office. *s. m.—pl.* uchelswyddogion, A high officer.
 Uchelsyth, *a.* (uchel—syth) Being highly erect.
 Uchelsythiad, *s. m.* (uchelsyth) A rendering highly erect.
 Uchelsythu, *v. a.* (uchelsyth) To be highly erect.
 Ucheta, *v. a.* (uchel) To make high, to exalt.
 Uchelurdd, *s. f.—pl.* *t.* au (uchel—urdd) High order

Uchelurddas, *s. f.—pl.* *t.* au (uchelurdd) High dignity.

Uchelurddaw, *v. a.* (uchelurdd) To raise to a high order, rank, or station.

Uchelurddiad, *s. m.* (uchelurdd) A raising to a high order, rank, or dignity.

Uchelwared, *s. m.* (uchel—gward) High blood.

Uchelwr, *s. m.—pl.* uchelwyr (uchel—gwr) A high man; a gentleman; a freeholder.

Un lle y dyll mab fod yn arghwydd ar ei dad o gyfrith: o ddydd uchelwr rdddi el ferch i'w allid o bun, a bod mewn llydau, a gwedi byrr marw yr uchelwr, a chael o ffron yr allid fawr o dle eu bennid; y rhai byrr rdddi arghwydd ar eu tad, o fawr, a dawed en i'w yn rhai yr allid: ym y dydd y mab yn arghwydd ar ei dad.

There is one case where a son ought to be lord over his father by law: if a freeholder should have given his daughter to his own alien, and they have children, and then the freeholder dies, and the children of the alien obtain maternal right to the land of their grandfather; those sons will be lord over their father, through maternity, so their father comes under the division of the alien: so therefore the son becomes lord over his father.

Welsh Law.

Uchelwriaeth, *s. m.* (uchelwr) The rank or state of a gentleman, or freeholder.

Uchelwyl, *s. m.* (uchel—gwyl) A high festival.

Uchelydd, *s. m.—pl.* *t.* ion (uchel) A superior.

Lle bydd uchelydd ar ychydig.

Where there is lord over a little.

Bywel Interp.

Uchelyddiaeth, *s. m.* (uchelydd) The state of a superior.

Uchell, *s. f.* (uch) What is on high or aloft.

Uchellawg, *a.* (uchell) Having a lofty site.

Uchellawr, *s. m.* (uchell) What is most exalted; the misseltoe.

Caing uchellawr tringafst a dda.

A branch of misseltoe sixty paces is its value. *Welsh Law.*

Uchenaid, *s. f.—pl.* ucheneidion (uch—enaid) The rising or groan of the soul; a sigh.

Uchenaid gwrach ar ol ei hwd.

The sigh of an old woman after her candle.

Idig.

Am frig Moreddid mawr raid wlygyddi

Ar Lock: fawr ucheneid.

For the top of Moreddid great the necessity for the rise of Eagland to cast a sigh.

Ucheneidiad, *s. m.—pl.* *t.* au (uchenaid) A sighing.

Ucheneidiaw, *v. a.* (uchenaid) To utter sighs.

Ucheneidiawl, *a.* (uchenaid) Sighing, apt to sigh.

Ucheneidiwr, *s. m.* (uchenaid—gwr) A sigher.

Ucher, *s. m.* (uch) An overcast; the evening.

Pa decal y bore, hacraf yr ucher.

The more fine the morning, the more rough the evening.

Idig.

Ucher a ddaw gan ddyrygion.

A gale will come with the storm.

Idig.

Caifan—

Bendigaid a daith o'i gywethydd,

Pan ddaith ei cyfrost, bounaeth, bounydd;

Pan dyfu chwast sylle ar eadlydd,

Yn mher Aber Menwenfer ucher echwydd.

Cadran, blessed is whoever travels through his sadness, when he comes into the country, by night, by day; when a sailor beholding came on a progeny, in the sweet country of Menwenfer of tranquil evening.

Llywelyn Fardd.

Ucherawl, *a.* (ucher) Being overcast; evening.

Ucherddaw, *s. m.* (ucher—daw) Evening tide.

Mor deg y geill di gall arwyddu

Merwerydd echwydd ac ucherddaw.

So fair came thou discreetly delineate the tranquil ocean and evening tide.

Idig.

Ucherydd, *s. m.* (uch—erydd) A high shock.

Mai ucherydd gwynn wrth awyrd.

Like the high shock of the wind on ash trees.

Fallan.

Ucheriad, *s. m.* (ucher) An overcasting; a becoming evening.

Ucheru, *v. a.* (ucher) To overcast; to become evening. *Pan ucherai y dydd*, when the day drew to a close.

Uchertwl, s. f.—pl. t. dian (uch—gwpl) Evening tide watch; a vesper, or vigil.
Uchfaint, s. m.—pl. uchfreintiau (uch—braint) A supreme right, a prerogative.
Uchfreintlys, s. m. (uchfaint—llys) A court of superior privilege.
Uch-hed, s. f. (uch—hed) A superior flight.
Uch-hetleg, v. a. (uch—hed) To fly in a higher course.
Uch-hedfa, s. f. (uch—hed) A superior flight.
Uch-hediad, s. m. (uch—hed) A superior flying.
Uchiad, s. m. (uch) A heightening; exaltation.
Ucho, prep. (uch) Above. *adv.* Above, over.

*Y byd go ddompl a deimla i gyd,
 A chwaen o lechyd a chwysychais;
 Am oled y byd mi a wylais dwr byr,
 Am uch a mudiad mi a chwariadis!*

The world of frail tendency I have experienced all, and a state of health I have desired; after the wealth of the world I have wopt living water, concerning the true God above I have laughed.
L. G. Cofai.

Uchod, prep. (uch) Above. *adv.* Above, over head. *Nef uchod a datar isod*, heaven above and earth beneath.
Uchuch, prep. (uch, repeated) Above and above.

Gwynllwch aly uchuch aches delydd.

*White driving snow above and above the surface of the dunes.
 beneath Ephen.*

UD, s. m. r. That is high, loud, or shrill; a howl; a blast of a clarion or trumpet.
Udaw, v. a. (ud) To howl, to yell; to yell.

*Aruthredd gwelod y ddyf, y seirf, ac y ddyddiad a chaw wrech-
 hon y tan y gwelant wy; wynia hagen a'r germain truanaf gan-
 ddynt; ac yn mawr, ac yn wylaw, ac yn ymffwr.*

*Dreadful thing to behold the devil, and the serpents, and the
 dequent; and this from the sparks of the fire that they see; they
 besides keep up the most miserable outcry, and are howling, and
 weeping, and striking one another.*
Eniridarius.

Udawg, v. a. (ud) Full of howling; yelling.
Udawl, v. a. (ud) Howling, yelling; yelping.
Udawl, s. f.—pl. udfwydd (ud) A howling, yelling.
Udgan, s. f. (ud—gan) A sound of a trumpet.
Udganawl, a. (udgan) Resounding as a trumpet.
Udganlad, s. m. (udgan) A sounding a trumpet.
Udgann, v. a. (udgan) To sound a trumpet.
Udganwyr, s. m.—pl. udganwyr (udgan—gwr) A trumpeter.
Udgorn, s. m.—pl. udgyrn (ud—corn) A trumpet

Udgorn angau yw posoch eych.

The trumpet of death is a dry cough. *Adage.*

Udlat, s. m. (ud) A making a howling, a yelling.
Udlais, s. m.—pl. udlaisian (ud—llais) A howling noise.

*—Diar ordd
 Eigion udlais gonedlloedd.*

Bedlam was the deeply howling cry of madmen.
W. Middleton.

Udlef, s. (ud—lef) Ejaculation; howling voice.
Udlefain, v. a. (udlef) To make a howling cry.
Udlefawg, a. (udlef) Having a howling cry.
Udlefawl, a. (udlef) Of a howling cry.
Udlefod, s. m. (udlef) A making a howling cry.
Udon, s. m. (ud—on) A solemn cry; an imprecation.
Udonawl, a. (udon) Being imprecated.
Udoni, v. a. (udon) To make imprecation.
Udoniad, s. m. (udon) An imprecation.
Udoniaeth, s. m. (udon) An imprecation.
Udwr, s. m.—pl. udwyr (ud—gwr) A howler.
UDD, s. m. r. That is ever, above, or superior; a chief; a lord. *Mor Udd*, the name of the

British Sea, or King's Channel.

*Graffudd mynawg add mynad;
 Mynud wrth foth, wrth flwyr bu gwidd,
 Bu gorddwy ar allawr.*

*Graffudd the courteous master of civility; civility to the song
 of praise, towards the warriors he was furious, he was the trouble
 of regions beyond the seas.* *D. ab Ll. Myrddin, m. G. ab Cymen.*

Uddyf, a. (udd—yf) Humble, obedient, meek.

*A ffrach gynyf ffrans,
 Uddyf y tyf a fydd tan.*

*What thou wouldst likewise have from me, obsequiously will
 grow up what will be thine.* *H. ab D. ab T. ab Rhys.*

Uddyfriad, s. m. (uddyfrian) Obedience.
Uddyfian, v. a. (uddyf) To humble; to obey.
Uddyfawd, s. m. (uddyf) Obedience; humility.
UF, s. m. r. That is over, spread, or diffused.
Ufel, s. m.—pl. f. ion (uf—el) Elementary fire; a spark of fire.

*Al un hyn gwynt, al un dwfr mor,
 Al un ufel tan wrth ddiachor!*

*Is there but one course to the wind, is there but one to the
 water of the sea, is there but one to the spark of fire of unresist-
 ible tumult?* *Tolluin.*

*Rhuthr uthr ufel,
 Rhypawd awel
 Khyfel febin.*

*Like the dread assault of fire, like the chilling of the gale is the
 war of youth.* *Cubelyn.*

*Ti angau—
 Nis llyng ufel,
 Nis lladd oerfel,
 Nis lladd arfus.*

*Thou death, that fire will not burn, that cold will not obstruct,
 that arms will not slay.* *Iolo Goch.*

Ufelai, s. c. (ufel) That generates fire, that is elementary of fire; oxygen.

Ufelaid, a. (ufel) Of fiery tendency; sulphurous

Ufelawg, a. (ufel) Full of fiery particles.

Ufelre, s. f. (ufel—bre) A fire hill; a volcano.

*The name of a hill in Pembrokeshire, giving
 name to a comet.*

Ufelar, s. m. (ufel) That generates fire; that yields sparks or flame; sulphur.

*Llywelyn, cyd lledwyr trwy far,
 Cyd lloegwr nid lleug ufelar.*

*Llywelyn, whilst he stays through wrath, whilst he burns not
 feeble the sulphur flame.* *L. P. Meek.*

*Llew Aser aerllew, aerllyd ufehar,
 Aerbellt bar bodd erlid,
 Llyw gylw giewdraws yu ugoed,
 Llew torf larian eurgymid.*

*The slaughter-lion Aser fell! in wrath
 As fiery flame the bear with scathing lance,
 In difficulty brave as guide and chief,
 With gold rim shield a lion of the host.*
Cynadelfu, m. t. O. Gwynedd.

Ufelin, a. (ufel) Of a fiery nature, generating fire; oxygen.

Ufelu, v. a. (ufel) To generate fire; to ignite, to ignite.

Ufelydd, s. m. (ufel) That is on fire.

*Dwr ar fain dwyr' orw a fydd
 Llun di yn dan afelydd.*

*Beneath the noble beast along the plain water to sporting fire
 hodies upon the stones.* *T. Aled, i jorch.*

Ufelyddiad, s. m. (ufelydd) Ignition, an igniting.

Ufelyddiaeth, s. m. (ufelydd) Pyrotechny.

Ufelyn, s. m. (ufel) The element of fire.

*Sallh tan ufelyn
 Sallh cad cyferbyn,
 Sallhied Cynafira
 I bob cynfan.*

*The seven fires of the pervading element are seven hosts in op-
 position, the seventh is Cynafira to every foremost nation.*
Yudd. Toluen a Merddin.

*Rhoes bi flagi yn yr olyn
 Ouid aeth yn dan ufelyn.*

She put a flame in the kiln so that it became a fire of conflagration. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ufell, a. (uf—ell) Obsequious, or humble.

Ufelldawd, s. m. (ufell) Obsequiousness.

Ufydd, a. (uf—ydd) Humble, obedient, meek.

Dy ddolw wyt, lle'r wyt fydd
D'caus wyt, dy was ufydd.

Thy bashful image, where I am at liberty thy nightingale I am,
and thy obedient servant. *L. G. Cuth.*

Ufyddâd, s. m. (ufyddân) An obeying; a becoming humble, humiliation; obedience.

Ufyddâwl, a. (ufyddâu) Of obedient disposition

Ufyddaid, a. (ufydd) Tending to humility.

Ufyddân, v. a. (ufydd) To obey; to be humble.

Yn y faint hono y gorddystmasu ni ei chafael a'i meddu, hyd
na wddau ei ufyddâi i gaelhwyd; a hono lagon pei celyat y
dwyau ei dwyn i coryn, ni a lafurieu yn y faint y galleu oc
y holl nerth o'i hantall yn ei herbyn.

In each a degree we were accustomed to obtain and enjoy it,
so that we know not how to be humbled to servitude; and this,
peradventure were the Gods to attempt to deprive us of it, we
would exert ourselves to the utmost of all our power to preserve
against them. *Brai y Breninodd.*

Ufyddaw, v. a. (ufydd) To obey; to humble.

Ufyddawl, a. (ufydd) Obedient, or humble.

Ufyddâwr, s. m.—pl. ufyddâwyr (ufyddâu—gwr)
One who obeys.

Ufydd dawd, s. m. (ufydd) Humility, obedience.

Ufydd-dra, s. m. (ufydd) Humbleness, obedience

Ufyddfryd, s. m. (ufydd—bryd) Humble mind.
a. Of an obsequious disposition.

Ufyddgar, a. (ufydd) Obsequious; dutiful.

Ufyddgarwch, s. m. (ufyddgar) Obsequiousness.

Ufyddgar, s. m. (ufydd) A humbling; an obeying

Ufyddiannawl, a. (ufyddiant) Of a humbling ten-

dency; tending to obedience.

Ufyddiannu, v. a. (ufyddiant) To be obedient.

Ufyddiannus, a. (ufyddiant) Of a humiliating
tendency; disposed to obedience.

Ufyddiannusaw, v. a. (ufyddiannus) To render
obedient; to become obedient.

Ufyddiant, s. m. (ufydd) Obedience; humility.

Ufyddoldeb, s. m. (ufyddawl) Humbleness.

Ufyddolder, s. m. (ufyddawl) Humbleness.

Ufyddolrwydd, s. m. (ufyddawl) Humbleness.

Ufyddwr, s. m. (ufydd—gwr) An obedient man.

Ufyll, a. (uf—yll) Obsequious, or humble.

Ufyllawd, s. m. (ufyll) Obsequiousness.

Ufyllder, s. m. (ufyll) Humility; meekness.

Rhag biddilyd pryd, praw ufyllder bryd,
Rhif y byd a'm dyd dryg a chialder.

Against over-pursuing of an object, the experience of an humi-
lity of mind, the lord of the world will give me instruction and
discretion. *G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

UFF, s. m. r. That straitens, closes, or confines.

Uffarn, s. f.—pl. t. au (uff—arn) The ankle; also
called *scharn, ffer*, and *migwrn*.

Y rhingyll a ddylt gwasau yr ychala ac y gwartheg, a gaffer o'i
gyhoed ei, i wneudur curasau cyfwrch a'i uffarnau.

The servant ought to have the legs of the oxen and the cows,
which shall be obtained through his informing, for making bee-
hives reaching up to his ankles. *Welsh Laws.*

Uffern, s. f.—pl. t. i (uff—ern) A strait or con-
fined drift; the state of reprobation in the bar-
dic doctrine of transmigration; the infernal
region, hell.

Nid oes ar uffern ond eiddau ei threfau.

There is in hell only the want of being put in order. *Adage.*

Huanoiddeb yw y diawl daf yn uffern.

Selfishness is the blackest devil in hell. *Adage.*

Y diawl folaef yn uffern yw huanoiddeb.

The simplest devil in hell is self-conceit. *Adage.*

Yr aderyn a fluor yn uffern yn uffern y myn drigaw.

The bird that is roared in hell, in hell he will seek to dwell. *Adage.*

Uffernaidd, a. (uffern) Like hell, or hellish.

Uffernawl, a. (uffern) Infernal, or hellish.

I d y mae canol i gerdded trwy awyrol fydd, ac uffernaidd
dai, a thirionau dalarion ddiadl: Dywed i mi pa ddaia a th-
ych ei phroffwyllau oboedd.

For these there is liberty to traverse through aerial paths, and
infernal mansions, and to assign the destiny of terrestrial things:
Inform me what regions those wouldst have me to dwell therein.
Brai y Breninodd.

Ufferngi, s. m. (uffern—ci) A hell-bound.

UG, s. m. r. That is over or exterior; that closes
upon or envelops.

Ugain, s. m.—pl. ugeinian (ug) That has a com-
pletion, or close; the close of reckoning;
twenty. *a. Twenty.*

Ugaint, s. m.—pl. ugeinnian (again) Twenty.

Ugaint, teg; deg-ar-again, cryf; deugaint, gwinog; de-
deugaint, doeth; a threos cu bodurau, nid gwr oes na; na
na'r fath.

Twenty, fair; thirty, strong; forty, bustling about youth; fifty,
wise; and so to those in the extreme of their age, it is not out
while to make mention of the one or the other. *Adage.*

Ugeinfed, s. f. (again) The twentieth.

Ugeiniawl, a. (again) Belonging to twenty.

Ugeinplyg, s. m. (again—plyg) That is twenty-
fold. *a. Twenty-fold.*

Ugeintro, s. m. (again—tro) That consists of
twenty turns. *a. Of twenty turns.*

Ugeintrod, s. m. (again—troed) That has twenty
feet. *a. Of twenty feet.*

Ugeinwaith, s. pl. (again—gwaith) Twenty times.

UL, s. m. r. That is humid, or damp. *a. Humid,
damp, or muggy. Mae yn ul iawn heddy, it is
very muggy to-day: Mae yr ud yn rhy ul iddi
fala, the corn is too damp to be ground: Mae
y gwair yn rhy ul iddi gwynia, the hay is too
moist to be carried off. Sil.*

Ulai, s. c. (ul) That generates humidity or mi-
sture; hydrogen.

Ulaw, v. a. (ul) To render moist or humid; to
smother; to become close, damp, or muggy;
to heat by closeness, to generate hydrogen.

Ullad, s. m. (ul) A filling with humidity; a smothering;
a growing close, or muggy; a heating
by laying close together; a producing hydrogen.

Ullar, s. m. (ul) A humid nature; a phlegmatic
habit.

Os a fo a'i ardyrwr o'r uiler a fydd winos, o herwydd ni ei
ei sotyr, ond egwan; yn yr all cyfarwel hwy a fydd llymas ier-
on y bobi a font o'r allar—a hwy a fyddant ddrwyddach i
phobol o'r cyfawydau crail, o herwydd os boethi.

One whose constitution is of the phlegmatic habit is not hot
of brown complexion, because their nature is but feeble; is a
cold respect they who are of a phlegmatic habit will be fat
and fat; and they will be less energetic than people of other dis-
positions, because of their cold nature. *Medicines Applied.*

Ulw, s. m. (ul) That is divested of the principle
of moisture; the remains of any thing burnt;
ashes; cinders. *Mae fe wedi llosgi yn ul, it
is become burnt to cinders.*

Ulwaid, a. (ulw) Like smothered hot ash.

Ulwawg, a. (ulw) With remains of combustion.

Ulwyn, s. m. (ulw) The scorra or remains of any
burnt matter: ashes, embers, or cinders.

ULL, s. m. r. That bursteth out; that is sudden,
or abrupt.

Ullda, s. m. (ull—ta) That has sudden start; a
oaf; a dolt.

Ulldach, s. m. (ull—tach) An oaf, a changeling.

Ulliad, s. m. (ull) A bursting out; a sudden drive
or impulse.

UM, s. m. r. That spreads out or about.

UN, s. m. r.—pl. t. au. That is individual, that
is identified as one; one. *Yr un un, the same
one, the very same, idem, eadem. It is a prefix
in composition.*

Cared pob un ei gynbuddir.

Let every one love his native place.

Adage.

Tri un cyntaf y dydd; ac ni gellir amgen nog un o honant: un Dew, un gwirionedd, no un prnc rhyddid, na y bydd lle bo cybwyrs pob gwrth.

There are three primitive ones; and nothing otherwise than one of them can possibly be: one God, one truth, and one point of liberty, that is where every opposition equipoindates.

Burdens.

Gwell mared gwr nog un gwraig.

Better is the activity of a man than that of a woman. *Adage.*

Un, a. (un, s.) One; identical, of the same, same.

Nid yw fal yr un un, he is not like the same one.

Un gaderayd, un fryd fry,
Un frust, un feddiant, un frye,
Un allu, un ewyllys—Un Dew.

Of one energy, of one mind above, of one pre-eminence, of one possession, of one impulse, of one power, of one will: one God.

Iolo Goch.

Yn awr ydydd un raddodd
A'ch hael dail.

At present you are of the same attributes as your generous grandfathers.

S. Celin.

Undad, s. m. (un) A making into one; union.

Unagwedd, s. m. (agwedd) One appearance. a. Of similar appearance.

Unarbymtheg, s. m. (un—ar—pymtheg) Sixteen. a. Sixteen.

Unarddeg, s. m. (un—ar—deg) Eleven. a. Eleven

Unaw, v. a. (un) To make into one; to unite; to accord, to agree.

Unawdl, s. f. (awdl) A single rhyme. a. Unirhyme.

Unawl, a. (un) Belonging to one; uniting.

Unawr, s. f. (awr) A single hour. a. Of one hour.

Unbaladr, a. (paladr) Of one shaft; of one or the same verse.

Unbaladrawg, a. (unbaladr) Of one shaft; of one or the same verse.

Unban, s. m. (ban) Being of one verse or line.

Unbanawg, a. (unban) Having one verse.

Unben, s. m.—pl. unbyn (pen) A one head, a one supreme, a monarch; also a complimentary appellation, like sir.

Tri nahan rhath Ysops Prydain: un, Carwallawn ab Llied ab Bell ab Mynogan; all, Caradawg ab Bran ab Llyr Lledlath; trydydd, Owain ab Maxen wledig: sef o rith gwlad a chenedl y ddedd arwynt yr unbenneth, lle nad oeddynt hysbaid.

The three Jery monarchs of the Isle of Britain: the first, Carwallawn son of Llied son of Bell son of Mynogan; second, Caradawg son of Bran son of Llyr of Barbarous speech; third, Owain son of Maxen the patriot; that is to say, through the jurety election of the country and nation was the monarchy given them, when they were not clairs.

Triedd.

Tri tharw unbenn Ysops Prydain: Elmur mab Cadair, Cynhafal mab Argad, Afon mab Taliesin: Tri meib beirdd oeddynt.

The three bull chiefs of the Isle of Britain: Elmur son of Cadair, Cynhafal son of Argad, Afon son of Taliesin: They were three sons of bards.

Triedd.

Ho unbenn! Dew a'ch noddo; ni ddaneth gwestal erioed o honni a'i fywyd gantho.

Oh sir! God protect you; there never escaped a guest from me with his life.

H. Cuthbert—Mabington.

Unbenneth, s. m.—pl. f. au (unben) Sovereignty.

Unbenneth Prydain, the sovereignty of Britain; the name of a national hymn, now lost, which used to be sung before the armies, on the onset of battle. Probably, this was some piece of music, to which different words were adapted, agreeably to the incidents of the times; but all tending to impress an idea, consonant to the title of the piece, that the welfare of the British Monarchy was the object contended for: thus all the different chiefs of the island, in their quarrels, were impelled by a national maxim, ostensibly to be supporting the supreme government.

Y bardd teulu a gollf wrtho a bob sarbath y bo wrth ei ddydd ydydd teulu; a rhan gwr befyd, mab pob teuluwr arall; ystun a gan Unbenneth Prydain rhagddynt, yn dydd cad ac ymdd.

The bard of the household shall have a feast out of every spell he bears a part in taking with the family; and the share of a man besides, like every other individual of the family; and he them shall sing the Monarchy of Britain before them; in the day of battle and war.

Welsh Laws.

Unbennethawl, a. (unbenneth) Monarchical.

Unbennethiad, s. m. (unbenneth) A forming a monarchy or sovereignty.

Unbennethu, v. a. (unbenneth) To establish a monarchy or sovereignty.

Unbennidd, a. (unben) Monarchal; royal.

Bonedd hon unbennidd had.

Her descent of royal progeny.

Mourig Daffydd.

Unbenawl, a. (unben) Monarchal; royal.

Unbenes, s. f.—pl. t. au (unben) A female monarch; also a title of respect, equivalent to lady and madam.

Arglwydd, ni thycia i bob ymdd yr unbenneth rhacso; ni wyddwn i farth cynt yn y cyfneith no hwn; ac ni thycia i mab ei hynid!

Lord, it will avail nobody to pursue yonder lady: I know of no swifter horse in the kingdom than this; and it doth not avail me to pursue her!

H. Purcell—Mabington.

Unbenesalidd, a. (unbenes) Appertaining to a female monarch; like a queen; royal.

Gwrth y rhod trwyd y trallod,
Ynydd unbennesalidd.

The reverse of the wheel through thee will run, thou little tale seeming like a queen.

Gro. Owain, i Pen.

Unbeniad, s. m.—pl. unbenniad (unben) That is one head, a monarch; a sovereign.

Tri gwlion unbenniad Ysops Prydain; Cynafelya Wledig, Caradawg ab Bran, ac Arthur: na y go threthallat ar eu gwlion, hyd na gollid naenys o frid a chyalwya on gortod.

The three brave sovereigns of the Isle of Britain: Cynafelya the Patriot, Caradawg son of Bran, and Arthur; that is to say, they would obtain succours over their enemies, so that it were not possible except by treachery to overcome them.

Triedd.

Unbenig, a. (unben) Monarchical, monarchal.

Unbenigder, s. m. (unbenig) Monarchicalness.

Unbenigdra, s. m. (unbenig) Monarchicalness.

Unbenigrwydd, s. m. (unbenig) Monarchicalness.

Unbriodas, s. f. (un—priodas) Monogamy.

Uncorn, s. m.—pl. aneyrn (corn) That has one horn; an unicorn.

Ni cawd—

Ring cyrn yr aneyrn eneyd.

No preserve awhile from the horns of the unicorns.

H. Middleton.

Undad, s. m. (tad) A same father. a. Of the same father.

Undanc, a. (tanc) Being united in tranquillity.

Undawd, s. m. (un) A state of being one.

Bod ei y byddwyf, gwddi boddawd,

Cyd ei' Undawd mawr yn ei undawd.

Be it that I may exist, after the course of the grave, with the great one God in his unity.

Binton ab Gwilem.

Undeb, s. m. (un) Unity. Undeb a braudgarwch, unity and brotherly love.

Undeg, s. m. (deg) Eleven. a. Eleven.

Undegawl, a. (undeg) Belonging to eleven.

Undegfed, s. m. (undeg) An eleventh. a. Eleventh

Undeg fad awen: undegfed awydd

A wedyddi fy hnyged,

O'm gwedd ran, o'm ban, o'm barddeg,

O'wch fath, o'wch fath, o'wch fath.

Eleven goodly themes; the eleventh with my destiny will produce, with respect to my share of praise, of my derivation, of my herid treasure, from a lowering battlement, from the Uvitchion tribe.

Cynadelfa, Gwilymddan Fawr.

Under, s. m. (un) Unity, simpleness, singleness.

Gorwch, o ran bonedd, y w y peth a sal ar under bonedd no anawd, ar bob cynalieth bonedd ac anawd.

Superior, with respect to origin, is the thing which stands upon simpleness of existence and quality, over every complex existence and quality.

Burdens.

Undodiaid, s. m.—*pl.* undodiaid (undawd) Unitarian.

Undodiaeth, s. m. (undawd) Unitarianism.

Undon, s. f. (ten) That is of one tone or voice. *a.* Monotonous.

Undonydd, s. m. (undon) A monotonous one.

Undonyddiaeth, s. f. (undonydd) Monotony.

Undras, s. f. (tras) That is of the same kindred. *a.* Of the same kindred.

Undrwyth, a. (trwyth) Of equal thickness.

Undud, s. m. (tud) Sameness of region. *a.* Of the same region.

Gogoniant—

I'r Drindawd Undawd undod preswylodd.

Glory to the Trinity of Unity the inhabitant of the same region. *B. Mda o Hirddag.*

Undall, s. m. (dull) Same form or manner. *a.* Of the same form.

Unduw, s. m. (duw) The same or one God.

Undwyl, s. m. (twyl) That is of one growth. *a.* Of the same growth.

Undydd, s. m. (dydd) One day; same day. *a.* Of one day. *Undydd a blewddyn, a year and a day.*

Undyddiawg, a. (undydd) Of a single day.

Ni ddylai neb gymeryd mach yn undyddiawg.

No body ought to take ball as of one day. *Welsh Laws.*

Undyn, s. m. (dyn) A single person.

Gwas undyn a wasai gant yn drol.

Woe to the one person who shakes a hundred sorrowful. *Adage.*

O cafi fy nghedd ar fy nghlan,
A'm ffaw deus i'm diffyn,
Ai gwaeth ffawte nos undyn?

If I obtain my sword by my side, and my right hand to defend me, am I then more despicable than any person? *Ymdd. Yrtylan a Gwalchmai.*

Unddalen, s. f. (dalen) One leaf; one page; same leaf. *a.* Of one leaf; of the same leaf.

Unddalenawg, a. (unddalen) Monopetalous.

Unddawn, s. m. (dawn) Sameness of attribute. *a.* Of one attribute; of the same endowment.

—Uch archangylion,
Unddonion neilion nerth heb draugi—
Undaw ynt wyntas a diaddeiri.

Over archangels, lords of attributes—equal ones with power never falling, one God are they and truly three. *Gwalchmai.*

Unddefnydd, s. m. (defnydd) That is of the same material. *a.* Homogenous.

Unddull, s. f. (dull) Unity of form. *a.* Uniform.

Uned, s. m. (un) Unity; accordance; concurrence; entreaty, solicitation.

Archaf i Ddau drwy uned.

I will ask of God through entreaty. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Unegar, s. m. (egar) Sameness of foe. *a.* Having the same enemy, of common foe.

Cymmodi a wnaet, a agadod ungar unegar.

They were reconciled, and became of common friends of common foe. *Gr. ab Arthwr.*

Unfant, s. m. (fant) Unity of size. *a.* Of the same size, of equal magnitude.

Unfan, s. m. (mân) The same place. *Safa yn ei wfan yn wasted, he stands in his one place continually.*

Unfath, s. m. (math) Unity of sort. *a.* Of the same sort, similar.

Unfed, s. m. (un) The order of one; a first. *a.* Being in the order of one; first.

Unfed-dydd, s. m. (unfed—dydd) The first day.

Unfin, s. m. (min) A one edge. *a.* One-edged.

Unfalawg, a. (unfa) Having one edge.

Unfodd, s. m. (modd) Sameness of mode. *a.* Of the same manner; similar.

Unfrait, s. m. (braint) Sameness of rank, right, or privilege. *a.* Of the same rank.

O bydd amryson rhwng deudya unfrait am deuth, ac an upper gwirionedd y rhwydded, tynged pob un o deuth; a gwaeli hyry rhomer y tir amryson.

If there shall be contention between two persons of equal rank respecting a boundary, and the truth be not manifest between them, let each one wear his boundary; and after that let the land of contention be divided. *Welsh Laws.*

Unfri, s. m. (bri) Sameness of privilege. *a.* Of equal privilege.

Unfryd, s. m. (bryd) One mind, sameness of intention. *a.* Of one mind, unanimous.

Nid unfryd yntyd a chaff.

Not of the same mind the simple and the cunning. *Adage.*

Nid unfryd cybodd a chorodyn.

Not of the same mind the minor and the liberal. *Adage.*

Unfunud, s. f. (funud) Sameness of appearance.

a. Of the same appearance; exactly alike.

Unfurf, s. m. (furf) Sameness of form. *a.* Of the same form; uniform.

Unfar, s. m. (car) Sameness of friend. *a.* Of common friend.

Unged, s. f. (ced) Sameness of treasure. *a.* Of one treasure, having one treasure in common.

Ungoel, s. f. (coel) Sameness of belief. *a.* Of one belief, of the same creed.

—Deon, unged, ungoel.

Ye berth, yd borthir yn wyl.

The supreme arbiter, of universal beauty, of universal belief, that is holy, he is served with sanctity. *Cynddelo.*

Ungor, s. f. (cor) That is of one turn or twist. *a.* Of a single turn or twist. *Edaf ungor, a single twisted thread.*

Cadarnach yw yr edaf yn gyfrodoldd nag yn ungor.

Stronger is the thread of double twist than of single twist. *Adage.*

Ungorn, s. f. (corn) That is of one turn. *a.* Of a single turn. *Edaf ungorn, the same as old ungor.*

Ungrwaith, s. m. (un—grwaith) A particular turn, or purpose. *The same as ungydd.*

Ungrwaith merched y gwyllydd

Ei edrych fel fal drych fydd.

The sole work of the girls of the country round will be to gaze at it as at a mirror. *I. ab Iffydd Sarnedd.*

Ungwr, s. m. (gwr) One man; any man.

Ungyfun, a. (cyfun) Uniformly the same.

Tri haenion pob byw yn arlych y gwyllydd; awydd, traid, ac awen; ac ni gefir dda yn bod yn ungyfun yn mhob peth; gan y bydd cyfawn pob en yn y bo blaenw aruo; ac nid oen cyfawn ar ddim, heb y maint o'i ddechrau iad o haen.

The three peculiar distinctions of every living being is the circle of felicity; vocation, privilege, and disposition; and it is not possible for two beings to be uniformly the same in every thing; for every one will have a plenitude of what is essentially peculiar in him; and there is no plenitude of any thing, without having it in a degree that compensates the whole of it that can exist. *Paradise.*

Unhaen, s. f. (haen) A single layer, or spread. *a.* Of one spread or stratum.

Unhaw, s. f. (haw) A sole claim. *a.* Of single claim, of common claim.

Unhwy, s. f. (hwy) A sole course. *a.* Of one course, of a common course.

Unhyd, s. m. (un—hyd) A single length. *a.* Of one length; of the same length, or dimension.

Unied, s. m. (un) A making one; a uniting.

Uniaith, s. f. (iaith) A single speech. *a.* Of one language, of a common speech.

Uniannawl, a. (uniant) Tending to unite.

Uniannu, v. a. (uniant) To produce union.

Uniant, s. m. (un) The state of being one.

Uniawn, a. m. (iawn) That is right, straight, or direct. *a.* Right, straight, direct; upright, perfect, just. *Rhed yno yn uniawn*, run thare directly: *Mis af yn uniawn ddi,* I will go immediately.

*Llewel pob deall uniawn.
A dyfr cyfruth yr iath llo.*

The former of every just idea, the law book of the perfect language.

*A fo'n awgwr fyw's uniawn.
Fe rydd Daw fawredd a dawn.*

He who nobly leads a righteous life, God will give him greatness and virtue.

Unig, a. (un) Sole, only, lonely, lonesome, single, solitary, singular. *O gr: unig!* How singular!

Digawr Daw da fwaig.

God is able to help the solitary.

Hydrannu unig.

Content is the song of the solitary.

Uniganedig, a. (unig—ganedig) Only-begotten.

Unigaw, v. a. (unig) To render sole; to become sole, single, or solitary.

Unigawl, a. (unig) Of a solitary or singular quality; ununited, independent. *Y naw unigolion*, the nine digits.

Unigder, s. m. (unig) Solitariness, loneliness.

Unigdra, s. m. (unig) Solitariness, lonesomeness.

Unigedd, s. m. (unig) Solitude, or loneliness.

Unigenid, a. (unig—genid) Only-born.

Unigfydd, a. (unig—fydd) Of singular faith.

Unigfyddiad, s. m.—pl. unigfyddiaid (unigfydd) A solidian.

Unigiad, s. m. (unig) A rendering solitary.

Unigoldeb, s. m. (unigawl) Singularness.

Unigolder, s. m. (unigawl) Singularness.

Unigoll, v. a. (unigawl) To render solitary or singular; to become singular.

Unigolrwydd, s. m. (unigawl) Solitariness.

Unigrwydd, s. m. (unig) Loneliness, solitariness.

Unionad, s. m. (uniawn) A straightening, a righting, a making even, a rectifying.

Uniondeb, s. m. (uniawn) Rightness, rectitude, uprightness; straightness; evenness.

Unionder, s. m. (uniawn) Rightness; straightness.

Uniondra, s. m. (uniawn) Rightness; directness.

Unionedd, s. m. (uniawn) Rightness; directness.

Uniongongl, s. f.—pl. t. au (uniawn—congl) A right angle.

Uniongonglawg, a. (uniongongl) Rectangular.

Uniongred, s. f. (uniawn—cred) Orthodoxy. *a.* Of right belief, orthodox.

Uniongyrch, s. m. (uniawn—cyrch) A direct course. *a.* Of a direct course; immediate.

Yr ybryd a henry o Dad yr ybrydoedd; yr hwn a elwir ffily, mae yn debygol, o herwydd eu henry hwy o hono o yn uniawgyrch, heb fod allweddion yn cyferdded, nac yn cyffyrge dim o'i.

The spirit proceeded from the Father of spirits; who is so called, it is probable, because of their proceeding from him immediately without second causes being concurring, or contributing any thing at all.

Uniongyrchawl, a. (uniongyrch) Directly proceeding.

Uniongyrchiad, s. m. (uniongyrch) A directly or immediately proceeding.

Uniongyrchu, v. a. (uniongyrch) To proceed directly; to proceed straightly.

Unioni, v. a. (uniawn) To straighten, to rectify; to make even; to become straight.

Unionran, s. f. (uniawn—rhan) An exact portion.

Unionraniad, s. m. (unionran) A sharing exactly.

Unionrani, v. a. (unionran) To share exactly.

Unionred, s. f. (uniawn—rhed) A direct course. *a.* Directly recurrent.

Unionrwydd, s. m. (uniawn) Straightness.

Unionserth, a. (uniawn—serth) Straightly falling.

Unionserthawl, a. (unionserth) Of a perpendicular fall or dip.

Unionserthiad, s. m. (unionserth) A dipping or falling perpendicularly.

Unionserthu, v. a. (unionserth) To dip, or fall perpendicularly.

Unionsyth, a. (uniawn—syth) Directly erect.

Unionsythawl, a. (unionsyth) Tending to a perpendicular erectness.

Unionsythiad, s. m. (unionsyth) A rendering perpendicularly erect.

Unionsythu, v. a. (unionsyth) To render perfectly erect or upright.

Unionwr, s. m. (uniawn—gwr) A straightener.

Unionydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (uniawn) Straightener.

Unlef, s. f. (llef) Sameness of tone. *a.* Of one tone, of the same sound; monotonous.

Awdl yw sain unlef y geyrau gobenyddawl.

Rhyme is the union sound of the terminating words. *Buddas.*

Unllaw, s. f. (llaw) One hand. *a.* One-handed, single-handed.

Bwrw a'rh unllaw, cels a'rh ddwyllaw.

Cast with thy one hand, get with thy two hands. *Adage.*

Unllawlawg, a. (unllaw) Having one hand.

Unllawlawg fydd mammoeth,

A nurse is single-handed.

Adage.

Unlle, s. m. (lle) One place, same place; any place, any where. *Ni bum yn unlle*, I have not been any where.

Unlled, s. m. (lled) One breadth. *a.* Of one breadth, of equal breadth.

Unllef, s. m. (llef) Sameness of tone or voice. *a.* Of the same voice, unison.

Unllw, s. m. (llw) Sameness of colour. *a.* Of one colour.

Afar o'f unllw a dynant fr unllw.

Birds of a colour will flock together.

Adage.

Unllwlawg, a. (unllw) Having one colour.

Unllygad, s. m. (llygad) One eye. *a.* One-eyed.

Unllygeidiawg, a. (unllygad) Monocularous.

Unllygeidiawg a ddyly cast.

The one-eyed ought to have a hundred.

Adage.

Unllygeidiawg fydd brein yn ngwlad y deilidlon.

The one-eyed will be a king in the country of the blind ones.

Adage.

Unman, s. f. (man) Same place, sameness of place; any where. *a.* Of the same place.

Gwir tros byth yn yr unman.

The truth for ever in the same place.

Adage.

Nid llai y crefydd yn unman na Mo ho awyraf y ddyn ari dano.

Not less the religion any where than in the place where there is most disputing about it.

Adage.

Unmodd, s. m. (modd) Sameness of mode; any wise. *a.* Of the same mode.

Unnawd, s. m. (nawd) Sameness of nature. *a.* of the same nature or quality.

Unnaws, s. f. (naws) Sameness of disposition or temper. *a.* Of the same temper.

Unne, s. m. (un—gne) That is one colour. *a.* Of one hue, of the same hue. *Unne geirio*, equal in hue to the torrents.

Unnerth, s. m. (nerth) Sameness of power. *a.* Of one power, of equal might.

Tymodedd yn gwrnawd a'n gwrnawd,

Tri unben unnerth gwrnawd;

Trwy y Tad, a Rhod yn rheolant,

Trwy y Mab gwneud bawb bob grydant.

The Tribes our deliverance and our security, whose perfect of coequal power in glory; through the Father, with Grace concommant, through the Son, all were made of every energy. *Carmodyn.*

Unodiath, s. f. (unawdl) Sameness of rhyme.

Ni ddylal gyda'n fed yn nechren y sill olaf o unr yr awdl yn amgws a fo yn yr unodiath.

The consonant ought not to be in the beginning of the last syllable of the word of the rhyme different from what may be in the unity of rhyme.

Unodlaw, a. (unawdl) Having unity of rhyme.

Unodlodd, s. m. (unawdl) The state of being of continued rhyme; unirhyme.

Unodli, v. a. (unawdl) To agree in rhyme.

Nid unodia allaf dalgros ond ag un dalgros awdl o'r un bwyrs a hi.

An infective syllable will agree in rhyme only with another infective syllable of the same accent with itself. *W. Middleton.*

Unodliad, s. m. (unawdl) A forming unirhyme.

Unood, s. m. (un—ood) One age, same age, sameness of age. a. Of one age, of equal age; of the same time.

*Fym podwâr prif-gws crymood,
Yngyfarfyddiâd yn unood;
Pas a heniat, heiot a hood.*

My four principal foes through life, they have met together in unity of time: cough and old age, disease and grief.

Llywarch Hen.

Unoes, s. f. (un—oes) One life; same age, sameness of age. a. Of one age; cotemporary.

Unoldeb, s. m. (unawl) Unity; identicalness.

Unolder, s. m. (unawl) Identicalness, sameness.

Unoldra, s. m. (unawl) Sameness, similarity.

Unoll, v. a. (unawl) To render united, to accord; to become the same; to identify.

Unoliad, s. m. (unawl) Union; accordance.

Unollaeth, s. m. (unawl) The state of being the same or identified; accordance.

*Yn nghedol ai weled, unollaeth Gwalchmai,
Wr well—*

In christendom there has not been seen, the likeness of Gwalchmai, a better man.

T. Alod, i T. Solentri.

Unoliant, s. m. (unawl) Union; integration.

Unolrwydd, s. m. (unawl) Sameness, similarity.

Unon, s. m. (un—on) Particularity; doubt, question, supposition. v. a. To suppose. *Ni raid awon y dei di yma, there is no need to suppose that thou wilt come here.*

Er bod dy ddylben di yn nodi o fewn ychydig ddalenau yn fy llyfr dioclainat i; eto aid rhaid i di unon soddi at Lucifer.

Notwithstanding that thy end draws near within a few leaves in my unerring volume; yet thou needest not to fear of slinking to Lucifer.

Elis Wyn, Berdd Cwag.

Unparth, s. m. (parth) One part. a. Of one part.

Unpeth, s. m. (peth) One thing, same thing. a. Of one thing.

Unplyg, s. m. (plyg) One double or fold. a. Of one double or fold.

Unraith, s. f. (rhaith) Sameness of right or law. a. Of equal law, of equal right.

Unran, s. f. (rhan) One share. a. Of one share.

Unrwydd, s. m. (un) A state of being one.

Unrwyg, s. m. (rhwyg) Sameness of course or sway. a. Of the same sway.

Unryw, s. m. (rhyw) A same kind, a same sex; same. a. Of the same kind.

Unrywiarth, s. m. (unryw) A rendering of the same kind; identity.

Unsain, s. f. (sain) An unison. a. Unison.

Unawd, s. f. (sawd) A same state. a. Of the same state.

Unseiniad, s. m. (unsain) A forming an unison.

Unseiniaw, v. a. (unsain) To form an unison.

Unseiniawg, a. (unsain) Having one sound.

Unsill, s. f. (un—sill) One syllable. a. Of one syllable.

Unsillawg, a. (unsill) Having one syllable.

Unsd, s. m. (sud) Same state. a. Of one state.

Unswd, s. m. (swd) Same state. a. Of one state, of the same condition. *Unsd at mard, so and so.*

Unswn, s. m. (swn) A same sound. a. Of the same sound.

Unswydd, s. m. (swydd) A same office or business; one purpose. a. Of one business or purpose. *Elis yno yn unswydd, I went there on purpose.*

Unsywedd, s. m. (sywedd) Sameness of substance. a. Of one substance, or material.

Unsyweddawg, a. (unsylwedd) Consubstantial.

Unsyweddawl, a. (unsylwedd) Homogeneous.

Unsyweddliad, s. m. (unsylwedd) A rendering of the same substance; a becoming homogeneous.

Untaith, s. f. (taith) One journey. a. Of the same journey.

Unteithiawg, a. (untaith) Having one journey.

Untref, s. f. (tref) Sameness of habitation. a. Of the same habitation or town.

Nid untref gwadd ac cryr.

Not of one habitation a mate and an eagle.

Adw.

Untri, s. m. (un—tri) Three united in one.

Untro, s. m. (tro) One turn. a. Of one turn.

Untroed, s. m. (troed) One foot. a. One-footed.

Untroedawg, a. (untroed) Having one foot.

Untu, s. m. (tu) One side. a. One sided.

Untuawg, a. (untu) One-sided; partial. *Cyrry untuawg, a side-saddle.*

*Taw, gwyn untuawg amoch,
A beuwr.*

Be silent, thou complaisant partial and eviler, with false facts.

H. D. o Jhu.

*Untuawg ffrwg ond teg fydd,
Ac yn hardd fel gwynn bwrddyd!*

The one-sided means is it not fair, and beautiful like to his day's guestmaster.

T. Alod, i Peth.

Untuawl, a. (untu) Belonging to one side.

Untuogrwydd, s. m. (untuawg) The state of being on one side; partiality.

Untuolrwydd, s. m. (untuawl) A one-sided state.

Unwaith, s. f. (un—gwaith) One time. a. Of one time. *adu.* Once, at one time.

A fo drwg unwaith a wry fed yn ddwrg yr chwedd.

He that is bad one time knows how to be bad a second time.

Adw.

Unwaith yr oeth yr arwyddid i nodw i d fddin.

Once the lady went to swim she was drowned.

Adw.

Unwedd, s. f. (un—gwedd) Sameness of appearance, similitude. a. Similar; uniform, constant, equable. *adu.* Alike.

*Y deuth a'r amoch unwaith,
O gyrra'r byd gyr i'r bodd.*

The wiser and the unwiser alike, from the extremities of the soul he made to the grave.

H. D. o Jhu.

Unweddawg, a. (unwedd) Having a fellow or partner. s. c. A monogamist.

Unweddawl, a. (unwedd) Uniform; of one aspect.

Unwr, s. m.—pl. unwyr (gwr) A man who unites agrees, or accords.

Unwyneb, s. m. (gwyneb) Sameness of face. a. Of the same face or surface.

Unwynebawg, a. (unwyneb) Having one face.

Gelli cynnal rapoddl fed wddiâd yn unwyneb; ac i d wneudwr ddi ond trefiwr y ffringdwr, ad—

"A'm try awgon o'm tryngw."

A consonant of the leading rhyme may sometimes be of an o'pro; that is, without performing any thing more than to sustain the former pause, as in the above verse.

G. B. o Jhu.

Unydw, s. m. (un) The state of being one; continuity; a state of being thoroughly united; alike. a. Being united, continual, or uninterrupted; like. *adu.* As one, continually; like.

Cair fab Gwyddid
Owain Eiddawdd,
Gwelydd eidd.

The mighty son of Gwyddid, the Ministry of Eiddawdd, the same as Gwelydd.

Owal, dilyn, eiddid byfryd,
O lawr i uch yn awyrd.
Deddfart dirlawr.

Behold, O man, a pleasant structure rise, from the bottom to the summit all complete, the immense terrestrial world.
Ellis Wyn, Berdd Cwng.

UR, s. m. r. That is extreme, over, or superior; that is essential, or pure; that is sacred, holy, or inviolable.

Urael, s. m. (ur) That is of pure element; amianthus, asbestos; also the cloth made of that fossil.

Urael yw lliwawg o'r manwiddaf, o'r man ystinos, ac u oclaid a'r tan, wedi y bodreddaf.

The Urael is a cloth garment of the finest texture, made of the asbestos stone, and which used to be cleaned with the fire, after it had been soiled.

As dyran gwynnau, ac del urael,
Mawr y mae ei—fyd.

On white stoves, on houses of amianthus, great is his delight.
L. G. Cuth.

Mab addwyn o ryma atel mawr,
Mab Arfrydd yr llochl.

A beautiful Son out of a bondage of simple asbestos, the Son of the Lord of Israel.
L. G. Cuth.

Urdd, s. f.—pl. t. au (ur) A dignified order, rank, or class; a sacred order.

—Yn gwynidaw
Ar Ddew ael a'i urddau naw.

Praying to God of heaven and his orders nine.
L. ab Rh. ab Iwan Llwyd.

Urddain, a. (urdd) Abounding with dignity.

I fardd dafn dyfodd a gollu'n,
I Gyneddau oedd urddau arddain.

To bardd profound will be promoted what they commemorate; to Cyneddau it was his Honourable order.
Cyneddau, m. O. Gwynedd.

Urddas, s. f.—pl. t. an (urdd) Dignity; a sacred order; church hierarchy, or orders.

Bwydded arddau oed daf.

Two parts of dignity is a good name.
Adgr.

Yn mhob enlli y mae arddiddaf,
Yn mhob arddiddaf y mae urddas,
Yn mhob arddas y mae braini,
Yn mhob braini y mae dyfoddaf.

In every gain there is honour, in every honour there is respect, in every respect there is privilege, in every privilege there is a duty.
Cating ab Gwynedd.

Urddaudd—
A wiseth ei, ei iawnwath oedd.

Hierarchies he created, his righteous work was that.
Dr. S. Cent.

Urddasidd, a. (urddas) Relating to dignified or holy orders; honorary.

Urddaswyr, a. (urddas) Having sacred orders; dignified. *s. m.—pl. urddasogion.* A dignitary.

Urddasawl, a. (urddas) Relating to dignified rank; relating to sacred orders; dignified; honourable.

Urddasiedig, a. (urddas) Dignified; ordained.

Urddasiedig, s. m. (urddasidd) A dignification.

Urddasiedig, v. a. (urddasidd) To render dignified, or honorary; to become dignified.

Urddasiedrwydd, s. m. (urddasidd) A dignified state.

Urddasiad, s. m. (urddas) A dignification; a conferring of holy orders.

Urddasoiddeb, s. m. (urddasawl) A dignified state.

Urddasoiddeb awydd yw ei chyfawni yn gyflawn.

The honourableness of an office is to fulfil it justly.
Adgr.

Urddasolder, s. m. (urddasawl) Honourableness.

Urddasoldra, s. m. (urddasawl) Honourableness.

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Urddasoli, v. a. (urddasawl) To render dignified; to become dignified.

Urddasolrwydd, s. m. (urddasawl) Honourableness.

Urddasu, v. n. (urddas) To dignify, to honour; to confer orders.

Urddaswr, s. m.—pl. urddaswyr (urddas—gwr) A dignifier; one who confers orders.

Urddaw, v. a. (urdd) To confer dignity, rank, or order; to confer holy orders; to ordain.

Dyn a urdd y lle, ac nid urdd y lle y dyn.

A man honours the station, and the station honours not the man.
Adgr.

Urdd wedig llurys lle sergrain;
Urddau Daw diwyrddau Owain!

A patriot dignifies the arms of a host ranging through slaughter; God has ordained the day of Owain!
Cyneddau, m. O. Gwynedd.

Urddawd, s. m. (urdd) A dignification; an ordaining.

Urddawg, a. (urdd) Having dignity or orders.

Urddawl, a. (urdd) Relating to dignity, rank, or order; dignified; honourable.

Sollid pob ceinid canon cerdd eiddid,
Sollid awr deiddid o wad urddodion.

Proclaimed by every songster is the regular composition of song, the subject is the golden branch from the bloom of exalted ones.
W. Llwyn.

Urddawn, a. (urdd) Of dignified or exalted state.

Sollid wogawn bardd urddawn urddwch,
Urddawl cerdd, can eiddwch.

Ye energetic bards, do honour to an honourable bard, the graduated of song, through repentance.
Cyneddau.

Urddedig, a. (urdd) Dignified; being ordained.

Frydal y prydiddion—
Gan rylf Bangor, ger golen urddedig.

The poets would poeize before the chief of Bangor, the choir of a dignified crown.
Iorwerth Bell.

Urddedigaeath, s. f.—pl. t. au (urddedig) Ordination.

Urddedigaw, v. a. (urddedig) To render dignified; to ordinate; to become dignified.

Urddedigawl, a. (urddedig) Tending to dignify.

Urddedigrwydd, s. m. (urddedig) A dignified state.

Urdddeiniad, s. m. (urddain) Dignification.

Urdddeiniaw, v. a. (urddain) To render dignified.

Urdddeiniawl, a. (urddain) Dignifying; tending to honour.

Mae'r pen fydd, Dofydd dwyfawl, gyda thl
I'w urddion coeth urdddeiniawl.

The object of the faith, the Divine Regulator, is with thee, to exalt thee, thou honoured virgin.
D. Ddu o Hiraedd.

Urdden, s. f. (urdd—gen) A superior intelligence or genius; a sacred intelligence. *a. Of superior genius.*

Awdl urdden amgen amgall digawn.

A different song of superior intellect amply comprehensive.
Cyneddau.

Gwawd yn arghyngor ehoor Medrawd
Mab Urien urdden, a'i amgylfawd.

He that is second to Medrawd would distinguish in counsel, like Urien of exalted genius, with his comprehension.
Meisyr.

Owyr Powys—
Cad orllawes orllawes,
Poddwr cyneddaf, cadwr cadwr urdden,
Ar ddeg yr dugant o Feigen.

The Men of Powys, in far-extending battle triumphant, fourteen prerogatives, the preservation of mighty pre-eminence of genius, they bore from Meigen.

Urddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (urdd) A dignifying, a conferring of honour; a giving of degree, rank, or order; an ordaining.

Urddiain, a. (urdd) Abounding with dignity.

Dydwad Deryddion—
O wron Owain,
Ar wyneb Frydain,
Un urddau Llendaio,
O lan deithi.

Druids declare, of the descendants of Owain, over the fact of Britain one shall be supreme of London, of sacred character.
Ll. P. Moch, t. L. ab Iorwerth.

Urddiannawl, *a.* (urddiant) Dignifying.
 Urddiannu, *v. a.* (urddiant) To create dignity.
 Urddiannu, *a.* (urddiant) Dignifying, honouring.
 Urddiannuawl, *v. a.* (urddiannu) To render dignified; to become honourable.
 Urddiant, *s. m.* (urdd) Dignification; ordination.
 Urddiator, *ger.* (urddiad) In dignifying.
 Urddin, *a.* (urdd) Being honoured or exalted.

Cyfoethawg Ddew urddin.

The powerful God of exalted state.

Talliesin.

Urddineb, *s. m.* (urddin) A dignified state.
 Urddoldeb, *s. m.* (urddawl) A dignified state; the state of being ordained.
 Urddolder, *s. m.* (urddawl) A dignified state.
 Urddoldra, *s. m.* (urddawl) A dignified state.
 Urddolled, *s. m.* (urddawl) A dignified state.
 Urddoles, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (urddawl) A female who holds dignity or rank.
 Urddoli, *v. a.* (urddawl) To render dignified; to ordinate, to ordain.
 Urddoliad, *s. m.* (urddawl) A dignifying, a conferring of rank, degree, or orders; ordination.
 Urddoliaeth, *s. m.* (urddawl) Ordination.
 Urddolrwydd, *s. m.* (urddawl) A dignified state.
 Urddon, *s. m.* (urdd) The grass-poly.
 Urddoni, *v. a.* (urddawn) To exalt, to honour.
 Urddoniad, *s. m.* (urddawn) A yielding dignity.
 Urddoniant, *s. m.* (urddawn) Exaltation, honour.
 Urddrad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (urdd—rhod) An exalting virtue.
 Urddun, *s. m.* (urdd) An exalted state or rank.
 Urddunaw, *v. a.* (urddun) To honour, to exalt.
 Urddunawl, *a.* (urddun) Tending to honour.
 Urddunlad, *s. m.* (urddun) A dignification.
 Urdduniannu, *v. a.* (urdduniant) To endow with pre-eminence.
 Urddunianu, *a.* (urdduniant) Tending to dignity.
 Urdduniant, *s. m.* (urddun) Pre-eminence, honour.
 Urddwisg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (urdd—gwisg) A robe of state, a dress of order.
 Urddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. urddwyr* (urdd—gwr) A man who dignifies; one who confers orders.
 Urddyn, *s. m.* (urdd) A dignified or exalted one.

*Wyr Owain Prydain praf dychryn guio—
 Mab forwerth and good urddyn.*

*The grandson of Owain of Britain, the ample terror of the foes;
 the son of forwerth, happily was the exalted one begotten.*
Ll. F. Nech.

Urldd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (ur) That is pre-eminent, an exalted one; an elder.

*Dag Hlawfen Aroa urldd
 Aaron's staff.*

The hand-stick of Aaron the elder bore herring and loaves.
I. ab Ilysiel Bardwal.

US, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t. ion*. What is a peel, or connected coating; also the husks of corn, or chaff.
a. Outside; illusive; trifling, light, frail. It is a general termination of words of quality or adjectives; as *gweddus*, covered with decency, of a decent appearance, or seemingly.

Adwara hon farch us.

An old horse knows chaff.

Adgar.

*Yr eidd, gochel riawodd
 Y corff us o'i falon fodd.*

My soul, avoid the nature of the frail body and its honeyed enjoyment.
D. ab Dafydd Llwyd.

Usaldd, *a.* (us) Like husk, or chaff; husky.
 Usawg, *a.* (us) Abounding with husks or chaff.

Usion, *a. pl. aggr.* (us) Chaff, husks of corn.
 Usionrug, *s. m.* (usion—rug) A chaff heap.
 Usionl, *v. a.* (usion) To yield husks or chaff.
 Usyld, *a.* (us) Abounding with chaff, full of chaff.
 Usyldrwydd, *s. m.* (uslyd) Fullness of chaff.
 Ust, *s. m.* (us) A silence; a hush, or hush. It is also the imperative verb: Hush!

*Y tarann—
 Dew a hyl: ar at slyr sut
 Nod cwyth a dywysant.*

*Thunder-claps: God doth cease; at his word they become silent
 and are still.*
D. Iago.

Ustied, *s. m.* (ust) A silencing, a hushing.
 Ustiau, *v. a.* (ust) To silence, to quell, to hush.
 Uswydd, *a.* (us—gwydd) Of peeled surface.

Llysoch of hallow, smooth swydd.

Red-stained his blade, sheld of felled forest. *Llysoch.*

Gur eurglawr swydd swydd holl.

A hero splitting the gold-covered sheld of felled forest.
D. Fict. ab Idris.

Usyn, *s. m. ddm.* (us) A single particle or chaff.

*Uysa wyl, se ddaew wyl,
 Ac angus yn eysgwrth!*

A froil chaf man I and wanting strength, with death to express.
D. ab Idris.

Utgorn, *s. m.*—*pl. utgyrn* (udgorn) A trumpet.

UTH, *s. m. r.* That is extreme; extended.

Uthr, *s. m.* (uth) That stanneth. *a.* Awful, wonderful; astonishing; terrific; horrible.

Y cythraul awr uth-wn.

The dead ponder a horrid sight. *W. Lly.*

Uthraldd, *a.* (uthr) Tending to astonish.

Uthraw, *v. a.* (uthr) To astonish, to amaze.

Uthrawl, *a.* (uthr) Astonishing, amazing.

Uthredig, *a.* (uthr) Astonished, terrified.

Uthredd, *s. m.* (uthr) Astonishment; horror.

Uthriad, *s. m.* (uthr) An astonishing.

Uthroleb, *s. m.* (uthrawl) Astonishment; awfulness; horribleness.

Uthrollder, *s. m.* (uthrawl) Astonishment; awfulness; horribleness.

Uthroledd, *s. m.* (uthrawl) Astonishingness; awfulness; horribleness.

Uthrolli, *v. a.* (uthrawl) To render astonishing; to render awful; to render terrified; to become awful; to become terrified.

Uthrolrwydd, *s. m.* (uthrawl) Awfulness.

Uwch, *prep.* (uch) Above, over; also used for *uchach*, higher, upper.

Uwch pen no dwy ysgwydd.

Higher a head than two shoulders. *Adg.*

Uwchder, *s. m.* (uwch) Highness, altitude.

Uwchdra, *s. m.* (uwch) Highness, altitude.

Uwchedd, *s. m.* (uwch) Highness, altitude.

Uwchel, *a.* (uwch) High, lofty; eminent.

Uwd, *s. m.* (wd) Any liquid thickened by boiling meal in it; hasty-pudding; bargo; pap; or the like mixtures. *Uwd peillid, flour boiled in milk; uwd moidd glas, grits boiled in whey; uwd angachen, a poultice.*

A fo hand of fof rheod ar at uwd.

He who has abundance of honey let him put it in his poultice.
Adg.

Uwdaldd, *a.* (uwd) Like hasty-pudding.

Uwdfya, *s. m.* (uwd—bys) The nursing finger, the fore-finger.

W.

W F F

W. THIS vowel's sound is an inflection of *e*; and it expresses a tendency from, out, or beyond; and when affixed to primitives, it gives them a contrary import; as in *gwedd*, that is wedded, if formed into *gweddw*, it denotes being beyond a wedded state, or a widow; so *ul*, moisture, becomes *uwl*, the remains what is deprived of moisture, as embers, or cinders: and with respect to the gender or words, the *w* denotes the masculine and *e* the feminine. It is used as an interjection expressive of alarm.

Wab, s. m.—*pl. t. iau* (ab) A slap, a stroke.
Wabiad, s. m. (wab) A slapping, a beating.
Wabiaw, v. a. (wab) To slap, to beat, to cuff.
Wabiwr, s. m.—*pl. wabiwyr* (wab—*gwr*) Slapper.
WB, s. m. r. The state of being expelled; the state of being out, over, or up. *interj.* It is expressive of anxiety: ah!

Wb wyr! nawdd nef rhagoch; er y byd na wneuch hysg: ni ddaneth neb arddod i erddi yr uch o Olfen a elai a'i fywyd gano.
Arund ye men! God's protection before you! for the world do not so: no body ever came to demand Ofwen who went away with his life.
H. Cuthbert—Mattington.

Wb o'r hia, o'r wybr heno!
Out with the weather from the sky to-night! D. ab Gwilym.

Wbain, v. a. (wb) To keep howling, to howl.
Wbw, interj. (wb repeated) It is expressive of distress, anxiety, and revolting.
WCH, s. m. r. A spread out, or expansion.
Wchw, interj. (wch) It is expressive of calling out for assistance: Hoo.
WD, s. m. r. That is extreme, extended, or stretched out.
Wedi, adv. (gwedi) After, afterwards; then.

Y dea a yn dy wrth
 Wedi'r ei y da'r y cwrth;
 Dy ran o dir arisann,
 Dy wind o'i dal y de.

The property expanded in the work, after it is gone the second time it will come thy portion of rent producing land, thy whole country with the property make good.
Iorwerth Fynglwyd.

Weithian, adv. (gwaith) This time, now, at length. It is used for *y waith hon*, *y weithon*, and *weithion*.

Weithian, adv. (gwaith) Sometimes, at times.

Riddle—
 Wrth gylwel, tyfied fod dyn,
 E gyw weithian drwy gwlidyn.

The jealous one in listening thinking there is a man, he sometimes hears the noise of the falling dew-drop.
T. Pry.

Weithion, adv. (gwaith) This time, at length.
Weithon, adv. (gwaith) This time, now; at last.
Wel, v. imp. (gwel) Lo, behold, see, see now.
conj. So, well. *Wel dachw so*, lo yonder it is: *wel dachw*, see now below: *wel dachw*, lo above: *wel dyma iddi beth*, well here is some for her: *wel dyns i ti*, see there now for you.

Wel, dyma welod anhwedd!
Well, that is a difficult perception! D. ab Gwilym.

Wela, v. imp. (wel) Lo, behold, see, see now; well. *Wela dyma fi*, see now here am I: *wela paid*, well then be quiet: *wela hai*, very well then, well then it shall be so.

WF, s. m. r. A flow, glide, or running out; that is liquid.

WFF, s. m. r. Motion from or out; expulsion.

W O

Wft, s. m. (wft) A push off; a slight, or scorn; a fie, an expression of disapprobation.

Wft!r dyn a wftio hwb heb wybod mwy am dano.

Fie upon the person whom every body cries so upon without knowing any more about him.
Adage.

Wftiad, s. m. (wft) A pushing off scornfully; a showing disapprobation with surprise; a crying fie upon.

Wftiaw, v. a. (wft) To push away with disapprobation; to cry shame; to cry fie.

WG, s. m. r. An overpread; an outside.

Whw, interj. It is expressive of calling out for assistance.

WI, interj. It is expressive of joy; Hey; hey-day; oh.

O wi! O Ddow! y rhydder gwaith ydd arfethnau iadri! Ceir gwrthynwch i Kaffydd, ac ni gaisant!

O yes! O God! the number of times that the ears of Chester purposed to oppose Gwffydd, and they could not!
Buckled G. ab Gwyn.

Am fy ngwddif ei brenchies—
 Wawr euraid: wi o'r aerwy!

Round my neck her arms, the golden luminary: oh, what a wrath!
D. ab Gwilym.

Wi! o'r gwaith yw ei ddydd:
 Wi! o'r llaw ar y lleys!

Oh! what art there is on his vest: Oh! what a colour on the shirt!
D. ab Gwilym, i bwr.

Wichwach, interj. (gwich) It expresses frolic.

Wihi, s. m. (wi) The whinnying of a horse.

Wihiad, s. m. (wih) A whinnying, as a horse.

Wihaw, v. a. (wih) To whinny like a horse.

Winc, s. m.—*pl. t. od* (gwinc) A chaffinch.

WL, s. m. r. That is subtle, fine, or small.

WLL, s. m. r.—*pl. yllod*. A fragment, a fraction.

WM, s. m. r. That closes about; a covert; a void, or hollow.

Wmp, s. m. (wm) A covert, or a shade.

—Mat imp coedyd,
 Wmp ar dafarn ei fwr fydd.

Like the shoots of trees, a shade on the headland he lined with
Llynarch Benturck.

WN, s. m. r. That is on, upon, close, or at; that is beginning or commencing; that tends to; that is of an energetic nature.

Wnc, s. m. (wn) The state of being close, at, or hard by; proximity. *a.* Close, near, hard by.
prep. Near, nigh. *adv.* Here.

Dyweddi o wnc, galanas o bell.

Esposal from a neighbourhood, murder from afar.
Adage.

Wnc, pron. m. (wnc) That one at a distance, speaking of the masculine; the feminine is *onco*. *adv.* There. *Dyfed.*

Wncw, adv. (wng) There; yonder.

Wng, s. m.—*pl. yngon* (wnc) The state of being close, at, or by. *a.* Close, near, hard by; strait. *prep.* Near, nigh. *adv.* Here. *Engyrt* *yguf*, difficulty the most confined.

Ing yn lwg yngon eangedd.

Strait in strait be proximities of amplitude.
Adage.

Trwy a thrwy, wng a rhwng, y deuthan';
 Traw a thraw, undodh Bran a Meigan.

Through and through, close and between, they came: over and over, of the same course Bran and Meigan.
Myrdin.

WO, s. m. r. A motion out or ended; a call made to stop a horse. *v. imper.* Wo, stop, stand still.

Wô, *s. m.* The cry of hounds in chase.
 WP, *s. m. r.* The state of being out or over.
 WR, *s. m. r.* The state of being on, over, or at.
 Wrch, *s. m.* (wr) That is high, or rotund.
 Wrdd, *s. m.* (wr) Touch, contact; impulse.
 Wrth, *s. m.* (wr) A touch, a contact, the state of being by, opposite, or against.

Wrth, *prep.* (wrth, *s.*) In contact, close to; by; with; in comparison, compared with. *adv.* While. *Pa beth yw hynny wrth hyn?* What is that compared with this? *Wrth fyned heibio*, in going by: *Wrth lio dydd*, by day light: *Nid allaf wrth hynny*, I cannot help that: *Wrth ganu*, while singing: *Taraw wrth*, to meet with: *Dos wrth dy bys*, go taking thy time: *Cadw oddi wrth y byd*, keep from the world; *ymscill-dua i wrth y byd*, separate thyself from the world: *Y byd bo wrth eich bodd!* be the world well with you! *Dyfed. Mae y fawch wrth ben ei hal*, the cow is just in calving. *Dyfed. Wrth* is compounded with pronouns, and is declined thus—*Wrthyf*, *wrthof*, by me; *wrthyt*, *wrthot*, by thee; *wrtho*, by him, or it; *wrthi*, by her; *wrthym*, *wrthom*, by us; *wrthych*, *wrthoch*, by you; *wrthyni*, by them. *Ni eli wrtho*, thou canst not help it: *Wrtho ei hun*, by himself.

Calon Seis wrth Gymaro.

The heart of an Englishman towards a Welshman. *Adage.*

Rheid pr fawch wrth loughwa.

Necessary to the cow the being with a fall. *Adage.*

WS, *s. m. r.* That is impulsive, that is precipitous; action, effort; ardour.

Wsg, *s. m.* (ws) That opens or separates.

Wst, *s. m.* (ws) A thrust, push, or drive; a gust; the hypochondria, the hip.

Wsw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (ws) That abounds with impulse, or energy; an epithet for the horse; a steed.

Oa gweyryr, ewch dros Gaer Wyt;
 Oa harsale waw arnat—
 Ymgelwch.

If spears, go ye over Winchester; if on them steed harness be, hide yourselves. *L. Mon.*

WT, *s. m. r.* That is extreme, or outward; out.

Wtre, *s. f.*—*pl. wtrëydd* (wt—rhe) A lane.

Wttres, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (wt—tres) A revel, a carousal.

Caw, mewn oer!—
 Cyn y fawr canu 'fferen,
 A myn'd i wttres a merch,
 A rhoddi neges Rhydderch.

A buck in a choir! before the bargains he sings a mass, and goes to revel with a dameel, and presents the gift of Rhydderch. *G. ab Hywel ab Tudgr.*

Wttresalld, *a.* (wttres) Revelous, carousing.

Wttresawl, *a.* (wttres) Revelling, carousing.

Wttresgar, *a.* (wttres) Revelous, apt to feast.

Wttresgarwch, *s. m.* (wttresgar) Riotousness.

Wttresiad, *s. m.* (wttres) A revelling.

Wttresiaeth, *s. f.* (wttres) Loose festivity.

Mynale mewn llanorch
 Wttreswch traserch
 I wttreswch wttreswch.

I prepared in a glade a carousal of ardent love for a vine-nurtured dameel fair. *D. Edwards.*

Wttres, *v. a.* (wttres) To carouse, to revel.

Wttreswr, *s. m.*—*pl. wttreswyr* (wttres—gwr) A carouser, a riotous person, a spendthrift.

Wttreswyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (wttres—gwyl) A carousal.

Wtr, *s. m. aggr.* (wt) The small light grain amongst corn.

Od oga wna mewn das lli.

If there be empty grain in a stack of thine. *Arnon Tew.*

WTH, *s. m. r.* That expands or stretches out.

WY, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t. an.* That proceeds from; that is produced; an egg.

Mal wy ar droel.

Like an egg on a lever.

Adage.

A ddygo yr wy a ddygo yr tar.

He that steals the egg will steal the hen.

Adage.

Wy, *pronon. prep.* Of or to the third person; of him, of her, of it; for which *i*, *ei*, *i'w*, *iddi*, are generally used. '*Hi yn fawr wy thad*,' She being mother to her father.

Wybr, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwybr) Firmament, or atmosphere; the sky; ether; the least possible thing.

Nid ysgafu oad wybr.

There is nothing so light as air.

Adage.

Yr hysg—

Ynddodgwys crof, oad cwrth.

Yn cwrthych wybr, cyn awystr.

Thou canst show thyself for my sake, with sure signs, in the midst of the firmament, before the time of noon.

G. Lloyd ab Dafydd.

Moesen to fwrw o hennid;

Ni bu ar hwn wybr o hennid.

Moses did die of old age; there was upon him not the smallest sign of diuane. *L. G. Cuth.*

Wybraidd, *a.* (wybr) Like the firmament.

Mile Ebrill wybraidd gwrth;

Lluddedig ychais; llwn tr.

The month of April aerial is the horizon; besieged the camp; bare the land. *Arnon Tew.*

Wybraw, *v. a.* (wybr) To form a firmament; to move in the air; to soar into the air; to become aerial.

Wybrawl, *a.* (wybr) Firmamental; aerial.

Y padarn—

Gwllth wybrawl gwllw wrth Ebrill.

The bands seem to aerial dew of April eight those purified. *Arnon Tew.*

Wybreiddiad, *s. m.* (wybraidd) A rendering like the firmament; a becoming aerial.

Wybreiddiau, *v. a.* (wybraidd) To render firmamental; to render aerial; to become like air.

Wybren, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (wybr) A firmament.

Arwydd canol—

Y cynt no rhyngyn uch rhodd wybren.

The swags through a hundred bottles, be to more quick than a storm-wind over the ruddy welsh. *L. F. Moch, i Gr. ab Llywelyn.*

Dryv'r wybrenydd y dydd a das

El hywrych wely afon.

Through the stars the day doth spread his silver-crown upon the ray. *Arnon Tew.*

Wybrenalld, *a.* (wybran) Firmamental; atmospheric.

Wybrenawl, *a.* (wybren) Being firmamental; atmospheric.

Wybrgoel, *s. f.* (wybr—goel) Aëromancy.

Wybriad, *s. e.*—*pl. wybriaid* (wybr) That is of the firmament; that exists in the air.

Llymyston—

A'f hoddli fflam wybriaid Ebrill.

The flocks with her gleaming flight a flaming habitation of air. *G. Edwards.*

Wybrineth, *s. m.* (wybr) Aërology; formation of air.

Wybrig, *a.* (wybr) Firmamental; atmospheric.

Wybrlwr, *s. m.* (wybr—llwr) A cerulean bee.

Wybrwr, *s. m.*—*pl. wybrwyr* (wybr—gwr) One of the firmament; one who soars into the air; an aërologist.

Ni fywau, er mwyn fawdd.

Wybrwr llon, a'm burhau'r lliad.

I would not, for the sake of my soul, have a lively bee in the air, that would throw me in the dirt. *Arnon Tew.*

Wyd, v. (wy) Art, thou art. It is used for *wydt* ti, when no emphasis is required.

Wyengawl, a. (wy—engawl) Oviparous.

Wyngl, v. a. (wy—engl) To propagate by eggs.

Wyl, v. (wy) Am, I am. When the person is emphatically discriminated *wi* is used with it: *Wys f yz berawed ond nid wyl ti, I am ready, but thou art not.*

Wyl tridyching hen, wyl answadl-drad,
Wyl chod, wyl aspar:
Y sawt a'n carodd a'n car!

I am old three ways bent, I am sickly bold, I am heedless, I am wild; the one who has loved me loves me not!
Llynarth Hen.

Wyl, s. m. (wy—yl) A gush out; a wail.

Wylad, s. m. (wyl) A wailing, a weeping.

Wylaw, v. a. (wyl) To wail, or to weep. *Wylid ddagrau heillion, thou wilt weep salt tears.*

Wylid ni wyl ei harchen.
Let him weep who owns not his owner. *Adage.*
Howd! per! i dagrau wylaw.
It is easy to cause the wry-mouth to weep. *Adage.*
Wyl wylad ond ddyddod;
A wylwyl a'n llyd.

Myself I will weep for Dwydd; what I do weep it will be a satire. *L. G. Cohl.*

Wylod, s. m. (wyl—of) A weep, a wailing.

Wylodaeth, s. m. (wyl—of) The act of wailing.

Clywais ief chais wylodaeth,
Caddi dros y wlad iud seth!
I heard a cry of the breaking out of weeping, a knock over the country woefully bath gone!
Jen. Thomas.

Wylodfa, v. a. (wylod) To wail, to weep.

Wylodfedd, s. m. (wylod) A weeping, a wailing; mourning, lamentation.

Wylodi, v. a. (wylod) To wail, or to weep.

Wylodfa, a. (wylod) Wailing; doleful.

Wyn, s. pl. aggr. (oen) Lambs. *Wyn bach, little lambs.*

Wyna, v. a. (wyn) To collect lambs; to yean.

Ou gedy a gail dya da
Yn y chawen, yn lach wyns.

If fetters be a good man's lot in the event, edies with collecting lambs. *Llyfyrtyr ab Gwilym.*

Wyneb, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwyneb) A face, a visage; a surface. *Wyneb uchel, of a high look; derbyn wyneb, a receiving the presence, a receiving fairly; ar y wyneb, upon the surface.*

Wyneb trist drwg a cry.

A sad countenance awaits mischief. *Adage.*
Tri pheth sydd ar wrald, a gwr welod y cyntaf i'w anghar y ddau arall: wyneb ei hua mewn drych; cefn ei gwr a bell, a gor-dderchwr yn ei gwely.

Three things appertain to a woman, who loves to see the first she will not dislike to see the other two; her own face in a glass; her husband's back far off, and a paramour in her bed. *Triodd.*

Wynebwaw, a. (wyneb) Having a face; faced.

Wynebwyl, a. (wyneb) Belonging to the face.

Wynebiad, s. m. (wyneb) A facing, a fronting.

Wynebpryd, s. m. (wyneb—pryd) A countenance

Wynebu, v. a. (wyneb) To face, to front.

Wynebus, a. (wyneb) Of countenance, of goodly visage; seemly.

Wynebwarth, s. m. (wyneb—gwarth) A face covering; shame of face; blush of face; an affront; also the fine in law for an affront.

Wynebwarth pawb ei saried heb dderchafael.

The affront fine of every one is his insult fine without advancement. *Welsh Laws.*

Y drymwr, on etall yr an o'r penwyddogion, taled lldo ei wynebwarth.

The doorkeeper, if he obstruct any one of the chief officers, he must pay to him his blush of face. *Welsh Laws.*

Wynsbwniad, s. m. (wyneb—gwniad) A fine-drawing in sewing.

Wynsbwniaw, v. a. (gwniaw) To fine draw.

Wynebwyr, a. m. (wyneb—gwr) A faced.

Wynoc, s. pl. diem. (wyn) Lambkins.

Wyr, s. m.—pl. t. lon (wy—yr) That is spread, stretched, or extended; a grandson.

Ni chestr yr llwyr
Ond ddeio yr wyr.

There will be no loving completely until the grandchild comes. *Adage.*

Och, a Garm, a Dinebad, tair wyrion
Bwlch, a Cyfwich, a Sefwlich.

Green, Shout, and Scream, the three grandchildhood of Gush, Tear, and Rent. *H. Culbreth—Mabingion.*

Wyrain, a. (wyr) Spreading, extending.

Digwydd yr ddrwg rhag alawfodd wyrain,
Wyr llwyr ysgwydau.

There was a heavy falling down from the spreading flow of mood, the spread of a host with trailing shields. *America.*

Wyraw, v. a. (wyr) To distend, to reach out.

Wyre, s. f. (wyr) A spread, an expanse. *Yr Wyre Fawr, Yr Wyre Fach, The Great Spread, The Little Spread, rivers in Cardiganshire.*

Wyres, s. f.—pl. t. au (wyr) A grand-daughter.

Wys, s. m. (wy—ys) Aptitude or tendency for motion.

Wysawg, a. (wys) Having aptitude; abounding with currency or fluidity. *Caer Wysawg, one of the old names of Oxford.*

Wysg, s. m. (wys) A tendency forward, tendency, direction, bias; presence; a current, course, or stream. *Ar wysg y Ceisariaid, in pursuit of the Romans: Llysga fe yn wysg ei draed, drag him with his feet foremost: Yn wysg dy drwyn, in the direction of thy nose.*

Caenid in cren-drysg
A gwrddant f'w wysg
Yn llin ar der-drysg
Yn llwyr dorf-rydd.

A glorious blood-spilt host will come into thy presence, as a golden host conquering, a multitude completely free. *B. Deu a Hireding.*

Aethym—

Yn wysg fy mhen yn oegud.

I went in the direction of my head nimbly. *D. ab Owglyn.*

Wysg, adv. (wys) In a forward direction; forward. *Dos wysg dy ben, go with thy head forwards, go headlong.*

Wysgaw, v. n. (wysg) To move onward; to glide onward; to go headlong.

Wyt, v. (wyd) Art, thou art. When there is an emphasis required to distinguish the second person from any other *Ti* is added: *Wyt yma, thou art here; wyt ti yma, art thou there, and not another.*

Need wyt wr ardwr, ardyw efrw cad
Cedarnyd Enna.

Surely thou art a man that is the bulwark of conflict, a sturdy swayer of battle of the prowess of Enrag.

Ll. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Wyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (wy—yth) The state of being extended out, or separate from an identity; the number eight, eight. *a. Eight.*

Wythaw, v. a. (wyth) To form into eight, to make up eight; to divide into eight parts.

Wythawl, a. (wyth) Belonging to eight.

Wythban, a. m. (wyth—ban) That is of eight parts; that is of eight verses; that is of eight syllables. *a. Of eight parts.*

Wythbauwg, a. (wythban) Of eight parts; of eight verses; of eight syllables.

Wythblyg, s. m. (wyth—plyg) That is of eight folds. *a. Of eight folds.*

Wythblygawl, a. (wythblyg) Of eight folds.

Wythblygiad, s. m. (wythblyg) A forming of eight folds.

Wythblygu, *v. a.* (wythblyg) To read eight fold.
 Wythdeg, *s. m.* (wyth—deg) Eighteen.
 Wythdegfed, *s. m.* (wythdeg) Eighteenth.
 Wythdro, *s. m.* (wyth—tro) That is of eight turns.
a. Of eight turns.
 Wythroed, *s. m.* (wyth—troed) That is eight-footed. *a.* Eight-footed.
 Wythroedawg, *a.* (wythroed) Having eight feet
 Wythdddeg, *s. m.* (wyth—deg) Eighty. *a.* Eighty.
 Wythdddegfed, *s. m.* (wythdddeg) Eightieth.
 Wythfed, *s. m.* (wyth) An eighth. *a.* Eighth.
 Wythfedwaith, *s. f.* (wythfed—gwaith) Eighth time
 Wythganfed, *s. m.* (wythgant) Eight hundredth.
 Wythganfedwaith, *s. f.* (wythganfed—gwaith)
 The eight hundredth time.
 Wythganmil, *s. m.* (wythgant—mil) Eight hundred thousands.
 Wythganmilfed, *s. m.* (wythganmil) An eight hundred thousandth.
 Wythgant, *s. m.* (wyth—cant) Eight hundred.
 Wythganwaith, *s. pl.* (wythgant—gwaith) Eight hundred times.
 Wythiad, *s. m.* (wyth) A forming of eight; a dividing into eight parts.
 Wythmis, *s. m.* (wyth—mis) A space of eight months. *a.* Of eight months.
 Wythmlwydd, *s. m.* (wyth—blwydd) That is of eight years. *a.* Of eight years.
 Wythmlwyddawl, *a.* (wythmlwydd) Octennial.
 Wythmlynedd, *s. m.* (wyth—blynedd) That is of eight years. *a.* Of eight years.
 Wythmlyneddawl, *a.* (wythmlynedd) Octennial.
 Wythnos, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (wyth—nos) That consists of eight nights; a week. *Wythnos y gweddi*, rogation week. Anciently the days of the week were thus named—*Unfeddydd*, first day; *deufeddydd*, *deudedydd*, *eiufeddydd*, second day; *trydeddydd*, third day; *pedrydddydd*, fourth day; *pumfeddydd*, fifth day; *chwecheddydd*, sixth day; *seithfeddydd*, seventh day.

Wythnos y llynaws.

The week of the fox.

Adage.

Wythnosawl, *a.* (wythnos) Weekly.
 Wythnosol, *v. a.* (wythnos) To form a week, to divide into weeks.

Wythnosolad, *s. m.* (wythnos) A forming a week, a dividing into weeks.
 Wythnydd, *s. m.* (wyth—dydd) A space of eight days. *a.* Of eight days.
 Wythnyddawl, *a.* (wythnydd) Of eight days.
 Wythnyn, *s. m.* (wyth—dyn) That is of eight persons. *a.* Of eight persons.
 Wythnynawl, *a.* (wythnyn) Of eight persons.
 Wythochr, *s. m.* (wyth—ochr) An octagon.
 Wythochrawg, *a.* (wythochr) Octagonal.
 Wythochrawl, *a.* (wythochr) Octagonal.
 Wythochri, *v. a.* (wythochr) To form an octagon.
 Wythochriad, *s.* (wythochr) A forming an octagon.
 Wythongi, *s. m.* (wyth—ongi) That has eight angles. *a.* Octangular.
 Wythongiawg, *a.* (wythongi) Octangular.
 Wythongiawl, *a.* (wythongi) Octangular.
 Wythongi, *v. a.* (wythongi) To form an octangular figure.
 Wythongiawd, *s. m.* (wythongi) A forming an octangular figure.
 Wythor, *s. m.* (wyth—or) That has eight borders. *a.* Of eight borders.
 Wythorawl, *a.* (wythor) Of eight borders.
 Wythori, *v. a.* (wythor) To make to consist of eight borders.
 Wythoriad, *s. m.* (wythor) A making to consist of eight borders.
 Wythran, *s. f.* (wyth—rhan) That has eight shares. *a.* Of eight shares or parts.
 Wythranawl, *a.* (wythran) Relating to what consists of eight parts.
 Wythryw, *s. m.* (wyth—rhyw) That consists of eight sorts. *a.* Of eight sorts.

Wythryw yd a thri o waer.

Eight sorts of corn and three of hay.

Id. ab. Gwilym.

Wythrywiad, *s. m.* (wythryw) A forming into eight sorts or kinds.
 Wythrywiaw, *v. a.* (wythryw) To form eight sorts.
 Wythrywiawl, *a.* (wythryw) Of eight sorts.
 Wythrywiawl, *a.* (wythryw) Of eight sorts.
 Wythall, *s. f.* (wyth—sill) That has eight syllables. *a.* Of eight syllables.
 Wythallawg, *a.* (wythall) Having eight syllables.
 Wythwalth, *s. pl.* (wyth—gwaith) Eight times.
 Wythwalthfed, *s. f.* (wythwalth) The eighth time.

Y.

Y. THIS is a derivative sound, whose origin is E, being short, open, and indistinct, and having much of the character of the Hebrew *shewa*, or that transient sound, which transpires between certain consonants. It is the mutation of O and W in some forms of construction, and it particularly forms the plural of monosyllables. It is also the article *the*, preceding the words with consonant initials; but before vowels, for the sake of euphony, it takes *dd* and *r*, as affixes, to form *ydd*, *yr*. With verbs it assumes an adverbial character; and often is a mere expletive sound.

Gwyn fydd y farch a allu fod gan ei hunan.

Happy is the woman that can be by herself.

Adage.

Ar ddwedd y mas barnu.

On the conclusion is to be judging.

Adage.

Arthur—

Yn mhen lla Cwmwl y Rha.

Arthur, in the front of the head of Cwmwl was he slain.

L. G. Cotta.

YB, *s. m. r.* A state of expulsion; the state of being out, over, or up.

Ybain, *v. a.* (yb) To make a howling; to howl.

YCH, *s. m. r.* That is out, over, or before: a neat, bullock, or ox. *Ychais, oxen.*

Ni sogli yr ych da ar dy droed.

The black ox has not trodden on thy foot.

Adage.

Gwell oen fy hwn nag ych arell.

Better a lamb of my own than the ox of another.

Adage.

Tai ychais yr trith a ddodas Nared Waleisford, a Gwastell Faw yn Eilafet, yn lle aredig cymorth iddi, aenath lub pŵlwr llydd.

Payment for corn is a tax that was established by Nared Waleisford, of Faw's Castle in Eilafet, instead of the custom ploughing to her, once every four years.

Mydd.

Yeh, a. (ych, a.) Ye or you are; are ye, are you.
Yeha, v. imper. (ych) Lo, behold, see. *Yeha acw,*
 lo yonder.

Ychad, s. m. (ych) A coming in view.

Ychadaf, adv. (ychad) In a most conspicuous way.

Rhedegang o'n ar hyd traeth:
Ychadaf loriwr arfwrth:
Cad o odo gwest do wr ffrath.

Full of motion the wave along the strand: thus plainly a purpose is broken: a battle near him the prettler takes to flight.
Llywarch Hen.

Ychwaen, adv. (chwaen) Peradventure, by chance.
Ychwaith, conj. (chwaith) Neither, not even so.
Ychwaneg, s. m. (chwaneg) More. **adv. More.**
Ychwanegadwy, a. (ychwaneg) Capable of augmentation.

Ychwanegawl, a. (ychwaneg) Apt to augment.

Ychwanegedig, s. (ychwaneg) Being augmented.

Ychwanegiad, s. m. (ychwaneg) Augmentation.

Ychwanegu, v. a. (ychwaneg) To augment.

Ychwardd, s. m. (chwardd) Tendency to laughter.

Ychwarddawl, a. (ychwardd) Tending to laughter.

Ychwarddiad, s. m. (ychwardd) A causing laughter.

Ychwarddu, v. a. (ychwardd) To cause laughter.

Ychwarddih yn wych i'rddydd;
Yn wylaw y ddech yr all dydd.

I laugh'd bravely the passing day; waving came the second day.
D. ab Ieuan Idd.

Ychwarian, adv. (chwarian) In a gentle manner.

Cyfarhad o ochlysur byd,
A'm dawed ychwarian;
Pwy wledych wael Cysan!

I will congratulate on account of the world, as I gently come forward: Who will reign after Cysan!
Cyfarwr Merddin.

Ychwerig, adv. (chwerig) Playfully, sportively.

Ychwina, adv. (chwina) At present; immediately.

Pan fo yn awpru ychwinu ddechreu nos.

When he is supping just at the beginning of night.
H. Bowen—Mabingion.

He wrags! y neb piau y gwlith, ti of gweli ym ychwinu.

He wrags! he to whom the corpse belongs, thou shalt see here immediately.
H. Oulheri—Mabingion.

Ychydig, s. m.—pl. t. lion (cyd) A little, a small quantity; a few. **a. Little, small as to quantity and number. adv. Little.**

Ychydig yn aml a wna llawer.
A little often will make much. **Adage.**

Ychydig a wneid am y nef pal difoddid uffern.
Little would there be done for heaven if hell were extinguished.
Adage.

Tri ychydig a wna canll llawer: ychydig o anwydau drwg, ychydig o wall, ac ychydig o ledard.

Three small things will be the means of losing much: a little of angry passions, a little carelessness, and a little theft.
Triodd.

Ychydigaw, v. a. (ychydig) To lessen in quantity or number; to render few; to become few.

Ychydigawl, a. (ychydig) Tending to lessen.

Ychydigder, s. m. (ychydig) A littleness of quantity and number; fewness, paucity.

Goreu ar bob chwarae ychydigder.

The best of every play is a little. **Adage.**

Ychydigdra, s. m. (ychydig) Littleness, fewness.

Ychydigrwydd, s. m. (ychydig) Littleness, fewness.

Ychydigyn, s. m.—pl. t. an (ychydig) A very little.

Y thr hwn—yr oedd rhyw ychydigyn o osteni yn saethu i mewn lloco yn awr ac allwath.

This hand, there were some small particles of light shooting into it at one time and at another.
Irr. Owain.

YD, s. m. r.—pl. t. an That is; a being; corn.
Yd byr, standing corn. It forms the termi-

nation of a class of nouns, and of some verbs in the infinitive mood. *Yd meddus, darnel.*

Po hynaf yr yd tebycaf fydd i'r byd.

By so much the older the corn more like it will be to the world.
Adage.

Tow o ffig y tyf yr am.
Towach yw cartofolau;
Bai yd y gweli a buyd awyr,
Byd am yw i'r Rhaklawyd.

Thick of branches the ash doth grow, more thick are mounds; if the grass were corn and food for men, too scanty it would be for the Romans.
Ien. Du. y Biling.

Yd, adv. (yd, s.) A particle idiomatically used, answering to it, *that*, and *doth*, in the formation of verbs; and it is often merely an expletive, used for euphony.

Triet yd gwyn pob colledig.

Sadly doth every condemned one complain. **Tellur.**

Turt cywynu cna yd weier.

He would intimidate an opponent were he but seen. **Lk. P. Mach.**

Hir yd gofhir a gofllaf.

Long will be remembered what I record. **D. Brynfan.**

Yda, v. a. (yd) To gather corn; to go about begging for corn.

Ydaidd, a. (yd) Like *or* of the nature of corn.

Ydawg, a. (yd) Abounding with corn, full of corn.

Ydawl, a. (yd) Belonging to corn, of the quality of grain.

Ydbys, s. pl. aggr. (yd—pys) Vetches. *Ydbys trawygddawt, cichlins.*

Yd-dir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (yd—tir) Corn land.

Yd-dy, s. m.—pl. t. an (yd—ty) A granary.

Yden, s. f. dim. (yd) A grain of corn.

Ydfaes, s. m. (yd—maes) A corn field.

Ydfron, s. f.—pl. ydfrain (yd—bran) A rook.

Ydfwyd, s. m. (yd—bwyd) Food made of corn.

Ydfwyd i ddyn, cigfwd i gwn.

Grain food for men, flesh food for dogs. **Adage.**

Tri ymborth dyn a barant lechyd, hroes, a synwyr gleu; yd-fwyd, blithfwd, a gurdffwyd.

The three sustenances of man that will cause health, long life, and clear sense: food made of corn, milk food, and vegetable food.
Caring at Gwynllwyn.

Ydgeirch, s. pl. aggr. (yd—ceirch) Wild oats.

Ydgist, s. f.—pl. t. lan (yd—cist) A corn bin.

Ydgordd, s. f.—pl. t. an (yd—cordd) Corn-yard.

Ydi, v. (yd) Is; it is, he is, she is; is it, is he, is she.

Ydig, s. m. dim. (yd) Degenerate corn; cockle; it is also called *gith*.

Ydian, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (yd—llan) A corn-yard.

Ydoedd, v. (yd—oedd) Was. *Ydyw, is.*

Ydwal, s. f.—pl. t. au (yd—gwal) A corn garth.

Ydwyd, v. (wyd) Art, thou art, art thou. *Pwy ydwyd? who art thou? Ai Meilyr ydwyd? Art thou Meilyr?*

Ydwyf, v. (wyf) Am; I am; am I. *Ydwyf gwa, I am here: a ydwyf? am I?*

Ydych, v. (ych) Ye are, you are; are ye, are you.

Ydynt, v. (ynt) They are; are they. *Dynion ydynt, they are men: ai dynion ydynt? are they men?*

Boet a chelwydd, nid deubeth ydynt.

Boasting and lying, they are not two things. **Adage.**

Ydys, s. m. (yd—ys) The calendar, or weevil.

Ydyw, v. (yw) Is; it is, he is, she is, when the particular person is known.

Dyn i'n wna daloni neb.

A person who will do no good to any body is the one with two faces.
O. Gwynedd.

YDD, s. m. r. That is moving before; that is conspicuous. *a.* Forward; conspicuous. It is the article *the*, used in common with *yr*, before nouns with vowel initials, as *y* is before those with consonants; with verbs it assumes an adverbial character; and it is frequently a mere expletive sound. It is used sometimes as a pronoun. It is also a termination of masculine nouns.

Yfardd Llansfeng ydd air i nef.

By the way of Saint Mary Magdalen it is that we must go to heaven. *Adage.*

*O aw i gant yr a gwr;
O ddwy i un ydd a anwr.*

From an acre to a hundred with a man proceed; from two to one it is that the friable falls. *Iowan Deutygn.*

*Nesam rhoddes i Ben, rwyf iolydd, canfwr,
A rhant rddhwydd!
Ac un rodd oddi well nog ydd.*

Have I not been gifted by Rhon, a chief of celebrity, with distinct and a hundred lines! but one gift was better than them. *Llywarch Hen.*

YF, s. m. r. That is of a flowing or liquid nature; a liquid; a moisture.

Yfawr, a. (yf) Drinkable, capable of being drank

Yfawl, a. (yf) Relating to drinking.

Yfed, v. a. (yf) To drink. *s. m.* A drinking.

Yf dy gant oia oera.

Drink thy broth before it cools. *Adage.*

Ar ol yfelli syched ydd.

After drinking there comes thirst. *Adage.*

*Ac os yf an gwas afach
I'w feddwf, o fydd lach.*

And if any gentle man shall drink so as to make him drunk, he will be well. *Ivan ab Gr. Llef, i'r coran.*

Yfedgar, a. (yfed) Fond of drinking, or tipping.

Yfedgarwch, s. m. (yfedgar) Fondness for drink.

Yfedr, s. m. (yfed) A drinking habit.

Yfetri, v. a. (yfedr) To drink often; to tipple.

Yfgar, a. (yf) Fond of drink, bibaceous.

Yfgarwch, s. m. (yfgar) Fondness for drink.

Yfiad, s. m. (yf) A drinking; a bibbing.

Yfory, s. m. (mory) To-morrow. *adv.* To-morrow.

Yfu, v. a. (yf) To drink; to imbibe, to suck.

Yfwr, s. m.—pl. yfwyr (yf—gwr) A drinker.

Yfwaig, s. f.—pl. yfweigeidd (yf—gwrwig) A drinking woman.

YFF, s. m. r. A tendency out or from.

Yffl, s. m. (yff) A bit broken off; a particle.

Yfflaw, v. a. (yffl) To break off; to shiver.

Yfflon, s. pl. aggr. (yffl) Fragments; shatters.

Dyna fo yn yfflon man, there it is all to shatters.

Yfflyn, s. m. (yffl) A piece, a shiver.

YŴ, s. m. r. The state of being open, or void.

YL, s. m. r. That is pervasive; that is apt to move; a moving agent. It is a termination of a class of words.

Ylani, s. (eleni) The present year. *adv.* This year.

YLL, s. m. r. That tends to part, or to separate.

Yllyrd, s. m. (yll—tryd) A vagabond, a stroller.

Yllian, s. m. (yll) A ripping, or a dividing.

Yllt, s. m. (yll) A rip, rent, or parting.

Yllyt, s. m. (yllt) A ripper; an epithet used for a plough.

Yllynedd, s. (llynedd) Last year. *adv.* Last year.

Yllyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (yll) A mole or want.

YM, s. m. r. That tends to identify; that is identic. It is a particle of very general use in composition. Prefixed to verbs, and verbal nouns, it makes a reflexion of the action on the agent or agents; as, *golchi*, to wash; *ym-olchi*, to wash one's self; *seanu*, to chide; *ym-*

seanu, to chide mutually. It is also the pronoun *my*, used for *my* or *us* in certain forms of construction; and, it is the personal verb, we are.

Am dyu, yn Crist, wyf i'm cred!

About him, my Christ, he will not believe me more.

Guto y Glyn.

Cynghorwr ar wr, yr a'i myno gwyr;

Cynghorwr i'w gar wrth ei care.

Care i'm myd i'm, a'm disgwr;

Carid i'w bysillid i'm ei baid;

Car an ddi, a'm ddris;

Carewydd Ddydd brwydd a'm be!

A counsellor to man, for such as humbly seeks him; every he will not harbour to who loves him. The love of my society let to me that shall not condemn me; love with his guidance to me as I not fall; the friend whose intervention is sure, may he direct me; the favour of the Greater be it daily to me!

Meigr ab Gwalchmai.

Yma, s. m. (ma) Here, this place. *adv.* Here, in this place.

Gwne'at hwy y guthra

A fymat adro

Byth gweli yma.

Woe to them the crew, who seek for hell over after the green. *Ian. Rhys.*

A cerbydgo yma a gawdr fry.

That obscure here will be crowned there. *Adage.*

Ymachlud, s. m. (achlud) The act of enveloping.

v. a. To obscure one's self; to obscure mutually; to become obscured.

Ymachludaw, v. a. (ymachlud) To be obscuring; to obscure mutually; to become obscured.

Joseph a ymachludus gorf yr Iesu mewn llun glin.

Joseph shrouded the body of Jesus in clean linen.

Ymachludawl, a. (ymachlud) Tending to be enveloped or to be obscured.

Ymachludiad, s. m. (ymachlud) A becoming enveloped; a mutually obscuring.

Ymachludd, s. m. (achludd) The act of enveloping. *v. a.* To obscure one's self; to become obscured.

Y was gwrly i'm gelyn.

Lle'r ymachludd ddrwydd.

To my for there is a bed, where the cheeks of a ymch become obscured. *M. ab Ely.*

Ymachluddaw, v. a. (ymachludd) To obscure one's self; mutually to obscure.

Ymachluddawl, a. (ymachludd) Tending to become obscured.

Ymachluddiad, s. m. (ymachludd) A becoming obscured; a mutually obscuring.

Ymachub, s. m. (achub) Self-security. *v. a.* To save one's self; to deliver one's self; to save mutually.

Cyfod, ddrwygws cas, cas iach broses moch,

Ymachub a'th gwrffus.

Arise, thou odious wicked chap, get thee milk of poison and deliver thyself of thy disorders. *Madogwg Dwygwg.*

Ymachubaw, v. a. (ymachub) To save one's self, to deliver one's self; to save mutually.

Ymachubawl, a. (ymachub) Tending to self preservation; mutually preserving.

Ymachubiad, s. m. (ymachub) A saving one's self; a mutually saving.

Ymachubwr, s. m.—pl. ymachubwyr (ymachub—gwr) One who saves himself; one who mutually saves.

Ymachwyn, s. m. (achwyn) A complaint of one's self; a mutual complaint. *v. a.* To complain of one's self; to complain mutually.

Ymachwyniad, s. m. (ymachwyn) A complaining of one's self; a mutually complaining.

Ymachwynwr, s. m.—pl. ymachwynwyr (ymachwyn—gwr) One who complains of himself; a mutual complainer.

Ymadael, v. a. (gadael) To leave, to forsake, to quit; to depart; to leave mutually.

Ymadaw, v. a. (gadaw) To leave, to forsake; to depart; to elope; mutually to leave.

Llyma gynolifer ffordd yr ymadwy dyn a'i dda, trwy draid, beidrad, anghyfarach, lloŷ, adnau, beathys.

Behold the various ways that a person will part with his property, through oppression, theft, treachery, hire, pledge, loan.

Welsh Laws.

Ymadawlad, s. m. (ymadaw) A leaving, a forsaking; a departing, egression; elopement.

Ymadawwr, s. m.—pl. ymadawwyr (ymadaw—gwr) One who leaves or forsakes.

Ymadferth, s. m. (adferth) Self-exertion. v. a. To exert one's self; to defend or help one's self.

Ymadferthawl, a. (ymadferth) Self-exerting; tending to mutual aid.

Ymadferthiad, s. m. (ymadferth) Self-exertion; a helping one's self.

Ymadferthu, v. a. (ymadferth) To exert one's self, mutually to aid.

Ymadferthwch, s. m. (ymadferth) A state of self-exertion.

Ymadfyw, s. m. (adfyw) Self-revival. a. To revive one's self; to become revived.

Ymadfywiad, s. m. (ymadfyw) A reviving of one's self; a becoming revived; reviviscence.

Ymadfywiad, v. a. (ymadfyw) To revive one's self; to become revived, to come to life again.

Ymadgryfau, s. m. (ymadgryfau) A self-reinvigoration; a becoming strengthened.

Ymadgryfawl, a. (ymadgryfau) Self-reinvigorating.

Ymadgryfau, v. a. (adgryfau) To strengthen one's self again; to become reinvigorated.

Ymadgyweiriad, s. m. (adgyweiriad) A repairing of one's self; a becoming repaired.

Ymadgyweiriaw, v. a. (adgyweiriaw) To restore one's self to order; to become repaired.

Ymadlenwad, s. m. (adlenwad) A self-replenishing; a becoming replenished.

Ymadlenwawl, a. (adlenwawl) Self-replenishing; tending to become replenished.

Ymadlenwi, v. a. (adlenwi) To replenish one's self; to become replenished.

Ymadnabod, s. m. (adnabod) Self-knowledge; mutual acquaintance. v. a. To know one's self; to become acquainted.

Ymadnewyddawl, a. (adnewyddawl) Self-renovating; tending to become renewed.

Ymadnewyddiad, s. m. (adnewyddiad) Self renovation; a becoming renewed.

Ymadnewyddu, v. a. (adnewyddu) To renovate one's self; to become renewed.

Ymadolwyn, v. a. (adolwyn) To interest one's self; to entreat earnestly and often.

Ymadrawd, s. m.—pl. ymadroddion (adrawd) Discourse; a sentence or period, in discourse; speech. v. a. To discourse, to talk.

Hob awen dda—

Nu wyrr modd ymadroddion,
Nu llywian beidia lle bon.

Without a good genius, he knows not the form of sentences, nor the characters of faults where they exist.

I. ab Hywel Bardwal.

Ymadrawd yw cynnwleddfa llawo o oiriau ysbryd.

A sentence is a collection of a number of words together.

Edyrn Dafydd Aur.

Ymadred, s. f. (adred) A self-returning; a return.

Ymadredawl, a. (ymadred) Self-returning.

Ymadredeg, v. a. (ymadred) To return one's self back; mutually to return.

Ymadrediad, s. m. (ymadred) A returning one's self back; a mutually returning.

Ymadroddawl, a. (ymadrawd) Discursive.

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Ymadroddi, v. a. (ymadrawd) To discourse.

Ymadroddiad, s. m. (ymadrawd) A discoursing.

Ymadroddineth, s. m. (ymadrawd) Conversation.

Ymadroddiant, s. m. (ymadrawd) Interlocution.

Ymadroddus, a. (ymadrawd) Well-spoken.

Ymadroddwr, s. m.—pl. ymadroddwyr (ymadrawd—gwr) A discourser, an interlocutor.

Ymadwedd, s. m. (adwedd) A self-returning.

I ger radorawl,

Ag arfieb gwerfawl,

Ammodawl ymadwedd.

To an excellent city, with praise-worthy usage, under promise is a return.

S. Fychan.

Ymadweddawl, a. (ymadwedd) Tending to bring one's self back.

Ymadweddial, s. m. (ymadwedd) A bringing one's self to a former condition.

Ymadweddu, v. a. (ymadwedd) To bring one's self to a former state.

Ymaddasawl, a. (addasawl) Self-qualifying; mutually fitting.

Ymaddasiad, s. m. (addasiad) A qualifying one's self; a becoming qualified, meet, or proper.

Ymaddasu, v. a. (addasu) To qualify one's self; to qualify mutually.

Ymaddaswr, s. m.—pl. ymaddaswyr (addaswr) One who makes himself fit or meet.

Ymaddaw, v. a. (addaw) To promise mutually; to bind one's self in a promise.

O derfydd dda ymadaw ag arall am beth, heb dystion yn y lle, nid amfod hwnw.

If a person should enter into a promise with another for a thing without witnesses in the place, that is not a covenant.

Welsh Laws.

Ymaddawlad, s. m. (ymaddaw) A mutually promising; a binding one's self in a promise.

Ymaelodi, v. a. (aelodi) To make one's self a member; to become a member.

Ymaelodiad, s. m. (aelodiad) A making one's self a member; a becoming a member.

Ymaes, prep. (maes) Without. adv. Without.

Ymafael, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gafael) A mutual hold; a wrestle, a struggle. v. a. To lay hold; to wrestle.

Nac ymafael a'i hael hi.

Do not connect thyself with her shirt.

D. ab Owilym.

Ymafaelgar, a. (ymafael) Apt to lay hold.

Ymafaelgarwch, s. m. (ymafaelgar) Aptness to lay hold mutually.

Ymafaeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymafael) A laying hold mutually.

Ymafaelu, v. a. (ymafael) To lay hold; to lay hold mutually, to wrestle.

Ymafaelwr, s. m.—pl. ymafaelwyr (ymafael—gwr) One who lays hold; a wrestler.

Ymafaelydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymafael) One who takes hold; a wrestler.

Ymaflwr, s. m.—pl. ymaflwyr (gafwr) One who lays hold; a wrestler.

Ymaflyd, s. m. (gafyd) A mutual laying hold; a wrestle. v. a. To lay mutual hold; to lay hold; to wrestle. *Ymaflyd cwymp, to wrestle a fall.*

Ymagawr, s. m. (agawr) A becoming open.

Ymagenawl, a. (agenawl) Tending to become rifted or chapped.

Ymageniad, s. m. (ageniad) A becoming rifted.

Ymagenu, v. a. (agenu) To become rifted.

Ymagorawl, a. (ymagawr) Self-expanding; tending to become open.

Ymagori, v. a. (ymagawr) To become open or expanded; to open one's self.

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Ymageriad, s. m.—*pl. t. an* (ymagawr) A becoming open; an opening of one's self.
Ymagoryd, v. n. (ymagawr) To become open.
Ymagwedd, s. m. (agwedd) Self-conformity; mutual conformity.

Ymagweddawl, a. (ymagwedd) Self-conforming.
Ymagweddiad, s. m. (ymagwedd) A conforming one's self; a mutually conforming.

Ymagweddu, v. a. (ymagwedd) To conform one's self; to conform mutually.

Ymagweddwr, s. m.—*pl. ymagweddwyr* (ymagwedd—gwr) One who conforms himself.

Ymaith, adv. (maith) Hence, away. *v. imp.* Hence, away, be gone. *Doa ymaith*, go away.

A ferw ymaith ei fywyd yn ddiachaw, marw droes y diawl y mae
He that throws away his life without cause, dies for the devil.
Adege.

Ymalw, v. a. (galw) To continue calling; to invoke; to call mutually.

Ymalwad, s. m. (ymalw) A mutual calling.

Ymalltudaw, v. a. (alltudaw) To banish one's self; to become strange.

Ymalltudawl, a. (alltudawl) Self-estranging.

Ymalltudiad, s. m. (alltudiad) A self-estranging; a banishing one's self.

Ymallu, v. n. (gallu) To take to one's self power; to be able. *Od ymeill, o ddiachaw*, if he be able.

Ymalluaw, v. a. (ymallu) To endue one's self with power; to become able or capable.

Ymamlad, s. m. (amlad) A self-multiplying.

Ymamlâu, v. a. (amlâu) To self-multiply.

Yman, s. m. (man) Here, this place. *adv.* Here.

Ymanafawl, a. (anafawl) Tending to self-harm.

Ymanafiad, s. m. (anafiad) A self-hurting.

Ymanafu, v. n. (anafu) To hurt one's self.

Ymanafyd, v. n. (anafyd) To hurt one's self.

Ymanaws, s. m. (anaws) Self-excitement; mutual excitement. *v. a.* To excite one's self; to excite mutually.

Ymandaw, s. m. (andaw) A keeping one's self in listening or attention; a mutual listening. *v. a.* To keep one's self listening; to listen mutually.

Dwad a gind, gwildodd ymandaw,
Doeth a choeth, cyfoeth cyfanaw.

A bold one and a leader, the admiration of countries, wise and precious, the subject of a kingdom's united prayer.
Llygad Gwr, i Ruff. Marlow.

Ymandawiad, s. m. (ymandaw) A keeping one's self in listening; a mutually listening.

Ymanfon, s. m. (anfon) A mutual sending. *v. a.* To send mutually.

Mynydd ymanfon dyg gofion dig
Krol, arian ganwyll i ryd.

Frequently the commissions severe remembrances of anger on my account, the splendidly cold luminary of presumption.
Cynddelin.

Ymanfoniad, s. m. (ymanfon) A mutually sending.

Ymanerch, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (anerch) A mutual greeting; congratulation. *v. a.* To congratulate.

Seithodd o'i gloriu-froa gwa
Serch ymanerch i mianaw.

She darted from her constant banquet breast a love-shaft of congratulation to me.
D. ab Gwilym, i Forfudd.

Ymanerchawl, a. (ymanerch) Mutually greeting.

Ymanerchi, v. a. (ymanerch) To greet mutually.

Ymanerchiad, s. m. (ymanerch) A mutually greeting.

Ymannog, s. m. (annog) Mutual excitement; self-excitement. *v. a.* To excite one another; to self-excite.

Ymannos, adv. (ymas—nos) The night past; the night before the present; the night before last; heretofore.

Mywna fy mod ymannos
Ys tori pen Atropos.

I could have wished to be the older night cutting off the head of Atropos.
Lleidr, y mawr ddrus drachwr,
Ymannos fun: mynais fwrch.
Guto y Gyn.

A thief, in gracious dotage, the other night I was: I carried off a maid.
U. ab Owen.

Ymanosawl, a. (ymasaws) Self-exciting; mutually exciting.

Ymanosad, s. m. (ymasaws) A self-exciting; a mutually urging or exciting.

Ymanrheithiad, s. m. (anrheithiad) Self-spoilation; mutual spoilation.

Ymanrheithiaw, v. a. (anrheithiaw) To self-despoil; to despoil one another.

Ymanrheithiawl, a. (anrheithiawl) Self-despoiling; mutually despoiling.

Ymanurddaw, v. a. (anurddaw) To self-disfigure.

Ymanurddawl, a. (anurddawl) Self-disfiguring.

Ymanurddiad, s. (anurddiad) A self-disfiguring.

Ymangerdawl, a. (angerddawl) Tending to put one's self in a passion.

Ymangerddiad, s. m. (angerddiad) A making one's self violent.

Ymangerddu, v. a. (angerddu) To make one's self violent; to become impassioned.

Ymangwanegawl, a. (angwanegawl) Self-augmenting.

Ymangwanegiad, s. m. (angwanegiad) A self-augmenting.

Ymangwanegu, v. a. (angwanegu) To increase one's self.

Ymaraws, s. m. (araws) A bearing with; long-suffering. *v. a.* To bear with, to endure.

Ymarbed, s. m. (arbed) A self-restraint.

Ymarbedawl, a. (ymarbed) Self-refraining; mutually abstaining.

Ymarbediad, s. m. (ymarbed) A self-refraining; a mutually abstaining.

Ymarbedu, v. a. (ymarbed) To save one's self; to abstain; mutually to abstain.

Ymarbedus, a. (ymarbed) Self-restraining.

Ymarbedusaw, v. n. (ymarbedus) To become abstemious.

Ymarbod, s. m. (arbod) Self-preparation, self-introduction; self-manifestation; the state of being interested or concerned. *v. a.* To interest one's self, to be concerned. *A oes dim ymarbod amdano?* Is there no stirring about it?

Daw a feth—yn gynnwylu a gwanaw, ac yn brynu yn ei al
ymarbod o berth bla, ac all odd y rhwngedus, ac y postgwyl
briddolodas.

God is to be worshipped, as the upholder and saviour, and as a redeemer in his second intervening of himself with respect to the Son, and all of the virtues, and the appropriate attributes.
Barddon.

Ymarbodawl, a. (ymarbod) Self-preparing.

Ymarbodi, v. a. (ymarbod) To prepare one's self; to become concerned or interested.

Ymarbodiad, s. m. (ymarbod) A preparing one's self; a becoming concerned about or interested.

Ymarbodus, a. (ymarbod) Being concerned about.

Ymarbodusaw, v. n. (ymarbodus) To become concerned or interested.

Ymarbodusrwydd, s. m. (ymarbodus) The state of being concerned, or interested.

Ymarbodwr, s. m.—*pl. ymarbodwyr* (ymarbod—gwr) One who prepares himself; one who interests himself.

Ymarbwyll, s. m.—*pl. f. ion (arbwyll)* A concerting. *v. a.* To be concerting.

Gores gwalch celfydd ymarbwyll y'f amcan.

The best act of the ingenuous is to be concerting with his invention.
Cating Ddaeth.

Ymarbwylliad, s. m. (ymarbwyll) A being concerting or considering.

Ymarddelw, s. m. (arddelw) A possession; a setting up a claim; a challenge. *v. a.* To make a profession; to set up a claim; to challenge.

*Cael ymadrawd hawdd a bi,
Ymarddelw arch bum ordd.*

Obtaining an easy conversation with her, making profession of love I was for her sake.
D. ab Gwilym, i Forfudd.

Ymarddelwad, s. m. (ymarddelw) A making a claim.

Ymardderchafael, s. m. (ardderchafael) A self-exalting. *v. a.* To become exalted.

Gwedi gwybod o Arthur bod ai ofis eiddo ar bawb, ymardderchafael a erig yddu.

After it was known to Arthur that his dread was then upon every body, he then uplifted himself.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymardderchafiad, s. m. (ardderchafiad) Self-exaltation; a becoming uplifted.

Ymardderchafu, v. a. (ardderchafu) To uplift one's self; to be self-exalted.

Ymardderchafus, a. (ardderchafus) Self-exalting.

Ymardderchawl, a. (ardderchawl) Self-exalting.

Ymardderchiad, s. (ardderchiad) Self-exaltation.

Ymardderchogawl, a. (ardderchogawl) Self-exalting.

Ymardderchogi, v. a. (ardderchogi) To self-exalt.

Ymardderchu, v. (ardderchu) To exalt one's self.

Ymarddysgwyl, s. m. (arddysgwyl) A keeping one's self in expectation. *v. a.* To keep one's self in expectation.

Bryddu a orngut parh a'r mw; a dynoda parh ag yno, dan ymarddysgwyl o bell, ysfydd Dilus Parfawg yn deifaw bledd coed.

They made haste towards the smoke; and approaching towards there, by keeping on the watch from a distance, behold Dilus Longbeard scorning a wild boar.
iH. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Ymarddysgwyliad, s. m. (ymarddysgwyl) A keeping one's self in expectation.

Ymarddysgwyliaw, v. a. (ymarddysgwyl) To keep one's self in expectation.

Ymarddysgwylus, a. (ymarddysgwyl) Apt to keep one's self in expectation.

Ymarfaeth, s. m. (arfaeth) A self-exercising. *v. a.* To habituate one's self.

*Bran a gant chwedl yn mhlen traeth,
Wrth nas gellir ymarfaeth:
Nid meddiant ond gwybodeth.*

A crow did sing her adage at the head of the sand, to those who could not habituate themselves: there is no possession like knowledge.
Cating Ddaeth.

Ymarfaethiad, s. m. (ymarfaeth) A self-habituating or inuring.

Ymarfawd, s. f. (arfawd) A self-arming.

Ymarfer, s. f.—pl. f. ion (arfer) The using of one's self; exercise, practice; habit, custom. *v. a.* To use one's self; to exercise.

Ymarferawl, a. (ymarfer) Self-exercising.

Ymarferiad, s. m. (ymarfer) A self-exercising.

Ymarferu, v. a. (ymarfer) To exercise one's self, to accustom one's self.

Ymarferwr, s. m.—pl. ymarferwyr (ymarfer—gwr) One who exercises himself.

Ymarfiad, s. m. (arfiad) A self-arming.

Ymarfodawl, a. (ymarfawd) Self-arming.

Ymarfodi, v. a. (ymarfawd) To deal blows mutually.

Ymarfogi, v. a. (arfogi) To arm one's self; mutually to arm.

Ymarfogiad, s. m. (arfogiad) An arming of one's self; a mutually arming.

Ymarfoll, s. m. (arfoll) A mutual reception; a becoming confederated.

Ymarfollu, v. a. (ymarfoll) To receive one another; to become mutually connected; to connect one's self; to become confederated.

Ar hyn y pamb onaddyt a ymarfollat hyd ar Enesa.

Upon that every one of them collected themselves together unto Enesa.
H. Dard.

Ymarfolliad, s. m. (ymarfoll) A mutual reception; a becoming mutually connected; a becoming confederated.

Ymarfu, v. a. (arfu) To arm one's self.

Ymarial, s. m. (arial) A self-invigoration.

Ymarialiad, s. m. (ymarial) A self-invigorating; a becoming lively.

Ymarialu, v. a. (ymarial) To self-invigorate; to become full of animation.

Ymarialus, a. (ymarial) Self-invigorating.

Ymariloes, s. m. (ariloes) A self-emptying. *v. a.* To empty one's self.

Ymariloesi, v. a. (ymariloes) To pour out one's self, to empty one's self.

Ymariloesiad, s. m. (ymariloes) A pouring out or emptying one's self.

Ymarliwys, s. m. (arllwys) A pouring out one's self. *v.* To empty one's self, to self-empty.

Ymarliwysawl, a. (ymarliwys) Self-emptying.

Ymarod, s. m. (ymarod) A keeping one's self in waiting; a bearing with; mutual forbearance.

Ymarodawl, a. (ymarod) Keeping one's self in waiting; of a forbearing temper.

Ymarod, v. a. (arod) To bear with; to forbear.

Ymarosawl, a. (ymaraws) Apt to be waiting.

Ymarosi, v. a. (ymaraws) To keep one's self in waiting; to wait mutually.

Ymarosiad, s. m. (ymaraws) A keeping one's self in waiting; a mutually waiting.

Ymarodus, a. (ymarod) Long-suffering, patient. 'Bydd ymarodus wrthyf,' be patient with me.

Ymarodr, s. m.—pl. ymarodwyr (ymarod—gwr) One who bears with.

Ymarawyd, s. m. (arsawd) A self-terrifying.

Ymarawydaw, v. a. (ymarawyd) To terrify one's self, to dread mutually.

Ymarawydawl, a. (ymarawyd) Self-terrifying.

Ymarawydiad, s. m. (ymarawyd) A self-terrifying

Ymartheithiad, s. m. (arteithiad) A self-torturing.

Ymartheithawl, a. (arteithawl) To self-torture.

Ymartheithiawl, a. (arteithiawl) Self-torturing.

Ymartheithiwr, s. m.—pl. ymartheithiwr (arteithiwr) One who tortures himself.

Ymaruthraw, v. a. (aruthraw) To astonish one's self; mutually to astonish.

Ymaruthrawl, a. (aruthrawl) Tending to amaze one's self.

Ymaruthriad, s. m. (aruthriad) A making one's self amazed; a mutually astonishing.

Ymarwain, s. m. (arwain) A self conducting. *v. a.* To conduct one's self.

*Madron a—
Lldwyn allonodd erill;
Ac f'r mor, gwr ymarwain,
Y rhod.*

Severn other rivers doth attract; and knowing how to conduct itself, runs to the sea.
S. Pychon.

Ymarwar, s. m. (arwar) A calming one's self; a mutual assuagement. *v. a.* To calm one's self; to assuage one another.

Mai ymarwar lloedd a Llewelyn.

Like the reconciliation of Llew and Llewelyn.

Llywelyn Ferdd.

Ymarwedd, *s. m.* (arwedd) Comportment, demeanour. *v. a.* To demean one's self, to behave.
Ymarweddawl, *a.* (ymarwedd) Self-demeaning.
Ymarweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymarwedd) A demeaning one's self, a behaving; behaviour.
Ymarweddiad da, good behaviour.
Ymarweddu, *v. a.* (ymarwedd) To self-demean.
Ymarweddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ymarweddwyr* (ymarwedd—*gwr*) One who demeans himself.
Ymarweiniad, *s. m.* (ymarwain) A conducting or leading one's self.
Ymarweiniaw, *v. a.* (ymarwain) To lead one's self; mutually to lead.
Ymarweiniawl, *a.* (ymarwain) Self-leading.
Ymarwerthu, *v. a.* (arwerthu) To offer one's self to be bought, sold, or redeemed.

*Archaf arch Fm Naf,
 Y dwin dordaf,
 Nid ymarweiniaw,
 ffeb ai wrythais.*

*I will implore a favour of my Lord, the Divine Being most wise,
 I will not offer to redeem myself, without his miracle.
 Or. ab yr Ynad Coch.*

Ymaswyn, *s. m.* (aswyn) A self-excusing.

*Tarf iacrfath goddath gwacawyn
 Trais a thewis a thewisys wacawyr
 A gwyr mawr ymaswyn.*

*Like the vibrantly fur-extending tumult of the conflagration of
 spring the tribe with a thick multitude bearing a thick grove of
 oaks, and the mighty men mutually pleading—
 Cynddelw, P. argl. Rhys.*

Ymaswynaw, *s. a.* (ymaswyn) To excuse one's self; to plead for one's self.
Ymaswynawl, *a.* (ymaswyn) Self-excusing.
Ymaswyniad, *s. m.* (ymaswyn) A self-excusing.
Ymateb, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ateb) A mutual answer.
Ymatebawl, *a.* (ymateb) Mutually answering.
Ymatebiad, *s. m.* (ymateb) A correspondence.
Ymatebu, *v. a.* (ymateb) To answer mutually.
Ymatgno, *s. m.* (ad—cno) A rumination.
Ymatgnod, *s. m.* (ymatgno) A ruminating.
Ymatgnôl, *v. a.* (ymatgno) To ruminate.
Ymatgof, *s. m.* (ad—cof) A self-recollection.
Ymatgofiad, *s. m.* (ymatgof) A self-recollecting.
Ymatgofiw, *v. a.* (ymatgof) To self-recollect.
Ymatgor, *s. m.* (atgor) A self-return. *v. a.* To return one's self.

Lle Prydain yn ymatgor.

The army of Britain returning itself back. Cynddelw.

Ymatgorawl, *a.* (ymatgor) A self-returning.
Ymatgudd, *s. m.* (ad—cudd) A self-revealing.
Ymatguddiad, *s. m.* (ymatgudd) A self-revealing.
Ymatguddiaw, *v. a.* (ymatgudd) To self-reveal.
Ymatguddiawl, *a.* (ymatgudd) Self-revealing.
Ymattreg, *s. f.* (atireg) A self-stopping; a mutual stop or demur.
Ymattregawl, *a.* (ymattreg) Self-stopping; mutually stopping.
Ymattregiad, *s. m.* (ymattreg) A self-stopping; a demurring with one's self; a mutually stopping.
Ymattregu, *v. a.* (ymattreg) To stop one's self; to stop one another; to demur mutually.
Ymattal, *s. m.* (attal) Self-restraint; continence. *v. a.* To restrain one's self; to live in abstinence, to contain one's self.
Ymattalgar, *a.* (ymattal) Self-restraining.
Ymattaliad, *s. m.* (ymattal) A self-restraining.
Ymattalrwydd, *s. m.* (ymattal) Abstemiousness.
Ymattalus, *a.* (ymattal) Self-restraining.
Ymawyddiad, *s. m.* (awyddiad) A filling one's self with desire.
Ymawyddu, *v. a.* (awyddu) To fill one's self with avidity or desire.
Ymbaffiad, *s. m.* (paffiad) A mutually boxing.

Ymbaffiaw, *v. a.* (paffiaw) To box mutually.
Ymbaffiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ymbaffiwr* (paffiwr) One who uses himself to boxing; a boxer.
Ymbald, *a.* (paid) Self-refraining.
Ymbalfaliad, *s. m.* (palfaliad) A groping.
Ymbalfalu, *v. a.* (palfalu) To reach one's limbs in every direction; to grope out one's way.
Ymbalfalwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ymbalfalwyr* (palfalwr) One who gropes his way.
Ymbalfust, *v. a.* (ymbalf—fust) To encounter. *Gorffod ymbalfust a gofais*, obliged to strive and economize.
Ymball, *s. m.* (pall) A self-failure.
Ymballu, *v. a.* (ymball) To fall into error.
Ymbarchawl, *a.* (parchawl) Self-respecting.
Ymbarchiad, *s. m.* (parchiad) A self-respecting; a mutually respecting.
Ymbarchu, *v. a.* (parchu) To respect one's self; to respect mutually.
Ymbarotod, *s. m.* (parotod) A self-preparing.
Ymbarotodawl, *a.* (parotodawl) Self-preparing.
Ymbarotôl, *v. a.* (parotôl) To prepare one's self.
Desparth talch ymbarotôl.

*Two parts of a journey is to prepare one's self. Adage.
 Ymbarotôl i gyfarwdd safed yw y ffordd nesaf at bawddyd.
 To prepare one's self to meet adversity is the nearest way to happiness. Adage.*

Ymbawr, *s. m.* (pawr) The eating of pasture.
Ymbedawl, *a.* (pedawl) Being using one's feet; being ranged in order of battle.
Ymbediad, *s. m.* (pediad) A taking to one's feet; a ranging in order of battle.
Ymbedu, *v. a.* (pedu) To take to one's feet, to make use of the feet.

*Gwedd darford P. Frydeiniad o'r parth arall gwtogus amantant
 yat ac ymbed, nid amantant o pob parth awddallu angustion
 ddrynodas.*

*After the Britons on the other part had finished eating of themselves
 and putting themselves in array, they did not retreat from
 every side with exchanging deadly blows. Or. ab Arthur.*

Ymbeldiad, *s. m.* (peidiad) A making one's self to cease; a desisting.
Ymbeldiaw, *v. a.* (peidiaw) To abstain, to desist.
Ymbeldiawl, *a.* (peidiawl) Abstaining, desisting.
Ymbelliad, *s. m.* (pelliad) A rendering one's self distant or far removed.
Ymbelliawl, *a.* (pellawl) Tending to render one's self distant.
Ymbellân, *v. a.* (pellân) To render one's self distant; to be far removed.
Ymbenbleth, *s. m.* (penbleth) The distraction of one's own head.
Ymbenblethiad, *s. m.* (ymbenbleth) A distracting one's head.
Ymbenblethu, *v. a.* (ymbenbleth) To distract one's head.
Ymbennoethi, *v. a.* (pennoethi) To make one's head bare.
Ymbennoethiad, *s. m.* (pennoethiad) A making one's head bare.
Ymbesgi, *v. a.* (peagi) To fatten one's self.
Ymbesgiad, *s. m.* (peagiad) A fattening one's self.
Ymbil, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (pil) An entreaty, a petition. *v. a.* To entreat, to implore, to crave.
Ymbiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymbil) An imploring.
Ymbiliaw, *v. a.* (ymbil) To implore, to crave.
Ymbiliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ymbiliwyr* (ymbil—*gwr*) An implorer.
Ymbinciad, *s. m.* (pinciad) A trimming or smartening one's self.
Ymbinciaw, *v. a.* (pinciaw) To trim one's self. *'Hi a ymbinciaw yn rych iawn,'* she arrayed herself very finely.

Ymbinciawl, a. (pinciawl) Self-smartening.
Ymbinciwr, s. m.—pl. ymbinciwyr (pinciwr) One who smartens himself.
Ymblaid, s. f.—pl. ymbleidiau (plaid) A faction.

*Tyn oes o thin yr iau ochryniol
 A chroedon ymbleidiau.*

*Deliver the age from beneath a horrid yoke and adverse factions.
 D. Thomas.*

Ymbleidgar, a. (ymblaid) Apt to be factions.
Ymbleidgarwch, s. m. (ymbleidgar) Factionness.
Ymbleidiad, s. m. (ymblaid) An attaching one's self to a party or faction.
Ymbleidiaw, v. a. (ymblaid) To attach one's self to a party, to join a faction.
Ymbleidiawl, a. (ymblaid) Apt to join one's self to a party.
Ymbleidiwr, s. m. (ymblaid—gwr) One who attaches himself to a party.
Ymblethawl, a. (plethawl) Self-entwining.
Ymblethiad, s. m. (plethiad) A self-entwining.
Ymblethu, v. a. (plethu) To self-entwine.
Ymbluad, s. m. (pluad) A feathering itself.
Ymbluaw, v. a. (pluaw) To plume one's self.
Ymbluawl, a. (pluawl) Self-plumpling.
Ymblufaw, v. a. (plufaw) To self-feather.

*Myng oes, minnwg ydyd,
 I bwr al, ymbluaw'r wyd!*

*Say hrd, for thou art endowed with utterance, where art thou going, as thou art adjusting thy feather?
 D. Ll. ab Ll. ab Gwafudd.*

Ymblufawl, a. (plufawl) Self-feathering.
Ymblygawl, a. (plygawl) Self-bending.
Ymblygiad, s. m. (plygiad) A self-bending.
Ymblygu, v. a. (plygu) To bend one's self.
Ymblywylaw, v. a. (plywylaw) To attach one's self to a parish.
Ymblywylad, s. m. (plywylad) An attaching one's self to a parish.
Ymboenawl, a. (poenawl) Pains-taking.
Ymboeni, v. a. (poeni) To pain one's self.
Ymboerawl, a. (poerawl) Self-bespawling.
Ymboeri, v. a. (poeri) To bespaw one's self.
Ymboethawl, a. (poethawl) Self-heating.
Ymboethi, v. a. (poethi) To heat one's self.
Ymboethiad, s. m. (poethiad) A self-heating.
Ymborth, s. m. (porth) Sustenance, support.

Ymborth sawredd yw aar so arian.

The sustenance of iniquity are gold and silver. Adage.

Ymborthawl, a. (ymborth) Sustaining, supporting; alimentary.
Ymborthedig, a. (ymborth) Self-supported.
Ymborthi, v. a. (ymborth) To sustain one's self; to bear or carry one's self; to feed one's self; to feed.

Mair mad ymborthes ei beichlogi.

Mary well did make herself to bear her pregnancy. Metlgr.

Ar oerwyddawd berth yd ymborthaf.

On splendid cavalcade I will be conveyed. Llywelyn Pardd.

A ddycw y god ymborthod o hool.

Who bears the bag let him feed himself out of it. Adage.

Ymborthiad, s. m. (ymborth) A sustaining one's self; a bearing one's self.
Ymborthianna, v. a. (ymborthiant) To seek self-support; to seek mutual support; to supply one another; to traffick.
Ymborthiannawl, a. (ymborthiant) Tending to self-support; mutually supporting.
Ymborthiannu, v. a. (ymborthiant) To afford self-support; to afford mutual support.

Ymborthiannu, a. (ymborthiant) Tending to self-support; tending to mutual support.
Ymborthiant, s. m. (ymborth) Self-supportation; mutual supportation.

Ymborthwr, s. m.—pl. ymborthwyr (ymborth—gwr) One who supports himself; a mutual supporter.

Ymbrawf, s. m. (prawf) A putting one's self to trial; experience; trial, essay; contest.

Am ddifodau a brwmiau baided Ysyr Prydain, mi a twyr ymroddiaid Pr ymbrawf a allwn i rywfaio i lo.

With respect to the customs and privileges of the bards of the Isle of Britain, I gave myself entirely to the trial whether I could afford some degree of benefit. Ed. Dafydd.

Ymbrestledd, s. m. (prestledd) The habit of giving mutual repartees.

Ymbrestliad, s. m. (prestliad) A mutually giving repartees.

Ymbrestlu, v. a. (prestlu) To repartee mutually.

Ymbriodawl, a. (priodawl) Tending mutually to marriage.

Ymbriodi, v. a. (priodi) To marry one's self; to become married, to intermarry.

Ymbrofawl, a. (ymbrawf) Self-trying.

Ymbrofedig, a. (ymbrawf) Being self- tried; being mutually tried.

Ymbrofi, v. a. (ymbrawf) To try together; to encounter; to vie; to try one's self; to experience.

Nichawen—

Ellygr gwrth a gwrthyn with ymbrofi.

They obtained nothing but disgrace and repulse in contesting. Ll. F. Moch.

*Trefred i bryfod, lle yd ymbrofiaw'
 Trws hool ygwol eagar boethia.*

The habitation of repulse, where they will experience a fell course of account of a divided region of heat. Comedym.

Dydd prawf yn y ddifiaid; yn y lle yr ymbrofiast eich tadau.

The day of trial in the wilderness; in the place where your fathers entered into temptation. D. Dén a Brawdod.

Ymbrofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymbrawf) A mutually trying; a contesting; a trying one's self; an experiencing.

Ymbrofiwr, v. m.—pl. ymbrofiwyr (ymbrawf—gwr) One who mutually tries; a contester; one who tries himself.

Ymbryd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (pryd) The using of one's self to seasons; a fast.

Ymbrydiad, s. m. (ymbryd) A using one's self to seasons; a fasting.

Ymbrydiaw, v. a. (ymbryd) To use one's self to stated times or seasons; to observe seasons; to fast.

Ymbrydiawl, a. (ymbryd) Apt to use one's self to seasons; fasting.

Ymbrydiwr, s. m.—pl. ymbrydiwyr (ymbryd—gwr) One who observeth seasons; a faster.

Ymbryn, s. m. (pryn) Self-redemption.

Ymbrynawl, a. (ymbryn) Self-redeeming.

Ymbryniad, s. m. (ymbryn) A self-redeeming.

Ymbrynu, v. a. (ymbryn) To redeem one's self.

Oe amddiffynwr a oddiwedd—coeser ei twyr gwrthar, nes ymbrynu.

If it be the defendant who is cast, let him be punished by imprisonment, or let him redeem himself. Dafydd Rhuddlan.

Ymbrynuwr, s. m.—pl. ymbrynuwyr (ymbryn—gwr) One who redeems himself.

Ymbrysuraw, v. a. (prysuraw) To self-hasten.

Ymbrysurawl, a. (prysurawl) Self-hastening.

Ymbrysurdeb, s. m. (prysurdeb) A self-hastening.

Ymbrysuriad, s. m. (prysuriad) A hastening one's self.

Ymbrysurwr, s. m.—*pl.* ymbrysurwyr (prysurwr) One who hasteneth himself.

Ymbaraw, v. a. (paraw) To purify one's self.

Ebal augeu, Tu draw i'r wal o'fth y mae y purdan; canys yn dy fywyd y dylais ymbaraw.

Said a death, On the other side of the wall behind thee is the purgatory; for in thy life time thou shouldst purify thyself.
Elin Wyn, B. Cwg.

Ymbarawl, a. (parawl) Self-purifying.

Ymburiad, s. m. (pariad) A self-purification.

Ymbarwr, s. m.—*pl.* ymbarwyr (parwr) One who purifies himself.

Ymbwyad, s. m. (pwyad) A self-buffeting.

*Dy gyfoeth pennoeth, poen ymbwyad,
A gollais, i drula, droedd d'fygiad.*

Thy property, the infliction to one's self of pain, nightly I have lost, to rapine, the stroller's crime. Tracharn Brydydd Mawr.

Ymbwyaw, v. a. (pwyaw) To buffet one's self.

Ymbwyawl, a. (pwyawl) Self-buffeting.

Ymbwyll, s. m.—*pl.* t. ion (pwyll) Consideration, concern.

Addysg ffol ei ymbawll; addysg doeth ei ymbwyll.

The instruction of the fool his experience; the instruction of the wise his consideration.
Adaps.

Daw Ybryd Glan a folt—am rin darwedd i fywyd—a ffydd addysgus yn mhob ymbwyll yn Ngkrist iosa.

God the Holy Spirit is to be praised, for his leading us into life and ensuring faith in every concern in Christ Jesus.
Bardas.

Ymbwyllaw, v. a. (ymbwyll) To consider with one's self; to have consideration; to be concerned.

Ymbwyllgar, a. (ymbwyll) Considerate, rational.

Ymbwylliad, s. m. (ymbwyll) A considering with one's self; a concerning one's self.

Ymbwyllus, a. (ymbwyll) Apt to reason with one's self; considerate.

Ymbwyllwr, s. m. (ymbwyll—gwr) One who considereth with himself.

Ymbwyth, s. m. (pwyth) Self-exertion.

Ymbwythaw, v. a. (ymbwyth) To exert one's self; to vie mutually.

*Am beithan teg ymbwythaw;
Am gŵr hydd, a mawr cwn.*

For fair things we will mutually strive; for the flesh of the stag, and the rearing of dogs.
Lloedder.

Ymbwythawl, a. (ymbwyth) Self-exerting; mutually vying.

Ymbwythiad, s. m.—*pl.* t. an (ymbwyth) An exerting of one's self; a mutual competition.

Ymbwys, s. m. (pwy) A self-pressure.

Ymbwysaw, v. a. (ymbwys) To weigh one's self; to cause one's self to weigh or incline; to press mutually.

Ymbwysawl, a. (ymbwys) Self-pressing; mutually pressing.

Ymbwysiad, s. m. (ymbwys) A weighing one's self; a self-pressing; a mutually pressing.

Ymbyd, v. m. (pyd) A self-danger.

Ymbydiad, s. m. (ymbyd) A self-endangering.

Ymbydiaw, v. a. (ymbyd) To endanger one's self

Ymbydiawl, a. (ymbyd) Self-endangering.

Ymbydiwr, s. m.—*pl.* ymbydiwyr (ymbyd—gwr) One who endangers himself.

Ymbyliad, s. m. (pyliad) A self-blunting.

Ymbylu, v. a. (pylu) To become self-blunted.

Ymchwaen, s. f. (chwaen) A self-yielding to chance.

Ymchwaenawl, a. (ymchwaen) Tending to yield one's self to chance.

Ymchwaeniad, s. m. (ymchwaen) A consigning one's self to chance.

Ymchwaenu, v. a. (ymchwaen) To consign one's self to chance.

Ymchwal, s. f. (chwal) A spread of one's self.

Ymchwaliad, s. m.—*pl.* t. au (ymchwal) A self-spreading; a self-dispersion.

Ymchwalu, v. a. (ymchwal) To spread one's self.

Ymchwalwr, s. m.—*pl.* ymchwalwyr (ymchwal—gwr) One who spreads himself.

Ymchwant, s. m. (chwant) That yields to lust.

Ymchwanta, v. a. (ymchwant) To yield one's self to lust or desire.

Ymchwantiad, s. m. (ymchwant) A self-yielding to lust, a giving one's self to covet.

Ymchwedleua, v. (chwedleua) To chat together.

Ymchwedlenad, s. m. (chwedleua) Confabulation

Ymchwedlenaw, v. a. (chwedleuaw) To chat together.

Ymchwedleuawl, a. (chwedleua) Confabulatory.

Ymchwedliad, s. m. (chwedliad) A confabulation

Ymchwedlu, v. a. (chwedlu) To confabulate, to chat together.

Ymchwediwr, s. m.—*pl.* ymchwediwyr (chwediwr) A confabulator.

Ymchwelliad, s. m.—*pl.* ymchwelliadau (ymchwal) One that returns or causes a return.

*Daeth awyrru gwr chwyra ei ymchwelliad;
Ymchwelliad trosgyd, trwm o guddia!*

The bones of a hero of rapid reversions are come: the come of the return of the heavy battle, and the reversion of him?
Dr. Benfras, i Eglwys III.

Ymchwel, s. f. (chwel) A return; a reverse.

Ymchweladwy, a. (ymchwel) Reversible.

Ymchweledig, a. (ymchwel) Reversed.

Ymchweledigaeth, s. m. (ymchwel) Conversion.

Ymchwelliad, s. m.—*pl.* t. au (ymchwel) Conversion

Ymchwelwr, s. m.—*pl.* ymchwelwyr (ymchwel—gwr) One who returns, a reverter; a converter

Ymchweyl, v. a. (ymchwel) To return, to revert; to convert; to turn upside down, to overturn, to reverse. 'Ymchweylid braidd,' to reverse a judgment.

*Pwybyddag a fydd yn llwyr gwybod brudnoliaeth y Syrdd hwn,
casiad of cyffwrddu Dyfnwal Mociad, y rhaf a ymchweylid
das o Gymmraeg yn Lladin.*

*Whoever would completely know the privileges of these rank,
let him procure the laws of Dyfnwal Mociad, the which shall
translated out of Welsh into Latin.*
Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymchwerwad, s. m. (chwerwad) An embittering one's self; a mutually exasperating.

Ymchwerwi, v. a. (chwerwi) To self-embitter; to become exasperated; mutually to exasperate.

Ymchwiliad, s. m. (chwiliad) A self-searching.

Ymchwiliaw, v. a. (chwiliaw) To search one's self.

Ymchwiliid, v. a. (chwiliid) To self-scrutinise.

Ymchwiliwr, s. m.—*pl.* ymchwiliwyr (chwiliwr) One who searches himself.

Ymchwydd, s. m. (chwydd) A swelling of one's self.

Tri pheth mawr o ymchwydd ymorth ar waed: gelyb, haren, a rhyfelwr.

Three things great with self-swelling by feeding on blood: a leech, a tile, and a warrior.
Adaps.

Ymchwyddaw, v. a. (ymchwydd) To self-swell.

Ymchwyddawl, a. (ymchwydd) Self-swelling.

Ymchwyddedig, a. (ymchwydd) Self-inflated.

*Beth er dawed o honnynt atom, ag ymchwyddedig elben gwag
odd, a dderbyniwn ni hwynt er awyio hwy!*

*What, if they should come to us, with the pompous words of
vanity, shall we receive them in consideration of that!*
Ier. Gweth.

Ymchwyddiad, s. m. (ymchwydd) A self-puffing.

Ymchwyth, s. m. (chwyth) A self-blowing.

Ymchwythiad, s. m. (ymchwyth) Self-inflation.

Ymda, v. a. (ta) To be walking about.

Or ymdia gwrall of hunan.

If a woman perambulates by herself.

Welsh Laws.

Ymdacriad, s. m. (taclriad) A self-trimming.
Ymdacriu, v. a. (taclu) To trim one's self.
Ymdaclusaw, v. a. (taclusaw) To make one's self tidy; to trim one's self.
Ymdacriasiad, s. m. (taclusiad) A making one's self tidy.
Ymdaciuswr, s. m.—pl. ymdaciuswyr (tacluswr) One who makes himself tidy.
Ymdaenawl, a. (taenawl) Self-expanding.
Ymdaeniad, s. m. (taeniad) Self-expansion.
Ymdaenu, v. a. (taenu) To expand one's self.
Ymdaenwr, s. m.—pl. ymdaenwyr (taenwr) One who expands or spreads himself.
Ymdaerawl, a. (taerawl) Mutually disputing.
Ymdaeriad, s. m. (taeriad) A mutually disputing.
Ymdaeru, v. a. (taeru) To dispute together.

O ymdaeru i ymdaraw, o eiriau i arfau.

From mutual dispute to mutual blows, from words to arms.
Elli Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Ymdaerwr, s. m.—pl. ymdaerwyr (taerwr) One given to disputation; a disputer.
Ymdafriad, s. m. (tafriad) A throwing one's self; a mutually throwing.
Ymdafia, v. a. (tafu) To throw one's self; to throw mutually. *Ymdafu ag afalau dur*, to throw at one another with iron balls, a kind of ancient game.
Ymdafodi, s. m. (tafodi) A wrangling. v. a. To wrangle together.

Tafoddi ni chel ei ym,
 Gwanthaf dyw ymdafodi,
 Nid hwyf i'w hawdd dderidol.

A tongue that doth not conceal its energy, the worst of acquirement is contention, it will not be long but it will easily do mischief.
Catwg ab Gwynllin.

Ymdafodiad, s. m. (tafodiad) A wrangling together.
Ymdafodwr, s. m.—pl. ymdafodwyr (tafodwr) One given to wrangling.
Ymdagelliad, s. m. (tagelliad) A forming to one's self a double chin; a bridling up one's self.
Ymdagellu, v. a. (tagellu) To bridle up one's chin.
Ymdaith, s. f.—pl. ymdaithian (taith) A journey. v. a. To journey, to travel; to go, to walk.

Y barddoniaeth a'r gwyf wrth gerdd a ystyt ar ymdaith i glori, o dy Iestyn ab Gwrgan i dy Rhys fab Tedyr: a Rhys a oedd hael wrthys.

The bard and the musician went on a journey to exercise minstrelsy, from the house of Iestyn son of Gwrgan to the house of Rhys son of Tedyr: and Rhys was liberal to them.
Caraidd a Lan Carven.

Ymdalpu, v. a. (talpu) To clod together.
Ymdan, s. m. (tan) A self-spreading. v. a. To spread one's self; to mount a horse.
Ymdanawl, a. (ymdan) Self-spreading.
Ymdaniad, s. m. (ymdan) A self-spreading.
Ymdanu, v. a. (ymdan) To spread one's self.
Ymdanc, s. m. (tanc) Mutual peace or amity.
Ymdaraw, v. a. (taraw) To strike mutually; to keep striking, or warding off blows; to fight it out, or to shift for one's self. *Pa fodd yr wyf yn ymdaraw?* How dost thou battle it out: How goes it with thee? *Mi ymdarawaf yn law, I shall get through very well.*

Poni welwch chwyl'r deri yn ymdaraw!

See you not the oak striking together? *Cynulleid.*

Nid oedd farchwag, or ei grydd, a faddil ymdaraw nos ymdrech ag ef.

There was not a knight, let him be ever so strong, who would dare to combat or to contend with him.
H. Bown—Mabinogion.

Ymdarawiad, s. m. (ymdaraw) A striking mutually; a warding off blows; a combating; a shifting for one's self.

Ymdarawus, a. (ymdaraw) Notable in shifting for one's self.

Ymdawdd, s. m. (tawdd) A self-dissolving.
Ymdaweliad, s. m. (taweliad) A self-assuaging.
Ymdawelu, v. a. (tawelu) To calm one's self; to grow calm; to recover from passion.
Ymdawr, s. m. (tawr) The being concerned.

North peninsula of ymdawr.

The strength of the patron of a family is his meritorious care.

Catwg Ddeith.

Ymdecâd, s. m. (ymdecân) A making one's self fair; a self-beautifying.

Ymdecâwl, a. (ymdecân) Tending to make one's self fair.

Ymdecân, v. a. (tecân) To self-beautify.

Ymdebygiad, s. m. (tebygiad) A making one's self similar.

Ymdebygu, v. a. (tebygu) To make one's self like.

Mewn tri pheth ydd ymdebygu dyn i Ddraig: cyfnewid; gwyboda, a thrugaredd.

In three things man doth make himself like God: righteousness, knowledge, and mercy.
Catwg ab Gwynllin.

Ymdeg, s. m. (teg) A self-adorning. a. Of native fairness.

Nid y pellant ymdeg.

Like the flower of native beauty.

Adams.

Ymdeimlaw, v. a. (teimlaw) To feel one's self.

Ymdeimliad, s. m. (teimliad) A self-feeling.

Ymdeithiad, s. m.—pl. f. au (ymdaith) A travelling

Ymdeithlaw, v. a. (ymdaith) To travel, to journey

Ymdeithlawg, a. (ymdaith) Travelling, journeying

Ymdeithlawi, a. (ymdaith) Travelling, journeying.

Ymdeithig, a. (ymdaith) Ready for travelling.

Lladodig eu boetion, ymdeithig eu hawyn,
 Gwlad wehyn fargodion.

Tired out their paths, ready for journeying their rein, the borderers of a ravaging country.
Taliesin.

Ymdeithigrwydd, s. m. (ymdeithig) Aptness for travelling.

Ymdeithiocâd, s. m. (ymdeithiawg) A preparing

one's self for travelling; a becoming wayfaring.

Ymdeithiocâwl, a. (ymdeithiawg) Tending to become wayfaring.

Ymdeithiocân, v. a. (ymdeithiawg) To prepare

one's self for travelling; to become wayfaring.

Ymdeithiwr, s. m.—pl. ymdeithiawyr (ymdaith—gwr) A traveller, a sojourner.

Ymdeithwastad, a. (ymdaith—gwastad) Of an even pace.

Ymdeithydd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (ymdaith) A traveller, a sojourner.

Ymdeneuâd, s. m. (ymdeneuân) A self-attenuation; a self-rarefying.

Ymdeneuâwl, a. (ymdeneuân) Self-rarefying.

Ymdeneuân, v. a. (teneuân) To self-attenuate; to self-rarefy.

Ymderfyniad, s. m. (terfyniad) A mutually limiting; a self-limiting.

Ymderfynu, v. a. (terfynu) To limit mutually; to fix a limit to one's self.

Ymderfysgawl, a. (terfysgawl) Apt to put one's self in a tumult; mutually tumultuous.

Ymderfysgiad, s. m. (terfysgiad) A putting one's self in a tumult; a becoming agitated; a raising a tumult together.

Ymderfysgu, v. a. (terfysgu) To put one's self in a tumult; to raise a tumult together.

Ymderiad, s. m. (teriad) A self-purifying.

Ymderu, v. a. (teru) To self-purify.

Ymdenach, s. m. (tesach) A wanton dalliance. v. a. To give up one's self to wantonness.

Ymdeddiad, s. m. (tediad) A basking one's self in the sun.

Ymdesu, v. a. (tesu) To bask one's self in the sun.

Ymdewâad, s. m. (tewâad) A making one's self thick; a mutually thickening.

Ymdewâawl, a. (tewâawl) Self-thickening.

Ymdewâu, v. a. (tewâu) To self-thicken.

Ymdiraw, v. a. (tiraw) To stretch out one's self; to bask one's self; to enjoy one's self.

*Mae deu-wres ym i'm dîro,
El good o'r giys gyda'r glo.*

There are two warmths for me to bask myself, his wood from the dingle with the coal. *Guto y Glyn.*

Ymdirioni, v. a. (tirioni) To make one's self pleasing; to become pleasing; to become mutually pleasing.

*Wrth ym mron, drwy 'mdirioni,
Yn fy mywyd on a mi.*

Close at my breast, by becoming mutually pleasing, through my life one with me. *Edm. Frys.*

Ymdirioniad, s. m. (tirioniad) A becoming mutually pleasing.

Ymdlysiad, s. m. (tlysiad) A self-beautifying.

Ymdlysu, v. a. (tlysu) To make one's self smart or pretty; to smug one's self up.

Ymdo, s. m. (to) A self-covering, a self-sheltering.

Ymdôad, s. m. (ymdo) A covering one's self.

Ymdoddawl, a. (ymdawdd) Self-dissolving.

Ymdoddi, v. a. (ymdawdd) To self-dissolve.

Ymdoddïad, s. m. (ymdawdd) To self-dissolve.

Ymdoi, v. a. (ymdo) To cover one's self.

Ymdolciad, s. m. (tolciad) A self-butting, or self-punching; a mutually butting.

Ymdolciaw, v. a. (tolciaw) To punch one's self; to butt one another.

Ymdollïad, s. m. (toliad) A becoming more sparing of one's self.

Ymdoliaw, v. a. (toliaw) To be more sparing of one's self; to spare one's self.

*Cenawon Cynawry
Cunïad a'i deffry
Cenedi a'i dylly,
Nid ymdolia.*

The whelps of the Welsh are leaders who will rescue him, a generation that claims him, he will not reserve himself. *D. Benfras, i Llywelyn III.*

Ymdomi, v. a. (toml) To bemire one's self.

Ymdomiad, s. m. (tomïad) A self-bemiring.

Ymdon, s. f. (ton) A self-breaking in waves.

*Dar a dyfwey ar dir pen gallu
Ger ymdon mor Hafren:
Gwas wr na bai digon hen!*

As oak did grow on the land on the cliff top by the self-spraying of the Severn sea: was to the man that he should not be old enough. *Robert T. Norman.*

Ymdöni, v. a. (ymdon) To break out in waves.

Ymdöniad, s. m. (ymdon) A breaking out in waves.

Ymdorchawl, a. (torchawl) To self-roll or coil.

Ymdorchï, v. a. (torchï) To roll one's self; to self-coil; to become entwined.

Ymdorchïad, s. m. (torchïad) A self-coiling.

Ymdordain, s. m. (tordain) A lolling. v. a. To loll, to stretch one's self along.

Ymdordynawl, a. (tordynawl) Self-gorging.

Ymdordynïad, s. m. (tordynïad) A gorging.

Ymdordynna, v. a. (tordynna) To self-gorge.

Ymdorf, s. f. (torf) A thronging together.

Ymdorfawl, a. (ymdorf) Mutually thronging.

Ymdorfïad, s. m. (ymdorf) A jointly thronging.

Ymdorfu, v. a. (ymdorf) To throng mutually.

Ymdorfynnygliad, s. m. (torfynnygliad) A breaking one's neck; a throwing one's self headlong; a prostrating one's self.

Ymdorfynnyglu, v. a. (torfynnyglu) To break one's own neck; a throwing one's self headlong; a prostrating one's self.

Ar y bychain a'r pyth ydd ymdorfynnyglu i gyfarch gwall.

On the battlements and the gates they had prostrated themselves to make a salutation. *H. Gervais—Mabynogion.*

Ymdörl, v. a. (törl) To be cutting one's self.

Nid ymdörlir, ac nid ymförlir drwynt.

Men shall not cut themselves, and shall not make themselves bold for them. *Jeremi 16. 6.*

Ymdöriad, s. m. (töriad) To break one's self; to self-break; to become bursted; disruption.

Ymdoriwythaw, v. a. (toriwythaw) To self-gorge.

Ymdoriwythant â byrd a dîwad, ac yno portnant at trachnatac.

They glut themselves, with victuals and drink, and then they satisfy their lusts. *H. Fychan, Yn. Ddewidid.*

Ymdoriwythawl, a. (toriwythawl) Self-gorging.

Ymdoriwythïad, s. m. (toriwythïad) A self-gorging.

Ymdrafael, s. f. (trafael) A mutual toiling.

*Gwasath drallw gywyr uch Traffwng Eithaf,
Pan fu ymdrafael drad ac eiddwng.*

He caused a vast torrent of gore above Traffwng Eithaf, when the mutual toiling bold and imminent took place. *E. ab M. Rhonod.*

Ymdrafaeliad, s. m. (ymdrafael) A mutually toiling.

Ymdrafawd, s. f. (trafawd) A mutual stirring; a bustling of one's self.

Ymdrafodawl, a. (ymdrafawd) Mutually stirring or bustling; self-bustling.

Ymdrafodi, v. a. (ymdrafawd) To make a mutual stir; to strive together; to conflict.

*Doe'r pyd hwn yr eiddwri!
Dwyf iddyr ya ymdrafodi.*

Yesterday at this time I was through birches hurrying myself. *Llanidloes.*

Ymdrafodiad, s. m. (ymdrafawd) A making a mutual stir; a striving together, a hurrying of one's self.

Ymdrafodwr, s. m.—pl. ymdrafodwyr (ymdrafawd—gwr) A mutual stirrer; a self-hurrier.

Ymdrafferth, s. f.—pl. t. ion (trafferth) A self-bustling.

Ymdrafferthawl, a. (ymdrafferth) Self-bustling.

Ymdrafferthïad, s. m. (ymdrafferth) A busying one's self.

Ymdrafferthn, v. a. (ymdrafferth) To busy one's self; mutually to bustle.

Ymdrafferthws, a. (ymdrafferth) Self-busying.

Ymdrafferthwr, s. m. (ymdrafferth—gwr) One who is full of bustle.

Ymdraffull, s. m. (traffull) A self-bustling.

Ymdraffalliad, s. m. (ymdraffull) A mutually bustling; a busying one's self.

Ymdraffalliaw, v. a. (ymdraffull) To keep one's self in a bustle; to bustle mutually.

Ymdraffalliwr, s. m.—pl. ymdraffalliwyr (ymdraffull—gwr) One who bustles greatly.

Ymdraigl, s. f. (traigl) A mutual turn; a self-turning.

Ymdralodawl, a. (trallodawl) Mutually afflicting; self-vexing.

Ymdralodi, v. a. (trallodi) To afflict mutually; to afflict one's self.

Ymdralodiad, s. m. (trallodiad) A mutually afflicting; a self-afflicting.

Ymdralodwr, s. m.—pl. ymdralodwyr (trallodwr) A self-afflicter.

Ymdramwy, s. m. (tramwy) A mutual resorting; being using one's self to resort.

Ymdramwyad, s. m. (ymdramwy) A mutually resorting; a being resorting.

Ymdramwyaw, v. a. (ymdramwy) To resort mutually; to use one's self to resorting.
Ymdraphwyll, s. m. (traphwyll) A mutual impulsion; an opposing of one's self. *v. a.* To oppugn mutually; to oppose one's self.

Dylid wrth seau y drwg ei droglaw yn llwyr o galon ac arfer dyn, yn ymdraphwyll a dau.

In rebuking evil it were proper to expel it utterly from the heart and the habit of man, in opposing one's self to the devil.
Berides.

Ymdras, s. f. (tras) Mutual relationship.
Ymdraasawl, a. (ymdraas) Of joint relationship.
Ymdrasiad, s. m. (ymdraas) A forming of mutual relationship; a becoming related.
Ymdrasu, v. a. (ymdras) To form mutual relationship; to become related.
Ymdrech, s. m. (trech) A mutual struggle.

Archelaus Brutus ei gadw i welad cadwrest ac ymdrech rhyngddo ei Corinthus.

Brutus had commanded him to be kept in order to see a combat and mutual striving between him and Corineus. Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymdrechawl, a. (ymdrech) Mutually struggling.
Ymdrechfa, s. f. (ymdrech) A place of mutual strife; a contest.

Nid oes i ni ddin i'w welad—yn nghreulondeb yr ymdrechfa.

There is nothing for us to behold in the cruelty of the contest.
C. Edwards, Ll. y Ffydd.

Ymdrechriad, s. m. (ymdrech) A jointly struggling.
Ymdrechru, v. a. (ymdrech) To mutually strive.

Corillaew gwedd am ddrad a ymdrychiant, Andrychion pen ymdrechiant.

Blood will overflow round the feet of those who strive together, they were mingled soon when they strove together.
Ll. P. Mech.

Ymdrechus, a. (ymdrech) Given to mutual strife.
Ymdrechwr, s. m.—pl. ymdrechwyr (ymdrech—gwr) A mutual striver or struggler.
Ymdrechydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymdrech) A mutual striver or struggler.
Ymdrefn, s. f. (trefn) A self-ordering.
Ymdrefnawl, a. (ymdrefn) Self-ordering.
Ymdrefniad, s. m. (ymdrefn) A self-ordering.
Ymdrefnu, v. a. (ymdrefn) To put one's self in order.

Ymdrefnwr, s. m. (ymdrefn—gwr) One who puts himself in order.

Ymdreiddiad, s. m. (treiddiad) An exercising one's self in walking; perambulation.

Ymdreidiaw, v. a. (treidiaw) To exercise one's self in walking.

Well mynach ymdreidiaw o'r niferodd o'r eidiwys pwy ptydd, i wrandaw amryfai gywyddolacthas—dawed i'r llyso a oragyn.

After frequently exercising themselves in walking of the companies from one church to another, to hear various musical compositions, they came to the court.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymdreidiawl, a. (treidiawl) Being exercising one's self in walking; perambulatory.

Ymdreiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (treiddiad) A thrusting one's self through.

Ymdreiddiaw, v. a. (treiddiaw) To self-penetrate.

Ymdreiddiawl, a. (treiddiawl) Mutually penetrating; self-thrusting.

Ymdreigliaw, s. f. (traigl) To roll one's self.

Ymdreiglfa, s. f. (treiglfa) A place for rolling one's self in.

Ymdreigliad, s. m. (treigliad) A self-rolling.

Ymdreuniad, s. m. (treuniad) A self-consuming.

Ymdrenliaw, v. a. (treuniaw) To self-consume.

Ymdrin, s. m. (trin) Mutual striving; contention; variance; the act of busying one's self. *v. a.*

To strive mutually; to busy one's self.

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Ymdriiad, s. m. (ymdria) A mutually striving; a busying one's self.

Ymdriniaeth, s. m. (ymdria) Mutual strife; a self-busying.

Ymdro, s. m. (tro) A self-turning; self-course.

Ys ymi tidd llywrodd, cas agro, Fyddiawg, fodiawg ei ymdro.

To me belongs a chief of pleasing countenance, hating melancholy, faithful, fortunate in his career.
Phyllip Brydydd, i Rys Gryg.

Ymdröad, s. m. (ymdro) A turning one's self about; a delaying.

Ymdröawl, a. (ymdro) Self-turning about.

Ymdroch, s. m. (troch) A self-immersion.

Ymdrochawl, a. (ymdroch) Self-immersing.

Ymdrochl, v. a. (ymdroch) To bathe one's self; to plunge one's self in; to wallow.

Ymdrochiad, s. m. (ymdroch) A bathing one's self.

Ymdroi, v. a. (ymdro) To turn one's self; to delay; to loiter.

Ymdrws, s. m. (trws) A self-attiring.

Ymdrwsiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymdrws) A self-arraying; a dressing one's self.

Ymdrwsiadu, v. a. (ymdrwsiad) To self-trim.

Ymdrwsawl, v. a. (ymdrws) To self-trim.

Deuparth pryd ymdrwsawl.

Two thirds of appearance is to dress one's self. *Adoge.*

Ymdrwsawl, a. (ymdrws) Self-attiring.

Ymdrwsaiwr, s. m.—pl. ymdrwsaiwyr (ymdrws—gwr) A self-arrayer.

Ymdrybaeddawl, a. (trybaeddawl) Self-wallowing; mutually wallowing.

Ymdrybaeddiad, s. m. (trybaeddiad) A self-wallowing; mutually wallowing.

Ymdrybaeddu, v. a. (trybaeddu) To wallow, or to welter; to wallow mutually.

Ymdryboli, v. a. (tryboli) To self-wallow; to wallow mutually.

Ymdryboliad, s. m. (tryboliad) A wallowing one's self; a mutually wallowing.

Ymdrychawl, a. (trychawl) Mutually cutting.

Ymdrychiad, s. m. (trychiad) A mutually cutting.

Ymdrychu, v. a. (trychu) To cut mutually.

Mech daw rhwng Saxons rhedant ymdrychu.

Speedily will come between Saxons the onset of mutual wounding. *Tafelstin.*

Ymdryfoliad, s. m. (tryfoliad) Self-gorging.

Ymdryfoliaw, v. a. (tryfoliaw) To self-gorge.

Ymdryfoliwr, s. m.—pl. ymdryfoliwr (tryfoliwr) One who gorges himself.

Ymdrymâad, s. m. (trymâad) A rendering one's self heavy; a becoming heavy.

Ymdrymâawl, a. (trymâawl) Tending to grow or become heavy.

Ymdrymâu, v. a. (trymâu) To become heavy.

Mae pobedus dylson yn ymrymâddu, ac yn ymdrymâu, pan ydynt yn eiddioluaw gofodolacthas rhyboddus Duw.

The sins of men are increasing, and becoming heavy, when they are neglecting the public institutions of God. *Ier. Orain.*

Ymdrythylliad, s. m. (trythylliad) A mutually enjoying; a self-enjoying.

Ymdrythyllu, v. a. (trythyllu) To enjoy mutually; to enjoy one's self.

Ymdrythyllwch, s. m. (trythyllwch) Mutual enjoyment; self-enjoyment.

Ymdrythyllwr, s. m.—pl. ymdrythyllwyr (trythyllwr) A self-enjoyer.

Ymdudd, s. m. (tudd) A self-envelopment.

Ymduddaw, v. a. (ymdudd) To envelope mutually; to envelop one's self, to self-envelope.

Ymduddawl, a. (ymdudd) Self-enveloping.

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Ymduddiad, *s. m.* (ymdudd) A self-enveloping.
 Ymdueddawl, *a.* (tueddawl) Self-inclining; apt to incline mutually.
 Ymdueddiad, *s. m.* (tueddiad) A self-inclining; mutual inclination.
 Ymdueddoli, *v. a.* (ymdueddawl) To incline one's self; to incline mutually.
 Ymdueddu, *v. a.* (tueddu) To make one's self partial; to become partial, to incline one's self; to incline mutually.
 Ymdueddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ymdueddwy (tueddwr) One who inclines himself.
 Ymdum, *s. m.*—*pl.* *t.* au (tam) A mutual bend; a self-bending.
 Ymdumiad, *s. m.* (ymdam) A mutually bending; a bending one's self.
 Ymdumiaw, *v. a.* (ymdum) To bend mutually; to bend or to mould one's self.
 Ymdumiawl, *a.* (ymdum) Mutually bending into shape; self-bending.
 Ymdwng, *s. m.* (twng) Mutual swearing.
 Ymdwr, *s. m.* (twr) A self-heaping.
 Ymdwyll, *s. m.* (twyll) Mutual deceit; self-deception.
 Ymdwyllaw, *v. a.* (ymdwyll) To deceive mutually; to deceive one's self.
 Ymdwylliad, *s. m.* (ymdwyll) A mutually deceiving; self-deception.
 Ymdwymaw, *v. a.* (twymaw) To warm one's self.
 Ymdwymiad, *s. m.* (twymiad) A self-warming.
 Ymdwymnaw, *v. a.* (twymnaw) To self-warm.
 Ymdwymniad, *s. m.* (twymniad) A warming of one's self.
 Ymdwysgaw, *v. a.* (twysgaw) To limit mutually; to limit one's self.
 Ymdwysgawl, *a.* (twysgawl) Mutually limiting; self-limiting.
 Ymdwysgiad, *s. m.* (twysgiad) A mutually determining or limiting; a self-limiting.
 Ymdwyth, *s. m.* (twyth) A mutual spring, aptness, or pliancy; a self-springing.
 Ymdwythaw, *v. a.* (ymdwyth) To spring mutually; to spring one's self.
 Ymdwythiad, *s. m.* (ymdwyth) A springing mutually; a self-springing.
 Ymdŷad, *s. m.* (ŷad) A housing one's self.
 Ymdŷaw, *v. a.* (ŷaw) To house one's self.
 Ymdyn, *s. m.* (tyn) A mutual pull; contention.
 Ymdynawl, *a.* (ymdyn) Mutually pulling.
 Ymdyniad, *s. m.* (ymdyn) A mutually pulling; a contending, a striving mutually.
 Ymdynu, *v. a.* (ymdyn) To pull or drag one another; to strive together, to contend. 'Ymdynu ar draws tanau', to pull one another across fires.
 Ymdynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* ymdynwyr (ymdyn—gwr) One who pulls mutually; a contender.
 Ymdyngawl, *a.* (ymdwng) Mutually swearing one's self.
 Ymdynged, *s. f.* (ymdwng) A state of being mutually devoted; self-devotion.
 Ymdyngedawl, *a.* (ymdynged) Mutually adjuring, self-devoting.
 Ymdyngediad, *s. m.* (ymdynged) A mutually adjuring; a self-devoting.
 Ymdyngedu, *v. a.* (ymdynged) To adjure mutually; to pledge one's self.
 Ymdyngiad, *s. m.* (ymdwng) A mutually swearing; a swearing one's self.
 Ymdyngu, *v. a.* (ymdwng) To swear mutually; to plight one's troth.

Bras a gant o frig gwydd
 'To apoplexy head and chest;
 Death a ymdudd a Dwydd.

A crow sang from the top of the yew, in the hearing of all the birds of the woods: the wise man! Mark! with the Crows.
Canary Bedd.

Ymdyrawl, *a.* (ymdwr) Mutually thronging.
 Ymdyriad, *s. m.* (ymdwr) A jointly thronging.
 Ymdyru, *v. a.* (ymdwr) To throng together.
 Ymdystiaw, *v. a.* (tystiaw) To witness mutually; to self-testify.
 Ymdystiawl, *a.* (tystiawl) Mutually testifying; self-witnessing.
 Ymdywylliad, *s. m.* (tywylliad) A mutually darkening; a self-obscuring.
 Ymdywyllu, *v. a.* (tywyllu) To darken mutually; to self-obscure.
 Ymdywyn, *s. m.* (tywyn) A mutual shining; a self-shining.
 Ymdywynawl, *a.* (ymdywyn) Mutually shining; self-shining.
 Ymdywyniad, *s. m.* (tywyniad) A mutually shining; a self-shining; a becoming resplendent.
 Ymdywynu, *v. a.* (tywynu) To shine mutually; to become resplendent.
 Ymdywynyg, *s. m.* (tywynyg) A self-shining.
 Ymdywynygawl, *a.* (tywynyg) Self-shining.
 Ymdywynygiad, *s. m.* (ymdywynyg) A casting a mutual splendour; a becoming resplendent.
 Ymdywynygu, *v. a.* (ymdywynyg) To cast a mutual splendour; to cause one's self to shine; to become splendid.

Rhod cerdd a ymdywynyg rhybydd yr haul.

A golden circle became resplendent about the sun.
Shedderson.

Ymddadchwyddaw, *v. a.* (dadchwyddaw) To divest one's self of swelling.
 Ymddadchwyddiad, *s. m.* (dadchwyddiad) A divesting one's self of swelling.
 Ymddaddebrawl, *a.* (dadebrawl) Self-resuscitating.
 Ymddaddebrud, *s.* (dadebriad) Self-resuscitation.
 Ymddaddebru, *v. a.* (dadebru) To self-resuscitate.
 Ymddadffinaw, *v. a.* (dadffinaw) To divest one's self of fatigue.
 Ymddadffiniad, *s. m.* (dadffiniad) A divesting one's self of fatigue.
 Ymddadgrymiad, *s. m.* (dadgrymiad) An unbending or raising one's self.
 Ymddadgrymu, *v. a.* (dadgrymu) To unbend one's self from a bending posture.
 Ymddadguddiad, *s. m.* (dadguddiad) A self-revealing.
 Ymddadguddiaw, *v.* (dadguddiaw) To self-reveal.
 Ymddadguddiawl, *a.* (dadguddiawl) Self-revealing.
 Ymddadl, *s. f.* (dadl) Mutual dispute.
 Ymddadlawl, *a.* (ymddadl) Controversial.
 Ymddadleithiad, *s. m.* (dadleithiad) A mutually dissolving; a self-dissolving.
 Ymddadleithaw, *v. a.* (dadleithaw) To dissolve mutually; to self-dissolve.
 Ymddadleithiawl, *a.* (dadleithiawl) Mutually dissolving; self-dissolving.
 Ymddadieu, *v. a.* (ymddadi) To contend in words.
 Ymddadieuad, *s. m.* (ymddadieu) Mutual disputation; jointly disputing.
 Ymddadieuaw, *v. a.* (ymddadieu) To dispute mutually.
 Ymddadlewychwawl, *a.* (dadlewychwawl) Teading mutually to reflect light; self-refracting.
 Ymddadlewychiad, *s. m.* (dadlewychiad) A mutually reflecting light; a self-refraction.
 Ymddadlewychu, *v. a.* (dadlewychu) To reflect light mutually; to self-refract.

Ymddadliad, s. m.—*pl. t. an* (ymddadli) A mutually arguing; controversy, contention.

Ymddadlin, v. a. (ymddadli) To dispute mutually; to use one's self in dispute.

Ymddadiwr, s. m.—*pl. ymddadiwyr* (ymddadi—gwr) A mutual disputer.

Ymddadiwythaw, v. a. (dadiwythaw) To divest one's self of a load.

Ymddadiwythawl, a. (dadiwythawl) Tending to disburden one's self.

Ymddadiwythiad, s. m. (dadiwythiad) A disburdening one's self.

Ymddadlydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (ymddadli) A disputant.

Ymddadwreiddiad, s. m. (dadwreiddiad) A self-eradicating.

Ymddadwreiddiaw, v. a. (dadwreiddiaw) To self-eradicate; to be plucked up by the root.

Pe byddai ganach fydd gelych ddywedyd wrth y faaruen hon, Ymddadwreiddiad.

If ye had faith, ye might say unto this eyesame tree, Be thou plucked up by the root.

Ymddadwreiddiawl, a. (dadwreiddiawl) Tending to be self-eradicated.

Ymddelariad, s. m. (deleriad) A self-burying.

Ymddelaru, v. a. (dalaru) To burrow one's self.

Ymddal, s. m. (dal) The act of mutual holding; perseverance. *v. a.* To persevere.

Tri arddangaws doethineb: ymddal ar byrll, ymddal ar awen, ac ymddal ar welliedgnaeth.

The three indications of wisdom: a keeping after reason, a keeping after genius, and keeping after improvement.

Cefng o Gwynllyw.

Ymddaliad, s. m.—*pl. t. an* (ymddal) A mutually holding; a self-holding; that is holden; an opinion.

Yr Arglwydd a draethai hyn, i faedde i'r llawr felch ymddaliad y Phariseu.

The Lord declared that, to heat to the ground the proud opinion of the Pharisee.

Marchant Gwynedd.

Ymddaliwr, s. m.—*pl. ymddaliwyr* (ymddal—gwr) One who mutually holds; one who holds himself.

Ymddalliad, s. m. (dalliad) A mutually blinding; a self-blinding.

Ymddallu, v. a. (dallu) To blind mutually; to blind one's self.

Mae gormod yn ymddallu wrth y tair tywysoges ohyr.

Too many do blind themselves with the three princesses below.

Idia Wyn, B. Cwg.

Ymddallus, a. (dallus) Being self-blinding.

Ymddallwr, s. m.—*pl. ymddallwyr* (dallwr) One who blinds himself.

Ymddanneddiad, s. m. (danneddiad) A mutually shewing the teeth, mutually snarling.

Ymddanneddu, v. a. (danneddu) To snarl mutually; to employ one's self in snarling.

Gwelw rai yn ymddanneddu ac yn ymddanneddu am eu brain.

We could perceive some thrusting themselves forward and mutually snarling for their rank.

Idia Wyn, B. Cwg.

Ymddanneddwr, s. m.—*pl. ymddanneddwyr* (danneddwr) A snarler.

Ymddantia, s. m. (dantia) A shewing one's teeth

Ymddantu, v. a. (dantu) To shew one's teeth.

Megys corbi yn ymddantu a march rhyngaws.

Like a cur dog snarling at an snubling steed.

Theo. Brown.

Ymddangaws, s. m. (dangaws) A mutual shew; a shewing of one's self. *v. a.* To appear mutually; to shew one's self.

Ymddangosawl, a. (ymddangaws) Mutually appearing; self-exposing.

Ymddangosgar, a. (ymddangaws) Ostentatious.

Ymddangosgarwch, s. m. (ymddangosgar) Ostentatiousness.

Ymddangosiad, s. m.—*pl. t. an* (ymddangaws) A self-shewing, an appearing; an appearance.

Ymddangosiadawl, a. (ymddangosiad) Relating to self-shewing.

Ymddangosiadus, a. (ymddangosiad) Ostentatious.

Ymddarostwng, s. m. (darostwng) Self-debasement. *v. a.* To debase one's self.

Ymddarostyngawl, a. (darostwng) Self-debasing.

Ymddarostyngiad, s. m. (darostwng) A lowering one's self, a humbling one's self; a self-debasing, condescension.

Ymddarostyngwr, s. m.—*pl. ymddarostyngwyr* (ymddarostwng—gwr) A self-debaser.

Ymddarpar, s. m. (darpar) Self-preparation.

Ymddarpariad, s. m. (darpar) A self-preparing.

Ymddarparu, v. a. (darpar) To self-prepare.

Ymddarparwr, s. m.—*pl. ymddarparwyr* (darpar—gwr) A self-preparer.

Ymddarwedd, s. f. (darwedd) A self-yielding.

Ynghylch 1111, yr oedd Owain ab Cadwgan yn drygu yn ddynarwedd o'i amgylch.

About the year 1111, Owain son of Cadwgan was yielding and- out remorse all around him.

Ceredwig o Len Cefn.

Ymddarweddawl, a. (darwedd) Self-conforming; of a pliant nature; mutually complying.

Ymddarweddriad, s. m. (darwedd) A self-conforming; a mutually complying.

Ymddarweddri, v. a. (darwedd) To conform one's self; to comply mutually.

Ymddattawd, s. m. (dattawd) A mutual loosening; a loosening of one's self.

Clywedd iale yn parhau minnan, wrth fy enw, ymddattawd: ar y galp, mi ym clywedd yn dechreu toddi, mál cawg cira yn agwedd yr haul.

I could hear a voice commanding me also, by my name, to loose-

me myself: at the word, I could feel myself beginning to melt,

like a snowball in the heat of the sun.

Idia Wyn, B. Cwg.

Ymddattodawl, a. (ymddattawd) Self-loosening.

Ymddattodi, v. a. (ymddattawd) To loosen mutually; to loosen one's self.

Ymddattodiad, s. m. (ymddattawd) A mutually loosening; a loosening one's self.

Ymddedfodwr, s. m.—*pl. ymddedfodwyr* (dedfodwr) One who adheres to a custom.

Ymddedfraw, s. m. (dedfraw) A self-waking. *v. a.* To wake one's self.

Ymddedfrod, s. m. (ymddedfraw) A self-waking.

Ymddedfrowl, a. (ymddedfraw) Self-waking.

Ymddedfroi, v. a. (ymddedfraw) Self-waking.

Ymddedintia, s. m. (deintia) A mutually snarling.

Ymddedintia, v. a. (deintia) To snarl mutually.

Ymddenawl, a. (denawl) Mutually alluring; self-alluring.

Ymddeniad, s. m. (deniad) A mutually alluring; a self-alluring.

Ymddenu, v. a. (denn) To allure mutually; to allure one's self.

Ymddëodi, v. a. (deawd) To divest one's self.

Am Fadawg nanawg mynw haeloni,

Medel ztyw glewdras nawg mynng;

Am Owain Prydri, Prydri balai,

Prenial ymddini ymddendi.

For Madawg, the distinguished centre of liberality, the bravely-

forward leader whose store was sweet benignity; for Owain of

Britain, equal to Prydri, the casket of self-revenge in mutually

cast of.

Cyddreio.

Ymddëodiad, s. m. (ymddëodi) A divesting one's self of garments.

Ymddëol, s. m. (dëol) Mutual separation; self-separation; self-banishment.

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Ymddödi, v. a. (ymddöol) To separate mutually; to separate one's self; to banish one's self.

Ymddöoliad, s. m. (ymddöol) A mutually separating; a separating one's self.

Ymddëor, s. m. (dëor) The state of being hatched. v. a. To be hatched.

Cydwylbod yw y nyth lle ydd ymddëor pob daioni.

Conscience is the nest where every good is hatched. Adage.

Ymddëorawl, a. (ymddëor) Being employed in hatching or brooding.

Ymddëori, v. a. (ymddëor) To be employed in hatching.

Ymddëoriad, s. m. (ymddëor) A being in the act of hatching.

Ymddërawl, a. (dërawl) Mutually taunting.

Ymdderbyn, s. m. (derbyn) Mutual reception. v. a. To receive mutually; to employ one's self in receiving.

Ymdderbyniad, s. m. (ymdderbyn) A mutually receiving; a being receiving.

Ymdderbyniaw, v. a. (ymdderbyn) To receive mutually; to be receiving.

Ymdderbyniawl, a. (ymdderbyn) Mutually receiving; being receiving.

Ymdderiad, s. m. (dëriad) A mutually taunting.

Ymddërn, v. a. (dërn) To taunt mutually.

Ymddial, s. m. (dial) A revenging one's self. v. a. To revenge one's self; to be revenged. *Yebryd ymddial, a vindictive spirit.*

*Eu heddu a'u cudd gwyddial
Ni lesant heb ymddial:
Gurien, Morien, a Morial.*

They whose graves are obscured by furze, they were not slain without avenging themselves: Gurien, Morien, and Morial. B. Beddan Mithyr.

Ymddialgar, a. (ymddial) Revengeful, vindictive

Ymddialiad, s. m. (ymddial) A self-avenging.

Ymddialu, v. a. (ymddial) To avenge one's self.

Ymddialydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymddial) A self-avenger.

Ymddiang, s. m. (diang) Self-escape. v. a. To extricate one's self.

Pan adnabu Grefudd ab Cynan na allai ymddiang efelly, ydd seith yu ygruff y canonwyr yn Aberdaron, ac ya hono a dan rwyf ydd ayt y lwerddon.

When Grefudd son of Cynan perceived that he could not extricate himself so, he procured the ferry of the canons in Aberdaron, and in that, by the use of the oar, they went to Ireland. Buch. Gr. ab Cynan.

Ymddiangawl, a. (ymddiang) Self-extricating.

Ymddiangiad, s. m. (ymddiang) A self-escaping.

Ymddiarfiad, s. m. (diarfiad) A self-disarming.

Ymddiarfogi, v. a. (diarfogi) To self-disarm.

Ymddiarfogiad, s. m. (diarfogi) A self-disarming.

Ymddiarfu, v. a. (diarfu) To disarm one's self.

Ymddiargeliad, s. m. (diargel) A divesting one's self of seclusion, a revealing one's self.

Ymddiargelu, v. a. (diargelu) To divest one's self of seclusion; to manifest one's self.

Ymddiarialiad, s. m. (diarialiad) A divesting one's self of wantonness.

Ymddiarialu, v. a. (diarialu) To divest one's self of wantonness.

Ymddiaruthraw, v. a. (diaruthraw) To divest one's self of astonishment.

Ymddiaruthriad, s. m. (diaruthriad) A divesting one's self of astonishment.

Ymddiasgeniad, s. m. (diasgeniad) A divesting one's self of blemish; a rendering one's self unpolluted.

Ymddiasgenu, v. a. (diasgenu) To divest one's self of blemish or harm.

Ymddiawchiad, s. m. (diawchiad) A divesting one's self of appetency or desire.

Ymddiawchu, v. a. (diawchu) To divest one's self of appetency or eagerness.

Ymddibarchiad, s. m. (dibarchiad) A divesting one's self of respect.

Ymddibarchu, v. a. (dibarchu) To divest one's self of respect or reverence.

Ymddibetrusaw, v. a. (dibetrusaw) To divest one's self of hesitation; to cease hesitating.

Ymddibetrusiad, s. m. (dibetrusiad) A divesting one's self of hesitation.

Ymddiblaw, v. a. (diblaw) To dangle one's self.

Ymddibleidiad, s. m. (dibleidiad) A divesting one's self of a party.

Ymddibleidiaw, v. a. (dibleidiaw) To divest one's self of a party; to appeal from a decision.

Tri rhyw ymddibleidiaw y ydd herwydd cyfrith: cyntaf yw i wrth y plas i'r orsedd, all yw yn y modd, trydydd yw yn y ddeddiad.

There are three ways of appealing from a decision: the first is from the hall to the high court, the second is with respect to the form, the third is in the matter. Welsh Laws.

Ymddibleidiawl, a. (dibleidiawl) Respecting the being divested of a party.

Ymddibleidiwr, s. m.—pl. ymddibleidiwyr (dibleidiwr) One who recedes from a party.

Ymddiblethiad, s. m. (diblethiad) A divesting one's self of plaits or wreaths.

Ymddiblethu, v. a. (diblethu) To self-divest of plaits; to become unwreathed.

Ymddibliad, s. m. (dibliad) A self-dagging.

Ymddibliagaw, v. a. (dibliagaw) To become divested of shell.

Ymddibliagiad, s. m. (dibliagiad) A becoming divested of shell.

Ymddiboeni, v. a. (diboeni) To divest one's self of pain or labour.

Ymddiboeniad, s. m. (diboeniad) A divesting one's self of pain or labour.

Ymddiborthi, v. a. (diborthi) To divest one's self of support.

Ymddiborthiad, s. m. (diborthiad) A divesting one's self of support.

Ymddibwyllaw, v. a. (dibwyllaw) To divest one's self of impulse or of reason.

Ymddibwylliad, s. m. (dibwylliad) A divesting one's self of reason or wit.

Ymddibwysaw, v. a. (dibwysaw) To divest one's self of weight.

Ymddibwysiad, s. m. (dibwysiad) A divesting one's self of weight.

Ymddibynawl, a. (dibynawl) Self-suspending, self-impending; dependent.

Ymddibyniad, s. m. (dibyniad) A suspending one's self; a becoming dependent.

Ymddibynn, v. a. (dibynn) To suspend one's self; to render one's self dependent.

Ymddichelliad, s. m. (dichelliad) A making one's self cunning.

Ymddichellu, v. a. (dichellu) To furnish one's self with cunning or wiles.

Dichellu or bob dichell ymddichellu daioni.

An art above every art is to make one's self crafty in goodness. Adage.

Ymddichoni, v. a. (dichoni) To become able.

Ymddichoniad, s. m. (dichoniad) A rendering one's self able or capable.

Ymddidoli, v. a. (didoli) To separate one's self; to separate mutually.

Ymddidoliad, s. m. (didoliad) A separating one's self; a mutually separating.

Ymddidreolad, s. m. (didreolad) A divesting one's self of bustle.

Ymddidreus, v. a. (didreus) To divest one's self of bustle or hurry.

Ymddidwyllaw, v. a. (didwyllaw) To undeceive one's self; mutually to undeceive.

Ymddidwylliad, s. m. (ddwylliad) An undeceiving of one's self.

Ymddidwyn, s. m. (diddwyn) A self-weaning. v. To wean one's self.

Rheid ymddidwyn a'r byd os eir i'r n.f.

It is necessary to wean one's self from the world, if one is to go to heaven. *Idag.*

Ymddidrysiad, s. m. (diddrysiad) A disentangling one's self.

Ymddidrysu, v. a. (diddyrsu) To disentangle one's self.

Ymddieithraw, v. a. (dieithraw) To render one's self unexceptionable.

Ymddieithriad, s. m. (dieithriad) A rendering one's self unexceptionable.

Ymddienyddiad, s. m. (dienyddiad) A making away with one's self.

Ymddienyddu, v. a. (dienyddu) To make away with one's self.

Ni ddylly argwyddi oeddyw gwr a ymddienyddo.

The hero is not entitled to the heriot of a man who puts an end to his own existence. *Welsh Laws.*

Ymddifa, v. a. (difa) To end one's self.

Ymddifad, s. m. (ymddifa) A self-ending.

Ymddifad, a. (difad) Being destitute of good or comfort; fatherless or motherless. *Plant ymddifad*, orphan children.

*Os wdd wyf ya ymddifad
A dyn woel' fain a'i dad!
I am to the same manner sold of comfort as a person after losing his father and mother!* *Owein Brinon.*

Ymddifadiad, s. m. (ymddifad) A being made destitute; a becoming destitute.

Ymddifadu, v. a. (ymddifad) To bereave of comfort; to become destitute.

Ymddifanniad, s. m. (difanniad) A making one's self to vanish away.

Ymddifannu, v. a. (difannu) To make one's self to vanish.

Ymddifedi, s. m. (ymddifad) A state void of so-lace; the being destitute; deprivation; an orphan state.

Mwy yn cymhellir i wylaw nos i ddwydded aruth ac ymddifodion uchel; sef achawu yw hyny truaned yw genyf i'r ymddifedi a'r gwander a ddamweiniu i ni.

I am more compelled to weep than to speak an oration and high expressions; the reason of which is the wretchedness and the weakness that have happened to us. *Gr. ab Artur.*

Ymddifeiad, s. m. (difeiad) Self-exculpation.

Ymddifeiaw, v. a. (difeiaw) To self-exculpate.

Ymddifeichiad, s. m. (difeichiad) A clearing one's self from bail.

Ymddifeichiaw, v. a. (difeichiaw) To clear one's self from bail.

Ymddifaniad, s. m. (difanniad) A making one's self to vanish.

Ymddifannu, v. a. (difannu) To cause one's self to vanish.

Ymddifinaw, v. a. (difinaw) To divest one's self of fatigue; to refresh one's self.

Ymddifiniad, s. m. (difiniad) A divesting one's self of fatigue; a refreshing one's self.

Ymddifregawl, a. (difregawl) Tending to be sad.

Ymddifregiad, s. m. (difregiad) A rendering one's self serious.

Ymddifregu, v. a. (difregu) To render one's self void of frailty; to become serious. *Ymddi-*

fregu a Dwr, to address one's self seriously to God.

Ymddifreiniad, s. m. (difreiniad) A divesting one's self of privilege or right.

Ymddifreiniaw, v. a. (difreiniaw) To divest one's self of privilege or right.

Ymddifrodi, v. a. (difrodi) To rob one's self.

Ymddifrodiad, s. m. (difrodiad) A self robbing.

Ymddifwynaw, v. a. (difwynaw) To divest one's self of enjoyment.

Ymddifwyniad, s. m. (difwyniad) A divesting one's self of enjoyment.

Ymddifyddinaw, v. a. (difyddinaw) To become disbanded as an army.

Ymddifyddiniad, s. m. (difyddiniad) A becoming disbanded as an army.

Ymddifyrawl, a. (difyrwl) Self-diverting.

Ymddifyriad, s. m. (difyrriad) A diverting one's self; a mutually diverting.

Ymddifyru, v. a. (difyrn) To divert one's self; to divert one another.

Ymddiffawdd, s. m. (diffawdd) A self-extinguishing. v. a. To self-extinguish.

Ymddiffer, s. m. (differ) Self-protection; mutual defence or protection.

Ymddifferawl, a. (ymddiffer) Self-protecting.

Ymddifferiad, s. m. (ymddiffer) A self-protecting; mutual protection.

Ymddifferu, v. a. (ymddiffer) To defend one's self; to protect mutually.

*Aynt byd yn Moen, ac wynt a Gwafodd; ac yno ydd ymddifferu at
They went as far as Moen, thence and Gwafodd; and there they defended themselves.* *Buch. Gr. ab Cynan.*

Ymddifferwr, s. m.—pl. ymddifferwyr (ymddiffer—gwr) A self-defender.

Ymddiffoddawl, a. (ymddiffawdd) Self-extinguishing.

Ymddiffoddi, v. a. (ymddiffawdd) To self-extinguish.

Ymddiffoddiad, s. m. (ymddiffawdd) A self-extinguishing.

Ymddiffwys, s. m. (diffwys) The state of being imminent or impending; eventful.

*Y galon—
Hon a bair cadair ceudawd,
Hewu ymddiffwys, gynnwys gwawd.*

The heart: It will cause the seat of imagination, eventful the name, to harbour praise. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ymddiffwysaw, v. a. (ymddiffwys) To render one's self impending.

Ymddiffwysawl, a. (ymddiffwys) Self-impending.

Ymddiffwysiad, s. m. (ymddiffwys) A rendering one's self impending.

Ymddiffyn, s. m. (diffyn) Self-defence; mutual defence. v. a. To defend one's self.

Ymddiffynadwy, a. (ymddiffyn) Defensible.

Ymddiffynawl, a. (ymddiffyn) Self-protecting.

Ymddiffynedig, a. (ymddiffyn) Self-protected.

Ymddiffynfa, s. f.—pl. ymddiffynfeydd (ymddiffyn) A place of defence.

Ymddiffyniad, s. m. (ymddiffyn) A defending.

Ymddiffyniaeth, s. (ymddiffyn) System of defence.

Ymddiffynu, v. a. (ymddiffyn) To self-defend.

Ymddiffynus, a. (ymddiffyn) Self-defending.

Ymddiffynwr, s. m.—pl. ymddiffynwyr (ymddiffyn—gwr) A defender, a protector.

Ymddiffynydd, s. m.—pl. i. ion (ymddiffyn) A defender.

Ymddigalon, v. a. (digalon) To dishearten one's self; to become disheartened.

Ymddigaloniad, s. m. (digaloniad) A disheartening one's self.

- Ymddigariad, s. m. (digariad)** A divesting one's self of love.
- Ymddigarn, v. a. (digaru)** To divest one's self of love or affection.
- Ymddigasaad, s. m. (digasaad)** A divesting one's self of hatred or enmity.
- Ymddigasaau, v. a. (digasaau)** To divest one's self of hatred or enmity.
- Ymddigeliad, s. m. (digeliad)** A self-revealing.
- Ymddigelu, v. a. (digelu)** To reveal one's self.
- Ymddigeniad, s. m. (digeniad)** A self-exfoliation.
- Ymddigennu, v. a. (digenu)** To self-exfoliate.
- Ymddigiad, s. m. (diglad)** A making one's self angry; a becoming angry.
- Ymddigiaw, v. a. (digiaw)** To anger one's self.
- Ymddigiawl, a. (digiawl)** Tending to anger one's self; becoming angry.
- Ymddigonad, s. m. (digonad)** A self-sufficing.
- Ymddigoni, v. a. (digoni)** To self-suffice.
- Ymddigrifad, s. m. (digrifad)** A delighting one's self; a self-amusing.
- Ymddigrifau, v. a. (digrifau)** To amuse one's self; to delight one's self.
- Ymddigrifaw, v. a. (digrifaw)** To amuse one's self, to delight one's self; to make one's self happy.
- Ymddigrifau yn dy gyfrith.*
I have delighted in thy law. *Psalms 119. 70.*
- Ymddigelfawl, a. (digrifawl)** Tending to self-delight; becoming delighted.
- Ymddigrifad, s. m. (digrifad)** A self-delighting; a becoming delighted.
- Ymddigrifwch, s. m. (digrifwch)** Self-delight.
- Ymddiguddiad, s. m. (diguddiad)** A rendering one's self unhidden.
- Ymddiguddiaw, v. a. (diguddiaw)** To unhide one's self; to become unhidden.
- Ymddigyfeiliad, s. m. (digyfeiliad)** A divesting one's self of friendship.
- Ymddigyfeiliaw, v. a. (digyfeiliaw)** To deprive one's self of friendship.
- Ymddigyfuernthiad, s. m. (digyfuernthiad)** A divesting one's self of assistance.
- Ymddigyfuernthu, v. a. (digyfuernthu)** To divest one's self of assistance.
- Ymddigyfoethi, v. a. (digyfoethi)** To divest one's self of wealth or power.
- Ymddigyfoethiad, s. m. (digyfoethiad)** A divesting one's self of wealth.
- Ymddigyfraniad, s. m. (digyfraniad)** A divesting one's self of participation.
- Ymddigyfranu, v. a. (digyfranu)** To divest one's self of participation.
- Ymddigyfrwyddaw, v. a. (digyfrwyddaw)** To render one's self unpropitious.
- Ymddigyfrwyddiad, s. m. (digyfrwyddiad)** A rendering one's self unpropitious.
- Ymddigysynglad, s. m. (digysynglad)** A rendering one's self unstraitened.
- Ymddigysyngu, v. a. (digysyngu)** To render one's self unstraitened.
- Ymddigyffrôad, s. m. (digyffrôad)** A divesting one's self of agitation.
- Ymddigyffrôl, v. a. (digyffrôl)** To divest one's self of agitation or excitement.
- Ymddigymhorthi, v. a. (digymhorthi)** To deprive one's self of assistance.
- Ymddigymhorthiad, s. m. (digymhorthiad)** A depriving one's self of assistance.
- Ymddigynheniad, s. m. (digynheniad)** A divesting one's self of contention.
- Ymddigynhennu, v. a. (digynhennu)** To divest one's self of contention.
- Ymddigysylltiad, s. m. (digysylltiad)** A rendering one's self unconnected.
- Ymddigysylltu, v. a. (digysylltu)** To disconnect one's self.
- Ymddigwilyddiad, s. m. (digywilyddiad)** A divesting one's self of shame.
- Ymddigwilyddiaw, v. a. (digywilyddiaw)** To divest one's self of shame.
- Ymddihafarchiad, s. m. (dihafarchiad)** A divesting one's self of timidity or dread.
- Ymddihafarchu, v. a. (dihafarchu)** To divest one's self of timidity or fear.
- Ymddihalogi, v. a. (dihalogi)** To divest one's self of pollution.
- Ymddihalogiad, s. m. (dihalogiad)** A divesting one's self of pollution.
- Ymddihatriad, s. m. (dihatriad)** A divesting one's self of covering or dress.
- Ymddihatru, v. a. (dihatru)** To divest one's self of covering or dress.
- Ymddiheiniad, s. m. (dihelniad)** A divesting one's self of infection.
- Ymddiheiniaw, v. a. (dihelniaw)** To divest one's self of infection.
- A'g ho ga Ddaew—
Sod ar lawu, am ddawn ymddibetalo
Byd—*
- Please God, may I be on the right, for grace directing my way
of the infection of the world.* *Medley at Gwent.*
- Ymddiheurad, s. m. (diheturad)** Self-vindication.
- Ymddiheuraw, v. a. (diheturaw)** To self-abuse; to vindicate one's self.
- Ymddiheoni, v. a. (dihoeni)** To self-enfeeble; to divest one's self of spirit; to pine one's self.
- Ymddiheoniad, s. m. (dihoeniad)** A divesting one's self of vivacity or spirits.
- Ymddihuddaw, v. a. (dihuddaw)** To self-uncover.
- Ymddihuddiad, s. m. (dihuddiad)** An uncovering of one's self; a becoming uncovered.
- Ymddihunaw, v. a. (dihunaw)** To self-wake.
- Ymddihuniad, s. m. (dihuniad)** A self-waking.
- Ymddihwylaw, v. a. (dihwylaw)** To disarray one's self; to disorder one's self.
- Ymddihwylad, s. m. (dihwylad)** A disarraying of one's self; a self-disordering.
- Ymddillesiad, s. m. (dilesiad)** A depriving one's self of benefit.
- Ymddiless, v. a. (dilesu)** To deprive one's self of benefit or advantage.
- Ymddilidiad, s. m. (diliadiad)** A divesting one's self of wrath or anger.
- Ymddilidiaw, v. a. (diliadiaw)** To divest one's self of wrath; to become pacified.
- Ymddiloni, v. a. (diloni)** To divest one's self of cheerfulness; to make one's self sad.
- Ymddiloniad, s. m. (diloniad)** A divesting one's self of cheerfulness.
- Ymddiluddaw, v. a. (diluddaw)** To render one's self unobstructed or unrestrained.
- Ymddiluddiad, s. m. (diluddiad)** A divesting one's self of restraint; a divesting one's self of weariness.
- Ymddiluddedu, v. a. (diluddedu)** To divest one's self of restraint, or of weariness.
- Ymddiluddiad, s. m. (diluddiad)** A divesting one's self of obstruction.
- Ymddilwythaw, v. a. (dilwythaw)** To unload one's self, to unburden one's self.
- Ymddilwythiad, s. m. (dilwythiad)** A disburdening of one's self.

Ymddilygriad, s. m. (dilygriad) A divesting one's self of corruption.

Ymddilygru, v. a. (dilygru) To divest one's self of corruption.

Ymddilyn, s. m. (dilyn) The being in pursuit; mutual pursuit. *v. a.* To be in pursuit; to pursue mutually.

Ymddilynawl, a. (ymddilyn) Apt to be pursuing.

Ymddilyngar, a. (ymddilyn) Apt to be pursuing.

Ymddilyniaw, s. m. (ymddilyn) Being pursuing; a mutually pursuing.

Ymddilynwyr, s. m.—pl. ymddilynwyr (ymddilyn—gwr) One who uses himself to pursue.

Ymddilysiad, s. m. (dilysiad) A self-securing.

Ymddilysu, v. a. (dilysu) To secure one's self.

Ymddilladiad, s. m. (dilladiad) A self-clothing.

Ymddillada, v. a. (dilladu) To clothe one's self.

Ymddilliad, s. m. (dilliad) A self-folding.

Ymddillaw, v. a. (dillaw) To self-fold.

Ymddinerthiad, s. m. (dinerthiad) A self-energizing, a becoming debilitated.

Ymddinerthu, v. a. (dinerthu) To self-debilitate.

Ymddindraw, v. a. (dindraw) To disentangle one's self, to disembarass one's self.

Ymddindriad, s. m. (dindriad) A disentangling of one's self.

Ymddiwrweldiad, s. m. (diwrweldiad) A rendering one's self harmless.

Ymddiwrweldaw, v. a. (diwrweldaw) To render one's self harmless.

Ymddinwyfaw, v. a. (diwyfaw) To divest one's self of vivacity or spirit.

Ymddinwyfiad, s. m. (dinwyfiad) A divesting one's self of vivacity, life, or vigour.

Ymddiobeithiad, s. m. (diobeithiad) A divesting one's self of hope.

Ymddiobeithaw, v. a. (diobeithaw) To render one's self hopeless.

Ymddiodi, v. a. (diodi) To supply one's self with drink; to be drinking.

Ymddiodiad, s. m. (diodiad) A supplying of one's self with drink.

Ymddiofalliad, s. m. (diofalliad) A divesting one's self of care; a becoming careless.

Ymddiofalu, v. a. (diofalu) To divest one's self of care; to become careless.

Ymddiofidiad, s. m. (diofidiad) A divesting one's self of affliction.

Ymddiofidaw, v. a. (diofidaw) To divest one's self of affliction.

Ymddiofui, v. a. (diofui) To divest one's self of fear; to become fearless.

Ymddiofniad, s. m. (diofniad) A divesting one's self of fear; a becoming fearless.

Ymddiofrydiad, s. m. (diofrydiad) A rendering one's self decided, determined, or devoted.

Ymddiofrydu, v. a. (diofrydu) To render one's self decided, resolved, or devoted.

Ymddioganiad, s. m. (dioganiad) A divesting one's self of reproach.

Ymddioganu, v. a. (dioganu) To divest one's self of reproach or scandal.

Ymddiogellad, s. m. (diogellad) A self-securing.

Ymddiogelu, v. a. (diogelu) To self-secure.

Ymddiogel, v. a. (diogel) To make one's self lazy.

Ymddiogiad, s. m. (diogiad) A making one's self lazy or listless.

Ymddiol, v. a. (diol) To divest one's self of a trace or footprint.

Ymddioliad, s. m. (dioliad) A divesting one's self of a trace or track.

Ymddireidiad, s. m. (direidiad) An employing one's self unnecessarily.

Ymddireidiaw, v. a. (direidiaw) To employ one's self unnecessarily.

Gwell pheidaw nos ymddireidiaw.

Better to rest than to employ one's self uselessly. *Adage.*

Ymddirgellad, s. m. (dirgellad) A making one's self private or secret.

Ymddirgela, v. a. (dirgela) To self-secret.

Ymddiriad, s. m. (diriad) Self-investigation; mutual investigation; confidence.

Gwaethaf twyll twyll ymddiriad.

The worst deceit is deceit through confidence. *Adage.*

Ymddiriaw, v. a. (diriaw) To self-investigate; to instigate mutually.

Nid ydych chi hysbysu.

Do not trust to opportunity will be fooled. *Adage.*

Ymddiriawl, a. (diriawl) Being self-impelling.

Ymddiried, s. m. (diried) Mutual impulse; mutual dependence; confidence, trust. *v. a.* To give mutual impulse; to confide, to rely or depend upon.

Nid ymddiried ond cydymath.

There is no trust like a compulsion.

Cas a ymddiried i rodd.

Useful is he that trusts to a gift. *Adage.*

Tri pheth nid oir ymddiried: dyddiad, dyddiad, y gwaith, a dyddwydd arghydd.

Three things to which no trust can be given: health to the old, fair weather in winter, and the diligence of a lord. *Adage.*

Ymddiriediad, s. m. (ymddiried) A confiding.

Ymddiriedu, v. a. (ymddiried) To confide, to trust.

Ymddiriedas, a. (ymddiried) Confiding, trusting.

Ymddirwygiad, s. m. (dirwygiad) A self-contemning.

Ymddirwygu, v. a. (dirwygu) To self-contemn.

Ymddirper, s. m. (dirper) The being deserving.

Ymddirpetiad, s. m. (ymddirper) A rendering one's self deserving or meriting.

Ymddirperu, v. a. (ymddirper) To render one's self deserving.

Ymddirprwy, s. m. (dirprwy) A mutual supply.

Ymddirprwyad, s. m. (ymddirprwy) A self-supplying; a getting one's place filled by proxy.

Ymddirprwyaw, v. a. (ymddirprwy) To supply one's self; to self-accommodate.

Ymddirwest, s. m. (dirwest) A self-refraining. *v. a.* To refrain one's self.

Gores pob dirwest ymddirwest rhag trachwant.

The best refraining is to refrain one's self from cupidity.

Cyng. Idmuth.

Ymddirwyad, s. m. (dirwyad) A self-fining.

Ymddirwyaw, v. a. (dirwyaw) To fine one's self.

Ymddirwydaw, v. a. (dirwydaw) To extricate one's self, to become disentangled.

Ymddirwydiad, s. m. (dirwydiad) A disentangling one's self; a freeing one's self.

Ymddirwymaw, v. a. (dirwymaw) To unbind one's self, to liberate one's self.

Ymddirwymiad, s. m. (dirwymiad) A liberating or unbinding one's self.

Ymddirwystraw, v. a. (dirwystraw) To render one's self void of impediment or interruption.

Ymddirwystriad, s. m. (dirwystriad) A divesting one's self of hinderance or impediment.

Ymddirymiad, s. m. (dirymiad) A divesting one's self of energy or power.

Ymddirymaw, v. a. (dirymaw) To divest one's self of energy or power.

Ymddirymiad, s. m. (dirymiad) A self-degenerating.

Ymddirymaw, v. a. (dirymaw) To degenerate one's self; to become degenerate.

Ymddisecyn, s. m. (disecyn) The act of bringing one's self down.

Ymddisecyniad, s. m. (ymddisecyn) A bringing one's self down; a self-dismounting.

Ymddiserchiad, s. m. (diserchiad) A divesting one's self of affection.

Ymddiserchu, v. a. (diserchu) To divest one's self of affection or fondness.

Ymddisomi, v. a. (disomi) To undeceive one's self; to become undeceived.

Ymddisomiad, s. m. (disomiad) A divesting one's self of disappointment.

Ymddiwalliad, s. m. (diwalliad) A self-satiating.

Ymddiwalltu, v. a. (diwalltu) To divest one's self of the head hair.

Ymddiwallu, v. a. (diwallu) To self-satisfy.

Ymddiweddu, v. a. (diweddu) To finish one's self.

Ymddiweiddiad, s. m. (diweiddiad) A self eradicating; a being unrooted.

Ymddiweiddiaw, v. a. (diweiddiaw) To eradicate one's self; to be plucked up by the root.

Ymddiwresiad, s. m. (diwresiad) A divesting one's self of heat.

Ymddiwresa, v. a. (diwresa) To divest one's self of heat or warmth.

Ymddiwydiad, s. m. (diwydiad) A rendering one's self diligent or persevering.

Ymddiwydiaw, v. a. (diwydiaw) To render one's self diligent or persevering.

Ymddiwygiad, s. m. (diwygiad) Self-reformation.

Ymddiwygiaw, v. a. (diwygiaw) To self-reform.

Ymddiwynew, v. a. (diwynew) To self-pollute.

Ymddiwynewat gan wad, mai na ellid cyhwrdi a's dillid hwynt.

They have polluted themselves with blood, so that their garments could not be touched. *Coloured 4. 14.*

Ymddiwyyniad, s. m. (diwyyniad) A self polluting.

Ymddiysgogi, v. a. (diysgogi) To render one's self unshaken or inflexible.

Ymddiysgogiad, s. m. (diysgogiad) A rendering one's self unshaken or firm.

Ymddodawl, a. (dodawl) Self-depositing.

Ymddodi, v. a. (dodi) To deposit one's self.

Ymddodiad, s. m. (dodiad) A self-depositing.

Ymddofi, v. a. (dofi) To tame one's self.

Ymddofiad, s. m. (dofiad) A self-taming.

Ymddogni, v. a. (dogni) To self-allow.

Ymddogniad, s. m. (dogniad) Self-allowancing.

Ymddoleniad, s. m. (doleniad) A self-coiling.

Ymddolennu, v. a. (dolennu) To coil one's self.

Ymddoli, v. a. (doli) To self-curve; to become curved.

Ymddoliad, s. m. (doliad) A self-curving.

Ymddoniad, s. m. (doniad) A self-endowing.

Ymddoniaw, v. a. (doniaw) To self-endow.

Ymddori, v. a. (dori) To concern one's self.

Ymddoriad, s. m. (doriad) A self-concerning.

Ymddrelliad, s. m. (drelliad) A rendering one's self charitable or boorish.

Ymddrelliaw, v. a. (drelliaw) To render one's self charitable, forward or surly; to abuse mutually.

Ymddringaw, v. a. (dringaw) To use one's self to climb; to be climbing.

Ymddrychiad, s. m. (drychiad) A self-appearing.

Ymddrychiawl, a. (drychiawl) Self-apparent.

Ymddrychioli, v. a. (ymddrychiawl) To make one's self apparent; to become apparent.

Ymddrychioliad, s. m. (ymddrychiawl) A making one's self apparent; a becoming apparent.

Ymddrychs, v. a. (drychu) To make one's self to appear.

Ymddrygiad, s. m. (drygiad) A becoming bad.

Ymddrygu, v. a. (drygu) To become bad.

Ymddrylliad, s. m. (drylliad) A pulling one's self to pieces.

Ymddryllaw, v. a. (dryllaw) To pull one's self to pieces; to pull to pieces mutually.

Ymdduad, s. m. (duad) A blackening one's self.

Ymdduaw, v. a. (duaw) To blacken one's self.

Ymdduchan, s. f. (duchan) A mutual lampoon.

Ymdduchanawl, a. (ymdduchan) Mutually jeering.

Ymdduchaniad, s. m. (ymdduchan) A mutually lampooning; a using one's self to scoff.

Ymdduchanu, v. (ymdduchan) To scoff mutually.

Hi wrydd—

Fa ymdduchanu a chost.

His employment was to lampoon mutually with a hundred.
See at B. at Gued.

Ymdduliad, s. m. (duliad) A self-beating; a mutually beating or thumping.

Ymdduliaw, v. a. (duliaw) To beat one's self; to beat mutually.

Ymddulliad, s. m. (dulliad) A self-modification; a mutually modifying.

Ymddulliaw, v. a. (dulliaw) To shape one's self; to modify mutually, to shape mutually.

Ymddwllw, s. m. (dwiw) A fancying one's self. *v. a.* To fancy in one's self.

Ymddwyn, s. m. (dwyn) A self compartment; gestation. *v. a.* To bear, comport, or demean one's self; to bear, or go with young.

Hwyra' tdi tdi ymddwyn.

The latest recompence is the recompence of department.
Idem.

Ymddwyre, s. m. (dwyre) A self-elevation. *s. c.* To elevate one's self.

Ymddwyrëad, s. m. (ymddwyre) A self-elevating.

Ymddyben, s. m. (dyben) Mutual conclusion; self-conclusion.

Ymddybenawl, a. (ymddyben) Mutually conclusive; self-concluding.

Ymddybeniad, s. m. (ymddyben) A mutually concluding; self-concluding.

Ymddybenu, v. a. (ymddyben) To end mutually; to conclude with one's self.

Ymddyberi, v. a. (dyberi) To be self-casing.

Ymddybleidiad, s. m. (dybleidiad) A connecting one's self with a party.

Ymddybleidiaw, v. a. (dybleidiaw) To connect one's self with a party; to be mutually espousing a party.

Ymddybleidiawl, a. (dybleidiawl) Being mutually espousing a party.

Ymddyblygiad, s. m. (dyblygiad) A self-bending; a mutually bending or folding.

Ymddyblygu, v. a. (dyblygu) To be doubling one's self; to be mutually bending.

Ymddyborthi, v. a. (dyborthi) To self-support.

Ymddyborthiad, s. m. (dyborthiad) Self-supportation.

Ymddychryniad, s. m. (dychryniad) A frightening one's self.

Ymddychrynnu, v. a. (dychrynnu) To self-frighten.

Ymddychwedliad, s. m. (dychwedliad) A being in mutual discourse.

Ymddychwedlu, v. a. (dychwedlu) To converse mutually.

Ymddychwelliad, s. m. (dychwelliad) A self-turning; a self-conversion; a mutually returning.

Ymddychwelyd, v. a. (dychwelyd) To self-turn; to self-convert; to turn back mutually.

Ymddyddan, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dyddan) A conversation. *v. a.* To converse or to discourse together.

Mae ymddyddanion drwg yn llygrra moesa da.
Evil communications corrupt good manners.

Adage.

Nid cerddorog ond ymddyddangar;
Nid ymddyddan ond am Ddaw.

None so informed as the conversable person; no conversation like that concerning God.

Adage.

Ymddyddanaidd, a. (ymddyddan) Communicative

Ymddyddanawl, a. (ymddyddan) Discoursing.

Ymddyddangar, a. (ymddyddan) Apt of discourse.

Ymddyddaniad, s. m. (ymddyddan) A conversing.

Ymddyddann, v. a. (ymddyddan) To converse.

Ymddyddanwr, s. m.—pl. ymddyddanwyr (ymddyddan—gwr) A converser, a discourses.

Ymddyethrad, s. m. (dyeithrad) A self-estranging; a mutually estranging.

Ymddyethraw, v. a. (dyeithraw) To self-estrangle, to estrange mutually.

Ymddyfaliad, s. m. (dyfaliad) A being guessing or figuring to one's self.

Ymddyfalu, v. a. (dyfalu) To be guessing or describing to one's self.

Ymddyfalu a gwrandaw ar glawrwrnath orwag, ac olergerdd i letia synwyr.

To be amusing one's self and listening to frivolous ministrations and vain song to weaken the understanding.

Lamegion.

Ymddyfalu meddwl folaid;

Don yn ffrith am gwrw Sanffred.

To imagine to one's self a drunken panegyric; eloquently to talk of the ale of Sanffred.

D. ab Owain.

Ymddyfeisiad, s. m. (dyfeisiad) A being imagining; a mutually devising.

Ymddyfeisiaw, v. a. (dyfeisiaw) To be imagining in one's self; to devise mutually.

Ymddyfetha, v. a. (dyfetha) To destroy mutually; to destroy one's self.

Ymddyfethiad, s. m. (dyfethiad) A mutually destroying; a self-destroying.

Ymddyfniad, s. m. (dyfniad) A becoming used.

Ymddyfnu, v. a. (dyfnu) To use one's self.

Ymddyfoliad, s. m. (dyfoliad) A being gorging one's self; a being mutually swelling.

Ymddyfollaw, v. a. (dyfollaw) To be gorging one's self; to be mutually gorging.

Ymddyfrysiad, s. m. (dyfrysiad) A being hurrying one's self; a being mutually hurrying.

Ymddyfrysiaw, v. a. (dyfrysiaw) To be hurrying one's self; to be mutually hurrying.

Ymddyfustlaw, v. a. (dy—bastlaw) To be mutually throwing out gall; to deal in mutual sarcasm.

Am ddau ystlu dwfr dofn afon
Ymddyfustlaw gynt gyralluon;
Ymddyfustliu ieu ar fan Aeron berth,
Pan borthes cryrau.

About the two sides of the stream of a deep river, comrades formerly were drinking gall to one another; thus a lion would be throwing out bitterness on the banks of fair Aeron, when he fed the eagles.

Cynddelu, i H. ab Owain.

Ymddyfustliad, s. m. (bustliad) A being mutually throwing out gall or sarcasm.

Ymddyfyniad, s. m. (dyfyniad) A self-approximating; a self-summoning; a mutually approximating.

Ymddyfynn, v. a. (dyfynn) To self-approximate; to self-summon; to summon mutually.

Ymddyfynwch fy amcasiad diatwed o ogoneddu enw Daw.

Enquire within yourselves as to my innocent intention of glorifying God.

S. Trefredyn.

Ymddygeliad, s. m. (dygeliad) A being mutually concealing; a being self-concealing.

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Ymddygelu, v. a. (dygelu) To be mutually concealing; to be self-concealing.

Rhys wyf i, heb yntau, mab Tewdwr, arglwydd y cyfoeth hwn o fewn ychydig, ac yr aaron yn wrthbuddig, ac yn ddifamedig haled ydd wyf yn ymddygelu yn y nothfa hon.

I am Rhys, repelled he, the son of Tewdwr, the sovereign of this country a little while ago, but now expelled, and driven, being almost perishing, I am concealing myself in this sanctuary.

Duch. Gr. ab Cynan.

Ymddygawl, a. (dygawl) Self-deporting; mutually deporting.

Ymddygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygiad) Self-deportment; behaviour, deportment, demeanour.

Ymddygiadus, a. (ymddygiad) Relating to self-deportment or demeanour.

Ymddygnawl, a. (dygnawl) Self-tormenting.

Ymddygniad, s. m. (dygniad) A self-tormenting; a mutually tormenting.

Ymddygnu, v. a. (dygnu) To torment or to harass one's self; to toil mutually.

Ymddygoddi, v. a. (dygoddi) To be mutually vexing; to be vexing one's self.

Ymddygoddiad, s. m. (dygoddiad) A mutually vexing; a vexing one's self.

Ymddygrymiad, s. m. (dygrymiad) A being bowing one's self; a being mutually bowing.

Ymddygrymu, v. a. (dygrymu) To be self-bowing; to be mutually bowing.

Ymddygrynôad, s. m. (dygrynôad) A being collecting one's self; a being mutually collecting.

Ymddygrynô, v. a. (dygrynô) To be self-collecting; to be mutually collecting.

Ymddygrysiad, s. m. (dygrysiad) A being hastening one's self; a being mutually hastening.

Ymddygrysiaw, v. a. (dygrysiaw) To be self-hastening; to be mutually hastening.

Ymddyguddiad, s. m. (dyguddiad) A being self-hiding; a being mutually hiding.

Ymddyguddiaw, v. a. (dyguddiaw) To be self-hiding; to be mutually hiding.

Ymddyguraw, v. a. (dyguraw) To be beating mutually; to be beating one's self.

Ymddyguriad, s. m. (dyguriad) A being mutually beating; a being beating one's self.

Ymddygwdd, s. m. (dygwdd) A self-striving. *v. a.* To employ one's self in toil; to be toiling.

Ymddygwydd, s. m. (dygwydd) A mutual befalling

Ymddygwyddaw, v. a. (ymddygwydd) To befall mutually; to be happening.

Ymddygwyddawl, a. (dygwydd) Mutually falling.

Ymddygwyddiad, s. m. (ymddygwydd) A mutually befalling.

Ymddygwmpaw, v. a. (dygwmpaw) To be mutually falling; to be self-falling.

Ymddygychwyn, v. a. (dygychwyn) To be mutually starting off; to be starting one's self.

Ymddygychwyniad, s. m. (ymddygychwyn) A being mutually starting; a being starting one's self

Ymddygyd, s. m. (dygyd) Deportment. *v. a.* To demean one's self; to conduct one's self; to bear or go with young.

Mab Owain, gyfwrnain gadding.
Mad gared, mad f'm a'i bymddig.

The son of Owain, of springing temper, fortunately was he born, fortunate the mother who bore him.

L. F. Meek.

Ymddygyfeiriad, s. m. (dygyfeiriad) A mutually coming in opposition.

Ymddygyfeiriaw, v. a. (dygyfeiriaw) To be coming mutually in opposition.

Ymddygyfiad, s. m. (dygyfiad) A being mutually combining or becoming equal.

Ymddygyfiaw, v. a. (dygyfiaw) To be combining mutually.

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Ymddygyfranc, s. m. (dygyfranc) A mutual intercourse. *v. a.* To have mutual intercourse.
Ymddygyffrôad, s. m. (dygyffrôad) A being self-agitating; a being mutually agitating.
Ymddygyffrôl, v. a. (dygyffrôl) To be self-agitating; to be mutually agitating.
Ymddygylichad, s. m. (dygylichad) A being mutually surrounding; a being surrounding one's self.
Ymddygylichu, v. a. (dygylichu) To be mutually surrounding; to be self-surrounding.
Ymddygymhell, v. a. (dygymhell) To be mutually instigating; to be self-instigating.
Ymddygymhelliad, s. m. (ymddygymhell) A being mutually instigating; a being putting one's self forward.
Ymddygyymmod, s. m. (dygyymmod) Self-reconciliation; a mutual reconciliation.
Ymddygyymmodl, v. a. (ymddygyymmod) To be reconciling one's self; to be mutually reconciling.
Ymddygyymmodiad, s. m. (ymddygyymmod) A being reconciling one's self; a being mutually reconciling.
Ymddygyynygiad, s. m. (dygyynygiad) A being mutually mixing; a being mixing one's self.
Ymddygyynygn, v. a. (dygyynygn) To be mutually mixing; to be mixing one's self.
Ymddygyynnal, v. a. (dygyynnal) To be self-supporting; to be mutually upholding.
Ymddygyynnaliad, s. m. (ymddygyynnal) A being self-supporting; a being mutually upholding.
Ymddygyynnull, s. m. (dygyynnull) A self-collecting; a mutual collection. *v. a.* To collect one's self; to collect together.
Ymddygyynnulliad, s. m. (ymddygyynnull) A being collecting one's self; a being mutually collecting.
Ymddygyynnwys, v. a. (dygyynnwys) To be mutually receiving or containing; to be containing one's self.
Ymddygyynnwysiad, s. m. (ymddygyynnwys) A being mutually receiving or containing; a being containing one's self.
Ymddygyrchawl, v. a. (dygyrch) Mutually resorting.
Ymddygyrchliad, s. m. (dygyrch) A being mutually resorting; to be resorting.
Ymddygyrchu, v. a. (dygyrchu) To be mutually resorting; to be resorting.
Ymddygysgodi, v. a. (dygysgodi) To be self-sheltering; to be mutually sheltering.
Ymddygysgodiad, s. m. (dygysgodiad) A being sheltering one's self; a being mutually sheltering.
Ymddygystuddiad, s. m. (dygystuddiad) A being self-afflicting; a being mutually afflicting.
Ymddygystuddiaw, v. a. (dygystuddiaw) To be self-afflicting; to be mutually aggrieving.
Ymddygythruddaw, v. a. (dygythruddaw) To be perturbing one's self; to be mutually perturbing.
Ymddygythruddiad, s. m. (dygythruddiad) A being perturbing one's self; a being mutually perturbing.
Ymddyhaeriad, s. m. (dyhaeriad) A being mutually asserting; a being asserting one's self.
Ymddyhaeru, v. a. (dyhaeru) To be mutually asserting; to be asserting one's self.
Ymddyhebu, v. a. (dyhebu) To be self-divesting.

Tri nod cynir y dydd ar ddydd I ddiawl, ac nid gall ymddyhebu ag hwynt: ei air, ei olwg, ei ymmod.

There are three certain marks on a person who belongs to the devil, and he cannot divest himself of them: his word, his look, and his deportment.

Caring ab Gwynllir.

Ymddyheud, s. m. (dyheud) A making one's self to pant; a mutually panting.
Ymddyhenaw, v. a. (dyhenaw) To make one's self to pant; to pant mutually.
Ymddyhewydiad, s. m. (dyhewydiad) A fixing a mutual affection or devotion; a devoting one's self; a self-resolving.
Ymddyhewydiaw, v. a. (dyhewydiaw) To fix a mutual affection; to devote one's self.
Ymddyhraw, v. a. (dyhraw) To use one's self to linger; to linger or to loiter mutually.
Ymddyhriad, s. m. (dyhriad) A using one's self to linger; a mutually lingering.
Ymddyholi, v. a. (dyholi) To be mutually questioning; to be questioning one's self.
Ymddyhollad, s. m. (dyhollad) A being mutually questioning; a being questioning one's self.
Ymddyhuddaw, v. a. (dyhuddaw) To be covering one's self; to be covering mutually; to appear one's self; to be mutually quieted.
Ymddyhuddiad, s. m. (dyhuddiad) A being covering one's self; a being mutually covering; a quieting one's self; a mutually appearing.
Ymddyhybyddiad, s. m. (dyhybyddiad) A being mutually exhausting; a being self-exhausting.
Ymddyhybyddu, v. a. (dyhybyddu) To be mutually exhausting; to be self-exhausting.
Ymddylamiad, s. m. (dylamiad) A being self-rebounding; a being mutually rebounding.
Ymddylamu, v. a. (dylamu) To be self-rebounding; to be mutually rebounding.
Ymddylathriad, s. m. (dylathriad) A being rendering one's self glittering.
Ymddylathru, v. a. (dylathru) To be making one's self to glitter.
Ymddylenwad, s. m. (dylenwad) A being filling one's self; a being mutually filling.
Ymddylenwi, v. a. (dylenwi) To be filling one's self; to be mutually filling or replenishing.
Ymddylifad, s. m. (dylifad) A being mutually flowing; a self-flowing.
Ymddylifaw, v. a. (dylifaw) To be mutually flowing; to be self-flowing.
Ymddylloch, v. a. (dylloch) To protect mutually; to protect one's self.
Ymddyllochiad, s. m. (dyllochiad) A protecting mutually; a protecting one's self.
Ymddyludaw, v. a. (dyludaw) To employ one's self in pursuing; to adhere mutually.
Ymddyludiad, s. m. (dyludiad) A self-adhering; a mutually adhering.
Ymddyluniad, s. m. (dyluniad) A self-delineating; a mutually delineating.
Ymddyluniaw, v. a. (dyluniaw) To delineate one's self; to delineate mutually.
Ymddylusgaw, v. a. (dylusgaw) To be dragging one's self; to be mutually dragging.
Ymddylusgiad, s. m. (dylusgiad) A being dragging one's self; a being mutually dragging.
Ymddylifad, s. m. (dylifad) A being mutually obliged; a rendering one's self obligatory.
Ymddylifaw, v. a. (dylifaw) To be mutually obligatory; to render one's self obligatory.
Ymddylyniad, s. m. (dylyniad) A being mutually adhering; a causing one's self to adhere.
Ymddylynu, v. a. (dylynu) To be mutually adhering; to cause one's self to adhere.
Ymddylliad, s. m. (dylliad) A mutually overshadowing; a self-overshadowing; a looking frowningly.
Ymddyllu, v. a. (dyllu) To overshadow mutually;

to overshadow one's self; to look frowningly; to stare with a stern look.

*Dyrwyrys Rhoddyrys yn bodwariu,
Gollidus a Rhedid i ymddylys.*

Rhoddyrys hastened with four hoofs, Gollidus and Rhedid to overtake him.

Ymddylyngiad, s. m. (dyllyngiad) A being self-loosening; a being mutually liberating.
Ymddylynglaw, v. a. (dyllynglaw) To be self-loosening; to be mutually loosening.
Ymddynesad, s. m. (dynesad) A being self-approximating; a being mutually approximating.
Ymddynesau, v. a. (dynesau) To be self-approximating; to be mutually approximating.
Ymddynesiad, s. m. (dynesiad) A self-approaching; a being mutually approaching.
Ymddynesu, v. a. (dynesu) To be drawing one's self near; to be mutually approaching.
Ymddynoethi, v. a. (dynoethi) To be self-denuding; to be mutually denuding.

Ymddynoethid i eall heb fy llaw i.

Thus hast discovered thyself to another besides me.

Easy lili. s.

Ymddynoethiad, s. m. (dynoethiad) A being denuding or exposing one's self; a being mutually making naked.
Ymddynwared, s. m. (dynwared) A being as a mimic. *v. a.* To be mimicking; to be mimicking one another.
Ymddynwarediad, s. m. (ymddynwared) A being employing one's self in mimickry; a being mutually mimicking.
Ymddyddef, v. a. (dydddef) To be self-suffering; to be mutually suffering.
Ymddyddefiad, s. m. (ymddyddef) A being self-suffering; a being mutually suffering.
Ymddyddden, v. a. (dyddden) To be bearing one's self; to be mutually bearing.

*Bydd gydymach gloriolth gion;
Ymddyddden's well ymddyddden.*

Be a true companion of lucid speech; accommodate thyself better to discourse.

D. ab Gadhyn, Pr hared.

Ymddyfog, s. m. (dyfog) A self-disarraying.
Ymddyfogi, v. a. (dyfog) To undress one's self.
Ymddyfogiad, s. m. (ymddyfogi) An undressing or disarraying of one's self.
Ymddyrchafael, s. m. (dyrchafael) A self-exalting. *v. a.* To exalt one's self; to exalt mutually.

*Y mab hwnn, wedi ymddyrchafael, ymroddi a orug yn ngodiocb.
That youth after exalting himself, gave himself up to adultery.*

Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymddyrchafiad, s. m. (dyrchafiad) A self-exalting; a mutually exalting.
Ymddyrchafiaeth, s. m. (dyrchafiaeth) Self-exaltation; self-advancement; mutual exaltation.
Ymddyrchafu, v. a. (dyrchafu) To exalt one's self; to exalt or to advance mutually.
Ymddyrchafwr, s. m. -pl. ymddyrchafwyr (dyrchafwr) One who exalts himself.
Ymddyrchawi, a. (dyrchawi) Raising one's self.
Ymddyrchiad, s. m. (dyrchiad) A self raising.
Ymddyrchn, v. a. (dyrchu) To uplift one's self.
Ymddyrnodiad, s. m. (dyrnodiad) A mutually boxing; a beating one's self.
Ymddyrnodlaw, v. a. (dyrnodiaw) To box one another; to thump one's self.
Ymddyrnod, s. m. (dyrnod) A being self-yielding
Ymddyrroi, v. a. (dyrroi) To be yielding one's self.

*Yn wrol i'w ffrwyth
Ymddyrroi's Gymare, nid gwaeth.*

Manfully through the time of thy youth be passing thyself as a Welshman, and not worse wilt come.

J. T. T. Bryddid hwnoc.

Ymddyrwyddaw, v. a. (dyrwyddaw) To be facilitating one's self.

Ymddyrwyddiad, s. m. (dyrwyddiad) A being facilitating one's self.

Ymddyrwyn, s. m. (dyrwyn) A self-winding. *v. a.* To wind one's self; to wind up mutually.

Ymddyrwyniad, s. m. (ymddyrwyn) A winding of one's self; a mutually winding up.

Ymddyrysiad, s. m. (dyrysiad) A self-entangling; a mutually entangling.

Ymddyrysu, v. a. (dyrysu) To entangle one's self to entangle mutually.

Dichell a ymddyrysu yn ei ohrogith ei hunan.

Crab will entangle herself in her own snare.

Adage.

Ymddysbwyll, s. m. (dysbwyll) Self-consideration. *v. a.* To examine one's self.

Gores gwaith synwyr ymddysbwyll difusol.

The best act of the sense is undigested examination of one's self.

Ceing Udoeth.

Ymddysbwylliad, s. m. -pl. t. au (ymddysbwyll) A considering one's self.

Ymddysbyddiad, s. m. (dysbyddiad) A self-depletion.

Ymddysbyddu, v. a. (dysbyddu) To empty one's self.

Ymddysgleiriad, s. m. (dysgleiriad) A making one's self to shine; a mutually glittering.

Ymddysgleiriaw, v. a. (dysgleiriaw) To make one's self to glitter; to glitter mutually.

Ymddysgiad, s. m. (dysgiad) A self-instructing; a mutually instructing.

Ymddysgori, v. a. (dysgori) To clamour mutually; to be clamouring.

Ymddysgoriad, s. m. (dysgoriad) A clamouring mutually; a keeping a clamour.

Ymddysgu, v. a. (dyagu) To instruct one's self; to instruct mutually.

Ymddysgwyi, s. m. (dysgwyi) A keeping one's self in expectation. *v. a.* To keep one's self expecting; to expect mutually.

Ymddysgwyilgar, a. (ymddysgwyil) Apt to keep one's self expecting; mutually looking.

Ymddysgwyliad, s. m. (ymddysgwyli) A keeping one's self expecting; a mutually expecting.

Ymddysgyriad, s. m. (dysgyriad) A keeping one's self in screaming.

Ymddysgyriaw, v. a. (dysgyriaw) To scream mutually; to keep one's self in screaming.

Ymddystawiad, s. m. (dystawiad) A mutually silencing; a making one's self silent.

Ymddystewi, v. a. (dystewi) To become mutually silent; to make one's self silent.

Ymddyunaw, v. a. (dyunaw) To unite one's self; to unite together, to confederate.

Ymddynuiad, s. m. (dyunuiad) A connecting one's self; a mutually uniting.

Ymddywadiad, s. m. (dywadiad) A being mutually denying; a being denying one's self.

Ymddywadu, v. a. (dywadu) To be mutually denying; to be denying one's self.

Ymddywalaad, s. m. (dywalaad) A mutually enraging; a making one's self furious.

Ymddywala, v. a. (dywala) To enrage mutually; to render one's self furious.

Ymddywaigiad, s. m. (dywasgiad) Self-compression; a being mutually squeezing.

Ymddywaigu, v. a. (dywasgu) To self-compress; to be mutually squeezing.

Ymddywediad, s. m. (dywediad) A mutually speaking; a keeping one's self speaking.

Ymddywedyd, v. a. (dywedyd) To speak mutually; to employ one's self in speaking.

Gwedi darffo eistedd yn gyfreithlawl, yna y mae lawm i'r yngmad dywedyd wrth y ddwy blaidd. Ymddywedwch o gyfraith welibon.

When the court shall be lawfully sitting, then it is right for the judge to say to the two parties, now do you mutually speak of law.
Welsh Laws.

Ymddyweddiad, s. m. (dyweddiad) A mutually espousing; a coupling one's self.

Ymddyweddiaw, v. a. (dyweddiaw) To espouse mutually; to become wedded or espoused; to yoke or join one's self.

Gwrthoyrn Gwrthecas a ymddyweddiaw a Rhonwen ferch Horsa. Vortigern with Repulsive Lips yoked himself with Rhonwen the daughter of Horsa.
Triedd.

Ymddywisgaw, v. a. (dywisgaw) To be dressing one's self; to be mutually arraying.

Ymddywisgiad, s. m. (dywisgiad) A being dressing one's self; a being mutually arraying.

Ymddywyn, s. m. (dywyn) A mutual blessing; a self-blessing. **v. a. (dywyn)** To bless mutually; to render one's self blessed.

O breisc mab dyn heb ymddywyn a Dew.—

If a son of man shall depart without sanctifying himself of God.—

Ymddywynaw, v. a. (ymddywyn) To devote, to consecrate; to pay a vow.

Ymddywyniad, s. m. (ymddywyn) A mutually blessing; a consecrating or blessing one's self.

Ymddywynygu, v. a. (dywynygu) To appear resplendent.

Ni thâl dim lle nad ymddywynyco ynddo ryw grynoded.

What there doth not appear conspicuous in it some connection is good for nothing.
Cotwg Iddow.

Ymddywystlaw, v. a. (dywystlaw) To be mutually pledging; to be giving one's self a hostage.

Ymddywystliad, s. m. (dywystliad) A being mutually pledging; a being pledging or giving one's self as a hostage.

Ymëangiad, s. m. (ëangiad) A self-amplifying; a mutually giving space.

Ymëangu, v. a. (ëangu) To self-amplify; to enlarge mutually.

Ymebrwyddaw, v. a. (ebrwyddaw) To accelerate one's self.

Ymebrwyddiad, s. m. (ebrwyddiad) A self-accelerating; a mutually hastening.

Ymechrydiad, s. m. (echrydiad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually quaking.

Ymechrydu, v. a. (echrydu) To cause one's self to tremble; to tremble mutually.

Ymechrysiad, s. m. (echrysiad) A causing a mutual shock or terror; a rendering one's self shocking.

Ymechrysu, v. a. (echrysu) To cause mutual horror; to be self shocked.

Ymechwyna, v. a. (echwyna) To borrow or to lend mutually; to lend one's self.

Ymechwyniad, s. m. (echwyniad) A mutually lending; a lending one's self.

Ymedfryd, s. m. (edfryd) Self-restoration. **v. a. (edfryd)** To restore one's self, to renew one's self.

Ymedliw, s. m. (edliw) Mutual reproach; self-reproach.

Ymedliwiad, s. m. (edliw) A mutually reproaching; a self-upbraiding.

Ymedliwiaw, v. a. (ymedliw) To reproach mutually; to upbraid one's self.

Ymedliwied, v. a. (ymedliw) To upbraid mutually; to upbraid one's self.

Ymedrych, s. m. (edrych) To look mutually; to look at one's self.

Ymedrychgar, a. (ymedrych) Being apt to look about warily.

Ymedrychiad, s. m. (ymedrych) A mutually looking; a looking at one's self.

Ymedryd, s. m. (edryd) Self-restoration; mutual restoration. **v. a. (edryd)** To restore one's self; to restore mutually.

Ymedrydiad, s. m. (ymedryd) Self-restoration; mutual restoration.

Ymeglurhad, s. m. (eglurhad) Self-manifestation; mutual illustration or manifestation.

Ymeglurau, v. a. (eglurau) To manifest one's self; to be mutually manifest.

Ymegluraw, v. a. (egluraw) To explain one's self; to explain mutually.

Ymegluriad, s. m. (egluriad) A self-explaining; a mutually explaining.

Ymegniad, s. m. (egniad) A self-exertion; mutual exertion.

Ymegniaw, v. a. (egniaw) To exert one's self; to exert mutually.

Ymegniawl, a. (egniawl) Self-exerting; of mutual exertion.

Ymegniwr, s. m.—pl. ymegniwyr (egniwr) One who exerts himself.

Ymegori, v. a. (egori) To open one's self; to open mutually.

Ymegoriad, s. m. (egoriad) A disclosing one's self; a mutually opening.

Ymegwyddori, v. a. (egwyddori) To furnish one's self with principles or elements; mutually to instil principles.

Ymegwyddoriad, s. m. (egwyddoriad) A furnishing one's self with principles; a mutually instilling principles.

Ymehedeg, v. a. (ehedeg) To make one's self to fly; to fly mutually.

Ymehediad, s. m. (ehediad) A making one's self to fly; a mutually flying.

Ymeiddilaw, v. a. (eiddilaw) To diminish one's self; to enervate one's self.

Ymeiddiliad, s. m. (eiddiliad) Self-enervation.

Ymeiddunaw, v. a. (eiddunaw) To employ one's self in wishing; to wish mutually.

Ymeidduniad, s. m. (eidduniad) An employing one's self in wishing; a mutually wishing.

Ymeilliad, s. m. (eilliad) A shaving one's self.

Ymeilliaw, v. a. (eilliaw) To shave one's self.

Ymfoela ac ymedilla am dy blant meotth.

Make thee bald and poll thee for thy delicate children.
Michael L. H.

Ymeirgar, a. (geirgar) Querulous; loquacious.

Ymeirgarwch, s. m. (ymeirgar) A cavilling disposition.

Ymeiriach, s. m. (eiriach) A mutual deprecation. **v. a. (eiriach)** To deprecate mutually; to be deprecating.

Ymeiriad, s. m. (geiriad) Altercation; mutual war of words.

Ymeiriaw, v. a. (geiriaw) To contend in words.

Ymeiriawl, a. (eiriawl) An employing of one's self in interceding; mutual persuasion. **v. a. (eiriawl)** To employ one's self in interceding; mutually to intercede.

Uffern—

Yn mae mawrwa heb ymeiriawl.

Hell: is it there is extreme of woe without intercession.
Bloddydd Fardd.

Ymeiriolad, s. m. (ymeiariawl) A mutual intercession; a mutual persuasion.

Ymeirioli, v. a. (ymeiariawl) To intercede mutually; to be interceding or persuading.

Ymeiriwr, s. m.—pl. ymeiriwyr (ymeiriaw—gwr)
A talkative man.

Nid mwyach gwr mawr ymeiriwr.

A talker is seldom a great man.

Adage.

Ymeisiaw, v. a. (eisiaw) A making one's self destitute; mutually to make destitute.

Ymeisiwiad, s. m. (eisiwiad) A rendering one's self destitute; a mutually making destitute.

Ymeistedd, s. m. (eistedd) A mutual sitting; a seating one's self. *v. a.* To sit mutually; to seat one's self.

Ymeisteddiad, s. m. (ymeistedd) A mutually sitting; a seating one's self.

Ymeliad, s. m. (eliad) An anointing one's self.

Ymeliaw, v. a. (eliaw) To anoint one's self.

Ymelwa, v. a. (elwa) To seek self-profit; mutually to seek gain.

Ymelwad, s. m. (elwad) The employing one's self in seeking gain.

Ymelwain, v. a. (gelwain) To keep calling.

Ymen, s. m. (en) That is contained, pent, or dammed up. *v. a.* Being collected together.

*Gwelw man y deirid na wyn doli gwin,
Mwy no dwir mola ymen Deil.*

*He would cause where he might come that he should not lack
wine, more than the water of the mill of where there is a dam of
Tevl.*

Madawg Dwygraig.

Ymeniwd, s. m. (eniwd) A self-hurting; a mutual hurting.

Ymeniaw, v. a. (eniaw) To hurt one's self; to cause mutual harm.

Ymenlibiad, s. m. (enlibiad) A mutually detracting; a self-scamdalizng.

Ymenlibiaw, v. a. (enlibiaw) To detract mutually; to scandalize one's self.

Ymennyllad, s. m. (anneliad) A taking aim.

Ymennylu, v. a. (annelu) To employ one's self in aiming.

Y seren—

Minnae odd yn ymennyl.

The star, I too was employing myself in viewing. Iolo Goch.

Ymennyn, s. m. (ennyn) A self-kindling. *v. a.* To self-kindle; to kindle mutually.

Ymennyniad, s. m. (ennyniad) A self-kindling; a mutually kindling.

Ymennyns, v. a. (ennyns) To self-kindle; to kindle mutually.

Ymenwad, s. m. (enwad) Self-nomination; a mutual naming.

Ymenwaediad, s. m. (enwaediad) A self-circumcising.

Ymenwaedu, v. a. (enwaedu) To self-circumcise.

Ymenwi, v. a. (enwi) To self-nominate, to nominate mutually.

Ymenwogi, v. a. (enwogi) To signalize one's self

Ymenwogiad, s. m. (enwogiad) A self-signalizing

Ymenydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (ym—enydd) The brain.

Ymenyddawl, a. (ymenydd) Belonging to the brain

Ymenydd-dro, s. m. (ymenydd—tro) A vertigo.

Ymenyddiad, s. m. (ymenydd) A braining.

Ymenyddu, v. a. (ymenydd) To form brains.

Ymenyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymen) Butter.

Tri eullyn lechyd: mel, ymenyn, a llaeth.

The three sauces of health: honey, butter, and milk. Adage.

Ymenynaid, a. (ymenyn) Like butter.

Ymenynawl, a. (ymenyn) Of buttery nature.

Ymenyneiddiad, s. m. (ymenynaid) A rendering like butter; a becoming like butter.

Ymenyneiddiaw, v. a. (ymenynaid) To render like butter; to become like butter.

Ymenyniad, s. m. (ymenyn) A battering.

Ymenynllyd, a. (ymenyn) Full of butter.

Ymenynu, v. a. (ymenyn) To form butter.

Ymeofni, v. a. (eöfni) To self-embolden; mutually to embolden.

Ymeofniad, s. m. (ymëofni) A making one's self bold: a mutually emboldening.

Ymeöni, v. a. (ëöni) To embolden one's self; to embolden mutually.

Ymeöniad, s. m. (ëöniad) A self-emboldening; a mutually emboldening.

Ymeppiliad, s. m. (eppiliad) A self-producing.

Ymeppiliaw, v. a. (eppiliaw) To self-produce.

Ymerbyn, s. m. (erbyn) The being in opposition or ready to receive. *v. a.* To be in opposition; to receive mutually.

Ydd odd ymerbyn heb ymarbed.

There was a mutual encounter without self sparing.

Cynddelo.

*Ffios Octa—hyd i Gaeir Efrawc, at Oua of gefndern; a then
arall i Gaeir Alciwyd, ac yno ymerbyna ag Emrys.*

*Octa fled as far as the city of York, to Oua his cousin; and
another division to the city of Alciwyd, and there putting himself
in opposition to Emrys.*

Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymerbyniad, s. m. (ymerbyn) One who employs himself in receiving; one who is in opposition; one mutually in opposition.

Cad ymerbyniad could dichwant.

The mutual opponents of battle regardless of life.

O. Cyfelliawg.

Ymerbyniaw, v. a. (ymerbyn) To put one's self to receive or in apposition; to receive mutually

Ymerbyniawl, a. (ymerbyn) Being in receiving.

Ymerbyniad, v. a. (ymerbyn) To put one's self to receive or in apposition; to receive mutually

Ymerbyniwr, s. m.—pl. ymerbyniwyr (ymerbyn—gwr) One who employs himself in receiving;

one who places himself in apposition; a mutual receiver.

Ymerfyniad, s. m. (erfyniad) A being requesting or intreating; a mutually intreating.

Ymerfyniaw, v. a. (erfyniaw) To be requesting; to request mutually.

Ymergydiad, s. m. (ergydiad) A self-projecting; a mutually projecting or casting.

Ymergydiaw, v. a. (ergydiaw) To project one's self; to project mutually.

Ymerlid, s. m. (erlid) The employing one's self in pursuing; mutual persecution.

Ymerlidiad, s. m. (ymerlid) An employing one's self in pursuing or persecuting; a mutually persecuting.

Ymerlyn, v. a. (erlyn) To employ one's self in pursuing; to pursue mutually.

Ymerlyniad, s. m. (ymerlyn) An employing one's self in pursuing; a mutually pursuing.

Ymerlynwr, s. m.—pl. ymerlynwyr (ymerlyn—gwr) One who employs himself in pursuing; a mutual pursuer.

Ymerlynnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymerlyn) One who employs himself in pursuing; one who pursues mutually.

Ymerthu, v. a. (erthu) To strive together.

Ymerwinad, s. m. (gerwinad) A self-exasperation; a mutually ruffling.

Ymerwinaw, v. a. (gerwinaw) To ruffle one's self; to exasperate mutually.

Ymerwinawl, a. (gerwinawl) Self-ruffling, mutually exasperating.

Ymesgar, s. m. (esgar) A self-separation; mutual separation. *v. a.* To separate one's self; to separate mutually.

Ymesgariad, s. m. (ymesgar) A separating one's self; a mutually separating.
Ymesgaru, v. a. (ymesgar) To separate one's self; to separate mutually.
Ymesgeulusaw, v. a. (esgeulusaw) To make one's self neglectful; to neglect mutually.
Ymesgeulusiad, s. m. (esgeulusiad) A causing one's self to neglect; a self-neglecting; a mutually neglecting.
Ymesgor, s. m. (esgor) The state of being delivered or brought to bed.
Ymesgori, v. a. (ymesgor) To be delivered.
Ymesgoriad, s. m. (ymesgor) A self-delivering.
Ymesgusodi, v. a. (esgusodi) To make excuse for one's self; to make a mutual excuse.
Ymesgyn, v. a. (esgyn) To cause one's self to ascend; to ascend mutually.
Ymesgyniad, s. m. (ymesgyn) A self-ascending; a mutually ascending.
Ymesmwythaw, v. a. (esmwythaw) To ease one's self; to relieve one's self.
Ymesmwythawl, a. (esmwythawl) Self-easing; tending to mutual ease.
Ymesmwythiad, s. m. (esmwythiad) A self-easing; a making mutually easy.
Ymestyn, s. m. (estyn) A self-stretching. v. a. To stretch one's self.
Ymestynawl, a. (ymestyn) Self-extending.
Ymestyniad, s. m. (ymestyn) A self-extending.
Ymethol, s. m. (ethol) Self-election; mutual election.
Ymetholi, v. a. (ymethol) To self-elect; mutually to elect.
Ymetholiad, s. m. (ymethol) A self-electing; a mutually electing.
Ymenochad, s. m. (enochad) A making one's self guilty; a becoming mutually guilty.
Ymenochu, v. a. (enochu) To make one's self guilty; to become mutually guilty.
Ymenogi, v. a. (enogi) To make one's self guilty; to become mutually guilty.
Ymenogiad, s. m. (enogiad) A making one's self guilty; a rendering mutually guilty.
Ymewinad, s. m. (ewinad) A using one's nails.
Ymewinaw, v. a. (ewinaw) To fasten one's nails.
Ymfachiad, s. m. (bachiad) A hooking one's self.
Ymfachu, v. a. (bachu) To hook one's self.
Ymfalchiad, s. m. (balchiad) A priding one's self.
Ymfalchiaw, v. a. (balchiaw) To be self-proud.

Pa hyd—
 Yr ymfalchiant yn eu drwg,
 Gan fygwib amwg ffrustol

How long will they pride themselves to their wickedness, with
 manifest and scornful threat! Edm. Pryor, Pt. 24.

Ymfanson, s. m. (manson) A muttering. v. a. To mutter to one's self.
Ymfarweiddiad, s. m. (marweiddiad) A deadening or mortifying one's self.
Ymfarweiddiaw, v. a. (marweiddiaw) To deaden one's self.
Ymfawdd, s. m. (bawdd) A self-drowning.
Ymfawrhad, s. m. (mawrhad) A self-magnifying; a magnifying mutually.
Ymfawrau, v. a. (mawrau) To self-magnify; to magnify mutually.
Ymfawrygiad, s. m. (mawrygiad) A magnifying one's self; a mutually magnifying.
Ymfawrygu, v. a. (mawrygu) To magnify one's self; to magnify mutually.
Ymfoiddiad, s. m. (beiddiad) A venturing one's self; a mutually daring.

Ymfoiddiaw, v. a. (beiddiaw) To venture one's self; to adventure, or dare mutually.

Howd I besh a thi i'n ymsh, am foidd,
 Ymfoiddiaw am aieb.

It is easy for every body to look thee in thy face, for a gift, in
 perfume for an answer.

Ymfellitichlaw, v. a. (mellitichlaw) To self-cure; to cure mutually.

Ymfenwedigaw, v. a. (menwedigaw) To bless one's self; to bless mutually.

Ymfenwedigiad, s. m. (menwedigiad) A blessing one's self; a mutually blessing.

Ymfenwydaw, v. a. (menwydaw) To make one's self happy; to yield mutual happiness.

Ymfenwydiad, s. m. (menwydiad) A making one's self happy; a mutually giving happiness.

Ymfiniaw, v. a. (miniaw) To be mutually putting lips together; to kiss one another.

Ymfiniaw, v. a. (miniaw) Mutually to touch lips.

Ymfinau, v. a. (blinau) To tire one's self.

Yn awr nac ymfined uch
 O'n wyls am ddechthir.

At present let no one trouble himself about the heaving of the
 wisdom. Ed. Rhys & Aber Dr.

Ymfiniad, s. m. (bliniad) A tiring one's self.

Ymfoddad, s. m. (boddad) A pleasing one's self.

Ymfoddau, v. a. (boddau) To please one's self.

Ymfoddad, s. m. (boddad) A contenting one's self; a mutually contenting.

Ymfoddaw, v. a. (boddaw) To content one's self; to yield mutual contentment.

Ymfoddioni, v. a. (boddioni) To make one's self contented; to rest contented; to acquiesce; to content mutually.

Ymfoddioniad, s. m. (boddioniad) A self-contenting; a mutually contenting.

Ymfoli, v. a. (moeli) To make one's self bold.

Ymfolach, s. m. (molach) Self-flattery; mutual flattery or wheedling.

Ymfolachiad, s. m. (ymfolach) A flattering one's self; a mutually flattering.

Ymfolachu, v. a. (ymfolachu) To self-flatter.

Ymfolachus, a. (ymfolach) Self-flattering; apt to flatter mutually.

Ymfolachwr, s. m. (ymfolach) One who flatters himself; a mutual flatterer.

Ymfoldesiad, s. m. (boldesiad) A basking one's self in the sun.

Ymfoldesau, v. a. (boldesau) To be basking one's self in the sun.

Ymfolheulaw, v. a. (bolheulaw) To bask one's belly in the sun.

Ymfolhenliad, s. m. (bolheuliad) A basking one's belly in the sun.

Ymfoliaw, v. a. (boliaw) To gorge one's self.

Ymfolrythiad, s. m. (bolrythiad) A stretching out one's belly.

Ymfolrythu, v. a. (bolrythu) To stretch out one's belly.

Ymfoclustiad, s. m. (bonclustiad) A mutually boxing the ears.

Ymfoclustiau, v. a. (bonclustiau) To box the ears mutually.

Ymforiad, s. m. (moriad) An employing one's self in seafaring.

Ymforiaw, v. a. (moriaw) To employ one's self in seafaring.

Ymfrasad, s. m. (brasad) A self-fattening.

Ymfrasau, v. a. (brasau) To fatten one's self.

Mae y gofodwng yn ymfrasu ar ddogron y tyllodion.

The wealthy is fattening himself on the trash of the poor.

Adapt.

Ymfrawled, s. m. (brawled) A self-dismaying.
Ymfraws, v. a. (brawu) To dismay one's self.
Ymfrawychiad, s. m. (brawychiad) A filling one's self with dismay.
Ymfrawychu, v. a. (brawychu) To fill one's self with dismay.
Ymfreichidiad, s. m. (breicheidiad) A mutually embracing.
Ymfreichidiaw, v. a. (breicheidiaw) To embrace mutually.
Ymfrithaw, v. a. (brithaw) To self-variegate.
Ymfrithiad, s. m. (brithiad) A self-variegating.
Ymfrochi, v. a. (brochi) To be in a fume.
Ymfrochiad, s. m. (brochiad) A putting one's self in a fume or chafe; a self-ruffling.
Ymfroni, v. a. (broni) To swell one's bosom.

Mac Iawer yn hoewfaldichion, yn ymfrochi, ac yn ymoswrd allan oren y galloel.

There are many in sprightly pride, swelling out their bosoms, and shewing themselves out as well as they are able.

Morgan Llwyd.

Ymfrwydraw, v. a. (brwydraw) To engage one's self in battle; to fight mutually.
Ymfrwyriad, s. m. (brwyriad) An engaging one's self in battle; a mutually battling.
Ymfrysiad, s. m. (brysiad) A hastening one's self; a mutually hastening.
Ymfrysiaw, v. a. (brysiaw) To hasten one's self; to hasten mutually.
Ymfucheddiad, s. m. (buceddiad) A conducting one's self in life.
Ymfucheddu, v. a. (buceddu) To conduct one's self in life; to pass a life.

A fyao ddifia yn drwm ar ei chys ymfucheddu yn hui.

He that would revenge heavily on his foe let him conduct himself sprightly.

Adage.

Ymfustiaw, v. a. (bustlaw) To self-embitter; mutually to deal in sarcasms.
Ymfustliad, s. m. (bustliad) An employing one's self in rancorous words; a mutually shewing rancour.
Ymfwriad, s. m. (bwriad) A purposing with one's self; a mutually designing or purposing.
Ymfwriadu, v. a. (ymfwriad) To employ one's self in purposing; to purpose mutually.
Ymfwyniad, s. m. (mwyniad) A self-enjoying; a mutually enjoying.
Ymfwynu, v. a. (mwynu) To enjoy one's self; to enjoy mutually.
Ymfychaniad, s. m. (bychaniad) A lessening one's self; a mutually lessening or disparaging.
Ymfychanu, v. a. (bychannu) To lessen one's self; to be mutually lessening or depreciating.
Ymfydiaw, v. a. (bydiaw) To conduct one's self in the world.

Gores ddyddrwyd ymfydiaw yn ddarhodoni.

The bold audacity is to conduct one's self in the world circum-spectly.

Caring Ddoeth.

Ymfyddiad, s. m. (byddiad) A self-embattling; a mutually embattling.
Ymfyddiaw, v. a. (byddiaw) To embattle one's self; mutually to embattle.

Ffion Hlagon: a'r wyf i Gaeir Cynan—o'n hynlidi a orag Emrys; ac yno ymfyddiaw a lloed llawer o bobol.

Hlagonet and his men fled to the fortress of Cynan; so Emrys pursued them; and thereupon they mutually array, and left many on both sides.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymfyfyriad, s. m. (myfyriad) A contemplating with one's self.
Ymfyfyriaw, v. a. (myfyriaw) To contemplate with one's self.
Ymfygydiad, s. m. (mygydiad) A self-masking.

Ymfygydu, v. a. (mygydu) To mask one's self.
Ymfyntelad, s. m. (myntelad) A joining one's self to a throng; a mutually flocking.
Ymfyntelaw, v. a. (myntelaw) To unite one's self to a multitude; to flock mutually.
Ymfyrhad, s. m. (byrhad) A self-curtailing; a mutually shortening.
Ymfyrâu, v. a. (byrâu) To self-curtail.
Ymfyriad, s. m. (byriad) A self-shortening.
Ymfyriaw, v. a. (byriaw) To self-shorten.
Ymfywiad, s. m. (bywiad) A self-animating; a mutually enlivening.
Ymfywau, v. a. (bywau) To enliven one's self; to animate mutually.
Ymfywiohad, s. m. (bywiohad) A self-enlivening; a mutually animating.
Ymfywiochu, v. a. (bywiochu) To enliven one's self; to animate mutually.
Ymfywiogi, v. a. (bywiogi) To self-enliven; to become mutually animated.
Ymfywiogiad, s. m. (bywiogiad) A self-enlivening; a mutually enlivening.
Ymfieiddiad, s. m. (fieiddiad) A self-loathing; a mutually loathing.
Ymfieiddiaw, v. a. (fieiddiaw) To loathe one's self; to loathe mutually.
Ymfionodiad, s. m. (fionodiad) A mutually cudgelling or dealing blows.
Ymfrost, s. m. (frost) A self-vaunting.
Ymfroetiad, s. m. (ymfroetiad) A self-vaunting.
Ymfroetiaw, v. a. (ymfroetiaw) To self-vaunt.

Cas a ymfroetiaw o'i gyffwrdd ei hun.

Odious is he who prides himself of his own attitude.

Adage.

Ymffrwynew, v. a. (ffrwynew) To self-bridle.
Ymffrwyriad, s. m. (ffrwyriad) A self-bridling.
Ymffurriad, s. m. (ffurriad) A self-conforming; a mutually forming or shaping.
Ymffuriaw, v. a. (ffuriaw) To conform one's self; to conform mutually.
Ymfust, s. m. (ffust) A self-threshing; a mutual beating or boxing.
Ymfustiad, s. m. (ymfust) A self-threshing; a mutually threshing.
Ymfustlaw, v. a. (ymfust) To self-thresh; to beat one another.
Ymfyddiad, s. m. (ffyddiad) A plighting one's self; a plighting mutual faith.
Ymfyddiaw, v. a. (ffyddiaw) To plight one's faith; to plight a mutual troth.

Rhagl yw dawed tair llaw ynghyd wrth roddi dyu yn fach: llaw y masch, a llaw y neb a'i rhodde yn fach, a llaw y sef ei cymeru, ac ymfyddiaw o law i law.

It is necessary for three hands to come together on promising a person for bail: the hand of the bail, and the hand of him who gives him to bail, and the hand of the one who shall have accepted him, and to plight mutually from hand to hand.

Welsh Laws.

Ymgabliad, s. m. (cabliad) A self-calumniating; a mutually calumniating.
Ymgablu, v. a. (cablu) To calumniate one's self; to calumniate mutually.
Ymgadarniad, s. m. (cadarniad) A self-strengthening; a mutually strengthening.
Ymgadarnu, v. a. (cadarnu) To self-strengthen; to strengthen mutually.

Cas a ymgadarnu mewn drwg.

Odious is he who shall defend himself in evil.

Adage.

Rhyw i ddyn bechu, ond rhyw i ddalw i'w unig ymgadarnu yn ei bechawd.

It is natural for man to sin, but it is natural for the devil alone to defend himself in his sin.

Adage.

Ymgadw, v. a. (cadw) To keep one's self; to contain one's self; to refrain, to forbear; to keep or guard mutually.

Death Horsa a Hingostyr at y brenin, i gelaŵ caer neu gastell i ymgadw.

Horsa and Hingostyr came to the king, to obtain a fortress or castle to secure themselves. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ymgadwad, s. m. (ymgadw) A self-keeping; self-preservation; self-restraint.

Ymgadwynaw, v. a. (cadwynaw) To chain one's self; to chain mutually.

Ymgadwyniad, s. m. (cadwyniad) A self-chaining; a mutually chaining.

Ymgael, v. a. (cael) To obtain to one's self; to conceive; to obtain mutually; to meet together.

Pa fam a'i hyngeodd!

What mother has conceived him!

Mabnagi.

Pa gyfarwydd a fydd i mi o ymgael ag y gwr a ddywedi di!

What certainty will there be for me of finding the person thou art speaking of! *H. Prydd—Mabnagion.*

Ymgaethiaw, v. a. (caethiaw) To confine one's self; mutually to confine.

Ymgaffael, s. m. (cassael) Self-acquirement; mutual attainment. **v. a.** To be acquiring; to attain mutually.

Ymgaffaeliad, s. m. (ymgaffael) A self-acquiring; a mutually obtaining.

Ymgaffiad, s. m. (caffiad) A reaching out one's arms; a mutually catching or grasping at.

Ymgaffiaw, v. a. (caffiaw) To reach out one's arms to catch; to catch at mutually.

Ymgagliad, s. m. (cagliad) A bedagging one's self.

Ymgagliu, v. a. (cagliu) To bedaggle one's self.

Ymgaint, s. f.—pl. ymgeinniau (caint) The act of mutual bickering or scolding.

Ymgais, s. f.—pl. ymgeisiau (cais) An effort, an attempt; self-exertion. **v. a.** To make an effort; to attempt; to seek for; to seek mutually.

Galledig pethau mawrion gan ymgais.

Great things are possible with self-exertion.

Adage.

Tri pheth rydd yn ymgadarnia boueydd, gan fod mwyl yr ymgais atant: cariad, gwybodaeth, a chyflawnder.

Three things are daily acquiring strength, since the attraction towards them is greater: love, knowledge, and equity.

Barddas.

Nid ymgais diriaid i da.

The malicious will not exert himself towards good. *Adage.*

Ymgalediad, s. m. (calediad) A self-hardening; a mutually hardening.

Ymgaledu, v. a. (caledu) To harden one's self; to harden mutually.

Ymgaloni, v. a. (caloni) To hearten one's self; to encourage mutually.

Ymgalonhad, v. m. (caloniad) A heartening one's self; a mutually encouraging.

Ymgalliad, s. m. (calliad) A making one's self cunning; a becoming mutually cunning.

Ymgallau, v. a. (callau) To make one's self cunning or discreet; to be mutually cunning.

Wrth Mo Iwi Caisar rhag y Prydeiniaid—glewch oedd y Ffrinc yn ceisio ei wrthdaro o'r terryman. A gwedi gwried o Iwi Caisar hysg ymgallia a oreg, ac nid ymroddia i bodreder ymllad o'r bodd gwslawn hono, mawro agori ei drywr.

By Julius Caesar's retreat from the Britons, more courageous were the French, in endeavouring to drive him from their boundaries. So, when Julius Caesar had seen that, what he did was to employ himself craftily, and he did not give himself up to the uncertainty of war with that ferocious people, but he opened his treasure. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ymganlyn, v. a. (canlyn) To employ one's self in following; to follow mutually.

Ymganlyniad, s. m. (canlyniad) An employing one's self in following; a mutually following.

Ymganmawl, s. m. (canmawl) Self-praise; mutual praise. **v. a.** To praise one's self; to praise mutually.

Ymganmoli, v. a. (ymganmawl) To praise one's self; to praise mutually.

Ymganmoliad, s. m. (ymganmawl) A praising one's self; a mutually praising.

Ymganred, s. f. (canred) A mutual pursuit. **v. a.** To pursue or follow mutually.

Nid ymganred, Nid ymdidiried, Nid i'w glydd.

There will be no mutual fellowship, there will be no confidence with any towards others. *Tolman.*

Ymgangheniad, s. m. (cangheniad) A self-branching; a mutual ramification.

Ymganghennu, v. a. (canghennu) To branch out one's self; to branch mutually.

Ymgardodi, v. a. (cardodi) To employ one's self in charity; to practise mutual charity.

Goren crefydd cydyngardodi.

The best religion is to practise mutual charity together.

Adage.

Ymgardodiad, s. m. (cardodiad) An employing one's self in charity; a practising mutual charity.

Ymgaredigaw, v. a. (caredigaw) To be caring mutually.

Ymgaredigiad, s. m. (caredigiad) A being mutually caring.

Ymgariad, s. m. (cariad) The using one's self to love; a mutually loving.

Ymgarthiad, s. m. (carthiad) A self-cleansing.

Ymgarthu, v. a. (carthu) To self-purge.

Ymgaru, v. a. (caru) To habituate one's self in love; to love mutually.

Nid ymgar y llesion.

Confidants will not love one another.

Adage.

Ymgasbad, s. m. (casbad) The using one's self in hating; a mutually hating.

Ymgasau, v. a. (casau) To fill one's self with hate; to become disgusted; to hate mutually.

Mae oen boddys, am swyddau, Mergys hys yn ymgasau.

The life of to-day, with respect to offices, is then becoming disquieted. *T. Alad.*

Ymgasgliad, s. m. (casgliad) A self-collecting; a mutually aggregating or collecting.

Ymgasglu, v. a. (casglu) To self-collect; to collect mutually; to assemble mutually.

Ymgastelliad, s. m. (castelliad) A spreading one's self round; a mutually spreading round.

Ymgastellu, v. a. (castellu) To spread one's self round, to spread round mutually.

Ymgatsiad, s. m. (ymgatau) An employing one's self in battle; a mutually battling.

Ymgatau, v. a. (catau) To employ one's self in battle; to battle mutually.

Ymgathewrach, s. m. (cathewrach) A bickering together. **v. a.** To bicker together.

Ymgau, v. a. (cau) To shut one's self; to become closed; to shut mutually.

Y bender a ymgauol am y Dafn.

The hat closed itself about the blade.

Barddysyr 2. m.

Ymgecraeth, s. m. (ceccraeth) A mutual brawling.

Ymgecriad, s. m. (ceccriad) A mutually brawling.

Ymgecru, v. a. (ceccru) To brawl mutually.

Ymgefnogi, v. a. (cefnogi) To back one's self; to back mutually; to encourage one another.

Ymgefnogiad, s. m. (refnogiad) A backing one's self; a mutually backing.

Ymgeliad, s. m. (cegiad) A mutually mouthing.
Ymgegu, v. a. (cegu) To mouth mutually.
Ymgegwr, s. m.—pl. ymgegwyr (cegwr) A moulder, a wrangler.
Ymgelngar, a. (yngaint) Quarrelsome.

Diriad bid ymgelngar.

The mischievous let him be quarrelsome. Llymorch Hen.

Ymgenniad, s. m. (ymgaint) A scuffling mutually.
Ymgennalaith, s. m. (ymgaint—laith) Quarrelsome language.

*Rhys Mdgro—
Gwalia ymgennalaith a gwall i hawb.*

Rhys Mdgro, the work of abusive language he would sing to every body. D. ab Gwilym.

Ymgenniaw, v. a. (ymgaint) To scuffle; to scold.

*Dath draws, ni wad dithas draw
Amgwach nos ymgenniaw.*

Untoward the journey, those with tender do nothing else but quarrel. D. ab Gwilym, i Gr. Grg.

Yr oedd trwm gwrddol yn ymgenniaw yn eu mysg, a rhyferydd fawr dithas, mab lliw mawr athon.

There was the die of women quarrelling together amongst them, and a great torrent of words, like a flood in a river. Morgan Llwyd.

Ymgelintach, s. m. (ceintach) Mutual scuffle.
v. a. To bicker, to scuffle, or to scold mutually.

Ymgelintachiad, s. m. (ymgelintach) A mutually scuffling or quarrelling.

Ymgeliad, s. m. (ymgais) A making an effort or attempt; self-exertion; mutual exertion; a mutual seeking.

Ymgeliaw, v. a. (ymgais) To make an effort or attempt; to seek; to exert one's self; to make a mutual effort or attempt; to exert mutually.

Yr oedd Eiddo—yn ymgeliaw i Rhagwyr; ac o'r diwedd yr ymgelyst, ac ymliedd oed bu y na o'r harnu, mab moli lliach-odswi yn molen tawen.

Eiddo was exerting himself to meet with Rhagwyr; and at length they mutually met, and fought so that the fire was struck from their arms, like gleaming lightning before thunder. Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymgeliawr, s. m.—pl. ymgeliawyr (ymgais—gwr) One who makes an effort or attempt; one who exerts himself.

Ymgel, s. m. (cel) Self-concealment; mutual concealment.

*Yn mhob rhyw, yn mhob rhyfel,
A waib berddid oed cel,
Nid drwg ond drwg yn ymgel.*

In every extremity, in every war, what is seen is easily avoided, there is no mischief like mischief in concealment. Gwalchal.

Ymgelciad, s. m. (celciad) A self-sculking.

Ymgelciaw, v. a. (celciaw) To hide one's self slyly; to sculk mutually.

Ymgelddig, a. (ymgel) Self-concealed; mutually concealed.

Ymgelodd, s. m. (cel) A protection, or succour; a taking care; solicitude. *Priedi er mwyn ymgelodd, to marry for the sake of being nursed. Nef a gadro iddo ei ymgelodd! Heaven preserve to him his succour!*

Ni cheffir hodi hir er ymgelodd.

Long life will not be obtained with being careful. Adeys.

Ymgeloddawl, a. (ymgelodd) Employing one's self in cherishing; mutually cherishing.

Ymgeloddad, s. m. (ymgelodd) An employing one's self in screening; a cherishing.

Ymgeloddn, v. a. (ymgelodd) To take care of, to look after; to succour, to cherish, to nourish.

Ymgeloddn yr iaith, to cultivate the language.

Ymgeloddus, a. (ymgelodd) Apt to cherish.

Ymgeloddwr, s. m. (ymgelodd) A cherisher.

Ymgeliad, s. m. (ymgel) A hiding one's self; a mutually hiding.

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Ymgela, v. a. (ymgel) To hide one's self; to hide mutually.

*Y gwr gwddid uchel,
A'r gwawd gwddid awel,
Pan ei yn rhyfel
Nid ymgela.*

The man ardently towering, with the spear making the gale to howl, when he goes into war he will not hide himself. D. Benfras, i Llywelyn III.

Ymgelliawr, s. m. (celliawr) The being in jest; a mutual jesting.

Ymgelliawriad, s. m. (ymgelliawr) A being jesting; a jesting with one another.

Ymgelliawriaw, v. a. (ymgelliawr) To employ one's self in jesting; to jest mutually.

Ymgengigeniad, s. m. (cengigeniad) A making envious; a mutually envying.

Ymgengigena, v. a. (cengigena) To make one's self envious; to envy mutually.

Ymgernial, s. m. (cernial) A wrangling. **v. a.** To wrangle; to be cheek by jowl.

Ymgernodiad, s. m. (cernodiad) A knocking one another about the head.

Ymgernodiaw, v. a. (cernodiaw) To knock one another about the head.

Ymgerydd, s. m. (cerydd) Self-reprehension; mutual reproof or reprimand.

Ymgeryddiad, s. m. (ymgerydd) A self-reprehending; a mutually reprehending.

Ymgeryddu, v. a. (ymgerydd) To self-rebuke; to reprehend mutually.

Ymgestiad, s. m. (cestiad) A self-guzzling; a mutually guzzling.

Ymgestu, v. a. (cestu) To guzzle one's self; to guzzle mutually.

Ymgethriad, s. m. (cethriad) A self-arguing; a mutually driving or egging on.

Ymgethru, v. a. (cethru) To drive one's self; to drive, to urge, or to importune mutually.

Ymgigaw, v. a. (cigaw) To go after the flesh.

Ymgigiad, s. m. (cigiad) A seeking carnal gratification.

Ymgigweiniad, s. m. (cigweiniad) An employing one's self in clutching of flesh; a mutually clutching.

Ymgigweiniaw, v. a. (cigweiniaw) To employ one's self in clutching of flesh; to mangle flesh mutually.

Ymgil, s. m. (cil) A self-retreating; a mutual recession or retiring.

Ymgiliad, s. m. (ymgil) A being retreating; a mutually retreating or receding.

Ymgiliaw, v. a. (ymgil) To be retreating; to retreat or to recede mutually.

*Trysban barabli diffal,
Yn aydd trin nid ymgiliad,
Cydwalth it oedd Gwalchmai.*

Trysban of blameless conversation, in the day of conflict that would not be retreating, a comrade of thine was Gwalchmai. Eng. Gwalchmai a Thrypsban.

Ymgiprys, s. m. (ciprys) A mutual brawl.

Ymgiprysiad, s. m. (ymgiprys) A mutually brawling, or scrambling.

Ymgiprysn, v. a. (ciprys) To wrangle mutually.

Ymgiladdiad, s. m. (claddiad) A self-burrying.

Ymgiladdu, v. a. (claddu) To bury one's self.

Ymgleddyfawd, s. m. (cloddyfawd) A mutual cutting with sword.

Ymgleddyfiad, s. m. (cloddyfiad) A mutually cutting or fencing with sword.

Ymgleddyfu, v. a. (cloddyfu) To use the sword mutually; to fence.

Ymgloed, s. m. (clôad) A locking one's self; a mutually locking.

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Ymglofori, v. a. (clodfori) To exalt one's self in fame; to celebrate mutually.

Y cenedlaeth—yddo ef yr ymgloforant.

The nation, in him they shall bless themselves. Jeremi 4. 2.

Ymgloforiad, s. m. (clodforiad) A self-exalting in fame; a mutually celebrating.

Ymgloi, v. a. (cloi) To lock one's self; to lock mutually.

Ymgloiad, s. m. (cloiad) A mutually babbling.

Ymgliollian, v. a. (clollan) To babble mutually.

Ymgliadaw, v. a. (cludaw) To self-carry; to carry mutually; to heap mutually.

Ymgliadiad, s. m. (cludiad) A self-carrying; a mutually carrying or heaping.

Ymgliwydd, s. m. (clwydd) The act of bringing one's self forward.

Ymgliwyddaw, v. a. (ymgliwydd) To bring one's self forward; mutually to bring to pass.

Ymglymiad, s. m. (clymiad) A self-binding; a mutually binding.

Ymglymu, v. a. (clymu) To self-bind; to bind or tie mutually.

Ymglymynt yr hæg am fy mhen.

The sages have wrapped themselves about my head. Jonah 2. 5.

Ymglywad, s. m. (clywad) A feeling one's self; a mutually feeling.

Ymglywed, v. a. (clwywed) To feel one's self; to feel mutually.

Nosm gorow angus anglyfuerthit

Nid ymglyw dyn byw o'r byd fal i!

Shall I not be overcome by death of pining grief: not a living person in the world feels himself like me!

Ein. ab Gwalechmai, m. Nest

Ymgnoad, s. m. (cnoad) A being gnawing.

Ymgnoi, v. a. (cnoi) To keep gnawing.

Ymgodi, v. a. (codi) To raise one's self.

Ymgodiad, s. m. (codiad) A raising one's self.

Ymgodymiad, s. m. (codymiad) A tumbling one's self; a mutually tumbling.

Ymgodymu, v. a. (codymu) To tumble one's self; to tumble mutually.

Ymgoddi, v. a. (coddi) To vex one's self; to vex or tease mutually.

Yn llyso y Wydderog.

A lloegr yn ymgoddiog.

Llawer a'n goddiog

Yn ymgoddi.

In the court of Wydderog, whilst England is under a cloud, many will attract our notice affecting themselves.

Ll. P. Mech.

Ymgoddiad, s. m. (coddiad) A vexing one's self; a mutually vexing or afflicting.

Ymgoeiliad, s. m. (coeliad) A being believing; a mutually believing.

Ymgoeiliaw, v. a. (coeliaw) To be believing; to believe mutually.

Ymgofiad, s. m. (cofiad) A self-recollecting; a mutually remembering.

Ymgoflaw, v. a. (coflaw) To self-recollect; to remember mutually.

Ymgofieldiad, s. m. (cofieldiad) A being embracing; a mutually embracing.

Ymgofieldlaw, v. a. (cofieldlaw) To employ one's self in embracing; to embrace mutually.

Mac—

Adeg i ymgofieldlaw.

There is a time to embrace one another.

L. Hopryn.

Ymgofhad, s. m. (coffhad) A self-recollecting.

Ymgofhu, v. a. (coffhu) To self-recollect; to remember mutually.

Ymgoledd, s. m. (coledd) A self-cultivating; a mutual cultivation.

Ymgoleddiad, s. m. (ymgoledd) A being self-cultivating; a mutually cultivating.

Ymgoleddu, v. a. (ymgoledd) To self-cultivate; to cultivate mutually.

Ymgoleddwyr, s. m. (ymgoledd—gwr) One who self-cultivates.

Ymgoll, s. m. (coll) A self-loss; a mutual loss.

Ymgolli, v. a. (ymgoll) To lose one's self; mutually to lose.

Ymgolliad, s. m. (ymgoll) A losing one's self; a losing one another.

Ymgomiaw, v. a. (comiaw) To be conversing.

Ymgorfiad, s. m. (corfiad) A self-embodying; a mutually embodying.

Ymgorfiaw, v. a. (corfiaw) To self-embody; mutually to embody.

Ymgorffolaethu, v. a. (corffolaethu) To self-incorporate; to incorporate mutually.

Ymgorniad, s. m. (corniad) A mutually butting with horns.

Ymgorniaw, v. a. (corniaw) To butt one another with horns.

Ymgosbi, v. a. (cosbi) To punish one's self.

Ymgosbiad, s. m. (cosbiad) A punishing one's self; a mutually punishing.

Ymgosi, v. a. (cosi) To scratch one's self; to scratch one another.

Ymgoslad, s. m. (cosiad) A scratching of one's self; a mutually scratching.

Ymgorafangiad, s. m. (crafangiad) A self-clawing; a mutually clawing.

Ymgorafangu, v. a. (crafangu) To claw one's self; to claw one another.

Ymgrafiad, s. m. (crafiad) A scratching of one's self; a mutually scratching.

Ymgraflu, v. a. (craflu) To scratch one's self; to scratch mutually.

Nid oes ganddo yr enwedd i ymgraflu.

He has not got the nails to scratch himself.

Adeg.

Ymgrawfwr, s. m.—pl. ymgrawfwr (crawfwr) One who scratches himself.

Ymgrebychiad, s. m. (crebychiad) A becoming crinkled; a mutually crinkling.

Ymgrebychu, v. a. (crebychu) To become crinkled; to crinkle mutually.

Ymgred, s. m. (cred) A mutual pledge or plight; espousal; a self-pledging.

Ymgrediad, s. m. (ymgred) A mutually pledging; a pledging one's faith.

Ymgredu, v. a. (ymgred) To enter into mutual belief; to give mutual pledge.

Ymgrefiad, s. m. (crefiad) A being craving; a mutual craving.

Ymgrefu, v. a. (crefu) To employ one's self in craving; to crave mutually.

Ymgreiniad, s. m. (creiniad) A self-crawling along the ground.

Ymgreiniaw, v. a. (creiniaw) To be crawling.

Lle yr ymgreiniaw y march y gedy beth o'i few.

Where the horse shall have rolled himself he will leave none of his hair.

Adeg.

Ymgreiriad, s. m. (croiriad) A swearing one's self on relics; a mutually covenanting.

Ymgreiriaw, v. a. (creiriaw) To swear one's self; to covenant mutually.

Ymgreulonl, v. a. (creulonl) To become cruel; to become mutually cruel.

Ymgreulonlad, s. m. (creulonlad) A becoming cruel; a becoming mutually cruel.

Ymgripiad, s. m. (cripiad) To claw one's self; to claw or scratch one another.

Ymgriaw, v. a. (cripiaw) To claw one's self; to scratch or claw one another.

Ymgroesi, s. a. (croesi) To cross one's self; to secure one's self; to be cautious, to be mindful, to beware. *Gweli i ti ymgroesi, better for thee to beware.*

Ymgroesiad, s. m. (croesiad) A securing one's self, a bawaring; a taking heed.

Ymgrogi, v. a. (crogi) To hang one's self.

Ymgrogiad, s. m. (crogi) A hanging one's self.

Ymgrothi, v. a. (crothi) To swell one's paunch.

Ymgrothiad, s. m. (crothiad) A swelling out one's paunch.

Ymgriwydrad, s. m. (crwydrad) A using one's self to stray; a mutually straying.

Ymgriwydraw, v. a. (crwydraw) To use one's self to stray; to wander mutually.

Ymgryfiad, s. m. (cryfiad) A self-strengthening; a mutually strengthening.

Ymgryfau, v. a. (cryfau) To strengthen one's self; to strengthen mutually.

Ymgryfia ac ymroho; nac arwyddo ac nac ofeo; cawo yr Arglwydd dy Ddaer y dydd ydi.

Fortify thyself and be of good courage! be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee. Joshua 1. 9.

Ymgrymawl, a. (crymawl) Self-prostrating; mutually prostrating.

Ymgrymiad, s. m. (crymiad) Self-prostration; a mutual prostration; a mutually bowing.

Ymgrymu, v. a. (crymu) To prostrate one's self; to prostrate mutually.

Ymgrymwr, s. m.—pl. ymgrymwrwyr (crymwr) One who prostrates himself.

Ymgrynâd, s. m. (crynâd) A rounding of one's self; a mutually rounding.

Ymgrynau, v. a. (crynau) To round one's self; to become rounded; to round mutually.

Ymgryniad, s. m. (cryniad) A causing one's self to tremble; a mutually trembling.

Ymgrynôad, s. m. (crynôad) A gathering one's self together; a making one's self tidy; a mutually collecting together.

Ymgryni, v. a. (cryni) To gather one's self together, a making one's self tidy; a mutually collecting together.

Ymgrynu, v. a. (crynu) To cause one's self to tremble; to tremble mutually.

Ymgudd, s. m. (cudd) A hiding one's self.

Ymguddiad, s. m. (ymgudd) A hiding of one's self; a mutually hiding.

Ymguddiaw, v. a. (ymgudd) To hide one's self; to hide mutually.

Ymguddau yr gof y gylt.

To hide one's self on the top of the chest.

Adage.

Ymguddiwr, s. m.—pl. ymguddiwrwyr (ymgudd-gwr) One who hides himself.

Ymgulâd, s. m. (culâd) A making one's self slender, or narrow; a mutually narrowing.

Ymgulan, v. a. (culau) To make one's self lean or slender; mutually to narrow.

Ymguraw, v. a. (caraw) To beat one's self; to beat mutually.

Ymguriad, s. m. (cariad) A self-beating; a mutually beating.

Ymgurwr, s. m.—pl. ymgurwrwyr (carwr) One who beats himself; one who employs himself in beating; a fighter.

Ymgusanâd, s. m. (cusanâd) A mutually kissing.

Ymgusanu, v. a. (cusanu) To kiss mutually.

*Gwyr dda, llyn grynall ddau la
Am gas hen i'ngusanu.*

The fresh good liquor, it would send two boats concerning an old grudge to kiss one another.

Icn. ab Gruffudd Llew, i Owrn Conwy.

Ymgwng, s. m. (cawg) A putting on a frown; v. a. To put one's self in a frown.

Mm yn ymgwng, a'm phant yn ymgwngol.

I putting on a frown, and my children altogether by the ears.

Arach Gages.

Ymgwydd, s. m. (cwydd) A self-falling; a mutual fall.

Ymgwyddaw, v. a. (ymgwydd) To cause one's self to fall; to fall mutually.

Ymgwyddiad, s. m. (ymgwyddiad) A falling of one's self; a mutually falling.

Ymgwynaw, v. a. (cwynaw) To be complaining; to complain mutually.

Ymgwynfan, v. a. (cwynfan) To keep one's self in continual wailing; to wail or to complain mutually.

Ymgwyniad, s. m. (cwyniad) A being complaining; a complaining mutually.

Ymgwynofain, v. a. (cwynofain) To employ one's self in complaining, to be mutually wailing.

Ymgys, s. m. (cyd) A self-connection; a mutual union or junction; communion.

Tri pheth a gellir dyn o grodd yn Nwst: a fo ridd yn y byd, haddwrch cydwys, ac ymgys a'r nefol.

Three things will man obtain by believing in God: what may be necessary in the world, peace of conscience, and communion with the heavenly.

Barddon.

Ymgysgam, s. m. (cydgam) A mutual dalliance. v. a. To dally mutually.

Carl—

A wrotham ymgysgam gyt.

We obtained a mutual dalliance formerly.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ymgysgori, v. a. (cydgor) To join one's self to a congregation; mutually to unite in a congregation.

Gwelygerdd Emyr Llydaw a ddathledd i'r rai hon gys Gernod ab Rhidryd, i adnewyddo cred a bodd, ac ymgysgori yn Ynys Eulii a wneyd.

The family of Emyr Llydaw came into this island with Gernod son of Rhidryd, to renew the christian faith, and unite themselves in congregation in the isle of Eulii was what they did.

Barddon y Saint.

Ymgysgyfarch, s. m. (cydgyfarch) A self-congratulation; a mutual congratulation. v. a. To congratulate one's self; to congratulate mutually.

Ymgysgyfarchiad, s. m. (ymgygyfarchiad) A self-congratulating; a mutually congratulating.

Ymgysdiad, s. m. (ymgyd) A joining mutually; a coupling one's self.

Ymgysdiaw, v. a. (ymgyd) To lay hold or to join mutually, to couple one's self; to grapple together.

Ymgysdoai, v. a. (cydoai) To make one's self cotemporary; mutually to be cotemporary.

Ymgysdoesiad, s. m. (cydoesiad) A making one's self cotemporary; a mutually becoming cotemporary.

Ymgysdredeg, v. a. (cydredeg) To render one's self concurrent; a mutually concurring.

Ymgysdrediad, s. m. (cydrediad) A being concurrent; to concur mutually.

Ymgysdyniad, s. m. (cydsyniad) A being consenting; a mutually consenting.

Ymgysdyniaw, v. a. (cydsyniaw) To be consenting; to consent mutually.

Ymgysdynied v. a. (cydsynied) To render one's self consenting; mutually to consent.

Ymgysdybodi, v. a. (cydydybod) To be mutually concientious.

Ymgysfiad, s. m. (cyfiad) A making one's self whole; a becoming mutually whole.

Ymgysfadbod, s. m. (cyfadbod) A mutual acknowledgement; a self-acknowledgement.

Ymgysfadrnabod, v. a. (cyfadrnabod) To acknowledge mutually; to acknowledge one's self.

Ymgysfaddasiad, s. m. (cyfaddasiad) A mutually conforming; a rendering one's self mutually suitable.

Ymgysfaddasu, v. a. (cyfaddasu) To conform mutually; to adapt one's self.

Ymgysfaddaw, v. a. (cyfaddaw) To bind one's self in a mutual promise.

Ymgysfaddawiad, s. m. (ymgyfaddaw) A binding one's self in a mutual promise.

Ymgysfagweddiad, s. m. (cyfagweddiad) A self-conforming; mutual conformation.

Ymgysfagweddu, v. a. (cyfagweddu) To conform one's self; to conform mutually.

Ymgysfammodi, v. a. (cyfammodi) To covenant mutually; to self-covenant.

Ymgysfammodiad, s. m. (cyfammodiad) A mutually covenanting; a covenanting or agreeing for one's self.

Ymgysfaniad, s. m. (cyfaniad) A making one's self whole; a becoming mutually entire.

Ymgysfannu, v. a. (cyfannu) To make one's self whole; to become mutually entire.

Ymgysfarfod, s. m. (cyfarfod) A mutually meeting; a mutual contact; a mutual encounter.

v. a. To meet mutually; to make a mutual onset.

Ar yr ymgysfarfod cyntaf, ef a hys godwr cymt o wyr Brad-mawr.

On the first encounter there were slain four hundred of the men of Bradmawr.
H. Bowen—Mabwngion.

Eh Hywel—ni e ddygwya rhagddynt hwyntau yr eiddyn, o rhydd Dew cenedl i ymgysfarfod a hys.

Hywel said: we will take from them too what they possess, if God will give permission for to come in mutual contact with them.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymgysfarfodiad, s. m. (ymgyfarfod) A being meeting; a mutually meeting.

Ymgysfartaliad, s. m. (cyfartaliad) A making one's self equal, a comparing one's self; a mutually vying.

Ymgysfartalu, v. a. (cyfartalu) To make one's self equal; to vie mutually.

Pu dywyllus a eill ymgysfartalu i frenin Prydain, o gubernaidd a ddewodd marchogion!

What prince can put himself in competition with the king of Britain, as to the fortitude and gallantry of his knights!
Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymgysfarwyddaw, v. a. (cyfarwyddaw) To self-inform; mutually to direct or inform.

Ymgysfarwyddiad, s. m. (cyfarwyddiad) A directing one's self; a mutually directing.

Ymgysfateb, s. m. (cyfateb) Mutual correspondence.

v. a. To correspond mutually.

Ymgysfatebaw, v. a. (ymgyfateb) Mutually corresponding.

Ymgysfatebiad, s. m. (ymgyfateb) A mutually corresponding.

Ymgysfathrach, s. m. (cyfathrach) A mutual connection.

Ymgysfathrachiad, s. m. (ymgyfathrach) A forming a mutual connection.

Ymgysfan, v. a. (cyfan) To render one's self whole; to become mutually whole.

Ymgysfeillachu, v. a. (ymgyfeillach) To join one's self in friendship; to contract a mutual friendship.

Ymgysferbynnaw, v. a. (cyferbynnaw) Being set in opposition; mutually opposing.

Ymgysferbyniad, s. m. (cyferbyniad) A coming in opposition; a mutually opposing.

Ymgysferbyniad, v. a. (cyferbyniad) To set one's self against; to counteract mutually.

Nid odd yr all a fal can ddewodd ag ef yn y dyddiau, ac a eill ymgysferbyniad ag ef.

There was not another who was so brave as he in the battles, and who could mutually contend with him.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymgysfethl, s. m. (cyfethl) A mutual struggle.

v. a. To be striving together.

Dawmodur dda was hysac ardderchaw, y eill cymhell yn nai i'r brein, a'r hysac yn nai i Afarwy fab hysac cymhell yn gwre paled, ac o'r diwedd hysac am y fuddryddieth: ac ynt odd eiddau nai y brein hysac, ac eiddau nai Cymhell yn gysylltu am ymgysfethl yntu cysyllt a wnaid Cymhell a hysac nai hysac.

Two noble young men, the one of them a nephew to the king, and the other a nephew to Afarwy son of hysac, happened to dispute, in playing at ball, and at last to grow angry about the matter; and to be particular, the name of the king's nephew was hysac, and the name of the other Cymhell; then, after growing mutually angry and striving together, Cymhell drew his sword and cut off the head of hysac.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymgysfethliad, s. m. (ymgyfethl) A being striving; a mutually struggling.

Ymgysfethlu, v. a. (ymgyfethl) To be struggling; to struggle mutually.

Ymgysfogi, v. a. (cyfhogi) To edge at one another mutually.

Dysoddlaw cysyllt a wnaid ac ymgysfogi.

Draw sword was what they did and mutually did at one another.
H. Bowen ab Urben—Mabwngion.

Ymgysfhogiad, s. m. (cyfhogiad) A mutually edging at one another.

Ymgysfiad, s. m. (cyfiad) A making one's self equal; a mutually equalling.

Ymgysfiaw, v. a. (cyfiaw) To make one's self equal; to become mutually equal.

Ymgysfiawniad, s. m. (cyfiawniad) A self-justification; a mutually justifying.

Ymgysfiawnu, v. a. (cyfiawnu) To self-justify; to justify mutually.

Pa fodd yr ymgysfiawnu!

What way shall we justify ourselves!

Gemmae et. H.

Ymgysfiawniad, s. m. (cyfiawniad) A self-justifying; a mutually justifying.

Ymgysfiawnu, v. a. (cyfiawnu) To justify one's self; to justify mutually.

Ymgysfiawni, v. a. (cyfiawni) To self-complete; to become mutually complete.

Ymgysfiawniad, s. m. (cyfiawniad) A self-completing; a mutually completing.

Ymgysfiad, s. m. (cyfiad) A self-collocation; a mutual collocation.

Ymgysfiad, s. m. (cyfiad) A making one's self mutually beneficial.

Ymgysfiaw, v. a. (cyfiaw) To make one's self mutually beneficial.

Ymgysfiaw, v. a. (cyfiaw) To situate one's self; mutually to collocate.

Ymgysfiogi, v. a. (cyfiogi) To hire one's self; to hire mutually.

Nid cymwyth ymgysfiogi.

It is not easy to hire one's self.

Adge.

Ymgysfiogiad, s. m. (cyfiogiad) A hiring one's self; a mutually hiring.

Ymgysfiogwr, s. m.—pl. ymgysfiogwyr (cyfiogwr) One who hires himself.

Ymgysfiwynaw, v. a. (cyfiwynaw) To be connected; mutually to consociate.

Tudryl ferch Brychan a hys gan y Secon, ynt odd yn ymgysfiwynaw ei thad.

Tudryl daughter of Brychan was killed by the Secon, when he was visiting her father.
Adge y Secon.

Ymgysfiwyniad, s. m. (cyfiwyniad) An associating one's self; a mutually associating.

Ymgysychiad, s. m. (cyfsychiad) A mutually connecting one's self.

Ymgysychu, v. s. (cyfsychu) To connect one's self mutually.

Ymgysychu a deuth, ac mas ymgysych ag amoth.

Consecrate thyself with the wise, and do not connect thyself with the foolish. Adage.

Ymgysnawai, v. a. (cysnawai) To render one's self of the same temper; to become mutually of one temper.

Ymgysnawiad, s. m. (cysnawiad) A making one's self congenial.

Ymgysnerthiad, s. m. (cysnerthiad) A collecting one's strength together; a mutually assisting.

Ymgysnerthu, v. a. (cysnerthu) To collect together one's strength; to assist one another mutually.

Ymgysnesiad, s. m. (cysnesiad) Self-approximation; mutual approximation.

Ymgysnesu, v. a. (cysnesu) To self-approximate; mutually to approximate.

Ymgysnewid, s. m. (cysnewid) Self-transformation; a mutual change of one's self; a mutual interchange.

Ymgysnewidiad, s. m. (ymgyfnewid) A self-transforming; a mutually interchanging.

Ymgysnewidiaw, v. a. (ymgyfnewid) To transform one's self; to interchange mutually.

Ymgysnydd, s. m. (cysnydd) A self-intertwining; a mutual intertwining.

Yn ymgysnydd ddydd neu dda.

Intertwining together a day or two.

W. Cymwel.

Ymgysnyddawl, a. (ymgyfnydd) Self-intertwining; mutually intertwining.

Ymgysnyddiad, s. m. (ymgyfnydd) A self-intertwining; a mutually intertwining.

Ymgysnyddu, v. a. (ymgyfnydd) To self-intertwine; mutually to intertwine.

Ymgysodi, v. a. (cysodi) To raise one's self; a mutually raising.

Y rhai a ymgysodyst i ym herbyn a ddarostyngaiet dda.

Those who raised themselves against me hast then subdued under me.

Ymgysodiad, s. m. (cysodiad) A raising one's self; a mutually raising.

Ymgysfoethi, v. a. (cysfoethi) To enrich one's self; a mutually becoming rich.

Ymgysfoethiad, s. m. (cysfoethiad) A self-enriching; a mutually enriching.

Ymgysfoethogi, v. a. (cysfoethogi) To self-enrich; to be mutually enriched.

Ymgysfoethogiad, s. m. (cysfoethogiad) A self-enriching; a mutually enriching.

Ymgysfranc, s. m. (cysfranc) A bringing one's self into mutual contact; a mutually meeting.

v. a. To bring one's self into mutual contact; to meet mutually.

Ymgysfraniad, s. m. (cysfraniad) A bringing one's self to participate; a mutually participating.

Ymgysfranogi, v. a. (cysfranogi) To render one's self participating; to become mutually participating.

Ymgysfranogiad, s. m. (cysfranogiad) A rendering one's self participating; a becoming mutually participating.

Ymgysfrannu, v. a. (cysfrannu) To bring one's self to divide mutually; a mutually partaking, dividing, or communicating.

Ymgysfred, s. m. (cysfred) Mutual concurrence.

Ymgysfredawl, s. (ymgyfred) Mutually concurrent

Ymgysfredog, v. a. (ymgyfred) To run together mutually; to form a concurrence.

Ymgysfrediad, s. m. (ymgyfred) A mutually running together; a mutually concurring.

Ymgysfreithgar, a. (cysfreithgar) Apt to be litigious; mutually litigious.

Ymgysfreithgarwch, s. m. (ymgyfreithgar) Aptness to be litigious; mutual litigiousness.

Ymgysfreithiad, s. m. (cysfreithiad) A being litigious; a mutually litigating.

Ymgysfreithaw, v. a. (cysfreithaw) To commit one's self to law; to bind one's self by law; to litigate mutually.

Gwell cydnaw yn ddwng nog ymgysfreithaw yn dda.

Better to agree badly than mutually to litigate well. Adage.

Ymgysfreithiwr, s. m. (cysfreithiwr) One who litigates.

Ymgysfrif, s. m. (cysfrif) A self-reckoning; a mutual reckoning.

Ymgysfrifaw, v. a. (ymgyfrif) To reckon one's self, to esteem one's self; mutually to reckon.

Ymgysfrifiad, s. m. (ymgyfrif) A reckoning one's self; self-estimation; a mutually reckoning.

Ymgysfrin, s. m. (cysfrin) A confederacy. v. a. To join in mutual secrecy.

Gorw cyfelliach ymgysfrin a ddwydd.

The best company is a communion with the happy.

Caring Ddeith.

Ymgysfrinachiad, s. m. (cysfrinachiad) A being communicating mutual secrets.

Ymgysfrinachu, v. a. (cysfrinachu) To employ one's self in mutual secrets; to talk mutual secrets.

Ymgysfrinachuast yn ddichellgar yn erbyn dy bobl.

They have taken counsel together craftily against thy people. Psalm 120. 2.

Ymgysfrinaw, v. a. (cysfrinaw) To render one's self mysterious; to become mutually mysterious.

Ymgysfriniad, s. m. (cysfriniad) A rendering one's self mysterious; a becoming mutually mysterious; a joining together.

Ymgysfrithiad, s. m. (cysfrithiad) A making one's self to seem or to appear; a mutually appearing.

Ymgysfrithiaw, v. a. (cysfrithiaw) To make one's self to appear; mutually to seem or to appear.

Ymgysfroddi, v. a. (cysfroddi) To render one's self contributory; mutually to contribute.

Ymgysfroddiad, s. m. (cysfroddiad) A making one's self to contribute; a mutually contributing.

Ymgysfrwch, s. m. (cysfrwch) A bringing one's self in contact; a mutual meeting. v. a. To put one's self in contact; to meet mutually.

Ymgysfrwyddaw, v. a. (cysfrwyddaw) To self-expedite; to become mutually expeditious.

Ymgysfrwyddiad, s. m. (cysfrwyddiad) A self-expediting; a mutually expediting.

Ymgysfunaw, v. a. (cysfunaw) To combine one's self; to combine mutually.

Ymgysfunaw a orw Gwrgi Garwlyd a'i wyr ag Edeidd bron-in y Saxon.

What Gwrgi Garwlyd did was to unite himself with Edeidd king of the Saxons.

Friends.

Ymgysfuniad, s. m. (cysfuniad) A self-uniting; a mutually uniting or combining.

Ymgysfwrdd, s. m. (cysfwrdd) A meeting together; a rencounter. v. a. To come into mutual contact.

Ymglyngiad, s. m. (yfyngiad) A self-straitening, a mutually straitening.

Ymglyngu, v. a. (cyfyngu) To self-straiten, to straiten or embarrass mutually.

Ymglyfelybiad, s. m. (cyffelybiad) A self-comparison; a becoming mutually similar.

Ymglyfelybu, v. a. (cyffelybu) To compare one's self; to become mutually similar.

Ymglyfred, s. m. (cyffred) Self-comprehension; a mutual comprehension.

Ymglyfredawl, a. (ymgyffred) Self-comprehending; mutually comprehending.

Ymglyfrediad, s. m. (ymgyffred) A self-comprehending; a mutually comprehending.

Ymglyfredu, v. a. (ymgyffred) To self-comprehend; to comprehend mutually.

Ymglyfröad, s. m. (cyffröad) A self-agitating; a mutually agitating.

Ymglyfröawl, a. (cyffröawl) Self-agitating; mutually agitating or moving.

Ymglyfröi, v. a. (cyffröi) To agitate one's self; to become mutually agitated.

Ymglyhoeddi, v. a. (cyhoeddi) To announce one's self; to become mutually public.

Ymglyhoeddiad, s. m. (cyhoeddiad) A proclaiming or announcing one's self; a mutually proclaiming.

Ymglyhuddaw, v. a. (cyhuddaw) To accuse one's self; to accuse mutually.

Pan ei lledron i ymglyhuddaw, y ceif cywirfied eu da.

When thieves go to accuse one another, honest people get their property.

Ymglyhuddiad, s. m. (cyhuddiad) A self-accusing; a mutually accusing.

Ymglyhwrdd, s. m. (cyhwrdd) A mutual contact. v. a. To bring one's self in contact; to meet mutually.

Ymglyhydiad, s. m. (cyhydiad) A rendering one's self co-extending.

Ymglyhydriad, s. m. (cyhydriad) A mutually vying or emulating; a putting one's self in competition.

Ymglyhydra, v. a. (cyhydra) To put one's self in competition; mutually to emulate.

Ymglyhydu, v. a. (cyhydu) To make one's self co-equal in length; mutually to co-extend.

Mae lawr i yr huddllywyr ddangos ei frain, ac ymglyhydu ei frain ag yr hawlwr.

It is proper for the defendant to show his right, and to compare mutually his right with the plaintiff.

Ymglyhyrddiad, s. m. (ymgyhwrdd) A becoming in contact; a mutually encountering.

Ymglyhyrddu, v. a. (ymgyhwrdd) To come in contact; mutually to come in contact.

Ymglyllaeth, s. m. (cyllaeth) The giving up one's self to grief; a mutual sorrow.

Ymglylleliad, s. m. (cylleliad) A cutting one's self with a knife; a mutually cutting with knives.

Ymglyllelu, v. a. (cyllelu) To cut one's self with a knife; to cut one another with knives.

Ymglymdeithiad, s. m. (cymdeithiad) A mutually associating; a mutual incorporation; a connecting one's self with society.

Ymglymdeithian, v. a. (cymdeithian) To associate mutually; to associate one's self.

Ymglymedriad, s. m. (cymedriad) A proportioning or regulating one's self, a mutually proportioning.

Ymglymedroli, v. a. (cymedroli) To moderate one's self, mutually to moderate.

Ymglymedroliad, s. m. (cymedroliad) A self-moderating, a mutually befitting.

Ymglymedru, v. a. (cymedru) To regulate mutually.

Ymglymeriad, s. m. (cymeriald) A taking one's self, a being taking, a mutually taking.

Ymglymeryd, v. a. (cymeryd) To take one's self, to be taking, to take mutually.

Pe bachei yna rwyd wleidi y tan la thraw i ych caerw at ymgymeryd i ych dlogi hyd nawr.

If you were here you should see the fire on the further side of the walls just becoming kindled to burn you to nothing.

Ellis Wyn, B. Cwg.

Ymglymer ymleth a bwr dy hun i'r mor.

Take thyself away and cast thyself into the sea. W. S. Phillips.

Ymglymesuraw, v. a. (cymesuraw) To proportion one's self, mutually to adapt.

Ymglymesuriad, s. m. (cymesuriad) A self-adaptation, a mutually proportioning.

Ymglymharriad, s. m. (cymharriad) A joining one's self in fellowship; a mutually becoming connected.

Ymglymharu, v. a. (cymharu) To pair one's self; to associate mutually.

Dwyllt a gyrra i 'ymgyharu

Or cymhellid.

The wild and the tame will couple together to forget offspring.

A. F. J. J.

Ymglymhell, s. m. (cymhell) A self-urging; a mutual urging. v. a. To urge one's self; to urge mutually.

Ymglymhelliad, s. m. (ymgymhell) An urging one's self; a mutually urging.

Ymglymhwyllaw, v. a. (cymhwyllaw) To persuade one's self, to persuade mutually.

Ymglymhwylliad, s. m. (cymhwylliad) A reasoning one's self, a mutually persuading.

Ymglymhwyssaw, v. a. (cymhwyssaw) To adapt one's self, to adjust mutually.

Ymglymhwysiad, s. m. (cymhwysiad) A self-adapting; a mutually proportioning.

Ymglymmodi, v. a. (cymmodi) To make one's self agreeable; to reconcile one's self; to become mutually reconciled.

Ymglymmodiad, s. m. (cymmodiad) Self-reconciliation; mutual reconciliation.

Ymglymoni, v. a. (cymoni) To make one's self compact; to become mutually compact.

Ymglymoniad, s. m. (cymoniad) A rendering one's self compact; a mutually disposing.

Ymglymwynasiad, s. m. (cymwynasiad) A rendering one's self complacent, a becoming mutually courteous.

Ymglymwynasu, v. a. (cymwynasu) To render one's self complacent; to become mutually courteous.

Gwynn ar bob gwynyd ymglymwynasu.

The best of every happiness is to be mutually complacent.

Idge.

Ymglymyreddiad, s. m. (cymyreddiad) A self-assuming, a mutually assuming.

Ymglymyreddu, v. a. (cymyreddu) To arrogate to one's self; to assume mutually.

Ymglymysgiad, s. m. (cymysgiad) A mixing one's self, a mutually mixing.

Ymglymysgu, v. a. (cymysgu) To mix one's self; to mix mutually.

Ymglymysiad, s. m. (cymysiad) A self-cutting; a mutual excision.

Ymglymysu, v. a. (cymysu) To cut one's self; to cut down mutually.

Mid yr awd y byddiadau yn ymuno ac yn ymuno hith eu chynnyr, yd ymuno hith a hith yn ymuno, ac yn ymuno y cydnydd.

As the hosts were mutually dealing blows and cutting death one another with halberds together, hith found an opportunity to come in contact with hith, and they mutually aligned with the sword.
First y Brathmord.

Ymgynyddiad, s. m. (cyndyniad) A making one's self stubborn, a mutually being obstinate.

Ymgynyddu, v. a. (cyndynu) To be stubborn; to act with mutual obstinacy.

Ymgynndeiogi, v. a. (cynddeiriogi) To madden one's self; to become mutually enraged.

Ymgynndeiogiad, s. m. (cynddeiriogiad) A maddening one's self, a becoming mutually enraged.

Ymgynheniad, s. m. (cynheniad) A being contending, a mutually wrangling.

Ymgynhennu, v. a. (cynhennu) To contend, to wrangle mutually.

*Caru cydd—
Gid hwn odd ymgynhennu.*

The choicest office with this one was to employ himself in wrangling.
Isran Tem.

Ymgynhesiad, s. m. (cynhesiad) A self-warming, a becoming mutually warmed.

Ymgynhesu, v. a. (cynhesu) To warm one's self, to become mutually warmed.

Ymgynhyriad, s. m. (cynhyriad) A self-agitating, a mutually disturbing.

Ymgynhyrfu, v. a. (cynhyrfu) To disturb one's self; to disturb mutually.

Ymgynnad, s. f. (cyanad) Mutual dispute or conversation.

Ymgynnadiad, s. m. (ymgynnadi) An employing one's self in conversation, a mutually conversing.

Ymgynnadiu, v. a. (ymgynnadi) To be conversing; to converse mutually.

Ro chymyn ymgyddiad i ddydd.

Seek not to be disputing with an angry person. *Catwg.*

Ymgynnal, s. m. (cynnal) A self-support; mutual support. v. a. To support one's self; to contain one's self; to support one another.

Ymgynnaliad, s. m. (ymgynnal) Self-supportation, a mutually supporting.

Ymgynnefnaw, v. a. (cynnefnaw) To accustom one's self; to become mutually familiar.

Ymgynnefniad, s. m. (cynnefniad) A familiarizing one's self; a mutually habituating.

Ymgynnull, s. m. (cyanull) A self-collecting; a mutual gathering.

Ymgynnullaw, v. a. (ymgynnull) To self-collect; mutually to collect.

Owedi ybaid ychydig o ddyddion cychaf Buan gwedi ymgynnullaw a' longu ac yn ddygwa wr dir yr Alban.

After the space of a few days behold Buan after having his ships collected together making, a descent on the land of Alban.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymgynnullid y dyddid y dan y awd yn h.

Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place.
Genesis i. 9.

Ymgynnaliad, s. m. (ymgynnali) A self-collecting; a mutually assembling.

Ymgynnwys, s. m. (cynnwys) Self-compression; a mutual compactness; mutual admission.

Ymgynnwysaw, v. a. (ymgynnwys) To make one's self compact, to compress one's self; to contain one's self; mutually to compress; mutually to admit.

Ymgynnwysiad, s. m. (ymgynnwys) A containing one's self; a shrinking one's self; a mutually receiving or admitting.

Ymgynnyg, s. m. (cymnyg) A presenting one's self; a mutual offer. v. a. To offer one's self; to offer mutually.

Lly y mas Yabryd Dew yn athrow, yna yr ydys wael ete dodi a'i dderbyddu yn eiddo pob rhyw oadfa a fyddo yn ymgynnyg.

Where the Spirit of God is a teacher, there we are placed carefully to make use of every kind of opportunity, which may be offering itself.
Rev. Quaker.

Ymgynnygiad, s. m. (ymgynnyg) A self-offering; a mutually offering.

Ymgynnyrch, s. m. (cynnyrch) Self-produce; a mutual produce or increase.

Ymgynnyrchiad, s. m. (ymgynnyrch) A self-increasing; a mutually increasing.

Ymgynnyrchu, v. a. (ymgynnyrch) To increase one's self; to increase mutually.

Ymgynghan, s. m. (cynghan) Self-harmony; mutual harmony.

Ymgynghaniad, s. m. (ymgynghan) A self-harmonizing; a mutually harmonizing.

Ymgynghori, v. a. (cynghori) To consult mutually; to consult one's self.

Ymgynghorasant yn erbyn dy rai dirgel di.

They have consulted together against thy hidden ones.

Psalm cx. 3.

Ymgynghoriad, s. m. (cynghoriad) A mutually consulting, a consultation together, a self-counselling.

Ymgynghreiriad, s. m. (cynghreiriad) A giving a mutual pledge; a self-pledging.

Ymgynghreiriaw, v. a. (cynghreiriaw) To give a mutual pledge; to combine together; to pledge one's self.

Dyg Medrawd y goron oddir Arthur o drws a lathiad; ac hi y cadwal efe hi ymgynghreiriad a'r Seceon.

Medrawd took the crown from Arthur through usurpation and adultery; and so that he might keep it what he did was to enter into a mutual compact with the Seceon.
Yridd.

Ymgynlyn, s. m. (cynlyn) Mutual adhesion; a mutual coupling; a self-coupling.

Ymgynlyniad, s. m. (ymgynlyn) A mutually connecting or coupling; a coupling one's self.

Ymgynlynnu, v. a. (cynlynnu) To adhere mutually; to couple mutually; to couple one's self.

Ymgynwystlaw, v. a. (cynwystlaw) To lay a mutual pledge or wager.

Ymgynwystliad, s. m. (cynwystliad) A laying a mutual pledge or wager.

Ymgrych, s. f. (eyrch) A mutual approach; an encounter.

Ymgrychawl, a. (ymgrych) Congressing; encountering, mutually approaching.

Ymgrychiad, s. m. (ymgrych) A mutually approaching, a mutually resorting.

Ymgrychiant, s. m. (ymgrych) A mutual approach, a mutual onset.

Ymgrychu, v. a. (ymgrych) To approach or to resort mutually; to make a mutual onset; to use one's self to resort.

Ymgrychu a wnaet y byddiadau, ac allwag eu gwael i reddeg.

Mutually to attack was what the armies did, and let their blood to flow.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymgryhaedd, s. m. (cyrhaedd) A self-reaching; a mutual reach or attainment. v. a. To reach one's self; to attain mutually.

Ymgryhaeddiad, s. m. (ymgryhaedd) A reaching one's self, a mutually reaching or attaining.

Ymgryhaeddyd, v. a. (ymgryhaedd) To reach one's self; to reach or to attain mutually.

Ymgysadliad, s. m. (cysadliad) A matching or comparing one's self; a mutually comparing or vicing.

Ymgysdadiu, v. a. (cysdadiu) To make one's self equal or equivalent; to vie with one another.

Ymgysgiad, s. m. (cysgiad) A sleeping one's self; a mutually sleeping.

Ymgysgodi, v. a. (cysgodi) To shelter one's self; to shelter or to shadow mutually.

Ymgysgodiad, s. m. (cysgodiad) A shadowing one's self; a mutually sheltering.

Ymgysgu, v. a. (cysgu) To sleep one's self; to sleep mutually.

Pan yddoddynt gwerdi gwerdi y byddinodd o heb peth, ac yn ymgysgu hanes, aycha ac huan all dan, oedd i'w oira, yn brylaw, ac yn coddod trwy y goodeoligion fyddinodd.

When they had made an end of arraying the hosts on every side, and just keeping themselves in suspense, beheld the mother of both of them, who was yet alive, hastening and walking through the embattled hosts. Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymgysgrawl, a. (cysgrawl) Self-consecrating; mutually consecrated.

Ymgysgriad, s. m. (cysgriad) A consecrating one's self; a mutual consecration.

Ymgysgru, v. a. (cysgru) To consecrate one's self; to consecrate mutually.

Ymgysoni, v. a. (cysoni) To make one's self consonant; to become mutually consonant.

Ymgysoniad, s. m. (cysoniad) An according one's self, a mutually according or harmonizing.

Ymgysylltiad, s. m. (cysylltiad) A self-conjoining; a mutually conjoining.

Ymgysylltu, v. a. (cysylltu) To conjoin one's self; to conjoin or to connect mutually.

O anghraifft eu breudd ymgysylltu, ac o'r mwyd symon fedylid hoco ymlaen ac ymgysylltu a theymae nef a orngat.

From the example of their king they gather themselves together, and out of that same baptismal font, purify themselves and ally themselves with the kingdom of heaven, was what they did. Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymgystiwn, s. m. (cystiwn) Mutual alliance.

Ymgystynawl, a. (cystiwn) Mutually allied.

Ymgystyniad, s. m. (cystiwn) A mutually joining in alliance; a connecting one's self.

Ymgystyn, v. a. (ymgystiwn) To form a mutual alliance; to ally one's self.

Thei gormes gaderu Yna Prydein a gystynat yn un i—Sef cystaf y Cornwal, ac ymgystyn a wneyat ag y Coteiried, oedd synt yn un; ac all o'r tair y bu y Coteiried; tryaded oeddant y Seccon, ac ymgystyn ag ddiwy orall a wneyat, yn erbyn y Cymry.

The three powerful noblemen of the Isle of Britain that combined in one; to be particular, the first was the Cornish, and what they did was to combine themselves with the Cotwarians, so that they became one; and the second of the three were the Cotwarians; the third were the Saxons, and what they did was to combine themselves with the other two, against the Cymry. Triodd.

Ymgystynwr, s. m.—pl. ymgystynwyr (ymgystiwn—gwr) One who joins himself in alliance.

Ymgystynydd, s. m.—pl. t. lon (ymgystiwn) One who joins himself in alliance.

Ymgystuddiad, s. m. (cystuddiad) A distressing or afflicting one's self; a mutually afflicting.

Ymgystuddiaw, v. a. (cystuddiaw) To afflict one's self; to distress one another mutually.

Cyhoeddais ymryd i ymgystuddiaw gor bron ein Dew.

I have proclaimed a fast to afflict ourselves in the presence of God. Ezer 8. 21.

Ymgystuddiwr, s. m.—pl. ymgystuddiwr (cystuddiwr) One who afflicts himself.

Ymgystwyad, s. m. (cystwyad) A chastising one's self; a mutually castigating.

Ymgystwyaw, v. a. (cystwyaw) To chastise one's self; to castigate mutually.

Ymgysuraw, v. a. (cysuraw) To comfort one's self; to afford mutual comfort.

At yn y rhai hyn yr ymgysuraw!
Is it in those that I should receive comfort! Isiah 57. 6.

Ymgysuriad, s. m. (cysuriad) A self-comforting, a mutually comforting.

Ymgystyn, v. a. (cyd—tyn) To agree mutually.

Ymgysweiriad, s. m. (cysweiriad) A putting one's self in order; a preparing one's self; a mutually preparing.

Ymgysweiriaw, v. a. (cysweiriaw) To put one's self in order; mutually to prepare.

Arghwydd, oher Cadebyr, ymgysweiria yn ddiomed, a ddiomed gysweiria oheru Yna Prydein.

My Lord, said Cadebyr, prepare thyself immediately, and come to receive the crown of the Isle of Britain. Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymgyswilyddiad, s. m. (cyswilyddiad) A shaming one's self; a mutually shaming.

Ymgyswilyddiaw, v. a. (cyswilyddiaw) To shame one's self; to shame mutually.

Ymgyswiraw, v. a. (cyswiraw) To perfect one's self; to fulfil one's promise; mutually to perfect.

Ymgyswiriad, s. m. (cyswiriad) A perfecting one's self, a making one's self true; a mutually becoming true.

Ymgyswreiniad, s. m. (cyswreiniad) A making one's self accurate or correct; a mutually becoming accurate.

Ymgyswreiniaw, v. a. (cyswreiniaw) To make one's self exact, to adjust one's self; mutually to adjust.

Seif a wnat Down ymgyswreiniaw yn ei cyrwy.

What Down did was to adjust himself in his saddle. Gr. Down—Balaio.

Ymhacriad, s. m. (haerriad) An affirming or asserting one's self; a mutually asserting.

Ymhacriugaw, v. a. (haerriugaw) To make one's self surly or snarling; to become mutually surly.

Ymhacriugiad, s. m. (haerriugiad) A making one's self surly; a becoming mutually surly.

Ymhacru, v. a. (haeru) To assert one's self, to maintain, assert, or affirm mutually.

Ymhagrâd, s. m. (hagrâd) A making one's self ugly; a rendering mutually ugly.

Ymhagrâw, v. a. (hagrân) To make one's self ugly, to become mutually ugly or harsh.

Ymhagriad, s. m. (hagriad) A making one's self ugly or harsh; a becoming mutually ugly.

Ymhagru, v. a. (hagru) To make one's self ugly or harsh; to become mutually harsh.

Ymhalogi, v. a. (halogi) To defile one's self; mutually to pollute.

Nac ymhaloged neb am y mawr.

Let none defile themselves for the dead. Levitic 22. 1.

Ymhalogiad, s. m. (halogiad) A polluting one's self; a mutually polluting.

Ymhalogwr, s. m.—pl. ymhalogwyr (halogiwr) One who defiles himself.

Ymhaniad, s. m. (haniad) A causing one's self to separate or proceed; a mutually proceeding.

Ymhane, v. a. (hane) To separate one's self; to separate or to proceed mutually.

Ymharddiad, s. m. (harddiad) A self-adorning, a mutually adorning.

Ymharddu, v. a. (harddu) To make one's self slightly; to deck one's self; to adorn mutually.

Er mwyn gwyr a beir—ymharddu a harddu.

For the sake of men from after thou hast decked thyself with ornaments. Ecclesi 9. 8.

Ymheddychiad, s. m. (heddychiad) A self-pacifying, a mutually pacifying.

Ymheddychu, v. a. (heddychu) To pacify one's self; to pacify mutually.

Ymhel, s. a. (hel) To employ one's self; to meddle; to meddle mutually. *Paid ag ymhel a hwn, cease meddling with this.*

Ymhela, v. a. (ymhel) To employ one's self; to meddle; to meddle mutually.

Ymhelaethawl, a. (helaethawl) Self-amplifying, mutually amplifying.

Ymhelaethiad, s. m. (helaethiad) A self-enlarging; self-elongation; a mutually amplifying.

Ymhelaethu, v. a. (helaethu) To amplify one's self; to amplify mutually.

Ymhell, adv. (pell) At a distance, far off.

Ymhellach, adv. (ymhell) At a greater distance.

Ymheneiddiad, s. m. (heneiddiad) A making one's self seem old.

Ymheneiddaw, v. a. (heneiddaw) To make one's self seem old.

Ymherawd, s. m. (perawd) A self-causing.

Ymherawdr, s. m.—pl. ymherodron (ymherawd) That is self-causing; a tyrant; an emperor. It is the same with *amherawdr* and *ymdyberawdr*.

Ymherawdr o ddyn, a tyrant of a person. Sil.

Ymherawdwr, s. m.—pl. ymherawdwyr (ymherawd—gwr) One who causeth of himself; an emperor.

Ymhercyd, v. a. (hercyd) To apprehend.

Ymherodraeth, s. m. (ymherawdr) The sway or government of an emperor; an empire.

Ymherodraidd, a. (ymherawdr) Like an emperor.

Ymherodrawl, a. (ymherawdr) Imperial.

Gwedi on hyngymysu ynydd, yr ymherodrawl fyddin hatach a waerwys rhag y Prydeiniaid.

After the mutually mingling of them together, the imperial army presently dispersed before the Britons. Gr. ab Arthur.

Ymherodres, s. f. (ymherawdr) An empress.

*Em loesgof, am ogledd
Ymherodres tes wyt ti.*

Gem of the resplendent heaven, for light the empress of radiance art thou. Ll. ab Gwilym, 1^o boud.

Ymheriad, s. m. (heriad) A shewing one's self out; a putting one's self in a posture of defiance; a mutual defying.

Ymheriaw, v. a. (heriaw) To shew one's self out; to put one's self in a threatening posture; to threaten mutually.

Ymheulaw, v. a. (heulaw) To bask in the sun.

Ymheliad, s. m. (heliad) A sunning one's self.

Ymhewydiad, s. m. (hewyd) A self-devoting; a mutually devoting.

Ymhewydu, v. a. (hewydu) To devote one's self; to devote mutually.

O ymhewydu, ymhewydu ddwyfoldob.

In self-devoting, devote thyself to godliness. Adage.

Ymbiliad, s. m. (hiliad) A self-generating; a mutually producing or generating.

Ymbiliaw, v. a. (hiliaw) To self-produce; to produce or generate mutually.

Ymhiraad, s. m. (hiraad) A self-lengthening; a mutually lengthening.

Ymhirau, v. a. (hiraau) To self-lengthen; to lengthen or elongate mutually.

Ymhlegyd, adv. (plegyd) In respect of.

Ymhliith, adv. (pliith) Amongst, in the midst.

Ymhocwi, v. a. (hocwi) To enliven one's self; to be mutually sprightly.

Ymhoffi, v. a. (hoffi) To please one's self; to take delight; to love mutually.

Yr hwn sydd yn tol y nefoddi d chymylas—nid ymhoffa efe yn ogeridra gw.

He who covereth the heavens with clouds; he taketh no pleasure in the joys of a man. Psalm 147. 10.

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Ymhoffiad, s. m. (hoffiad) A pleasing one's self; a taking delight; a mutually loving.

Ymhoffwr, s. m.—pl. ymhoffwyr (hoffwr) One who takes delight.

Ymboli, v. a. (holi) To employ one's self in questioning; to be enquiring; mutually to question. *Paid ag ymboli, adoneu with questioning.*

Ymboliad, s. m. (holiad) A being questioning; a mutually questioning.

Ymbolwr, s. m.—pl. ymbolwyr (holwr) One who employs himself in questioning.

Ymholydd, s. m.—pl. f. ion (holydd) One who employs himself in questioning; a disputant.

Pa le mae ymholydd y byd hwn!

Where is the disputer of this world! i Corinthisiad 1. 20.

Ymholti, v. a. (holiti) To split one's self; to split mutually.

Ymholtiad, s. m. (holitiad) A splitting one's self; a mutually splitting.

Ymhoni, v. a. (honi) To assert one's self; to avouch, to claim, to challenge for one's self; to assert mutually.

Ymhoniad, s. m. (honiad) An assuming to one's self; a mutually assuming.

Ymhonwr, s. m.—pl. ymhonwyr (honwr) One who assumes or asserts himself.

Ymhuddaw, v. a. (huddaw) To cover one's self.

Ymhuddiad, s. m. (huddiad) A self-covering.

Ymhulliad, s. m. (hulliad) A decking one's self over; a mutually enveloping.

Ymhuliaw, v. a. (huliaw) To deck or envelope one's self; to envelope mutually.

Ymhunaw, v. a. (hunaw) To sleep one's self; to sleep mutually.

Ymhuniad, s. m. (huniad) A sleeping one's self; a mutually sleeping.

Ymhunydd, s. m. (hunydd) Self-repose.

Ac os Dew o nef en ym cysgdi.

Ceinod gan llys iau iau iau ymhunydd.

And if God of heaven but prosper me, fairly placed with the splendid one there will be for me the spot of self-repose. Gwalchmai.

Ymhwedd, s. m. (hwedd) A beseeching earnestly. **v. a.** To be beseeching; to implore mutually.

Ymhwrdd, s. m. (lwrrdd) A mutual push; a mutual assault. **v. a.** To make a mutual assault.

Ymhwyll, s. m. (hwyll) A putting one's self in a course; a mutual setting off.

Ymhwyliad, s. m. (ymhwyll) A putting one's self in order or on a course; a mutually setting off.

Ymhwyliaw, v. a. (ymhwyll) To take to one's self a course; mutually to set in order.

Ymhwyliad, s. m. (hyderiad) A self-confiding; a mutually depending.

Ymhwyliaw, v. a. (hyderu) To fill one's self with confidence; a mutually confiding.

Ymhwyliad, s. m. (hyfriad) A self-emboldening; a mutually emboldening.

Ymhwyliaw, v. a. (hyfau) To self-embolden; to embolden mutually.

Ymhwyliad, s. m. (hyfiad) A self-emboldening; a mutually emboldening.

Ymhwyliad, s. m. (hyfrydiad) A self-delighting; a becoming mutually delighted.

Ymhwyliaw, v. a. (hyfrydu) To delight one's self; to be mutually delighted.

Ymhwyliaw, v. a. (hyfu) To embolden one's self; to be mutually assuming confidence.

Ymhwyliaw ar gyhoeddi dyn—ei fod ef mewn cyflwr o eiddaeth yn eiddyn Dew.

I will embolden myself to admonish man, of his being in a state of enmity against God. S. Tryfedydd.

Ymhyliad, s. m. (hylliad) A scaring one's self; a mutually scaring.

Ymhyfin, v. a. (hyllu) To scare one's self; to scare mutually.

Ymhynodi, v. a. (hynodi) To signalize one's self, to signalize mutually.

Ymhynodiad, s. m. (hynodiad) A self-signalizing; a mutually signalizing.

Ymhyrddiad, s. m. (ymhwrdd) A thrusting one's self; a mutually impelling or thrusting.

Ymhyrddu, v. a. (ymhwrdd) To impel or thrust one's self; to thrust mutually.

Ymhyrddwr, s. m.—pl. ymhyrddwyr (ymhwrdd—gwr) One who thrusteth himself.

Ymhyshywiad, s. m. (hyshysiad) An informing one's self; a making one's self known; a mutually informing.

Ymhyshysu, v. a. (hyshysu) To inform one's self; to make one's self known; to inform mutually.

His bod dyn, beiraf wrth honedigedig Israel—yn rai yr ymhyshysu iddynt hwy, wrth eu dynu allan o dir yr Ailph.

Son of man, speak unto the elders of Israel: those to whom I have made myself known, in bringing them forth out of the land of Egypt. *Ezekiel 30. 9.*

Ymiachâad, s. m. (iachâad) A self-healing; a mutually healing; a bidding mutual adieu.

Ymiachâu, v. a. (iachâu) To heal one's self; to heal mutually; to bid farewell to one another.

A chwi pan ymiachawyd, Porfa dŵ y prydall wyl.

With you when I mutually bid farewell, I am the food of worms. *Ll. ab Ihywel ab Iau. ab Gwyn.*

Ymiassâad, s. m. (iassâad) A pervading one's self with a sudden emotion or shock; a mutually giving a shock.

Ymiassâu, v. a. (iassâu) To pervade one's self with a shock; to shock mutually.

Ymiasiad, s. m. (iasiad) A being affected; a mutually filling with quick emotion.

Ymiassu, v. a. (iassu) To fill one's self with emotion; mutually to shock.

Ymiawl, s. m. (iawl) The employ of one's self in worship; mutual worship.

Ymiolad, s. m. (ymiawl) A being worshipping; a mutually worshipping.

Ymioli, v. a. (ymiawl) To employ one's self in adoration; to worship mutually.

Ni nawr i ddiriad ymioli i Dew, Yn erbyn dydd cryl; Mi theyg dind y trwyg.

It is not common for the mischievous to be employing himself to converse with God, against the day of affliction: the bold thinks not that he shall die. *Elaeth.*

Ymiraw, v. a. (iraw) To anoint one's self.

Pwy bydd ymiraw a'i lawa anolad, fe wal ei fristau.

Whoever anoints himself with the same anoint, he will see his wounds. *Ella W. gy. B. Cwg.*

Ymiriad, s. m. (iriad) A self-anointing.

Ymisellad, s. m. (isellad) A self-lowering; a mutually lowering or humbling.

Ymiseln, v. a. (iseln) To humble one's self; mutually to lower or humble.

Ymlacâad, s. m. (llacâad) A slackening one's self; a mutually slackening.

Ymlacâu, v. a. (llacâu) To slacken one's self.

Ymladiad, s. m. (lladiad) A blessing one's self.

Ymladrata, v. a. (lladrata) To employ one's self in stealing; to steal mutually.

Ymladu, v. a. (lladu) To bless one's self.

Ymladd, s. m.—pl. t. an (Hadd) A mutual cutting off; a battle, a fight. *v. a.* To cut off mutually; to fight.

Sef yw ymladd, dyrchaf, a gownd, a gwand, a gwail.

What constitutes fighting is lifting up the hand, and striking, and blood, and wound. *Welsh Lann.*

A wydd, eidd Dyfys, ymladdwch traw eidd gwail.

Al, good people, said Dyfys, fight for your country. *Gr. ab Arbur.*

Er had yn haddu at eiddau, Hi a ymladd dwy eiddau.

Though she is easy to be courted, she will fight through and through. *Archa y gwailgodd.*

Nid gwath yr ymladd dig no glaw.

Not worse will the wrathful fight than the hawk. *Idage.*

Ymladdawl, a. (ymladd) Pugnacious, fighting.

Ymladdfa, s. f. (ymladd) A place of battle.

Ymladdgar, a. (ymladd) Pugnacious, fighting.

Ymladdgarwch, s. m. (ymladdgar) Pugnacity.

Ymladdiad, s. m. (ymladd) A fighting.

Ymladdwr, s. m.—pl. ymladdwyr (ymladd—gwr) A fighter.

Ymlaen, adv. (blaen) Before, forward, onward.

Gweth en gwr ymlaen no den yn ol.

Better one word before than two after. *Idage.*

Ymlaenllaw, adv. (ymlaen—llaw) Before-hand.

Ymlaesiad, s. m. (llaesiad) A self-declining; a decaying gradually or drooping.

Ymlaesu, v. a. (llaesu) To slacken one's self; to decline mutually; to sag; to decline; to become indifferent.

Ymlafniad, s. m. (llafniad) A mutually blinding; a romping, or pulling about.

Ymlafniaw, v. a. (llafniaw) To be mutually blinding; to romp.

Ymlamid, s. m. (llamid) An employing one's self in striding; a mutually striding or skipping.

Ymlamesach, s. m. (llamesach) An employing one's self in skipping; a mutually skipping. *v. a.*

To be skipping; to skip mutually.

Ymlamu, v. a. (llamu) To employ one's self in striding or skipping; to stride mutually.

Ymlanâad, s. m. (glianâad) A cleansing one's self; a mutually purifying.

Ymlanâu, v. a. (glianâu) To self-clean; to cleanse one's self; mutually to purify.

Tuonellu arwynt ddwr par-digoch—a gorchent eu gwrthod, ac felly ymlanâad.

Sprinkle over them the water of purification: and let them wash their clothes, and so they shall make themselves clean. *Samuel 1. 7.*

Ymlanâwr, s. m.—pl. ymlanâwyr (glianâwr) One who cleanseth himself.

Ymlanw, v. a. (llanw) To fill one's self; to fill mutually.

Ymlanwad, s. m. (ymlanw) A self-filling; a mutually filling.

Ymlaryeiddiad, s. m. (llaryeiddiad) A self-mollifying, a mutually assuaging.

Ymlaryeiddiaw, v. a. (llaryeiddiaw) To self-assuage, mutually to soften.

Ymlasiad, s. m. (gliasiad) A making one's self pale; a mutually turning blue.

Ymlasau, v. a. (glasu) To make one's self blue, to turn blue or pale mutually.

Ymlawenâad, s. m. (llawenâad) A gladdening one's self, a mutually gladdening.

Ymlawenan, v. a. (llawenâu) To gladden one's self; to gladden mutually.

Ymlaweniad, s. m. (llaweniad) A gladdening one's self; a mutually gladdening.

Ymlawenn, v. a. (llawenn) To gladden one's self; to become mutually glad.

Ymlawenychiad, s. m. (llawenychiad) A causing one's self to exult; a mutually rejoicing.

Ymlawenychnu, v. a. (llawenychnu) To fill one's self with rejoicing; to rejoice mutually.

Ymlawenychwyr, s. m.—pl. ymlawenychwyr (llawenychwyr) One who rejoices in himself.

Ymledd, s. m. (lledd) A self-placing or self-location; a mutually placing.

Ymleddu, v. a. (lleddu) To place one's self; to self-locate, to place mutually.

Ymlechiad, s. m. (llechiad) A hiding one's self; a mutually scuffling.

Ymlechu, v. a. (llechu) To secrete one's self.

Ymlechwyr, s. m.—pl. ymlechwyr (llechwyr) One who hides himself.

Ymledfriad, s. m. (lleddfriad) Self-expansion.

Ymledrithiad, s. m. (lleodrithiad) A making one's self visible and invisible at pleasure; a mutually using delusion.

Ymledrithlaw, v. a. (lleodrithlaw) To make one's self invisible; to use illusion mutually.

Ymledu, v. a. (lledu) To self-expand, to spread one's self; to become diffused; to expand mutually.

Ymlefarfod, s. m. (llefarfod) A self-speaking; a mutually speaking.

Ymlefaru, v. a. (llefaru) To employ one's self in talking; to talk mutually.

Mid hwyf i'w ffarfod i'w ffarfod.

We will not go to one who will not use himself in talking.

Adapt.

Ymleferfrydd, s. m. (lleferfrydd) Dotage, drivelling, deliriousness. *v. a.* To utter nonsense; to drive, to be delirious.

Mid yw Caden a'r ddrwydded, ddrwydded, a mwyddid gwr yddedd aed ymlleferfrydd aed i'w ffarfod.

Caden, though he was no heated, no indurated, no accurate a man, did only drive with respect to many things. E. Evans.

Ymleff, s. m. (lleff) A quarrelling in words. *v. a.* To utter out words mutually.

Ymleidd, s. m. (lleidd) A self-lessening; a mutually diminishing.

Ymleiddu, v. a. (lleiddu) To lessen one's self.

Ymleiddiad, s. m.—pl. ymleiddiaid (ymleidd) A combatant.

Ymlenwad, s. m. (ymlanw) A self-filling.

Ymlenwi, v. a. (ymlanw) To fill one's self.

Gwydder ddyng, fli terfing tnerfor swelli gaa, Gwydder al, fli am i'w i'w ymlenwi.

Floric the example possessed by us, like the tumult of the raging sea last while torrent loudly round the shore filling itself.

Or. ab h. ab Boffad.

Ymletgynt, s. m. (lleletgynt) A mutual contact.

Drygwa ymlletgynt;

Coodas a'm doidrwa;

Mid ymletgynt.

We shall have to be mutually coming together; meeting to see are close, so mutually are they sent.

Tellata.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) To lodge one's self; to lodge mutually.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

*Yr hantid ymlleddu a wneud a'r beth, a'r mwyd gelyd Baf-
alldu, a' choffi yr llo.*

*The elders, what they did was to use persuasion with the people
for the sake of setting for Bafalldu, and doctryf Jona.*

W. Sallbury.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu a' ffarfod Parna.

He shined forth from Mount Parna.

Dowl. 261.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu a' ffarfod Parna.

The guilty will see where he is not pursued.

Adapt.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

*Ieremi a' seith eiddo o Ierusalem, i' ffarfod i' wlad Bafalldu, i' yd-
lleddu a' seith eiddo y'n eiddo y llo.*

*Jeremiah went forth out of Jerusalem to go into the land of
Benjamin, to separate himself thence in the midst of the people.*

Ieremi 37. 12.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Rhaid i'w ffarfod.

Ymlleddu a' ffarfod Parna.

I must find fault with thy conduct (filling wine).

D. ab Gwilym, yr bardd.

Ymlleddu a' ffarfod Parna.

A'ch a'ch i'w ffarfod.

*Unfortunately we are, that it is of no use, and you bring so no
useless, with you to expostulate.*

T. Dowl.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymlleddu, v. a. (lleddu) A lodging of one's self; a mutually lodging.

Ymloni, v. a. (llòni) To make one's self cheerful. to recreate one's self; to grow cheerful.
Ymloniad, s. m. (lloniad) A cheering one's self; a being mutually cheerful.
Ymlonychiad, s. m. (llonychiad) A self-cheering; a mutually cheering.
Ymlonychu, v. a. (llonychu) To cheer one's self; to become mutually cheerful.
Ymlonyddiad, s. m. (llonyddiad) A quieting one's self; a mutually quieting.
Ymlonyddu, v. a. (llonyddu) To compose one's self; mutually to quiet.
Ymlosgach, s. m. (llosgach) A giving one's self to incest. **v. a.** To give one's self to incest.
Ymlongi, v. a. (llongi) To burn one's self; to burn mutually.

Nid eisteddir ar dan heb ymlongi.

There can be no sitting on a fire without burning one's self. *Adage.*

Gwedi pechu onaddant wr, yd ymlongyt pob an o chwast ei gilydd.

After sinning of them they mutually burned every one with a desire for the other. *Blueidavins.*

Ymlosiad, s. m. (llosiad) A self-burning; a mutually burning.

Ymluchiad, s. m. (lluchiad) A self-flinging, an employing one's self in casting; a mutually flinging.

Ymluchiaw, v. a. (lluchiaw) To fling one's self; to cast mutually.

Ymluddediad, s. m. (lluddediad) A self-fatiguing; a mutually fatiguing.

Ymluddedigaw, v. a. (lluddedigaw) To self-fatigue; to become mutually fatigued.

Ymluddedigiad, s. m. (lluddedigiad) A self-fatiguing; a becoming mutually fatigued.

Ymluddedu, v. a. (lluddedu) To fatigue one's self; mutually to fatigue.

Ymluniad, s. m. (lluniad) A self-forming.

Ymluniaw, v. a. (lluniaw) To form one's self.

Ymlusgad, s. m. (llusgad) A dragging one's self.

Ymlusgaw, v. a. (llusgaw) To drag one's self along; to creep; to crawl; to slide along; to drag mutually.

Anffawd a ddaw dan redeg, se a ll ymshib dan ymlusgaw.

Malfortune will come on a man, and will go away with dragging herself along. *Adage.*

Ymlusgawli, a. (llusgawli) Self-dragging.

Ymlusgiad, s. m.—pl. ymlusgiad (llusgiad) A creeping or crawling thing.

Ymlusgwr, s. m.—pl. ymlusgwyr (llusgwr) One who drags himself or creeps along.

Ymlutrodi, v. a. (llutrodi) To besmear one's self; mutually to besmear.

Ymlutrodiad, s. m. (llutrodiad) A besmearing one's self; a mutually besmearing.

Ymlnyddu, v. a. (llnyddu) To prepare one's self for hostility; mutually to become hostile.

Ymlwybran, v. a. (llwybrau) To be moving one's self sluggishly along.

Ymlwybraw, v. a. (llwybraw) To move one's self sluggishly, or to crawl along.

Ymlwybriad, s. m. (llwybriad) A moving one's self sluggishly along; a crawling.

Ymlwyth, s. m. (llwyth) A self-burdening; a mutual burden.

Ymlwythaw, v. a. (ymlwyth) To burden one's self; mutually to burden.

Gwnaf Ierusalem yn faw trwm i yr holl bobloedd; pawb a ymbytho ag yf ddiar a rygyl.

I will make Jerusalem a burdensome stone to all the people; all that burden themselves with it shall be cut in pieces. *Zecharia 12. 3.*

Ymlwythiad, s. m. (ymlwyth) A burdening one's self; a mutually burdening.

Ymlydaniad, s. m. (llydaniad) A making one's self wide or broad; a mutually widening.

Ymlydann, v. a. (llydann) To make one's self broad; to expand mutually.

Ymlyfiad, s. m. (llyfiad) A licking one's self; a mutually licking with the tongue.

Ymlyfu, v. a. (llyfu) To lick one's self; to lick mutually, to lick one another.

Ymlygrawli, a. (llygrawli) Self-corrupting; mutually corrupting or defiling.

Ymlygriad, s. m. (llygriad) A self-corrupting; a mutually corrupting or defiling.

Ymlygru, v. a. (llygru) To corrupt one's self; to corrupt or defile mutually.

Pan fyddai farw y barawyr, dychwylant ac ymlygrynt yn fwy nag eu tadde.

When the judges should die, they would return and they would corrupt themselves more than their fathers. *Barawyr 2. 10.*

Ymlygrwr, s. m.—pl. ymlygrwyr (llygrwr) One who corrupts or defiles himself.

Ymlymâd, s. m. (llymâd) A sharpening one's self; a mutually sharpening.

Ymlymâu, v. a. (llymâu) To sharpen one's self; to sharpen mutually.

Ymlyn, s. m. (glyn) Cohesion, or adherence.

O dri pheth y syrth angen abred ar ddyu; anyngais a gwybodaeth, anymlyn ar y da, ac ymllyn ar y drwg; aed y syrth gwa hys o berbas hyd ei gdryw yn abred, a theudwr yn ei fal y llyngaf.

From three causes will the destiny of the incarnate transmission fall on man; a disregard of knowledge, non-adherence with the good, and adherence to the evil; that is, he will fall for these things to his correspondent state in the incarnate circle, and transmigrate back, as at first. *Burdens.*

Ymlynawli, a. (ymlyn) Self-adherent; adherent; mutually adhering.

Ymlyngi, s. m.—pl. i. on (ymlyn—ci) A following dog, a dog that follows by scent.

Ymlynriad, s. m.—pl. ymlynriad (ymlyn) An adherent; a follower.

Gwasd cerchbwg ymlynriad.

The amorous is accustomed to be a follower. *Adage.*

Gwell on coldwr se dan ymlynriad.

One keeper is better than two pursuers. *Adage.*

Ymlynn, v. a. (ymlyn) To adhere; to follow; to adhere mutually.

Tri chydgyfran dya; abred a gwybodaeth, angen a rhyddyd, a drwg a da; se oelli yn gydwyr, a gullu gan dda ymlyn wrth yr m a fydd.

The three co-participations of man; transmission and intellectual perfection, necessity and liberty, and good and evil; and all equiperforate, and man having the power to adhere to whichever he will. *Burdens.*

Ymlynwr, s. m.—pl. ymlynwyr (ymlyn—gwr) An adherer, or a follower.

Ymlysiad, s. m. (llysiad) A self-discarding; a mutually discarding.

Ymlysiad, v. a. (ymlysiad) To divest one's self; to run wildly, as cattle do in hot weather; also called *Moelysodda*.

Ymlysu, v. a. (llysu) To discard one's self; to discard mutually.

Ymlythiad, s. m. (glythiad) A self-gorging.

Ymlythu, v. a. (glythu) To gorge one's self.

Ymlythwr, s. m.—pl. ymlythwyr (glythwr) One who gorges himself.

Ymlywiad, s. m. (llywiad) A conducting one's self; a shifting for one's self; a mutually managing.

Ymlywiau, v. a. (llywiau) To conduct one's self; to shift for one's self. *Ymlywiau ag y byd, to shift for one's self with the world.*

Ymmod, s. m. (mod) Motion. *v. a.* To move.

Ymmod prae ni ddell fwr ymmod.

To shake a tree that will not bear to be shaken. Adage.

Ymmodadwy, a. (ymmod) Moveable.

Ymmodawl, a. (ymmod) Moving. *Ymmodellion*, moving things.

Ymmodbren, s. m.—pl. t. l (ymmod—pren) A stirring stick.

Ymmodedig, a. (ymmod) Being moved.

Ymmodi, v. a. (ymmod) To move, to stir.

Ymmodiad, s. m. (ymmod) A moving, a stirring.

Ymmodoldeb, s. m. (ymmodawl) Moveableness.

Ymmodrwydd, s. m. (ymmod) Moveableness.

Ymmodwr, s. m.—pl. ymmodwyr (ymmod—gwr) A mover, a stirrer, an agitator.

Ymnabod, s. m. (nabod) Mutual acquaintance. *v. a.* To be acquainted.

Goreu adnabod ymnabod dy hunan.

The best acquaintance is to be acquainted of thyself.

Coleridge Dialect.

Ymnacâd, s. m. (nacâd) A refusing one's self; a mutually refusing.

Ymnacân, v. a. (nacân) To refuse one's self; to refuse mutually.

Ymnawdd, s. m. (nawdd) A being a protection.

Ymnoddi, v. a. (ymnawdd) To be employed in protecting.

Ymnedd, s. m. (nedd) Earnest entreaty. *v. a.* To beseech earnestly; to use mutual persuasion.

Ymneddawl, a. (ymnedd) Entreating; persuasive.

Ymneddiad, s. m. (ymnedd) An entreating, a using persuasion; a mutually persuading.

Ymneddu, v. a. (ymnedd) To employ one's self in entreaty; to entreat earnestly; to persuade; to entreat mutually.

Y tyliwdd—pa faint mwy yr ymbellâd a'i gyffwrddion oddiwrtho! ar maint a ymnedd, ni throsai ato.

The poor: how much more do his friends go far from him! however he may pursue them with words, they will not turn to him. Dialectical 15. 7.

Ymneddwr, s. m.—pl. ymneddwyr (ymnedd—gwr) One who entreats.

Ymneilltuad, s. m. (neilltnad) A putting one's self aside; a mutually going aside.

Ymneilltuaeth, s. m. (neilltuaeth) Self-recession; a mutual recession.

Ymneilltuaw, v. a. (neilltuaw) To put one's self aside; mutually to go aside.

Ymneilltuad, atollwg, oddiwrthaf.

Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. Genesis 12. 9.

Ymneilltaw, a. (neilltaw) Self-separating; mutually separating.

Ymneilltuwr, s. m.—pl. ymneilltuwyr (neilltuwr) One who separates himself, a separatist.

Ymnerthawl, a. (nerthawl) Self-strengthening; mutually strengthening.

Ymnerthiad, s. m. (nerthiad) A self-strengthening; a mutually fortifying.

Ymnerthu, v. a. (nerthu) To strengthen one's self; to strengthen mutually.

Ymnerthed eich dwylaw, a byddwch feibion grymus.

Let your hands be strengthened, and be ye valiant men. 3 Samuel 2. 7.

Ymnerthwr, s. m.—pl. ymnerthwyr (nerthwr) One who strengthens himself.

Ymnesâd, s. m. (nesâd) A drawing one's self near; a mutually drawing near.

Ymnesâwl, a. (nesâwl) Tending to draw one's self near; mutually approaching.

Ymnesân, v. a. (nesân) To draw one's self near; to draw near mutually.

Ymnesiad, s. m. (nesiad) A putting one's self near; a mutually moving nearer.

Ymnesu, v. a. (nesu) To move one's self near; to move near mutually.

Ymnewid, s. m. (newid) A change of one's self; a mutual change. *v. a.* To change one's self; to change mutually.

Ymnewidiad, s. m. (ymnewid) A changing of one's self, a mutually changing.

Ymnewidiaw, v. a. (ymnewid) To change one's self; to change mutually.

Ymndraw, v. a. (nidraw) To entangle one's self; to entangle mutually.

Ymndriad, s. m. (nidriad) A self-entangling; a mutually entangling.

Ymneifeiriad, s. m. (nifeiriad) A self-increasing in number, a mutually making numerous.

Ymneifeiriaw, v. a. (nifeiriaw) To self-increase in number; to become numerous mutually.

Self a orug Gwafudd ab Rhys—dochreu ymlwyddu. a gwy eige-nedi ac ei caru yn ymneifeiriaw teag ato.

What Gwafudd son of Rhys did was to begin to form an army, and the men of his nation gathering themselves in numbers towards him. Caradoc o Lan Cerrfan.

Ymnoddi, v. a. (noddi) To self-protect, to seek refuge, to protect mutually.

Ymnoddiad, s. m. (noddiad) A self-protecting; a mutually protecting.

Ymnoethi, v. a. (noethi) To self-denude, to expose one's self, mutually to expose.

Noah—a yfai o'r gwia, ac a feddwal, ac a ymnoethai yn eghenol ei bachel.

Noah drank of the wine, and was drunken, and he uncovered himself within his tent. Genesis 9. 31.

Ymnoethiad, s. m. (noethiad) A making one's self naked; a mutually exposing.

Ymnofiad, s. m. (nofiad) A swimming one's self, a mutually swimming.

Ymnofiaw, v. a. (nofiaw) To swim one's self, to swim mutually.

Ni wach guddo pry a foddio, os gall eie ymnofiaw.

He cares not who shall be drowned, if he can swim himself. Adage.

Ymwyfaw, v. a. (nwyfaw) To enliven one's self, mutually to wanton.

Ymwyfiad, s. m. (nwyfiad) A self-enlivening; a mutually wantoning.

Ymnyddiad, s. m. (nyddiad) An entwining one's self; a mutually entwining.

Ymnyddu, v. a. (nyddu) To entwine one's self.

Ymnythiad, s. m. (nythiad) A nestling one's self; a mutually nestling.

Ymnythu, v. a. (nythu) To nestle one's self, a mutually nestling.

Ymo, adv. (wm—o) Aptly forthcoming.

Breigllym orwyddawr roddion ymo.

Steeds amply swift the gifts aptly coming forth. Llygad Gwr.

Ymobeithiad, s. m. (gobeithiad) A filling one's self with hope, a mutually hoping.

Ymobeithiaw, v. a. (gobeithiaw) To fill one's self with hope, mutually to hope.

Ymobryn, s. m. (gobryn) A mutual bargain. *v. a.* To bargain mutually.

Ymobryn a waad s'r wraig feithrin y mab.

He entered into a bargain with the woman to nurse the boy. Mabingl.

Ymobryniad, s. m. (ymobryn) A mutually bargaining, a self-bargaining.

Ymochel, s. m. (gochel) An avoidance or eschewing; a mutual avoidance.

Ymochelgar, a. (ymochel) Apt to take care of one's self, apt mutually to avoid.

Ymocheliad, s. m. (ymochel) A taking heed of one's self, a mutually avoiding.

Ymochelwyr, s. m.—pl. ymochelwyr (ymochel—gwr) One who takes care of himself.

Ymochelyd, v. a. (ymochel) To take heed of one's self; mutually to avoid.

*Rhag yr hyn olli a diymodais wrth y wrain, ymochelais hi.
Of all that I have said unto the woman, let her beware.*
Barwnyr 12. 13.

Ymodinebu, v. a. (godinebu) To commit adultery.
Gurtheyrn Gurthennau a roddes Ynys Daned—am gael ymodinebu a Rhonwen.
Yn the form of repulsive lips gave the Isle of Thimmet her laws to commit adultery with Rowena. *Ymodid.*

Ymodwrdd, s. m. (godwrdd) The engaging one's self in a tumult, a mutual tumult. v. a. To engage one's self in a tumult, to raise a mutual tumult.

Ymoddef, s. m. (goddef) A self-sufferance, mutual forbearance. v. a. To suffer one's self; to forbear mutually.

Ymoddefawl, a. (ymoddef) Self-suffering, of mutual forbearance or suffering.

Ymoddefiad, s. m. (ymoddef) A suffering one's self, a mutually bearing.

Ymoddefu, v. a. (ymoddef) To suffer one's self, to forbear or to bear mutually.

Ymoddefwr, s. m.—pl. ymoddefwyr (ymoddef—gwr) One who suffers himself.

Ymoedi, v. a. (oedi) To delay one's self, to delay or linger mutually.

Ymoediad, s. m. (oediad) A delaying one's self; a mutually delaying.

Ymoerfola, v. a. (ymoeri) To seek cool retreats.

Ymoeri, v. a. (oeri) To cool one's self.

Ymoeriad, s. m. (oeriad) A cooling one's self; a mutually cooling.

Ymoefaliad, s. m. (gofaliad) A making one's self careful; a mutually caring.

Ymoefala, v. a. (gofala) To make one's self careful; to be careful; to care mutually.

*Ymoefalu am folt,
I was rather arch Un a Turk.*

Let us be careful in adoring, to fulfil the command of the One and Three.
D. ab Edmwnd.

Ymoefalwr, s. m. (gofalwr) One who is careful.

Ymofeg, s. f. (gofeg) The having an impulse of the mind; an idea.

*I myd daeth ymofeg
Ymofyn prwy yu'r dyn dog.*

An idea occurred to me of enquiring into the fair person can be.
D. ab Gwilym.

Ymofegiad, s. m. (gofeg) A forming an idea.

Ymofidiad, s. m. (gofidiad) A painning one's self; a mutually afflicting.

Ymofidiaw, v. a. (gofidiaw) To pain one's self; mutually to afflict.

Ymofidia a griddfarn, meroh Stout

Be thou in pain, and do thou groan, daughter of Zion!
Micah 4. 10.

Ymofidiwr, s. m.—pl. ymofidiwyr (gofidiwr) One who puts himself in pain.

Ymofui, v. a. (ofui) To fill one's self with fear; mutually to become fearful.

Ymofniad, s. m. (ofniad) A filling one's self with fear; a mutually fearing.

Ymofwyad, s. m. (gofwyad) A visiting one's self; an employing one's self in visiting; a mutually visiting.

Ymofwyaw, v. a. (gofwyaw) To visit one's self; to employ one's self in visiting; to visit mutually.

Ymofyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gofyn) The employ of one's self in asking; a mutual asking; an enquiry. v. a. To enquire.

*Ni wyf ond a welyd;
Nid dyfyni ond a ymofyn.*

We are known that who has seen, and our to informant that who should have enquired.
Adams.

Ymofynawl, a. (ymofyn) Enquiring.

Ymofynblaid, s. f. (ymofyn—plaid) The seeking party; a plaintiff.

Ymofyngar, a. (ymofyn) Inquisitive; prying.

Ymofyngarwch, s. m. (ymofyn) Inquisitiveness.

Ymofyniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (ymofyn) An inquiring or seeking.

Ymofyniedydd, s. m. (ymofyniad) An inquirer.

Ymofynwr, s. m. (ymofyn—gwr) An inquirer.

Ymofynyd, v. a. (ymofyn) To inquire.

Ymofynydd, s. m. (ymofyn) An inquirer.

Ymogan, s. f. (gogan) Self-ridicule; mutual banter.

Ymoganiad, s. m. (ymogan) A ridiculing one's self; a mutually ridiculing.

Ymogana, v. a. (ymogan) To ridicule one's self; to banter mutually.

Ymogawr, s. m. (gogawr) A shelter; a dwelling.

Gwae yr hen a gollu o ymogawr.

Woe to the aged who shall have lost his dwelling. *Taliesin.*

Ymogel, s. m. (gogel) Self-error; mutual weakness.

Ymogelaw, a. (ymogel) Apt to avoid; wary.

Ymogelgar, a. (ymogel) Apt to avoid; wary.

Ymogellad, s. m. (ymogel) A taking care of one's self; an avoiding; a mutually avoiding.

Ymogelus, a. (ymogel) Apt to take care; mutually apt to avoid.

Ymogelw, s. m.—pl. ymogelwys (ymogel—gwr) One who takes care of himself; one who avoids.

Ymogelyd, v. a. (ymogel) To take care of one's self; to avoid; to avoid mutually.

Gwaith ydys ymogelyd.

It is right work to avoid. *Adams.*

A wheel drew ymogelyd.

Who doth evil let him take care of himself. *Adams.*

A ymogelo rhag dys ni ymogel rhag Daw.

He that shall protect himself against man will not protect the self against God. *Adams.*

Ymogoneddiad, s. m. (gogoneddiad) A self-glorifying; a mutually glorifying.

Ymogoneddu, v. a. (gogoneddu) To glorify one's self; to glorify mutually.

Ti fy agwos, Israel, yr hys yr ymogoneddudd ymoh.

Thou my servant, O Israel, in whom I will be glorified.
Ezekiel 38. 1.

Ymogoni, v. a. (gogoni) A becoming elated or proud.

Ymogoni a wneyd y gwyr o welfo os gogoneddu.

The men become elated from seeing their wives.
Micah 6. 8. *Adams.*

Ymogoniannu, v. a. (gogoniannu) To exult one's self in triumph.

Ymogoriad, s. m. (ymogawr) A sheltering.

Ymogoriaw, v. a. (ymogawr) To shelter one's self.

Ym gogawr yd ymogoria dyn ag of, cadwch ymoh o agwos.

As to a shelter that a person shall shelter himself with, let every body keep his shelter.
Wolch Llan.

Ymoguddiad, s. m. (goguddiad) A partly self-hiding; a mutually hiding partly.

Ymoguddiaw, v. a. (goguddiaw) To hide one's self partly; mutually to hide partly.

Ymogwyddaw, v. a. (gogwyddaw) To incline one's self; a mutually inclining.

Ymogwyddiad, s. m. (gogwyddiad) An inclining one's self; a mutually inclining.

Ymogwarch, s. m. (gogwarch) A partly greeting or noticing mutually.

Ymogfartaliad, s. m. (gogyfartaliad) A rendering one's self partly equal; a mutually becoming partly equal.

Ymogfartain, v. a. (gogyfartain) To make one's self partly equal.

Ymogfuchiad, s. m. (gogyfuchiad) A rendering one's self equally exalted, a mutually becoming equally exalted.

Ymogfuchlaw, v. a. (gogyfuchlaw) To render one's self equally exalted: mutually to become equally exalted.

Pan weloed ei ei fod yn rhagori ar holl raddau yr enghylion o eiddoedd i'w thrwydd, gan ddrwyddu pawb, o'r arfithol ymogfuchlaw a Ddu.

When he perceived that he was surpassing all the orders of angels in glory and beauty, by contemplating every one, he formed the design to exalt himself equally with God. *Heracles.*

Ymogylchiad, s. m. (gogyylchiad) A partly surrounding one's self, a mutually surrounding partly.

Ymogylchu, v. a. (gogyylchu) To self-encircle partly, mutually to surround partly.

Ymogynniad, s. m. (gogyynniad) A rendering one's self elated, a mutually elating.

Ymogynnu, v. a. (gogyynnu) To make one's self elated, mutually to elate.

Ymogynnu a orng Constant, ac addaw i Wrtheyrn gade iddo ei hyntu y deyrnas.

What Constant did was to elate himself, and promise Gorthyrn to leave to him the government of the kingdom. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ymogynnu a orng Uthyr, ac ymdroliu ar yr elawr—a dywedyd—galwasant G yn baner marw: ys gwell yr baner marw a orfo nor byw cwbl y gorff arno.

What Uthyr did was to elate himself, and turn himself on the lister, with saying, then better is the half dead that conquers than the completely living who is conquered. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ymolod, s. m. (golod) A self-wallowing.

Ymolchfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (golchfa) A lavatory.

Ymolchi, v. a. (golchi) To wash one's self.

Ymolchiad, s. m. (golchiad) A washing one's self, a mutually washing.

Ymolenthiaw, v. a. (golenthiaw) To self-worship, mutually to flatter.

Ymoloi, v. a. (goloi) To lie down, to wallow.

A llywyd ar y doman a gar ymoloi yn y dom.

That is bred upon the danglell loves to wallow in the dangle. *Adapt.*

Ymolli, v. a. (olli) To grasp, to lay hold.

Perolida—ydddi y mas pyramos, mae'n a llyg y llaw a'i hysolli.

Perolida, in there is the pyramid, a stone that burns the hand that shall lay hold of it. *Delw y Byd.*

Ymolliad, s. m. (olliad) A grasping, a holding.

Ymolliwng, s. m. (gollwng) To let or loosen one's self, mutually to let go.

Trocoron oddiwrth y byd bach, a throos y cyfng ymolliwngsom i yr wlad drwyddu, rhwyg y ddu lly, i y gwagle hyl.

We turned away from the little world, and over the intermediate region, we dropped ourselves to the eternal country, between the two courts, into the terrible void. *Sis Wyn, B. Cwrg.*

Ymolliygawl, a. (ymolliwng) Self-loosening, mutually loosening.

Ymolliygadi, s. m. (ymolliwng) A letting one's self off; a mutually letting go.

Ymommedd, s. m. (gommedd) A self-refusal; a mutual refusal. v. a. To refuse one's self; to refuse mutually.

Rhen nef a'i rhoddo ni ran trugaredd, Teyrn-iroo tanc erom heb ymommedd.

The Sovereign of heaven give as a portion of the mercy of the royal bosom of peace, for our sake without inclining himself to refuse. *Gr. ab Yr Ynad Coch.*

Ymorlaw, s. m. (gorlaw) An inquiry, a seeking. v. a. To inquire.

Ymorlawd, s. m. (ymorlaw) An inquiring.

Ymorbyll, s. m. (gorbyll) A self-persuading; a mutual persuasion.

Dylid ymorbyll i dynion drwg, a cheislaw eu darweld at ddadlaid a doethineb.

It is necessary to use persuasion with bad men, and endeavour to allure them to goodness and wisdom. *Barddas.*

Ymorbyllaw, v. a. (ymorbyll) To employ one's self in persuading; to persuade mutually; to persuade.

Ymorbylliad, s. m. (ymorbyll) A being persuading; a mutually persuading.

Ymorchest, s. f. (gorchest) Self-exertion; mutual exertion or emulation.

Ymorchestawl, a. (ymorchest) Self-exerting; mutually striving, mutually emulous.

Ymorchestfa, s. f.—pl. ymorchestfeydd (ymorchest) A place for feats or games.

Ymorchestgar, a. (ymorchest) Apt to exert one's self; mutually emulous.

Ymorchestiad, s. m. (ymorchest) A striving to excel; a mutual emulation.

Ymorchestu, v. a. (ymorchest) To employ one's self in excelling; to strive mutually for excellence; to struggle together; to emulate.

Yr ydym yn ymorchestu—ela bod yn gymeradwy ganddo ef.

We are labouring that we be acceptable with him. *2 Corinthiaid s. 2.*

Ymorchestwr, s. m.—pl. ymorchestwyr (ymorchest—gwr) One who strives to excel.

Ymorchuddiad, s. m. (gorchuddiad) A self-covering, a mutually covering over.

Ymorchuddlaw, v. a. (gorchuddlaw) To cover over one's self; to cover over mutually.

Merch weddw heb ymorchuddlaw.

A single woman without entering into coverture. *T. Alad.*

Ymorchwydd, s. m. (gorchwydd) A self-swelling, a filling one's self with rage; mutual rage. v. a. To swell with rage; to swell with mutual rage.

Cynwan torf terfysg ymorchwydd, Cynwaaw gwyth gwellfudding arglwydd.

The foremost rank of a host of the tumult of mutual outrage, there the foremost appear of wrath a conquering chieftain brave. *Cynddew, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Llyw giyw glow yn ymorchwydd.

The leader of a brave prince swelling himself with rage. *Frydded Dyddan.*

Ymorchwyddaw, v. a. (ymorchwydd) To swell one's self with rage, to grow mutually enraged.

Ymorchwyddiad, s. m. (ymorchwydd) A swelling one's self with rage.

Ymorchwyliad, s. m. (gorchwyliad) A self-occupying; a mutually working.

Ymorchwyliaw, v. a. (gorchwyliaw) To employ one's self; to operate mutually.

Ymorchymyniad, s. m. (gorchymyniad) A self-commending; a mutually desiring.

Ymorchymynu, v. a. (gorchymynu) To self-commend; to desire mutually.

I ddaw a Dewi ydd ymorchymynu.

To God and Dewi they were commending themselves. *Golyddan, drnce Pryddan.*

Ymorddiweddiad, s. m. (gorweddiad) An advancing one's self to an end; a making one's self to surpass; a mutually advancing to an equality.

Ymorddiweddu, v. a. (gorddiweddu) To make one's self to come up, to advance one's self to an equality; mutually to advance to an end.

Megys nad ymorddiweddau en creadur i Dew, ag of yn ymorddiweddau a phob peth; felly nid oes un creadur o'r wter a allu ymorddiweddau s'r euall, canys of ymorddiweddau a phob creadur gwelid.

As no creature advanceth itself to be equal with God; and he self advancing to be present with every thing; so there is not one creature, which is seen, that can advance itself equal with the soul for it advanceth itself to be present with every visible creature. *Blacidarius.*

Ymorddiwes, s. m. (gorddiwes) A mutual overtaking; the making one's self to overtake.

Ymorddiwesiad, s. m. (ymorddiwes) A making one's self to overtake.

Ymorddiwesau, v. a. (ymorddiwes) To overtake mutually; to make one's self to overtake.

Ymorfoleddiad, s. m. (gorfoleddiad) A mutually exulting; a self-exulting.

Ymorfoleddu, v. a. (gorfoleddu) To exult mutually; to exult in one's self.

Ymorfoleddwr, s. m.—pl. ymorfoleddwyr (gorfoleddwr) One who exults mutually, one who exults in himself.

Ymorfod, s. m. (gorfod) A self-conquest, a mutual conquest. **v. a.** To conquer one's self, to conquer mutually.

Ymorfodiad, s. m. (ymorfod) A self-conquering, a mutually conquering.

Ymorfoli, v. a. (gorfoli) To vaunt mutually, to vaunt one's self.

*Ymorfoli am a orfo,
Ymorfoli i hys ym mla lla.*

He vaunts himself as to what he accomplished, threatening with a blade in front of a host. Iolo Goch.

Ymorphwys, s. m. (gorphwys) A resting one's self, a mutual rest. **v. a.** To rest one's self, to rest mutually.

Ymorphwysaw, v. a. (ymorphwys) To rest one's self; to rest mutually.

Ymorheula, v. a. (gor—heula) To bask one's self in the sun. **s. m.** The seeking of sunshine.

Dewiath—Ymorheula pen mynydd.

A choice enjoyment—the seeking of the sunshine of a mountain top. Adage.

Ymorheuliad, s. m. (gor—heuliad) A basking one's self in the sun.

Ymorhoffi, v. a. (gorhoffi) To delight one's self extremely; mutually to take extreme delight or fondness.

Ymorhoffiad, s. m. (gorhoffiad) A delighting one's self extremely; a mutually loving extremely.

Ymorllaesiad, s. m. (gorllaesiad) A self-trailing.

Ymorllaesu, v. a. (gorllaesu) To trail one's self.

Ymorlwyn, s. m. (gorlwyn) A mutual escort; a self-protection.

Ymorlwyniad, s. m. (ymorlwyn) A mutually escorting; a self-protecting.

Ymorneat, s. f. (gorneat) A mutual combat.

Ymorneatiad, s. m. (ymorneat) A mutually combating; an employing one's self in combat.

Ymorneatu, v. a. (ymorneat) To combat mutually, to employ one's self in combat.

Ymorneatwr, s. m.—pl. ymorneatwyr (ymorneat—gwr) One employed in combating.

Ymorol, s. m. (gorol) The act of seeking.

Ymorolgar, s. m. (ymorol) Inquisitive, seeking.

Ymoroli, v. a. (ymorol) To enquire, to seek.

Ymorsaf, s. f. (gorsaf) A station where one fixes himself.

Gwrtw dy wled—

A'th folechla'n a'th falc' ymorsaf.

Glorious to behold thee, with thy notched blade and thy exalted station. Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.

Ymorsafiad, s. m. (ymorsaf) A stationing one's self, a mutually stationing.

Ymorsafu, v. a. (ymorsaf) To station one's self, to station mutually.

Ymortho, s. m. (gortho) A self-envelopment.

Ymorthoad, s. m. (ymortho) A self-enveloping.

Ymorthoi, v. a. (ymortho) To self-envelope.

Ymorthous, a. (ymortho) Self-enveloping.

Ymoruchafiad, s. m. (goruchafiad) A self-exaltation, a mutually exalting.

Ymoruchafaiad, s. m. (goruchafaiad) An assuming to one's self pre-eminence, a mutually assuming pre-eminence.

Ymoruchafiaethu, v. a. (goruchafiaethu) To assume to one's self pre-eminence, to assume pre-eminence mutually.

Ymoruchafu, v. a. (goruchafu) To exalt one's self, to exalt mutually.

Ymorwyliad, s. m. (gorwyliad) The using one's self to watch or overlook.

Ymorwyliaw, v. a. (gorwyliaw) To use one's self to watch or overlook.

Ymorwyth, s. m. (gorwyth) An enraging. **v. a.** To put one's self in a rage.

Ymorwythaw, v. a. (gorwythaw) To put one's self in a rage, to enrage mutually.

Ymorwythiad, s. m. (gorwythiad) A putting one's self in a rage, a mutually enraging.

Ymosawd, s. m. (gosawd) A setting or placing one's self, a mutual onset. **v. a.** To place one's self, to set on mutually, to assault.

A'th wrodd rudd yn rhoi ymosawd.

With thy roddy spear dreadfully assaulting. L. P. Mack.

Ymosgoad, s. m. (oegoad) A mutually going aside or avoiding, a withdrawing one's self aside.

Ymosgöi, v. a. (oegöi) To shun mutually, to withdraw one's self aside.

Ymosgorddi, v. a. (gosgorddi) To surround one's self with a retinue, mutually to form a retinue.

Ymosgorddiad, s. m. (gosgorddiad) A surrounding one's self with a retinue, a mutually forming a retinue.

Ymosgrain, s. m. (gosgrain) A crawling along.

Ymosgreiniad, s. m. (ymosgrain) A dragging one's self along, a crawling along.

Ymosgreiniaw, v. a. (ymosgrain) To drag one's self along, to crawl along.

Pe gwelid ddiawg y drag a'th cry, ofc a ymosgreiniad o'i lwyddi rhag ofc a chywilydd.

If the lazy were to see the evil that awaits him, he would drag himself out of his cloth for fear and shame. Cynan Iorwerth.

Ymosgryd, s. m. (gosgryd) A self-trepidation; mutual trepidation.

Ymosgrydiad, s. m. (ymosgryd) A mutually trembling; a making one's self to quake.

Ymosgrydiaw, v. a. (ymosgryd) To tremble mutually; to cause one's self to tremble.

Ymosgryn, s. m. (gosgryn) A mutual shock, a self-agitation.

*Gaudd goego gosgryd yn ddiha
Fai ymosgryn mawr gwr Gwladus;
Gaudd canol folaet, fai Arian Ffridd,
Nau farddwardd Arian.*

The character of a host running away is like the great mutual perturbation of the about of Canine; it is characteristic for me to sing an eulogy, like Arian Verddig, or like the heroic host of Arian.

Cynadell, i H. ab Owain.

Ymosgryniad, s. m. (ymosgryn) A mutually concussing; a causing a self-perturbation.

Ymosgrynnu, v. a. (ymosgryn) To concuss mutually; to agitate one's self; to give one's self a shock.

Ymosmeithiad, s. m. (gosmeithiad) A self-provisioning; a mutually provisioning.

Ymosmeithaw, v. a. (gosomeithaw) To furnish one's self with provision; to provide mutually.
Ymosodawl, s. m. (ymosawd) Relating to self-placing; relating to mutual onset.

Ymosodi, v. a. (ymosawd) To self-place; to attack mutually.

Ymosodiad, s. m. (ymosawd) A placing one's self; a mutually placing; a setting on mutually.

Ymosodwr, s. m.—pl. ymosodwyr (ymosawd-gwr) One who places himself.

Ymostegiad, s. m. (gostegiad) A silencing one's self; a mutually silencing.

Ymostegu, v. a. (gostegu) To silence one's self; to silence mutually.

Ymostwng, s. m. (postwng) Self-debasement, self-humiliation, self-submission; a mutual lowering. **v. a.** To bring one's self down; to make a bow.

Ymostyngawl, s. m. (ymostwng) Self-debasing.

Ymostyngar, s. m. (ymostwng) Self-submissive.

Ymostyngiad, s. m. (ymostwng) A lowering of one's self; self-humiliation; self-condescension; a bowing one's self; a mutually lowering.

Ympryd, s. m.—pl. t. ian (pryd) A fast.

Ymprydiad, s. m. (ympryd) A fasting.

Ymprydiaw, v. a. (ympryd) To keep a fast.

Ymprydiawl, s. m. (ympryd) Relating to a fast.

Ymprydiwr, s. m.—pl. ymprydiwyr (ympryd-gwr) One who keeps a fast.

Ymrabin, s. m. (grabin) A mutual grasping. **v. a.** To clasp, close, or grapple together.

With ymrabin y mae y cithau yn ymgwrs.

By claswing together it is that the ciths shew their love.

Adage.

Ymrabinlad, s. m. (grabin) A mutually grasping.

Ymrabinlaw, v. a. (ymrabin) To grasp mutually.

Ymrfael, s. f.—pl. t. lon (rhy—gafael) Contention, variance, or strife. *Tori yr ymrfael*, to break the dispute.

Ymrfaelgar, s. m. (ymrfael) Contentious.

Ymrfaelgarwch, s. m. (ymrfaelgar) Contentiousness, a state of mutual wrangling.

Ymrfaeliad, s. m. (ymrfael) A contending.

Ymrfaeliawl, v. a. (ymrfael) To contend.

Ymrfaeliwr, s. m.—pl. ymrfaeliwyr (ymrfael-gwr) One who engages in contention, a wrangler.

Ymrain, s. m. (rhain) A partaking in coition. **v. a.** To partake in coition.

Tri achaw y gedy gwraig ei gwr: o bydd claf, neu ag amdi ddreuedig lido, neu heb add ymrain.

For three causes a wife forsakes her husband: if he be leproous, or with stinking breath, or without being able to partake of coition.

Welsh Laws.

Ymraint, adv. (braint) Almost, at the point of.

Gweithid ymraint ei goit.

A neglectful one at the point of being lost.

T. Altd.

Ymran, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhan) A schism; a sect.

Ymranawl, s. m. (ymran) Schismatic; mutually separating or dividing.

Ymranlad, s. f.—pl. t. au (ymran) A becoming divided; a dividing into schisms. *Rhwyf ymranlad*, a leader of a sect.

Ymrannu, v. a. (ymran) To self-separate; to become divided; to separate mutually.

Nedolus gwyd of, yn ddilwysyd, at an y ddyu, yn y lla, ag y llaw yn ymrannu o'n deus.

I approached with him without dread, to the edge of the precipice, in the veil, whilst the flames were dividing themselves about us.

His Wyn, B. Ceng.

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Ymranwr, s. m.—pl. ymranwyr (ymran-gwr) One who separates himself.

Ymrathiad, s. m. (rhatiad) A mutually rubbing; a rubbing one's self.

Ymrathu, v. a. (rhatiathu) To rub mutually; to rub one's self.

Ymre, s. f. (rhe) Procreation. **v. a.** To copulate.

Nid o'i gorff ydd ymre y gwyboda.

It is not from his body that a dy doth procreate.

Adage.

Ymrëad, s. m. (ymre) Coition, copulation.

Ni thal dim drwg ymrëad.

No kind of bad connection will prosper.

Adage.

Ymrëain, v. a. (ymre) To copulate, to couple.

Tair gwaith y dyrchaf ar arfad gwr, paa ymreder ei waig.

Three advancements shall be made on the insult line, to a husband when connection shall be had with his wife.

Welsh Laws.

Ymrodeg, s. m. (rhedeg) To run one's self; to run mutually.

Ymrediad, s. m. (rhediad) A running one's self; a mutually running.

Ymreddfiad, s. m. (greddfiad) A self-habituating; a mutually habituating.

Ymreddfu, v. a. (greddfu) To habituate one's self; to mutually habituate.

Ymrefriad, s. m. (rhefriad) A basking one's self; a basking mutually.

Ymrefru, v. a. (rhefru) To bask one's self; to bask mutually.

Ymreg, s. f. (rheg) A mutual ban or curse.

Ymregawl, s. m. (ymreg) Mutually cursing.

Ymregiad, s. m. (ymreg) A cursing mutually.

Ymregu, v. a. (ymreg) To curse mutually.

Ymrem, s. f. (rhem) A wambling, a stir; a stir in the stomach.

Ymremial, s. m. (ymrem) A wrangling together.

Ymrewydd, s. m. (rhewydd) Coition, copulation. **v. a.** To copulate.

Ni fyna i rhai creulawn, gan y mwydion, ond ymrewydd i hwynt; ac am na cael, os lidda o'ragyn.

The cruel ones would have no less, from the virgins, than to cohabit with them, and forasmuch as they could not they slew them.

Gr. ab Arthwr.

Ymrewyddiad, s. m. (ymrewydd) A copulating.

Ymrewyddu, v. a. (ymrewydd) To copulate.

Ymrifaw, v. a. (rhifaw) To number one's self; to number mutually.

Ymrifiad, s. m. (rhifiad) A numbering one's self; a mutually numbering.

Ymrinciad, s. m. (rhinc) A mutually jarring.

Ymrincian, v. a. (rhincian) To jarr mutually; to employ one's self in jarring.

Ymriniad, s. m. (rhiniad) An employing one's self in mysteries; a talking mutual secrets.

Ymriniaw, v. a. (rhiniaw) To employ one's self in secrets; to talk mutual secrets.

A fydd na wyddu neb ei rin, ymrined a'i byll yn enig.

He who would that no body should know his secret, let him employ himself about secrets with his mind alone.

Adage.

Ymrithiad, s. m. (rithiad) A shewing one's self; a making one's self to appear; a mutually appearing; a taking a form.

Ymrithaw, v. a. (rithiaw) To shew one's self; to make one's self to appear or to seem; to become apparent; to knit, as applied to the formation of fruit; to appear mutually.

Ymrith y drwg ar lan daloni.

Evil will shew itself in the form of good.

Adage.

Ymrithlaw a oreg Maw yn rith edryn, a disgyn a weal uch ben y gwal.

What Maw did was to appear in the semblance of a bird, and he alighted above the den. *H. Cuthack—Hoboken.*

Ymrithlawl, a. (rithlawl) Apt. to make one's self seem; mutually seeming.

Ymrithlwr, s. m.—pl. ymrithlwyr (rithlwr) One who appears or puts on a semblance.

Ymroad, s. m. (rhoad) Self-resignation; a mutually giving or resigning.

Ymroawl, a. (rhoawl) Self-resigning; mutually resigned.

Ymrodiad, s. m. (rhodiad) An employing one's self in walking about; a mutually walking about or perambulating.

Ymrodiaw, v. a. (rhodiaw) To employ one's self in walking about; to perambulate mutually.

Ymroddawl, a. (rhoddawl) Self-resigning; mutually resigning or giving up.

Ymroddedig, a. (rhoddedig) Self-resigned; mutually resigned or become yielding.

Ymroddi, v. a. (rhoddi) To resign one's self; to give up or resign mutually.

Cae dyn a ymroddo mewn aurdas er arddas i en arall.

Hated the person who shall give himself up to dishonour for the honour of another. *Adage.*

Ymroddiad, s. m. (rhoddiad) A self-resignation; mutual resignation.

Ymroddwr, s. m.—pl. ymroddwyr (rhoddwr) One who resigns or yields himself.

Gwell ymroddwr no dialwr.

Better the one who forgives than the retaliator. *Adage.*

Ymroi, v. a. (rhoi) To give one's self; to resign one's self; to become resigned; to submit; to resolve; to give up mutually. *Ymroi i ferw*, to resign one's self to die; *ymroi i fyw yn dda*, to resolve to live well; *ymroi ati*, to fail to it in earnest.

Ymroliad, s. m. (rhoiliad) A rolling one's self; a mutually rolling.

Ymroliaw, v. a. (rhoiliaw) To be rolling one's self; to be mutually rolling.

Ymroliaw, v. a. (rhoiliaw) To roll one's self; to roll mutually.

Ef oedd—
Yn ymroliaw am yr sefwyd.

He was rolling himself about the hearth. *Rhais. Iorwerth.*

Ymrou, adv. (bron) Hard by; almost. *Ymrou marw*, almost dying; *ymrou iagw*, almost choked.

Ymronyniad, s. m. (gronyniad) A becoming granulated; a self-granulating.

Ymronynau, v. a. (gronynau) To become granulated; to self-granulate.

Ymruglaw, v. a. (rughlaw) To trail one's self; to trail mutually.

Ymrugliad, s. m. (rughliad) A trailing one's self; a mutually trailing.

Ymruthraw, v. a. (ruthraw) To rush one's self on; to rush on mutually.

Ymruthriad, s. m. (ruthriad) A rushing one's self on; a mutually rushing.

Ymruthrwr, s. m.—pl. ymruthrwyr (ruthrwr) One who rushes himself onward.

Ymrwgnach, s. m. (grwgnach) A using one's self to grumbling. v. a. To use one's self to grumbling.

Ymrwtiad, s. m. (rhwtiad) A self-chafing.

Ymrwtiaw, v. a. (rhwtiaw) To rub one's self.

Ymrwydaw, v. a. (rhwydaw) To entangle one's self; to entangle mutually.

Ymrwyddiad, s. m. (rhwyddiad) A self-entangling, a mutually entangling.

Ymrwyddad, s. m. (rhwyddad) A facilitating one's self, a mutually facilitating.

Ymrwyddau, v. a. (rhwyddau) To facilitate one's self, mutually to facilitate.

Ymrwyddaw, v. a. (rhwyddaw) To facilitate one's self, to facilitate mutually.

Ymrwyddiad, s. m. (rhwyddiad) A facilitating one's self; a mutually facilitating.

Ymrwyfaw, v. a. (rhwylaw) To urge one's self forward, to row one's self; to row mutually.

Ymrwyfiad, s. m. (rhwylfiad) A working one's self onward; a rowing one's self; a mutually rowing.

Ymrwygaw, v. a. (rhwylgaw) To tear one's self, to tear mutually.

Ymrwygiad, s. m. (rhwylgiad) A tearing or rending one's self; a mutually rending.

Ymrwyllaw, v. a. (rhwylaw) To become full of interstices; to work out through crevices.

Lle'r ymrwylio'r mor allan,
Lle iag y mawt floges man.

Where the sea through crevices works itself out, in a small place the small ships are laid. *Lewis Rhis.*

Ymrwyliad, s. m. (rhwylfiad) A becoming full of interstices; a working through crevices.

Ymrwymaw, v. a. (rhwymaw) To bind one's self, to bind mutually.

Ymrwymawl, a. (rhwymawl) Self-binding, being mutually binding.

Ymrwymiad, s. m. (rhwymiad) A binding one's self; a mutually binding.

Ymrwymwr, s. m.—pl. ymrwymwyr (rhwymwr) One who binds himself.

Ymrwysaw, v. a. (rhwysaw) To self-invigorate, to invigorate mutually.

Deuparth lochyd ymrwysaw.

The two parts of health is exercise. *Adage.*

Ymrwysiad, s. m. (rhwysiad) A self-invigoration; a mutually invigorating.

Ymrwystraw, v. a. (rhwystraw) To hinder one's self, to hinder or to delay mutually.

Ymrwystriad, s. m. (rhwystriad) A hindering one's self, a mutually hindering.

Ymrwystwr, s. m.—pl. ymrwystwyr (rhwystwr) One who hindereth himself.

Ymrwythaw, v. a. (rhwythaw) To pervade one's self, to pervade mutually.

Ymrwythiad, s. m. (rhwythiad) A self-pervading, a mutually pervading.

Ymrydwst, s. m. (grydwst) An employing one's self in twittering. v. a. To be twittering, to twitter mutually.

Ymryddad, s. m. (rhyddad) A liberating one's self, a mutually liberating.

Ymryddau, v. a. (rhyddau) To liberate one's self; to liberate mutually.

Ymryfeddiad, s. m. (rhyfeddiad) A wondering in one's self, a mutually wondering.

Ymryfeddu, v. a. (rhyfeddu) To wonder in one's self, to wonder mutually.

Ymryfel, s. m. (rhyfel) The being engaged in war; mutual warfare.

Ymryfeliad, s. m. (ymryfel) An engaging one's self in war; a mutually warring.

Ymryfelu, v. a. (rhyfelu) To engage one's self in war; to war mutually.

*Marwyl ddyg—
Sef ymryfelu a ni bidd;
A phoenydd ym gerdyma.*

Mortal man: he engages himself in war against me; and daily he causes me affliction. Edm. Frys. Psalm lvi. 3.

Ymryfelwr, s. m.—pl. ymryfelwyr (ymryfel—gwr) One who uses himself to war.

Ymryfygawi, a. (rhyfygawi) Self-arrogating; mutually presuming.

Ymryfygiad, s. m. (rhyfygiad) To assume to one's self, a mutually presuming.

Ymryfygu, v. a. (rhyfygu) To assume to one's self; to presume mutually.

Syberwyd, sef yw hyry ymryfygu o ddy yn ei gradawd, a chelelaw ymryfygiadfael yn swch bog y dylyo.

Haughtiness, that is for a person to arrogate to himself in his imagination, and seek to exalt himself higher than he ought. Ll. G. Bergeet.

Ymryfygwr, s. m.—pl. ymryfygwyr (rhyfygwr) One who arrogates to himself.

Ymryfyg, s. m. (rhyfyg) A confused state; mutual confusion.

*Pan ddol ymryfelu ar ymryfyg bla,
Hob ionydd gan doryng,
Taraw i mewn.—*

When there comes contention and dire confusion, void of rest from turmoil, do thou strike in. H. D. ab Iwan.

Ymryfygiad, s. m. (ymryfyg) A putting one's self in confusion; a mutual confusion.

Ymryfygu, v. a. (ymryfyg) To confuse one's self; to confuse mutually.

Ymrygniad, s. m. (rhygniad) A rubbing or galling one's self; a mutually rubbing.

Ymrygu, v. a. (rhygu) To rub or gall one's self, to rub mutually.

Ymrymiad, s. m. (grymiad) To strengthen one's self, to self-invigorate, to invigorate mutually.

Ymrymiaw, v. a. (grymiaw) To self-invigorate; mutually to invigorate.

Ymrynnu, v. a. (rhynnu) To study with one's self, inwardly to digest.

Ymryniad, s. m. (rhyniad) A studying to one's self, a deeply considering.

Ymryson, s. m.—pl. s. an (rhyson) The engaging of one's self in dispute; mutual dispute, contention, disputation. v. a. To contend in argument, to dispute.

Nid gwall sydynwr ond ymryson.

There is no want of eager like contention.

Adage.

Tri pheth sy gorau ar gwydd ar fry: dal chwrn, trol o florid ei cyllidderlawg, a gechol ymryson.

Three things which are best to be done in a hurry: to catch heat, to turn out of the way of a mad dog, and to avoid contention.

Adage.

Ymrysonaeth, s. m. (ymryson) Contention.

Ymrysonawl, a. (ymryson) Controversial.

Ymrysongar, a. (ymryson) Contentious.

Ymrysongarwch, s. m. (ymrysongar) Contentiousness.

Ymrysoni, v. a. (ymryson) To contend, to strive.

Ymrysoniad, s. m. (ymryson) A contending.

Ymrysonus, a. (ymryson) Contentious.

Ymrysonneder, s. m. (ymryson) Contentiousness.

Ymrysonwr, s. m.—pl. ymrysonwyr (ymryson—gwr) A contender, a wrangler.

Ymrythiad, s. m. (rhythiad) A stretching one's self widely.

Ymrythu, v. a. (rhythu) To stretch out one's self widely; to stretch out mutually.

Ymrywiad, s. m. (rhywiad) A rendering one's self of a kind; a mutually becoming of a kind.

Ymrywiaw, v. a. (rhywiaw) To render one's self of a kind; to become mutually of a kind.

Ymrywiogi, v. a. (rhywiogi) To render one's self kindly or genial, mutually to become genial.

Ymsaethiad, s. m. (saethiad) The employing one's self in shooting; a mutually shooting or darting.

Ymsaethu, v. a. (saethu) To employ one's self in shooting; to shoot or dart mutually.

*Rhyngom yr aeth ymsaethia
A ddyr drem, mi ac en ga.*

Between us a mutual shooting took place with two sights, me and the lovely fair one. Bede Llyfyr.

Ymsafniad, s. m. (safniad) The opening of one's jaw; a mutually jawing.

Ymsafnrythiad, s. m. (safnrythiad) An employing one's self in extending the jaws; a mutually gaping.

Ymsafnrythu, v. a. (safnrythu) To employ one's self in opening the jaws.

Ymsafnu, v. a. (safnu) To open one's jaw; a mutually jawing.

Ymsang, s. f. (sang) A mutual treading or trampling, an employing one's self in treading; a mutual struggle; a wrestling. *Ymsang torf,* the trampling of a host: *Llythyren ymsang,* epenthesis.

Ymsangawl, a. (ymsang) Self-treading; mutually treading or trampling.

Ymsangiad, s. m. (ymsang) An employing one's self in treading; a mutually treading.

Ymsangu, v. a. (ymsang) To employ one's self in treading, to tread mutually.

Ymsarddiad, s. m. (sarddiad) A self-chiding, a mutually chiding.

Ymsarddu, v. a. (sarddu) To chide mutually.

Ymsarllach, s. m. (sarllach) A behaving riotously. v. a. To behave riotously.

Ymsathr, s. f. (sathr) The employment of one's self in treading; a mutual tread.

Ymsathriad, s. m. (ymsathr) An employing one's self in treading; a mutually treading.

Ymsathru, v. a. (ymsathr) To employ one's self in treading; to tread mutually.

Ymsawdd, s. m. (sawdd) A sinking of one's self; a mutual sinking in.

Ymseddiad, s. m. (seddiad) A seating one's self; a becoming mutually seated.

Ymseddu, v. a. (seddu) To seat one's self; to become mutually seated.

Ymsefyddiad, s. m. (sefyddiad) A fixing one's self, a mutually fixing or establishing.

Ymsefydlu, v. a. (sefydlu) To fix one's self, to fix or to establish mutually.

Ymseiliad, s. m. (seiliad) A making a foundation for one's self; a mutually founding.

Ymseiliaw, v. a. (seiliaw) To lay a foundation for one's self; a mutually founding.

Ymsel, s. m. (sel) The state of being beholding; a mutual beholding; perception.

Dylid cyflawn gyfalyho—herwydd hawdd, ac anawdd, a rhyw, a phwyll, a deall, ac ymuel, ac anseir.

A simile should be justly drawn, with respect to nature, and quality, and genius, and reason, and understanding, and perception, and time. Borden.

Ymseliad, s. m. (ymsel) The employing one's self in beholding; a mutually beholding.

Ymselu, v. a. (selu) To employ one's self in beholding; to behold mutually.

Ymsenawi, a. (sênawi) Self-reproaching; mutually reproaching or upbraiding.

Ymseniad, s. m. (sênad) A self-reproaching; a mutually upbraiding or reproaching.

Ymseu, v. a. (seu) To use one's self in reproach, to upbraid one's self; to upbraid or to reproach mutually.

Y neb rydd hof ganddo ymseu, rydd hof ganddo bechawd.

He that is delighted in engaging himself in strife, is delighted with sin. *Discipline 17. 19.*

Ymsenwr, s. m.—pl. ymseñwyr (senwr) One who uses himself to reproaching.

Ymsengi, v. a. (ymsang) To employ one's self in trampling, to be encroaching.

Ymsechriad, s. m. (serchriad) A filling one's self with fondness or love, a mutually doating.

Ymsechu, v. a. (serchu) To fill one's self with fondness; to entertain mutual fondness.

Aboiah—a ymsechriai yn ei charledau.

Aboiah doated on her lovers.

Exalted 22. 2.

Ymsereniad, s. m. (sereniad) A spangling one's self with stars or sparkles.

Ymserenu, v. a. (serenu) To make one's self to sparkle with stars.

Ymserth, s. m. (serth) The giving one's self up to abuse, mutual abuse.

Ymserth gwrtaig sy merys deifal parlan.

The contention of a wife is like a continual dropping. *Discipline 19. 12.*

Ymserthiad, s. m. (ymserth) A using one's self to abuse, a mutually abusing.

Ymserthu, v. a. (ymserth) To employ one's self in abuse or in talking obscenely; to talk abuse or obscenity mutually.

*Ymserthant, cabiant eu gwyr;
Tristant beuan trawdryff.*

They mutually abuse, they curse their husbands; they bely the heads of wretched men. *S. Phylip.*

Ymsiarad, s. m. (siarad) An employing one's self in talking; a mutually talking.

Ymsiaradaeth, s. m. (ymsiarad) A using one's self to talking; a state of mutual talking.

*Origen y trydydd archymys yn barned ar ofer-ddoleded Daw;
a gwaerdded o ymsiaradaeth ofer.*

The substance of the third commandment is a condemnation of impropriety in the worship of God; and the interdiction of vainly being employed in talking. *S. Trifredys.*

Ymsiared, v. a. (siared) To employ one's self in talking; to keep talking; to talk mutually.

Ymsiglaw, v. a. (siglaw) To shake or rock one's self; to shake mutually.

Scriban y sefodd a gyffroddant, ac a ymsiglant am lido of ddigw.

The foundations of the heavens have been agitated, and they have been shaken, because he was wroth. *1 Samuel 28. 2.*

Ymsigliad, s. m. (sigliad) A shaking or rocking one's self; a mutually shaking.

Ymsisial, s. m. (sisial) A mutual chat. *v. a.* To chat together; to employ one's self in chatting or whispering.

Ymsoddawl, a. (ymsawdd) A sinking of one's self; mutually sinking.

Ymsoddi, v. a. (ymsawdd) To sink one's self.

Ymsoddad, s. m. (ymsawdd) A sinking one's self; a mutually sinking.

Ymsomi, v. a. (somi) To disappoint one's self; mutually to disappoint.

Ymsomiad, s. m. (somiad) A disappointing one's self; a mutually deceiving.

Ymson, s. m. (son) The employment of one's self in mentioning; mutual talk. *v. a.* To be mentioning; to talk mutually.

Newa cerdd hawt ac aeth—haws prysaw yn dyn at y gwyllt ac y deud o bechaw, nos mawr na deul arall; ac yn haws ymson am amryfollus farnau.

In a poem that is in dialogue, it is easier to prove closely to the reason and the understanding of things, than in any other mode; and it is easier to make mention about various opinions. *Burdien.*

Ymsoniad, s. m. (ymson) An employing one's self in talking; a mutually talking.

Ymsoniaw, v. a. (ymson) To employ one's self in talking; to talk mutually.

Ymsori, v. a. (sori) To shew one's self offended, or to be sulky; to sulk mutually.

Ymsoriad, s. m. (soriad) A shewing one's self sulky; a becoming mutually offended.

Ymswrn, s. m. (swrn) The employment of one's self in snarling; a mutual snarl. *v. a.* To employ one's self in a snarly mood; to snarl mutually.

Ymswrn ag ygwyr gwr gwrd.

A snarling with the asperity of a passionate man.

Rhys Goch Bryri.

*Amsor yw hwn i ymswrn;
Amhaws y owa y mas swrn.*

A time is this to be grumbling; about the rumour a number do express a doubt. *Llyw. ab G. ab Cyfngy.*

Ymswyddaw, v. a. (swyddaw) To employ one's self in office; to seek for office; to officiate.

*Gwelw nad oes gwyddyd;
Rhediaw ac ymswyddaw rydd.*

We see that there is no shame; to scramble and to rush for office is what prevails. *Lewis Powell.*

Ymswyddiad, s. m. (swyddiad) An employing one's self in office; an officiating.

Ymswyn, s. m. (swyn) Self-security by some mysterious rite.

Ymswynaw, v. a. (ymwyn) To bless one's self; to secure one's self, as by some secret rite or charm; to cross one's self, to beware.

Ymswyniad, s. m. (ymwyn) A blessing one's self; to secure one's self by a talisman; to cross one's self.

Ymswynwr, s. m.—pl. ymswynwyr (ymwyn-gwr) One who blesses himself; one who crosses himself, or uses charms.

Ymsyfraniad, s. m. (syfraniad) A making one's self giddy; a mutually stupefying.

Ymsyfrdau, s. m. (syfrdau) To stupefy one's self; mutually to stupefy.

Ymsymud, s. m. (symud) Self-motion. *v. a.* To move one's self; to move mutually.

Ymsymudaw, v. a. (ymsymud) To move one's self; to move mutually.

Ymsymudawl, a. (ymsymud) Self-moving, self-removing; mutually moving.

Ymsymudiad, s. m. (ymsymud) A moving one's self; a mutually moving.

Ymsymudwr, s. m.—pl. ymsymudwyr (ymsymud-gwr) One who moves himself.

Ymsymudydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymsymud) A self-mover.

Pob ymsymudydd, yr hwn sy fyw, a fydd i chad yn fwyd.

Every moving thing, the which is alive, shall be meat for you. *Genesis 9. 2.*

Ymsyniad, s. m. (syniad) A perceiving or feeling one's self; a mutual feeling.

Ymsyniaw, v. a. (syniaw) To perceive or to feel one's self; to reflect, to contemplate; to intend mutually.

Ymsyniawl, a. (syniawl) Self-perceptive; relating to mutual feeling or impulse.

Ymmynd, v. a. (syned) To perceive or to feel one's self; to reflect, to feel or to be affected mutually.

Ymynnu, v. a. (synu) To astonish one's self; to be mutually struck or astonished.

Ymynwyrw, v. a. (synwyrw) To reason with one's self; to reason mutually.

Y rhai yst herwydd y casawd, am bethau y casawd yr ymynwyrw a si.

They that are after the flesh, about the things of the flesh do they concern themselves. *W. Ballibury.*

Ymsynwriad, s. m. (synwriad) A reasoning to one's self; a mutually reasoning.

Ymwydd, s. m. (sydd) A gathering one's self in a heap, a mutually thronging.

Ymwyddu, v. a. (syddu) To gather one's self into a heap; to agglomerate; mutually to press together.

Ymsyrthiad, s. m. (syrthiad) A falling one's self; a mutually falling.

Ymsyrthiaw, v. a. (syrthiaw) To fall one's self; to fall mutually.

Ymsyrthiad, s. m. (sythiad) A raising one's self erect; a mutually rising up.

Ymsyrthiaw, v. a. (sythiaw) To raise one's self erect, to straighten one's self; to swagger.

Ymsyrthwr, s. m.—pl. ymsyrthwyr (sythwr) One who raises himself up.

Ymfyddiad, s. m. (ufyddiad) Self-humiliation; mutual humiliation.

Ymfyddu, v. a. (ufyddu) To humble one's self; to humble mutually.

Ymunaw, v. a. (unaw) To unite one's self; to join or to combine together; to incorporate mutually.

Ymundawd, s. m. (undawd) The act of uniting one's self; a mutual union.

Ymuniad, s. m. (uniad) A self-uniting; a mutually uniting or connecting.

Ymunioni, v. a. (unioni) To straighten one's self; to be straightened.

Yr oedd gwrall ag yddi ybryd gwendid—ac ni allai hi mewn modd yu y byd ymunioni.

There was a woman which had a spirit of infirmity; and she could in no wise lift up herself. *Luc 13. 11.*

Ymunioniad, s. m. (unioniad) A self-straightening; a mutually straightening.

Ymwad, s. m. (gwad) Self-denial, mutual denial.

Ymwadawl, a. (ymwad) Self-denying; mutually denying or disowning.

Ymwadiad, s. m. (ymwad) A self-denying; a renouncing; a disavowal; abjuration.

Ymwadu, v. a. (ymwad) To deny one's self; to renounce, to disavow; to deny mutually.

Os mys neb ddawad ar fy ol i, ymwadu ag ei hun.

If any man shall come after me, let him deny himself. *Matthew 16. 24.*

Ymwadwr, s. m.—pl. ymwadwyr (ymwad—gwr) One who denieth himself.

Ymwadiad, s. m. (gwaediad) A self-bleeding; a mutually letting blood.

Ymwadiyddiad, s. m. (gwaedlyddiad) An imbruing one's self in blood; a mutually imbruing in blood.

Ymwadiyddu, v. a. (gwaedlydu) To imbrue one's self in blood.

Ymwadu, v. a. (gwaedu) To bleed one's self; to let blood mutually.

Ymwaethiad, s. m. (gwaethiad) A making one's self worse; a mutually growing worse.

Ymwaethu, v. a. (gwaethu) To make one's self worse; to become mutually worse.

Gwaeth nhw phob gwaethaf ymwaethu.

The worse of every bad thing is to make one's self worse. *Idage.*

Ymwaghad, s. m. (gwaghad) A self-emptying.

Ymwaghu, v. a. (gwaghu) To empty one's self.

Ymwahanawl, a. (gwahanawl) Self-separating; mutually separating.

Ymwahaniad, s. m. (gwahaniad) A self-separating; mutual separation.

Ymwahaniaeth, s. m. (gwahaniaeth) Self-separation; mutual separation.

Ymwahanu, v. a. (gwahanu) To separate one's self; to be divided or parted; to separate mutually.

Elles—a darawal y dyfroedd, a hwy a ymwahanu yma ac acw.

Elisab amote the waters, and they were divided hither and thither. *2 Breninodd 2. 8.*

Ymwahanwr, s. m.—pl. ymwahanwyr (gwahanwr) One who separates himself.

Ymwalliad, s. m. (gwalliad) A rendering one's self faulty or neglectful; a mutually neglecting.

Ymwallan, v. a. (gwallan) To render one's self faulty, to become neglectful; to neglect mutually.

Ymwallgoffi, v. a. (gwallgoffi) To distract one's self; to become mutually distracted.

Ymwallgoffiad, s. m. (gwallgoffiad) A self-distracting; a mutually distracting.

Ymwan, s. f. (gwan) A mutual wounding or transfixing; combat, tournament. *v. a.* To transfix mutually; to combat with lances.

Dangawr arwydd ymwan, ac eiddo gwre peddyd a marchogion, a phob cyfrw amryfai waron a weid yno.

Exhibiting a sign of combat, and so the sport of infantry and horsemen, and every kind of the like sports was seen there. *Or. ab Arthwr.*

Yan yr af Gwalchmai; ymwan ag y marchawg, a chwanllit o ball amdanu ac amdan ei farch.

Thereupon Gwalchmai went to combat with the knight, having a covering of velvet about him and about his horse. *M. O. c6 Yrken—Mabynogion.*

Ymwanad, s. m. (gwanad) A weakening of one's self; a mutually weakening.

Ymwanu, v. a. (gwanu) To weaken one's self; mutually to weaken.

Gwelwn llw y dydd golau

Yn mla hwy yu ymwanu.

I could see the light of the splendid day on the verge of evening growing faint. *T. Lloyd Jones.*

Tri pheth sydd yn ymwanu beunydd, gan iaiint pwnaf yr ymwan yn eu gwrth: cas, camwedd, ac anwybodaeth.

Three things are daily growing weaker, from the continual increase of their opposing impulse: enmity, injustice and ignorance. *Barddas.*

Ymwaniad, s. m. (ymwan) A mutually wounding; a combating with lances; a combating.

Ymwanu, v. a. (ymwan) To combat mutually; to be combating; to combat.

Ymwanwr, s. m.—pl. ymwanwyr (ymwan—gwr) One who wounds with a lance.

Ymwanwyr gwyth mewn aer gynt,

Y bryddid byd llofnt.

Brave combatants in battle of ancient time, for them the world was named. *O. ab Llywelyn Mawr.*

Ymwanychiad, s. m. (gwanychiad) A self-debilitating; a mutually enfeebling.

Ymwanychu, v. a. (gwanychu) To self-debilitate; to enfeeble mutually.

Ymwarchad, s. m. (gwarchad) A self-guarding; a mutual care. *v. a.* To employ one's self in

guarding; to take care of one's self, to have mutual care.

*Ar dos, cer of adenydd,
Ymwarchad o'r bad y bydd.*

*On the wave, cold his wings, to preserve himself from the beat
in what he seeks. T. Celli.*

Ymwared, s. m. (gwared) The having in one's self the means of averting; deliverance, defence. *v. a.* To deliver one's self, to avert mutually.

*Addwyn gaer y sydd ar dos nawfed;
Addwyn ai gweru yn ymwared.*

*A pleasant fort stands on the brink of the ninth wave, pleasant
its multitude affording mutual defence. T. Celli.*

Ymwaredawl, a. (ymwared) Self-delivering; mutually averting.

Ymwarediad, s. m. (ymwared) A self-delivering, the extricating one's self; a mutually averting
Ymwaredu, v. a. (ymwared) To deliver one's self; to deliver or to avert mutually.

Ymwaredus, a. (ymwared) Self-delivering, having in one's self the means of deliverance; mutually delivering.

*Arlywydd Dad, mawr red, ymwaredus nerth,
Isuon wyrthiaid rhygyddus,
Cymer f.—*

*O Lord the Father, abundant in grace, of power being the means
of deliverance, whose true miracles are efficacies, receive me.
H. D. ab Iŷen.*

Ymwarthiad, s. m. (gwarthiad) A self-digracing, a mutually digracing.

Ymwarthu, v. a. (gwarthu) To disgrace or to shame one's self, mutually to disgrace.

Ymwasgariad, s. m. (gwasgariad) A spreading of one's self, a mutually spreading or dispersing.

Ymwasgarn, v. a. (gwasgarn) To spread one's self, to disperse mutually, to become scattered

Ymwasgwrch yn mysg y bobl.

Disperse yourselves amongst the people. 1 Samuel 14. 31.

Ymwasgiad, s. m. (gwasgiad) To squeeze or to press one's self; to press mutually.

Ymwasgodi, v. a. (gwasgodi) To shelter one's self, mutually to shelter.

Ymwasgodiad, s. m. (gwasgodiad) A sheltering of one's self; a mutually sheltering.

Ymwasgu, v. a. (gwasgu) To squeeze one's self; to keep one's self close, to cleave; to press together.

Ymwastathad, s. m. (gwastathad) A rendering one's self even or level; an establishing of one's self; a mutually establishing.

Ymwastathu, v. a. (gwastathu) To make one's self even; to establish one's self; to make mutually even.

Ymwawd, s. m. (gwawd) Self-praise; self-flattery, mutual flattery.

Ymwawdiad, s. m. (ymwawd) A flattering one's self, a mutually flattering.

Ymwawdlaw, v. a. (ymwawd) To flatter one's self; to flatter mutually.

Ymwëad, s. m. (gwëad) A self-combining; a becoming interwoven; a mutually weaving.

Ymwedd, s. f. (gwedd) Self-demeanour; mutual conformity or fitness.

Ymweddiad, s. m. (ymwedd) A self-conforming; a demeaning; a mutually according.

Ymweddu, v. a. (ymwedd) To conform one's self; to conform mutually.

*Tri modd, pond de'r ymweddyn!
Hedaw! s. di, a hord! dya!*

*Three circumstances how aptly they assimilate together, that
of the mountebank, and a dice, and the life of man! T. Allen.*

Ymwehyniad, s. m. (gwehyniad) A pouring out or emptying one's self; a mutually pouring.

Ymwehynu, v. a. (gwehynu) To empty one's self; to self-exhaust; to become empty.

Ymweisiad, s. m. (gweisiad) A rendering one's self a servant; a mutually serving.

Ymweisiaw, v. a. (gweisiaw) To make one's self a servant; a mutually serving.

Nid ymweis a fo parch.

That is of honour will not stoop to serve.

Adams.

Ymweithiad, s. m. (gweithiad) A self-working; a fermentation; a mutual operation.

Ymweithiaw, v. a. (gweithiaw) To work one's self, to ferment, to operate mutually.

Ymwelod, s. m. (gwelod) A mutual seeing, a visitation. *v. a.* To shew one's self, to see mutually, to visit.

Ymwelodiad, s. m. (ymwelod) A mutually visiting; a visitation.

*On ymweith a hwynt ag ymwelodiad pob dyn, nid yr Arghywydd
a'm hanfodol.*

*If they be visited after the visitation of all men, it is not the
Lord who hath sent me. Numeri 16. 30.*

Ymweliad, s. m.—pl. t. an (gweliad) A visitation.

Ymweliwr, s. m.—pl. ymweliwyr (gweliwr) A visitor.

Ymweliad, s. m. (gweliad) Self-improvement; a mutually mending.

Ymweliâu, v. a. (gweliâu) To improve one's self; to improve mutually.

*Tra yddoddynt yn ymladd yn wyche efelyt, hyma y Rhodduwyr
yn wyche yn ymweliâu, ac yn dwys rhuthur i wyr Llydaw.*

*Whilst they were bravely fighting thus, behold the Romans
gallantly repelling themselves, and making an assault upon the
men of Llydaw. Gr. ab Arthur.*

*Gwyn ei fyd a ymweliâu o gyngor ei bwrh ac nid o gyngor
ei ofnau.*

*Happy is he who makes himself better from the counsel of his
reason, and not from the counsel of his fears. Adams.*

Ymwelliannu, v. a. (ymwelliant) To make one's self better; to become improved or reformed.

Nid sagbled ymwelliannu.

It is no disgrace to reform one's self.

Adams.

Ymweliant, s. m. (gwelliant) Self-improvement.

Ymweneithiad, s. m. (gwenieithiad) A flattering of one's self; a mutually flattering.

Ymweneithiaw, v. a. (gwenieithiaw) To flatter one's self; to flatter mutually.

Ymweneithiaw y mae yr ennwylwri llydd ei hun.

The sagacity flatters himself in his own eyes. Proba 35. 2.

Ymwewynaw, v. a. (gwenwynaw) To poison one's self; to be fretting one's self; to fret mutually.

Ymwewyniad, s. m. (gwenwyniad) A poisoning of one's self; a fretting one's self, a mutually fretting.

Ymwewinaw, v. a. (gwerinaw) To associate one's self, to become mutually associated, to become civilized.

*Tair bradormen Ynys Prydain—cydymwernaw a'u gwydd a
wagys, yn Lleng, ac yr Alban.*

*The three treacherous molestations of the Isle of Britain, mutually
confederate themselves together was what they did, in
England and Scotland. T. Allen.*

Ymweriniad, s. m. (gweriniad) A joining one's self to society; a mutually associating, a becoming civilized.

Ymwerthiad, s. m. (gwerthiad) A self-selling, self-prostitution, a mutually selling.

Ymwerthu, v. a. (gwerthu) To sell one's self, to prostitute one's self; to sell mutually.

Welld eia gwerthuor yn welldrodyr rhydd, ac wedi eia gadael i ryddid ein hwylyddau ein haelia, eia ymwerthasom yn fucthwedion i ddwyfaw y gysia.

After we have been made free agents, and after we have been left to the freedom of our own facilities, we have sold ourselves as bondmen into the hands of the enemy. Jer. Owein.

Ymwëu, v. a. (gwëu) To self-combine, to interweave, mutually to interweave.

Ymwingaw, v. a. (gwingaw) To writhe one's self, to writhe mutually.

Ymwingiad, s. m. (gwingiad) A writhing one's self, a mutually writhing.

Ymwiriad, s. m. (gwiriad) A self-asserting as true, a mutually asserting.

Ymwiriaw, v. a. (gwiriaw) To employ one's self in proving, to assert the truth mutually.

Ymwisaw, v. a. (gwisaw) To dress one's self.

Ymwisiad, s. m. (gwisiad) A self-dressing, the state of being arrayed.

Y froffaith—

Ymwisiad angel cegyll.

The thrush, angel wings her rather dress does form.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ymwleda, v. a. (gwleda) To feast one's self, to be feasting mutually.

Ymwlediad, s. m. (gwlediad) A feasting one's self, a being mutually feasting.

Ymwnc, s. m. (wnc) The being near or immediate. a. Imminent, immediate.

Daw—

Ti ja mhob pwnc:

Mys ty ymwnc

Ni wyr omdedd.

God, thou art in every point; the desire ardently approaching who doth not know how to refuse.

Gr. Gwyg.

Ymwneuthur, s. m. (gwnneuthur) A mutual operation. v. a. To combine one's self, to resolve mutually.

Ymwneuthasent yn unfryd, ac ymwneuthant i'w erbyn.

They have consulted together with one consent, they have confederated against thee. Psalm 33. 2.

Ymwneyd, v. a. (gwnneyd) To combine one's self, to combine mutually.

Ymwng, s. m. (wng) The being immediate. a. Imminent; immediate. adv. Instantly.

A rhodd yn ymwng raddia amau.

And giving immediately ready gems. Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Llosgi eu trefed,

A dygn eu lliedod,

Ac ymwng colled.

Burning their habitation, and taking away their load, with imminent loss. Talerin.

Ymwr, s. m. (gwr) The becoming superior.

Ymwradyddaw, v. a. (gwradyddaw) To scandalize one's self; mutually to scandalize.

Ymwradyddiad, s. m. (gwradyddiad) A self-scandalizing; a mutually scandalizing.

Ymwrandaw, s. m. (gwrandaw) To employ one's self in listening; to listen mutually.

O nef! ymwrandaw i mi,

i dros gyrr o'r drygion.

O heaven! give an attentive ear to me, so that men may be turned from their iniquity. T. Llan.

Ymwrandawiad, s. m. (ymwrandaw) An employing one's self in listening; a mutually listening.

Ymwrdd, s. m. (gwrdd) The being ardent.

Mawr oedd wrth ymwrdd o dder.

Great was the push of the ardency of his dart. T. Aled.

Ymwregysiad, s. m. (gwregysiad) A self-girding.

Ymwregysu, v. a. (gwregysu) To gird one's self.

Ymwresogi, v. a. (gwresogi) To fill one's self with warmth; to become zealous; mutually to fill with warmth.

Ymwresogiad, s. m. (gwresogiad) A filling one's self with warmth; a becoming zealous; a mutually filling with warmth.

Ymwriad, s. m. (ymwr) An acting manfully; a mutually striving.

Ymwrial, s. m. (ymwr) The being in continual strife. v. a. To strive mutually.

Ymwriaw, v. a. (ymwr) To act manfully; to show courage; to strive mutually.

Tuo a dwr yn ymwriaw

Yr' tawen, dreigiau draw.

Fire and water mutually warring are the thunder claps, the distant gleaming darts. D. ab Gwilym.

Ymwingelliad, s. m. (gwingelliad) A putting one's self in a flutter.

Ymwingellu, v. a. (gwingellu) To put one's self in a flutter; to make a fluttering.

Ymwroli, v. a. (gwroli) To render one's self manful; to grow courageous.

Ymgryfia ac ymwroli, nac ofn ac na arwyda.

Be strong and be of good courage, fear not, and be not dismayed. I Chronicles 22. 12.

Ymwrthawd, s. m. (gwrthawd) An using one's self to reject; abdicatation; abjuration. v. a. To abdicate, to abstain.

Ymwrthfyn, s. m. (gwrthfyn) A self-withdrawing, a self-withholding.

Ymwrthfynu, v. a. (ymwrthfyn) To withdraw one's self.

Ymwrthladd, s. m. (gwrthladd) Self-opposition. v. a. To oppose one's self.

Ymwrthladdiad, s. m. (ymwrthladd) A self-opposing; a mutual pugnatation.

Ymwrthodawl, a. (ymwrthawd) Self-rejecting. *Ymwrthodellon*, abstinent.

Ymwrthodl, v. a. (ymwrthawd) To restrain one's self; to abstain mutually.

Ymwrthodiad, s. m. (ymwrthawd) A self-refusing, abdication, abjuration, dereliction.

Ymwrthodwr, s. m.—pl. ymwrthodwyr (ymwrthawd—gwr) One who abstains.

Ymwrthodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymwrthawd) One who abstains or rejects.

Ymwrthryn, s. m. (gwrthryn) Mutual exertion to oppose; mutual resistance; mutual ejection

Os o ymwrthryn y deuias dyn ei hawl; ni all ymwrthryn namyn dau ddyn a fyddont yn eiddod ar yr un tir yngyd; ac os un oneddyd a dyn wrthryn y llall, yn y dydd y goddiwedd, lawr dywedd ei fod ei yn briodawl.

If by mutually exerting a person shall choose his action; there cannot be a mutually exerting but by two persons who shall be seated upon the same land together; and, if one of them be minded to eject the other, in the day that he succeeds, it is right to say that he is a proprietor. Welsh Laws.

Ymwrthryawl, a. (ymwrthryn) Mutually opposing; controversial.

Ymwrthryniad, s. m. (ymwrthryn) An exerting one's self in opposition, a mutually exerting in opposition.

Ymwrthrynu, v. a. (ymwrthryn) To exert one's self in opposition; mutually to strive in opposition; to engage in mutual controversy.

Ymwrthrywiad, s. m. (gwrthrywiad) A rendering one's self heterogeneous; a mutually becoming of opposite kind.

Ymwrthrywiaw, v. a. (gwrthrywiaw) To render one's self of opposite kind; to become heterogeneous, to become mutually of contrary kind.

Ymwrthsefyll, s. m. (gwrthsefyll) A placing one's self in opposition; a mutually withstanding.

Ymwrthsefyll, r. a. (gwrthsefyll) To place one's self against; to withstand mutually.

Ymwrthunaw, v. a. (gwrthunaw) To self-disfigure; to disfigure mutually.

Ymwrthuniad, s. m. (gwrthuniad) A self-disfiguring, a mutually disfiguring.

Ymwrthwynebiad, s. m. (gwrthwynebiad) A setting one's self against.

Ymwrthwynebu, v. a. (gwrthwynebu) To set one's self against; to oppose mutually.

Ymwrwat, s. m. (ymwr) A mutual struggle. v. a. To struggle mutually.

Ymwrys, s. (gwrys) A self-striving, mutual strife.

Ymwrysiad, s. m. (ymwrys) A striving one's self; a mutually striving.

Ymwrysiaw, v. a. (ymwrys) To strive one's self; to strive mutually.

Ymwrystwr, s. m.—pl. ymwrystwyr (ymwrwat—gwr) One who engages in strife.

Ymwrth, s. m. (gwrth) A mutual pushing.

Ymwrthgar, a. (ymwrth) Mutually pushing.

Ymwrthiad, s. m. (ymwrth) A pushing one's self, a mutually pushing.

Ymwrthiaw, v. a. (ymwrth) To push one's self, to push together, to crowd.

Ymwrthiawl, a. (ymwrth) Self-obtruding; mutually pushing or pressing.

Ymwrthiwr, s. f.—pl. ymwrthiwr (ymwrth—gwr) One who pushes himself.

Ymwybod, s. m. (gwybod) Self-knowledge; mutual acquaintance. v. a. To acquaint one's self, to get mutual knowledge.

*Myed yr wyf—
I ymwybod a mhellon
Tudyr, ben ymwawyr Moa.*

I am going to acquaint myself with the sons of Tudyr, the chief defenders of Moa.

Ymwybodi, v. a. (gwybodi) To employ one's self in obtaining knowledge; to become acquainted.

Dylai ymad—ymwybodi yn gyflawn a phob hawia dadi a ddolawr ger ei froa.

A judge ought to employ himself justly in obtaining a knowledge of every claim and dispute brought before him.

Triedd Dyffwael.

Ymwychiad, s. m. (gwychiad) A making one's self gay or fine; a mutually decking out.

Ymwychu, v. a. (gwychu) To make one's self gay, mutually to deck out.

Ymwyliad, s. m. (gwyliad) An employing one's self in watching; a mutually watching.

Ymwyliaw, v. a. (gwyliaw) To employ one's self in watching; to watch mutually; to shew solicitude.

*Prydnawn—
Ymwyliaw i'm cymyl a ml.*

In the afternoon he then visited my jewel and me.

H. ab Owilym, yr hawl.

Ymwylltiad, s. m. (gwylltiad) A making one's self wild; a mutually scaring.

Ymwylltiaw, v. a. (gwylltiaw) To make one's self wild; to scare mutually.

Ymwyraw, v. a. (gwyraw) To put one's self awry; mutually to bend aside.

Ymwyriad, s. m. (gwyriad) A putting one's self awry; a mutually bending.

Ymwyrtiaw, v. a. (gwyrtiaw) To pledge one's self; to give mutual hostage.

Oed a guif yr ysgard llys i ymwyrtiaw deugala niwyrnawd, os dirch, cyn ymwyrtiaw.

The judge of the palace shall have time to refresh his memory for forty days, if he desires, before he enters into mutual pledge.

Welsh Laws.

Ymwyrtiad, s. m. (gwyrtiad) A pledging one's self; a mutually giving hostage.

Ymwyrtiwr, s. m.—pl. ymwyrtiwr (gwyrtiwr) One who pledges himself.

Ymwythaw, v. a. (gwythaw) To put one's self in a rage, to become mutually enraged.

Ymwythiad, s. m. (gwythiad) A self-enraging, a mutually enraging.

Ymyfed, s. m. (yfed) A tipping; a mutual drinking. v. a. To be drinking, to be tipping; to drink mutually.

Ymyl, s. m.—pl. t. au (byl) A side; an edge or brink. *Safu yn fy ymyl*, stand by the side of me.

*Tort, ddyu ddi, one 'gthalon,
Mal y tfr ymylu tñ.*

Breaking, slender symph, is my heart, so when the edges of the wave do break.

Ed. Rhys, o Farddwr.

Ymylawg, a. (ymyl) Having edges, rimmed.

Ymylwich, s. m.—pl. ymylwlch (ymyl—bwch) A notch in an edge.

Ymylwlchiad, s. m. (ymylwlch) An engraving.

Ymylwlchu, v. a. (ymylwlch) To edge-notch.

Ymylgylch, s. m.—pl. t. an (ymyl—cylch) A border or fringe.

I wy ymylgylch pale Mactwa.

To touch the border trimming of the coat of Mactwa.

Ed. Rhys.

Ymylgylchiad, s. m. (ymylgylch) A putting a fringe or trimming round the edge.

Ymylgylchu, v. a. (ymylgylch) To put a fringe or trimming about the edge.

Ymyliad, s. m. (ymyl) A rimming or edging.

Ymylu, v. a. (ymyl) To rim, to edge; to strive, as in the throws of an animal.

Ymylwe, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ymyl—gwe) Selva.

Ymyr, s. m. (gyr) A mutual drive; a self-impulsion; a tendency; an intermeddling.

Ymyrath, v. a. (ymyr) A mutual driving; a making one's self busy; an intermeddling.

Pub fol a fyn ymyrath.

Every fool seeks for intermeddling.

Discretion XL 2.

Ymyrawl, a. (ymyr) Apt to intermeddle.

Ymyrgar, a. (ymyr) Apt to be intermeddling.

Ymyriad, s. m. (ymyr) An intermeddling.

Ymyrth, s. m. (gyrth) The state of being touching against or repelling; a mutual appulse.

Ymyrthawl, a. (ymyrth) Tending to be touching or appulsive; mutually touching.

Ymyrthiad, s. m. (ymyrth) A being touching; mutual appulsion.

Ymyrthu, v. a. (ymyrth) To be touching one's self against; mutually to touch or run against.

Anian ai ymyrth a'i ymyr.

Nature will not be repulsive to its cause.

Adage.

Ymyrthwr, s. m.—pl. ymyrthwyr (ymyrth—gwr) One who touches or runs against.

Ymyru, v. a. (ymyr) To drive on mutually; to instigate one's self; to be pursuing; to be intermeddling.

Cas a ymyro ar bob peth heb achaw.

Useful is he who intermeddles with every thing without occasion.

Adage.

Sores Cai wrth Arthwr; nid ymyrwy Cai yn rhaid gyd ag ef a hyuyl allan.

Cai was offended with Arthur; Cai did not concern himself to assist with him from thence forward.

H. Caihuch—Mabingyn.

Ymyrus, a. (ymyr) Apt to be intermeddling.

Ymyrwr, s. m.—pl. ymyrwyr (ymyr—gwr) One who pursues or concerns himself.

Ymyryd, v. a. (ymyr) To drive one's self on; to drive mutually, to tamper, to intermeddle.

God ymwith ymyron cyn ymyryd arul.
Leave off contention before it is meddled with.
Usterheben 17. 14.

Ymyyagafnâd, s. m. (yagafnâd) A self-lightening, a mutually lightening.

Ymyyagafnân, v. a. (yagafnân) To lighten one's self, to lighten mutually.

Ymyyagafniad, s. m. (yagafniad) A lightening one's self; a mutually lightening.

Ymyyagafnas, v. a. (yagafnas) To lighten one's self, to lighten mutually.

Ymyyagar, s. pl. aggr. (yagar) That carry on secretion; the bowels.

Ymyyagargoel, s. f. (yagar—coel) Haruspicium, divination by examining of entrails.

Ymyyagariad, s. m. (ymyagar) A self-separation, a mutual separation.

Ymyyagariaw, v. a. (ymyagar) To separate one's self; to separate mutually.

Ymyyagaroedd, s. pl. aggr. (ymyagar) The bowels.

Ymyyagethriad, s. m. (yagethriad) A being instigating, a mutually goading.

Ymyyagethru, v. a. (yagethru) To employ one's self in instigating, to be mutually goading.

Ymyyagrain, s. m. (yagrain) Self-prostration; mutual state of prostration. *v. a.* To prostrate one's self; to be mutually prostrate.

Torfoedd ymyygryn tarf ymyygrain.

The boats of terror put to flight so as to cause a mutual prostration.
Cynddelw.

Ymyyagroiniad, s. m. (ymyagrain) A prostrating one's self along; a being mutually prostrating.

Ymyyagrciniaw, v. a. (ymyagrain) To prostrate one's self; to be mutually grovelling.

Ymyyagrytiad, s. m. (yagrytiad) A being wriggling one's self.

Ymyyagrytiaw, v. a. (yagrytiaw) To be wriggling one's self.

Ymyyagrytiaw, v. a. (yagrytiaw) To wriggle.

Ymyyagwŷ, s. m. (yagwŷ) The employing one's self in snatching; a mutual snatch.

Addyng myyag ymyyagwŷ ffrwyg;
Addura mawr yn mawr crogwŷ.

Instruction in the confusion of the mutual scramble of the ferocious; felony is fair in the opinion of him who deserves a halter.
Hyswel Yderyn.

Ymyyagwyd, s. m. (yagwyd) To shake one's self, to shake mutually.

Dyna y byd yr ych'chwi yn ei fawrta, ehai efe; ac attolwg cymerwch yr ffrân i ohono; ac ar y gair efe ymyyagwyd oddi-wythys.

Lo that is the world, which you do magnify, said he; and I beseech you take my portion of it; and on the word he shook himself away from them.
Ellis Wyn, B. Cwg.

Y myyddoedd—wels yr oeddynt yn crynu; ac yr hollf rymas a ymyyagwynt.

The mountains, behold they were trembling; and all the hills were shaken.
Jeremi 4. 24.

Ymyyagydiad, s. m. (ymyagwŷ) A being snatching, a mutually snatching.

Ymyyagydiu, v. a. (ymyagwŷ) To be snatching, to be mutually snatching.

Ymyyagytiaid, s. m. (yagytiaid) A self-concussion, a concussing mutually.

Ymyyagytiaw, v. a. (yagytiaw) To shake one's self, to produce a mutual concussion.

Ymyslotiad, s. m. (yslotiad) A being dabbling or slopping one's self in water.

Ymyslotian, v. a. (yslotian) To be slopping.

Ymyslotiaw, v. a. (yslotiaw) To employ one's self in slopping or dabbling in water.

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Ymystwyraw, v. a. (ystwyraw) To agitate one's self; to stretch one's self, as in the act of recovering from drowsiness.

Ymystwyriad, s. m. (ystwyriad) Pandiculation.

YN, s. m. r. The state of being in, contained, or included. *prep.* In, at; in the way of; for, for the use of; into. *pron.* Our. If *yn* be put before verbs and adjectives, it forms the expressions denominated participles and adverbs. *Yn tori*, breaking; *yn fuan*, quickly: *Os gweli yn dda*, if thou seest good; *yn awr*, at present; *yn lleigus*, by and by; *yn y man*, *yn y lle*, presently.

Arf glew yn ei galon.

The weapon of the brave is in his heart.

Adage.

Adfyd a ddaw a dyng yn ei law.

Adversity comes with instruction in his hand.

Adage.

Gallwg ya yd gwyi yd gur.

Sight in such as can see is lovely.

Adage.

Gwell bwrh ya gartref no llyu yn allreuf.

Better a cottage for a home, than a palace to resort to as a stranger.

Adage.

Ac yn iach bellach i'r hel;

Ac yn iach gawn sebel!

And adieu at length to the triumph; and adieu the loud rejoicing.

L. G. Cwili, m. ei fah.

Llyma ya gobath ni, ac yn amddiffys, ac ya llawenydd, ac yn bresol.

Behold our hope, and our defence, and our joy, and our king.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Yna, adv. (yn—a) There, in that place; then, at that time: there now! lo!

Yna y mae fy enaid glan,

A'm eilyll yma allan.

In there is my pure soul, and my phantom here without.

D. ab Gwilym, tŷn hared Morfdd.

Yna o hon y gwelan anaele ymollyngasau.

Then from the top of the dreadful sleep we let ourselves down.
Ria Wyn, B. Cwg.

Ynad, s. m.—pl. t. on (wn—ad) That is wary or deliberate; a judge.

Fan farnwr tri aliter—

Bernad Daw an dym i wnebid

Y nefoedd, yn nefawd yndi.

When the three multitudes shall be judged, God will be judging our being conveyed to the blessed society of heaven, agreeably to the attribute of judges.
Cynddelw.

Ynadaeth, s. m. (ynad) The office of a judge.

Ynaeth, adv. (yn—aeth) Then, thereafter.

Yndid, s. m. (wn) Energy, vigour, force.

Eld yndid ynao.

Let vigour go into him.

Adage.

Ynddo, pronem. prep. (yn) In it; in him. *Yn-ddof*, in me; *ynddot*, in thee; *ynddi*, in her; *ynddem*, in us; *ynddoch*, in you; *ynddynt*, in them.

O bydd mawr cerddedawr o allud ar y ffordd, pa dŷr bynwg y mawr ynddo, efe a ddyly dalu 24 o ebedw.

If a traveller who is a foreigner shall die on the road, whatsoever land he dies in, he ought to pay twenty-four pence of heriot.
Welsh Laws.

Ynedd, s. m. (wn) Energy, vigour, force.

Ynfer, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (yn—mer) An influx, a confluence, the fall of one water into another. It is generally called *Cymer* and *Aber*.

Cad yn rhyd Alciad, cad yn yfer.

A battle in the ford of Alciad, a battle in the confluence.
Talliesin.

Ynfyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (yn—myd) That is furious or mad, that is foolish. *a.* Furious, frantic, mad, foolish.

Y dynion hys, ni ddylhwr credau en tystiolaeth: caeth, mad, byddar, ac ynfyd canorthwyr, neu ruthrawg.

These persons, their testimony is not to be believed: a slave, a mate, a deaf one, and one insane under restraint, or that is frantic.
Welsh Laws.

Yng, a. m. (yn) That is close or near upon; a bare touch or slight hint.

Yngau, s. m. (yng) Intimation. *a. a.* To intimate.

O gwallt, rho i gwall ras;
Ac i anghall nac yngau.

If thou canst, give a share to the discreet; and to the indiscreet give no satisfaction. *O. Gwynedd.*

Yngauawl, a. (yngau) Intimating, hinting.

Ynganiad, s. m. (yngau) A closely whispering; a hinting or intimating.

Yngauon, v. a. (yngau) To utter indistinctly, to whisper; to intimate, to hint.

Yngawg, a. (wng) Being proximate or near.

Yngawl, a. (wng) Being close or near upon.

Yngder, s. m. (wng) Closeness, or nearness.

Yngdra, s. m. (wng) Closeness, proximity.

Yngenyd, v. a. (yngau) To intimate, to hint.

Ynghyach, adv. (wng—cyrch) Imminently.

Ynghyd, adv. (cyd) In contact, together. *Mysed* ynghyd, to go in contact.

Yn Llŷnarth gwelais i ffrwydr
Gwyr ynghyd, a gwlad heb ddadllyd,
Rhaer rhwng mawr heb ffrith.

In Llŷnarth I saw the turmoil of men together, and blood to the knees, from the great tumult of the sea of Britain. *Llywarch Hen.*

A nath ynghyd, nath i'r byd.

That is gone together it is gone into the world. *Adage.*

Ynglych, adv. (cylich) About, round, in compass.

Phl ni myn:
Nid arsel gyrn
Ei grynhoed;
Yn he hynod,
Ynglych ei gwyl
Gwylid corpien.

Verily he will not have: not the white adorning his bands; instead of the henn, around his temples were ash. *Y Brwd Madam of Gwalther.*

Yngiad, s. m. (wng) A rendering close or near.

Ynglais, s. m. (wng—llais) A confined voice, a voice of distress.

Ynglef, s. m. (wng—llef) A cry of distress.

Odd ddoe i Ddugwylid ddodi ynglef.

It was yesterday that Ddugwylid had to utter the shriek. *D. O. Cychi.*

Yngleisaf, v. a. (ynglef) To cry confinedly.

Yngleisiad, s. m. (ynglais) A speaking or uttering with difficulty.

Yngleisaw, v. a. (ynglais) To speak or to utter the voice with difficulty.

Yngnad, s. m.—pl. s. on (wng—nad) A judge.

Yngneidiad, s. m. (yngnad) The acting as a judge.

Yngneidiaeth, s. m. (yngnad) The office of a judge; legislature; judicature.

Tair colofn gwlediek Yng Prydain—rhith gwlad, teyrnodd,
ac yngneidiaeth, betwydd ddodda Prydain all hedd mawr.

The three foundations of government of the Isle of Britain—the voice of the country, monarchy, and legislature, according to the regulation of Prydain son of Aedd the Great. *Trynodd.*

Yngneidiaw, v. a. (yngnad) To act as a judge.

Yngneidiawl, a. (yngnad) Belonging to a judge.

Yngnis, s. f. (wng—guis) An epithet for a shoulder.

Gwyn wrth Llywau ad wyllt, malthwyr,
Er ynydd ar ynydd;
A chae he mawr yn ei ddolwg.

Gwyn by Llywau did he watch last night with the sheep on his shoulder; and as he was my cop he did not retreat. *Llywarch Hen.*

Yngo, adv. (wng) Hard by, or near, here.

Yngod, adv. (yngo) Hard by, or near, here.

Rhidd a fodd, heb llyd i fodd,
Rhidd wrth y bobi yngod.

A wolf he will be, without an obstacle for it, ayere to the people here. *Llywarch Hen.*

Ewig—
A ddolwg o'm fridd yngod.

A hind has cleaved from my park hard by. *Iwan Dyf.*

Yngogiad, s. m.—pl. yngogiaid (yngawg) A neighbour, a proximate.

Gores yngogiaid gelfi;

Gores amyllog moch.

The best as neighbours are goats; the best in confinement are swine. *Adage.*

Yngreg, a. (wng—rhég) Of narrow gift; stingy.

Yngres, s. m. (wng—gres) Violence, arduency.

Yn llwyn o yngres gwres.

Being full of the ardency of heat. *Tallies.*

Dau ddragon yn yngres.

Two dragons in violence. *Gwalchmai.*

Ynga, v. a. (wng) To close upon, to straiten.

Yngus, a. (wng) Of a close or narrow quality.

Yngwrth, adv. (yn—gwrth) Suddenly, unexpectedly.

Yngwrth orthochodd angs!

Unexpectedly the conquest of death! *Leulu Morris.*

Yngyrth, s. m. (wng—gyrth) A close push.

Anhygar ei bar, borygl brys yngyrth,
A'fwr angsu dilyn.

Unlucky his shaft, the danger of hasty onset, that causes certain death. *Simon Ufford.*

YR, s. m. r. That is distant, past, out or from; that is opposite or against. *prep.* For, with respect to. *art.* The, used for y, preceding words with vowel initials: It is also used adverbially, as—*Yr oedd gwr a'i enw Ioan*, there was a man whose name was John.

Cerdd doeth yr enillion.

Let the wise love the remains of patently. *Adage.*

Mai y tan ya yr aelwyd.

Like the fire in the hearth. *Adage.*

Ci a hettio heb ffrith ni bydd da ar yr an.

A dog that hunts every beast will not be good for any one. *Adage.*

Fan goller yr hnos,
O'r gogledd daw eton.

When the fine weather shall be lost, from the north it will come again. *Adage.*

After another yw yr arfer waelid ya y byd.

To be in the habit of no habit is the worst habit in the world. *Adage.*

Yrth, s. m.—pl. s. ton (yr) A touch; a stop, obstacle, let, or hindrance. *a.* Impeding. *Mae efe yn siarad yn yrth*, he is speaking lispingly. *Sil.*

All morth mawr mor de;
All yrth, all yrth ee.

Like the great expanse of the south sea; like the concussion, like the fall of stars. *Gwalchmai.*

All yrth gyrth ya gwrthfynnant;

All gwyrdd ymbered an hared amant bre,
Bron yr Erw y galwau.

A second shock of onset they sought against us; a second vehement conflict round the fall circumference of a hill, Bron yr Erw, which they call. *Ll. F. Nock, i Llywelyn II.*

Yrthiad, s. m. (yrth) A touching; a stopping.

Yrthlaw, v. a. (yrth) To touch; to stop.

Yrthwech, s. m. (yrth) An impediment, a stammer.

Gwedd gwedy rhydd yrthwech.

After extreme smoothness generally comes a rut. *Adage.*

YS, s. m. r. That is, that arises or issues out; that proceeds; that is active, violent, or consuming; a combustible principle. It is a common prefix in composition.

Ys, v. (ys, s.) Is, hath, a being, existeth. *Ys id?* Is there? is it? be there?

- Arfer no doddŷ ys troch.
Custom is mightier than law. *Adage.*
- Amledd cybydd ys tiodi arno.
The abundance of the miser is poverty to him. *Adage.*
- Medŷ ys gawod o woddwedd hŷ.
Reproach is attendant on long widowhood. *Adage.*
- Bodd Eichwyth ys gwylch gwlaw,
Moes Mawdawg y ddaew;
Dylŷal Cynon yno ei gwynaw.
The grave of Eichwyth the rain doth drench, the plain of Mawdawg beneath him; him Cynon ought to mourn. *E. Beddau Miliwyr.*
- Ys id yn y boly hwn blaew!
Ceiniald cyniald, disgwiald ya nharin
Rhag oedwyr cad barawd!
Is there in this leathern bag some meal's dangers of depredators, falling once in conflict before the warrior of ready battle. H. Bran, Mabinogion.
- Ysawdy, a. (ys) Consumable, or ignitable.
- Ysawl, a. (ys) Consuming, or devouring; caustic.
- Ten ysawl, consuming fire.
- Ysach, s. m. (bach) A grapple, or a clawing.
- Ysachawl, a. (ysbach) Grappling; rumpling.
- Ysbachiad, s. m. (ysbach) A clawing; a rumpling.
- Ysbachu, v. a. (ysbach) To claw; to rumple.
- Ysag, s. f.—pl. t. an (bag) A talon.
- Ysagawg, a. (ysag) Having claws or talons.
- Ysagawl, a. (ysag) Like a talon or claw.
- Ysbagu, v. a. (ysag) To claw, to clutch.
- Ysbawd, s. f.—pl. ysbodau (pawd) A blade, a blade-bone, a shoulder-bone; a shoulder. *Ysbawd mollt, pafais mollt, pafais defad, a shoulder of mutton.*
- Ysbledd, s. m. (bledd) That is got by rapacity.
- Ysbledda, v. a. (ysbledd) To gather spoil.
- Ysbleddach, s. m. (ysbledd) Spoil, prey, or booty.
- Y brenŷn agas: cyfarch, a goruchafiaeth, ac ysbleddach drwgwddawl!
The monarch death: I greet thee pre-eminence and eternal spoil! *Ella Wyn, E. Cwag.*
- Ysblenyddiad, s.—pl. t. an (ysplenydd) A raying.
- Ysbrig, s. m.—pl. t. ion (brig) A sprig.
- Ysbrigaw, v. a. (ysbrig) To produce sprigs.
- Ysbrigawg, a. (ysbrig) Full of sprigs.
- Ysbrigawl, a. (ysbrig) Tending to yield sprigs.
- Ysbrigiad, s. m. (ysbrig) A sprigging.
- Ysbrigyn, s. m. dim. (ysbrig) A sprig, a twig.
- Ysbril, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ys—bril) A bat. *Dyfed*
- Ysbrychiad, s. m. (brychiad) A speckling.
- Ysbrychu, v. a. (brychu) To speckle, to blur.
- Ysbryd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pryd) That is intelligent, that is mental; a spirit.
- Gwas ei llafer lla yn ei ysbryd,
Ysbaid fyr fydwyl fod yn mhenyd;
Gwas a ei yn nghanu yn nghymlegd Cain
Cyrychiawg, lygriad coedy!
Woe to him who labours not a benefit in his spirit, during the short woody space being in penance; woe to him who goes into iniquity in a course similar to Cain the first rebellious, a perfidious corruption! *Meliyr ab Gwalchmai.*
- Mae rhyw nerth yn mysg dynion, yr awr hon, nad oedd o'r blaen;
mae rhyw yspird rhyfodd yn gwrtholaw.
There is some power, at present, among men, which was not heretofore; there is some extraordinary spirit working. *Morgan Llwyd.*
- Ysbrydawg, a. (ysbryd) Having a spirit.
- Ysbrydawl, a. (ysbryd) Spiritual, or ghostly.
- Ysbrydiad, s. m.—pl. ysbrydiadaid (ysbryd) An intelligence, a spiritual agent.
- Ni aethon drwy deyrnas yr wybr, lle yr oedd holl ddryg ysbrydawl yn trigaew.
We went through the kingdom of the air, where all the evil intelligences had their abodes. *Merchawg Cwyrddad.*
- Ysbrydiaeth, s. m. (ysbryd) Spirituality.
- Dyben cerdd yw gwelŷu y deall, dyddawu y bryd, ac yr ysbrydiaeth.
The intention of poetry is to improve the understanding, to delight the mind and the spirit. *Barddas.*

- Ysbrydlawn, a. (ysbryd) Spirited, full of spirit.
- Ysbrydlondeb, s. m. (ysbrydlawn) Spiritfulness.
- Ysbrydonedd, s. m. (ysbrydlawn) Spiritfulness.
- Ysbrydloni, v. a. (ysbrydlawn) To render spiritual; to become spiritual.
- Ysbrydlonrwydd, s. m. (ysbrydlawn) Spiritfulness.
- Ysbrydoldeb, s. m. (ysbrydawl) A spiritual state.
- Ysbryddolder, s. m. (ysbrydawl) A spiritual state.
- Ysbrydoledig, a. (ysbrydawl) Spiritualized.
- Ysbrydoledd, s. m. (ysbrydawl) Spirituality.
- Ysbrydoli, v. a. (ysbrydawl) To render spiritual; to spiritualize.
- Ysbrydoliad, s. m. (ysbrydawl) Spiritualization.
- Ysbrydoliaeth, s. m. (ysbrydawl) Inspiration, the working of the spirit.
- Ysbrydoliaethu, v. a. (ysbrydoliaeth) To spiritualize, to render spiritual.
- Ysbrydolrwydd, s. m. (ysbrydawl) A spiritual state.
- Ysbrydos, a. (ysbryd) Spiritual, spiritual.
- Ysbrydusaw, v. a. (ysbrydus) To render spiritual; to become spiritual.
- Ysbrydusedd, s. m. (ysbrydus) Spiritiveness.
- Ysbur, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bur) The pedestal or base of a pillar; a short post or supporter of a shelf, in ancient houses, projecting into the floor, in the form of a skreen, and used to put by such victuals as is in present consumption.
- Ysbwrial, s. m. aggr. (bwrw) Refuse, trash, sweepings, rubbish.
- Ysbwriaia, v. a. (ysbwrial) To make rubbish.
- Ysbyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (osb) Hospitality.
- Ysbydaeth, s. m. (ysbyd) The practice of receiving guests, hospitality.
- Ysbydawl, a. (ysbyd) Relating to the receiving of guests.
- Ysbydiad, s. m. (ysbyd) A receiving of guests.
- Ysbyda, v. a. (ysbyd) To receive guests.
- Ysbydwr, s. m.—pl. ysbydwyr (ysbyd—gwr) The master of an hospital.
- Ysby, a. (bys) Noticeable; manifest, evident.
- Ysbyawl, a. (ysbys) Tending to manifest.
- Ysbysiad, s. m. (ysbys) A specifying.
- Ysbysoil, v. a. (ysbysawl) To render manifest; to become special or particular.
- Ysbysoiliad, s. m. (ysbysawl) Specification.
- Ysbyrsrwydd, s. m. (ysbys) A specification, notice, or information.
- Ysbysu, v. a. (ysbys) To specify, to give notice.
- Ysbyswr, s. m.—pl. ysbyswyr (ysbys—gwr) A specifier, a declarer.
- Ysbysydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ysbys) A specifier.
- Ysbytty, s. m.—pl. t. an (ysbyd—ty) A hospital.
- Ysdawr, s. m. (dawr) That is of concern or an object of care or anxiety.
- Ysdiff, s. m. (diff) That forms a spout or jet.
- Ysdiffiad, s. m. (ysdiff) A spouting out.
- Ysdiffiaw, v. a. (ysdiff) To spout or to jet out.
- Ysdiffi, s. m. (ysdiff) That spouts or spirts.
- Ysdiffiawg, a. (ysdiffi) Full of spouting or jetting s. f. The cuttle-fish.
- Ysdill, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dill) That folds or plait.
- Ysdilliad, v. a. (ysdill) A making a plaiting.
- Ysdillaw, v. a. (ysdill) To form a fold or plait.
- Ysdori, s. f.—pl. t. an (ysdawr) What is of concern or in mind; a matter of record.
- Ysdoriad, s. m. (ysdori) A relating as history.
- Ysdoriaw, v. a. (ysdori) To relate a story.
- Ysdoriawl, a. (ysdori) Historical, historic.
- Ysdragiad, s. m. (dragiad) A dragging about.
- Ysdragiaw, v. a. (dragiaw) To mangle, to drag

Yadwrddiad, s. m. (dwrddiad) A threatening.
Yadwrddiaw, v. a. (dwrddiaw) To threaten.
Yadwrddiwr, s. m.—pl. yadwrddiwyrr (dwrddiwr) A threatener.
Yadyferiad, s. m. (dyferiad) A distillation.
Yadyferion, s. pl. aggr. (dyferion) Distillations.
Yadyferu, v. a. (dyferu) To distill, to drop.
Yadyfnig, a. (dyfnig) Obstinate, stubborn.
Yadyfnigaw, v. a. (yadyfnig) To act stubbornly; to become obstinate or stubborn.
Yadyfnigrwydd, s. m. (yadyfnigr) Stubbornness.
Ysedig, a. (ys) Corroded; consumed; oxidized.
Ysenyd, s. m. (enyd) A space of time, a while.

*Byd effridf droe wledydd;
 Bethyd yr ysenyd ydyd.*

A world of numerous changes over countries; a confused world for a good while hath been. *Lly. ab Ior. ab Emyfed.*

Ysta, s. f.—pl. ysfeydd (ys—ma) A spot devoured or consumed; a feeding place; a sheep walk; an itching.

*Dwg yst, lle'r wyd, gnefale,
 Dan rodiaw a dringaw drail.*

Bear an itching, where thou art, slender shank, while perambulating and climbing of thorns. *T. Prye, i'r dryn.*

Ysfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (ys—man) A consuming place; a biting place; an itching. *Mae yn cedi ysfa*, it causes an itching.

Yag, s. m. (ys) A tendency to act, or move, or to separate.

Ygadan, s. pl. aggr. (cad) Herrings; also called *penwaig*, or empty heads.

Ygadenyn, s. m. dim. (ygadan) A herring.

Ygaen, s. f.—pl. t. au (caen) A sprinkle.

Ygaeniad, s. m. (ygaen) A sprinkling.

Ygaennu, v. a. (ygaen) To sprinkle, to spread.

Ygafael, a. m.—pl. t. au (cafael) That is taken; capture, prey.

*Manred gymined, mawr ygaefael,
 Y rhag Caez Lwydroed, neu ddeg Moriall
 Fyntheccaat mawr a phen Gwral.*

Briskly pacing for combat, a great booty, before the fortress of Grey-wood, but not Moriall taken! fifteen hundred line, and the head of Gwral. *Meigran, m. Cynddylan.*

Ygafaeliad, s. m. (ygafael) A capturing.

Ygafaelu, v. a. (ygafael) To capture.

Ygafaelus, a. (ygafael) Predatory, rapacious.

Ygafaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cafaeth) A booty, a board.

Ygafaethawl, a. (ygaeth) Rapacious.

Ygafaethiad, s. m. (ygafaeth) A making a booty; a boarding.

Ygafaethu, v. a. (ygafaeth) To make a booty; to lap up a board.

Ygafu, s. m. (cafu) A light heap or body; that is light or easy; a stack of corn. *Marw ygaflu*, a death-bed; a resignation to death, or a death-bed song.

Ysfa, s. m. (cafu) Light, volatile; fickle.

Ygafu y deeth, ygaflu yr aeth.

Lightly it came, lightly it went. Adage.
Gloewach fyddant y saint yna neithwailh no'r haul, ac ygaflu-ach o fuaner fyddant no mudiwl.

The saints will be then seven times brighter than the sun, and lighter of motion than thought. *Euclidius.*

Ygafnâd, s. m. (ygafnâu) A lightning.

Ygafnâwl, a. (ygafnâu) Tending to be light.

Ygafnaidd, a. (ygafu) To render light.

Ygafnâu, v. a. (ygafu) To make light, to make easy; to become light.

Ygafnder, s. m. (ygafu) Lightness; levity.

Ygafndra, s. m. (ygafu) Lightness; levity.

Ygafndreir, a. (ygafu—treir) Of light order; lightly arrayed, lightly armed.

Ygafnodd, s. m. (ygafu) Lightness, levity.

Ygafniad, s. m. (ygafu) A making light.

Ygafnleddf, a. (ygafu—lleddf) Softly yielding.

Ygafnwydd, s. m. (ygafu) Lightness, levity.

Ygafnu, v. a. (ygafu) To lighten, to make light; to make a light heap, to stack corn; to become light.

Ygaffell, s. f.—pl. t. au (caffell) A ledge, edge, rim, or brow. *Dyna se yn edrych dan ei ygaffell*, there he is looking stily, or under his brow.

Efe a'm cipiai i ymbell bell y tu schaf i'r castell, ac ar ygaffell o rywyl gwya gorphwyaem.

He snatched me far and far above the castle, and on the edge of a white cloud we rested. *Elle Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

Ygaffellawg, a. (ygaffell) Having a ledge.

Ygaffelliad, s. m. (ygaffell) A ledging.

Ygaffellu, v. a. (ygaffell) To form a ledge.

Ygal, s. m. (ysg) Froth, foam, or scum.

Ygain, s. m. (cain) A sprinkle. a. Sprinkling. v. a. To sprinkle, or to spread out.

Rhodddhawg farbwag farch ygalu.

A red-stained knight with a spattering steel. *Cynddelw.*

Bradw ygwedd bryd ygalu wrth luf.

With a frail shield his front gleaming at the onset. *Cynddelw.*

*Yn rhith claddwyd chae,
 Clod ygalu yn aer.*

In the semblance of a bright sword, spreading flame in conflict. *Cynddelw.*

Cad ygalu cad ddysgog.

Bounty scattering in battle unshaken. *Prydydd Dychem.*

Ygalcne, s. f.—pl. ysgalcneiau (calne) That branches or forms a branch.

Ygaing, s. f. (caing) That forms a branch. *Ysgaing o edaf*, a skain of thread.

Ygais, s. m. (cais) That is attempted or essayed.

Ygall, s. pl. aggr. (call) The thistle. *Ygall gwynion, ygall mair, ygall brithion*, milk thistle; *ygall duon*, black thistle; *ygall bendigaid* blessed thistle; *ygall y penwr*, the teasel; *ygall y bludd*, *ygall gwylltion*, spear thistle; *ygall campen*, field eryngo; *ygall y moch*, *laeth ysgall*, *llymchfyd*, sow-thistle; *ygall y meirch*, *marchyggall*, endive.

A be yggall ni fed weith.

Who soweth thistles will not reap wheat. *Adage.*

Ygallaid, a. (ysgall) Like a thistle.

Ygallawg, a. (ysgall) Abounding with thistles; of the nature of thistle. *Llystau ygallawg*, acanacious plants.

Ygallen, s. f. (ysgall) A thistle: *ygallen ddu*, black chameleon thistle; *ygallen ddraenwen*, common carline thistle; *ygallen foglynnawg*, sea eryngo; *ygallen fwyth*, melancholy thistle.

Ygant, s. m. (cant) That forms a curve or whirl.

Ygar, s. f.—pl. t. ion (car) A separate part, a part, portion; or share; a piece, or fragment; a separation, a divorce.

Ygar, v. a. (car) To separate, to divide; to divorce; to cast off.

Ygarant, s. m.—pl. ysgeraint (ysgar) One that is separated or parted; an adversary.

*Piau y bodd hwn? Edd Brant
 Y rhwng llewya a lledant;
 Bodd gwyr gwae i ysgeraint.*

Who owns this grave? The grave of Brant, between the horizon and a slight ravine; the grave of a man the woe of the enemies. *B. Bradden Mynyrr.*

Ygaredd, s. f. (ysgar) A spread, a dispersion.

Ygareddawl, a. (ysgaredd) Dispersing, scattering.

Ygareddu, s. m. (ysgaredd) Separation, dispersion.

Ygaredig, a. (ysgar) Separated, divided.

Ysgerddigath, s. m.—pl. t. an (ysgerddig) Separation; a scattered state.
Ysgerdd, s. m. (ysgar) Separateness.
Ysgeriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (ysgar) Separation.
Ysgerioeth, s. m. (ysgar) A separation.
Ysgeru, v. a. (ysgar) To separate, to part.
Ysgerm, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (gar) An outery.
Ysgermau, v. a. (ysgaru) To keep up a continual outcry or shouting.
Ysgermau, s. m. (ysgaru) Shouting, screaming.
Ysgermau, s. f.—pl. t. au (ysgaru) The being employed in an outcry or shout; the work of shouting; a skirmish.

Mace a new 'ysgermau' a wain'.

A battle and also skirmishes they would go through. *L. S. Cest.*

Ysgermiad, s. m. (ysgaru) A shouting.
Ysgermu, v. a. (ysgaru) To set up a shout.
Ysgerth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (carth) Offscouring.
Ysgerthawg, s. m. (ysgarth) Excrementitious.
Ysgerthawl, s. m. (ysgarth) Excremental, excretive.
Ysgerthiad, s. m. (ysgarth) Excretion; a scouring out, or purging.
Ysgerthlyd, s. m. (ysgarth) Tending to expel or to purge.
Ysgerthu, v. a. (ysgarth) To purge out, to expel.
Ysgeru, v. a. (ysgar) To separate, to part.

Nid ygar newyn a ddiol.

Hunger will not part from idleness. *Adage.*

Ysgerfydd, ade. (gad—hydd) Peradventure, perhaps.
Ysgau, s. m. (can) That is hollow or scooped; a scoop. *a. Scooped.*
Ysgaw, s. m. aggr. (caw) Elder wood, elder.
Ysgaw y ddalar, cor-ysgaw, ysgaw Mair, gwaed y gwyr, dwarf-elder.

Tri pheth a gyswddir ar y gwaw,
 Gwydd, ac ygwll, ac ysgaw.

Three things increase in the rain, grass, and thistle, and elder. *Adage.*

Ysgawd, s. m. (cawd) That rises over, a shade.

Gnawd rwyf yn bell Bell rirawd,
 Gnawd ysgawd ysgawd ar gwa ysgawd.

Like the effect of the ear in the brain is the liquor of Bell, like a light shade on the back of a shadow. *Tallies.*

Ysgawen, s. f. (ysgaw) An elder-tree. *Ysgawen y gors, or cor-ygawen, water-elder.*

Ysgawl, s. m. (ysg) Abounding with activity. *Ysgawl gwyth, wrath is active.*

Ysgawl ddygymodd llawd gymare.

Violently descended the tangle of the concourse. *Tallies.*

Gogwa—
 Py ysgawl oddaf
 Pyn dderchad nef:
 Pwy fa forch lwyf
 O ddair byd swyr.

I have an idea what was the carrying patience when heaven was upheaved; what was a soul cast from earth to sky. *Tallies.*

Ysgawn, s. m. (cawn) A light body. *a. Light.*

Ysgawn lwyth a glad.

The light load will accommodate. *Adage.*

Ysgawn i newn ysgawn i mae.

Light is entering, light is egress. *Adage.*

Ysgawndad, s. m. (ysgawndu) Alleviation.
Ysgawndawl, s. m. (ysgawndu) Tending to lighten.
Ysgawndu, v. a. (ysgawn) To lighten; to become light; to become volatile.

Ysgeru, v. m. (cecrun) A bickering, a brawling.
Ysgeru, v. a. (cecrun) To be bickering.

Ysgeru, v. a. (cecrun) Bickering, brawling.
Ysgeru, v. m. (cecrun) A bickering, a brawling.
Ysgom, v. a. (ceom) To bicker, to quarrel.
Ysgedd, s. m. (ys—cedd) The sea kale.
Ysgeriad, s. m. (ysgeriad) A throbbing; a shaking by laying hold of the throat.
Ysgeriad, v. a. (ysgeriad) A shaking by laying hold of the throat; a shaking roughly.
Ysgeriad, s. m.—pl. ysgeriad (ysgeriad—gur) A throbbler, one who shakes roughly.
Ysgeriad, s. f. (ysgeriad—torf) A spreading hat.

Ysgeriad torfod rithordad mair.

The spreading hat of the poet by his own was turned. *L. P. Mack.*

Ysgeriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (ysgeriad) A spreading out; a sprinkling; a squinting.
Ysgeriad, v. a. (ysgeriad) To spread abroad; to spit, to step; to sprinkle; to squint.

Yn y gwyl y tan hachar yd ysgeriad o'r arth.

Then was seen the glowing fire sprinkling from the arm. *Adage of Brecknock.*

Ysgeriad yd yd
 O do yd yd.

They would spread out in a flame high from the arm. *Tallies.*

Ysgeriad yd yd
 O do yd yd
 Yd yd yd yd yd
 Yd yd yd yd yd

Triph would come from about the head of Bomer; Bomer will harmonize; their praise will spread abroad. *Tallies.*

Ysgeriad, s. m. (ysgeriad) Sprinkling; squinting.
Ysgeriad, v. a. (ysgeriad) Scattered; sprinkled.
Ysgeriad, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ysgeriad) A scatterer; a sprinkler; a squinter.

Ysgeriad, s. m.—pl. ysgeriad (ysgeriad—gur) A scatterer; a sprinkler; a squinter.

Ysgeriad, s. m. (ysgeriad) A whirling about.

Ysgeriad, v. a. (ysgeriad) To whirl about.

Ysgeriad, s. m. (ysgeriad) Whirling, whisking.

Ysgeriad, s. m.—pl. ysgeriad (ysgeriad—gur) One who whisks about.

Ysgeriad, s. m. (ysgeriad) An endeavouring.

Ysgeriad, v. a. (ysgeriad) To be endeavouring.

Ysgeriad, s. m. (ysgeriad) Endeavouring.

Ysgeriad, s. m.—pl. ysgeriad (ysgeriad—gur) One who attempts or endeavours.

Ysgeler, s. m. (cel) Atrocious, villainous, malicious, detestable; obscene.

Ysgelerdawl, s. m. (ysgeler) Atrociousness.

Ysgelerder, s. m. (ysgeler) Atrociousness.

Ysgelerdra, s. m. (ysgeler) Flagitiousness.

Ysgeleredd, s. m. (ysgeler) Flagitiousness.

Ysgeleriad, s. m. (ysgeler) A rendering flagitious; a becoming scandalous.

Ysgelera, v. a. (ysgeler) To render flagitious; to become atrocious or flagitious.

Ysgelynllys, s. m. (celyn—llys) The ribwort. It is also called *estyllenlys*.

Ysgellog, s. f. (ysgall) Wild succory.

Ysgemydd, s. m. (cam) A curve, the outside edge of any thing that curves.

Tri ysgemydd newn Ysg Prydys: Gheru mab Chygher.
 Morion mab Togh, a Gogon Gledgyth.

The three hammers in of battle of the Isle of Britain: Gheru son of Gledgyth, Morion son of Togh, and Gogon Agonyth.

Ysgemydd ddiwydd ddiwydd a Llythys.

A celebrated circle equally prominent with Llythys. *Adage of Gogon.*

Yd gwyn lwyd, yd gwyn lwyd,
 Yd gwyn lwyd lwyd,
 Yd gwyn lwyd lwyd,
 Yd gwyn lwyd lwyd.

Bring much heat, like a daisy, burning like the dew of a sun; being heat on its curving edge, being long to cut up a man. *Adage of Gogon, a Llythys.*

Yageth, s. m. (ceth) Morphew, or dandriff.
Yagededl, s. f. (cenedl) A generation, a tribe.

*Yager diffiddid and uch deffyn
 Yager yagededl ychewall cythwyn.*

*The departing of the protection of the good-omened will
 spread the quickly flying report of the family.*
Bin. ab Gwalechmwyd, t. Llynolyn II.

Yagededlawg, s. (yagededl) Generating.
Yagededliad, s. m. (yagededl) A generating.
Yagededlu, v. a. (yagededl) To generate.
Yagediad, s. m. (yagen) A generating of scales;
 a generating of dandriff.

Yagedliys, s. m. (ys—cân—llys) Hemispheric
 liver-green.

Yagentyn, s. m. dim. (yagent) A caperer; a buffoon.
Yagentynald, s. (yagentyn) Buffoon-like.

Yagenn, v. a. (yagen) To generate scales; to ge-
 nerate scurf or dandriff.

Yager, s. f.—pl. yagyr (car) A kind of stone which
 breaks into bars.

Yagerbwad, s. m. (yagar—pwd) A skeleton, a car-
 case; emurion.

Samson—a dove t. elych yagerbwad y llaw.

Samson turned to humiliate the carcase of the lion.

Barnwyd 14. s.

Yageth, s. f.—pl. t. au (ceth) That pushes or re-
 pels; a spear.

*Hyder gynhell ar freitball fannwyd,
 hi nodi mai yageth a ac yogydd.*

*With a confident impulse towards the hammer staff, there will
 mark not spear nor shield.*
Aneurin.

Yagethiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (yageth) Propulsion;
 repulsion.

Yagethin, a. (yageth) Propulsive; repulsive.

Yagethr, s. f.—pl. t. au (cethr) That drives.

Yagethwag, a. (yagethr) Iterating, driving.

Yagethwael, a. (yagethr) Iterating, driving.

Yagethriad, s. m. (yagethr) An iterating.

Yagethrin, a. (yagethr) Iterative; impulsive.

*Yr oddi ddrwydd melli yagethrin yn rhwygaw y mwg ddrwy
 would y mwg melli yn ei ddrwy.*

*There's drift of impulsive lightning—repels the thick black
 smoke, which the horrid gulf threw out.*
Edo Wyn, B. Cwyr.

Yagethu, v. a. (yagethr) To iterate, to impel.

Yagethu, v. a. (yagethr) To push; to repulse.

Yageuad, s. m. (yagan) A hollowing, a scooping.

Yageuaw, v. a. (yagan) To hollow, to scoop.

Yageuawl, a. (yagan) Hollowed, scooped.

Yageueg, s. f.—pl. t. au (yagan) A scoop.

Yageuegiad, s. m. (yageueg) A scooping.

Yageuegw, v. a. (yageueg) To scoop out, to hollow.

Yagewlu, a. (yagaw) Being of elder wood.

Yagewyll, s. pl. aggr. (yagaw) Oziers; twigs.

Aderyn a'—

Eagylt hanes yagewyll blydd.

A bird with its wings the tops of young oaks.

H. ab D. ab Ien. ab Rhys.

Yagewyll y mwg gwydd

Ac yn y gwallt agin gwydd.

Twigs form a leafy circle, and in the work the tend of woods.

D. ab Edmund, t. Gw. Idris.

Yagewyllawg, a. (yagewyll) Having twigs.

Yagi, s. m.—pl. t. od (yag) Exertion; a clearance,
 a cutting off; a parer, a clearer; a bat, either
 for play or to beat clods; a paring knife; an
 instrument for cutting up mole hills, with
 handles like a plough, guided by one person
 and drawn by another. *Cenall yagi, a strike of
 depredation.*

Edad yn eogyryn,

Eogyryn, yn llaw,

Llaw yn yagi,

Yagi yn meddydd.

*Liquor in golden horns, golden horns in hand, hand in labour,
 labour in society.*
Tullerius.

Yaglad, s. m. (yagi) A clearing, a cutting off.

Yagiaw, v. a. (yagi) To cut away, to pare, to
 clear; to bat, to beat clods.

Yagiawl, a. (yagi) A paring, or a slicing.

Yagiell, s. f. (yagi) A scud of fine weather.

Yagien, s. f. dim. (yagi) A cutter, a parer, a
 chopper; a scymitar; a large knife; a graft-
 ing knife; a wooden knife for cutting of bat-
 ter; a turner's spring or bath; a tall awkward
 woman.

Nis lidd cledl mae yagien.

Her sword nor scymitar will kill him.

D. Mowbray.

Yagig, a. (cig) Carnivorous, flesh-eating.

Yagil, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cil) The state of being
 behind, as on horse-back; a recess.

Yagilbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (yagil—pren) The stent
 in the traces of a horse.

Yagiliad, s. m. (yagil) A setting behind; a going
 or riding behind; a recession; a throwing
 behind.

Yagiliaw, v. a. (yagil) To set behind; to lay or
 throw aside; to go behind; to ride behind on
 horseback.

Yagiliwr, s. m.—pl. yagiliwyr (yagil—gwr) One
 who sets behind; one who takes behind on
 horseback.

Yagin, s. f.—pl. t. au (cin) A robe made of skin
 with the fur on it, a pelisse.

Rhita Gwyr a wael lldo yagin o farfae brennodd.

Rhita the Giant made for him a robe of the heads of kings.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Yaginaw, v. a. (yagin) To dress in a robe.

Yaginawg, a. (yagin) Having a robe, gowned.

Yaginawr, s. m.—pl. yaginawron (yagin) A robe.

Yaginawr parha—

Yogwyl, mwg brennodd fannir.

An immense robe of scarlet, the hue of the gleaming of flames.

Ed. P. Moch.

Yaginen, s. f. dim. (yagin) A robe, a gown.

Yaginiad, s. m. (yagin) A dressing in a robe.

Yaginydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (yagin) A robe-maker;

Yaginyddiaeth, s. m. (yagin) The trade of a robe-
 maker, a pelisse-maker.

Yagip, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cip) A quick snatch.

Yagipiad, s. m. (yagip) A snatching away.

Yagipaw, v. a. (yagip) To snatch away.

Yagipiad farf—

Yagwylr hwyll beidr haul.

*It would snatch off a beard of a wandering course like the sun
 beams.*
H. R. Gack Sgwyl, t. Gwyl.

Yagipiawg, a. (yagip) Snatching, rapacious.

Yagipiawl, a. (yagip) Snatching, rapacious.

Yagipiedig, a. (yagipiad) Being snatched.

Yagipiolrwydd, s. m. (yagipiawl) Rapaciousness.

Yagiw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ciw) A screen or shelter;

a cousin in the third degree.

Yagwiad, s. m. (yagiw) A screening, a sheltering.

Yagwiaw, v. a. (yagiw) To screen, to shelter.

Yaglawring, s. m. (clawr) Glue, cement.

Yaglawringaw, v. a. (yaglawring) To glue.

Yaglawringiad, s. m. (yaglawring) A gluing.

Yaglem, s. f.—pl. t. iau (clem) A slice, a slice.

Yaglem glaw o'r crwmnew cron.

A good slice of the brittle sharp ice.

D. ab Sgwyl.

Yaglemiad, s. m. (yaglem) A slicing, a slicing.

Yaglemiaw, v. a. (yaglem) To slice, to slice.

Yaglemawl, a. (yaglem) Slicing, or slicing.

Yaglemiwr, s. m.—pl. yaglemiwr (yaglem—gwr)
 One who slices.

Yaglemydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion (yaglem)* A slicer.

Rhiagyn o wr—

A gen ion fal yaglemydd.

A skeleton of a man, with a sharp chin like a slice.
Grown William.

Yaglen, s. f.—*pl. t. oedd (ysg—llen)* A sex.

Yaglenawg, a. (ysglen) Having a sex.

Yaglenawl, a. (ysglen) Sexual, belonging to sex.

Yagleniad, s. m. (ysglen) A forming a sex.

Yaglent, s. f.—*pl. t. iau (ysg—llent)* A slide, a slippery drift, as of ice.

Yaglentiad, s. m. (ysglen) A making a slide.

Yaglentiauw, v. a. (ysglen) To form a slide, to slide as upon the ice.

Yaglentfawl, a. (ysglen) Sliding, like a slide.

Yaglentfwr, s. m.—*pl. ysglentfwr (ysglen—gwr)* A slider on the ice.

Yaglin, s. m.—*pl. t. ion (glin)* A knob, a knot.

Yaglinaw, v. a. (ysglin) To form a knob.

Yaglinen, s. f. dim. (yaglin) A knot in a tree.

Ogyl lawnwed heb yaglinen.

A branch, of true blood, without a knot.

S. Tudyr.

Yagliniad, s. m. (yaglin) A forming a knob.

Yagloen, s. f. dim. (cloen) A maiden, a damsel.

Yaglofen, s. m. dim. (clofen) A slip, a spray.

Yaglofeniad, s. m. (yaglofen) A branching.

Yaglofenn, v. a. (yaglofen) To cut a slip.

Yaglyf, s. m.—*pl. t. ion (glyf)* That seeks prey.

Yn nharfag yn nharfag Saxon,
Yn nharfag cyhoedd cyngreilion,
Yn nharfag awerys gwrw gwon,
Yn nharfag lla, a lla ysglydon,
Cyrru cennynt, cerbydau caru welwion ar dir,
Ar derfyn Caer Lleuon.

In a tumult on the Saxons' boundary, in the conspicuous hosts of mutual strugglers, in the violent pursuit by an ardent hero, in the turmoil of a host and scream of birds of prey, horns resounded, the pale-hoofed steeds scudded over the land, on the limit of Caer Lleuon.
Cynnddelw, m. O Gwynedd.

Yaglyfaeth, s. f.—*pl. t. au (yaglyf)* Depredation.

Yaglyfaethawl, a. (yaglyfaeth) Depredating.

Yaglyfaethiad, s. m. (yaglyfaeth) A depredating.

Yaglyfaethu, v. a. (yaglyfaeth) To depredate.

Yaglyfaethus, a. (yaglyfaeth) Predatory.

Môr yaglyfaethus a bardud.

As rapacious as a kite.

Adage.

Yaglyfiad, s. m.—*pl. yaglyfiad (yaglyf)* A depredator, a ravager.

Yaglyfiad bid gweiddad.

Let the depredator be craftily bold.

Adage.

Yaglyfiannawl, a. (yaglyfiant) Depredating.

Yaglyfiannu, v. a. (yaglyfiant) To depredate.

Yaglyfiant, s. m. (yaglyf) Depredation.

Yaglyfiaw, v. a. (yaglyf) To depredate.

Yaglyfied, v. a. (yaglyf) To depredate, to spoil.

Yaglyfiedydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion (yaglyfiad)* A ravager, a depredator.

Yaglyfiwr, s. m.—*pl. yaglyfiwr (yaglyf—gwr)* A rapacious one; a snatcher.

Yaglyfu, v. a. (yaglyf) To take forcibly, to snatch, to depredate.

Cyrridwen yn dawed i mewn ac yn gweled ei llafor yn gollodig,
yaglyfu rhyddi a tharaw y dall Morfael ar ei ben a wael.

Cyrridwen coming in and seeing her labour lost, what she did was to snatch up a staff and strike the blind Morfael on his head.
Hanes Taliesin.

Yaglymawl, a. (clymawl) Tending to knit.

Yaglymiad, s. m. (clymiad) A forming a knot.

Yaglyme, v. a. (clyma) To form into a knot.

Yagnawd, a. (ys—cnawd) Being habitual.

Yagnodawg, a. (yagnawd) Having a habit.

Yagnodawl, a. (yagnawd) Tending to habituate.

Yago, s. m. (yag) A going or starting aside; a winter habitation, or the *Aandref*.

Yagoad, s. m. (yago) A going or starting aside.

Yagöawl, a. (yago) Tending to start aside.

Yagob, s. m. (cob) That bears away.

Hennant methiant ddaw i tl.

A hyn's dderymddad;

Rhaw arned fyn a yagob

I'w drol o bob dderyd.

Old age of decrepitude will come to thee, and that without ceremony; that will on thee bear a sway to turn thee from every vain pursuit.
Idem. S. Hywel.

Yagobell, s. f.—*pl. t. i (yagob)* A saddle.

Yagodawg, a. (yagawd) Sheltered, shadowed, frequenting shades. *s. m.*—*pl. yagodogion*; One of the shades, one of the woods; a person in disguise; a hobgoblin; a Scot; otherwise called *Gwyddel, Celt, and Celtiad*.

Gwyddyl, diefny ddon;

Yagodogion, dynion hollfwr.

The Gwyddellians, black devils; Scots, men void of nerve.
Idem.

Yagodawl, a. (yagawd) Sheltering, shadowing.

Yagodi, v. a. (yagawd) To shelter, to shadow.

Yagodig, a. (yagawd) Sheltered, shaded.

Yagodigaw, v. a. (yagodig) To frighten by disguise; to be frightened.

Yagoeg, a. (coeg) Empty, vain, frivolous.

Yagoegl, v. a. (yagoeg) To make empty; to become empty or frivolous.

Ysagoegiad, s. m. (yagoeg) A rendering empty; a becoming empty or frivolous.

Ysagoegy, s. m. dim. (yagoeg) A coxcomb, a fop.

Yagoel, s. f.—*pl. t. ion (coel)* That is to be credited, or relied upon.

Ygoellad, s. m. (yagoel) An inducing a belief.

Ygoellaw, v. a. (yagoel) To induce a belief.

Ygoew, a. (yago) Apt to fly backwards and forwards; full of motion; wavering.

Ygoewain, a. (yagoew) Full of fickleness.

Ygoewan, s. f. (yagoew) A fickle or wavering one.

Ygoewi, v. a. (yagoew) To waver; to fly backwards and forwards.

Yagog, s. m.—*pl. t. ion (cog)* A sudden motion, a stir. *v. a.* To stir, to start.

Mae gwlle yn yr cwylyls i yagog; ond nid oes mor cwylyls gwlle gwlle i ddyddwylle.

There is power in the will for stirring; but there is not the will with the power to return.
Morgan Llwyd.

Mawr yw—

Nid yagyg or modur yw.

He is dead; he will stir no more for all the doctor's art.
Dr. S. Conn.

Yagogawl, a. (yagog) Tending to stir, starting.

Yagogedig, a. (yagog) Being stirred; started.

Yagogi, v. a. (yagog) To wag, to stir, to move.

Yagogiad, s. m.—*pl. t. an (yagog)* A stirring.

Mae rhai wedi ymgorio erioed yn y cartad, drwy ysgogid y cwylyls, yr hwn sydd yn eu gwsgara i'w gwriddio a'u hysgu ei hun.

There are some who have ever borne themselves in that host, through the working of the will, which scattereth them like seeds out of itself.
Morgan Llwyd.

Yagogydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion (yagog)* A stirrer.

Yagogyn, s. m. dim. (yagog) A fickle one.

Gwela i'w yagogyn rhyngwag, a llaith rhyddid a'u wylt o'i gysyllt.

I could see many strutting fop, who might winnow beams by the wind of his train.
Idem. S. Conn.

Yagol, v. a. (yago) To turn or start aside; to shun; to go aloant; to avoid; to escape.

Ygol, s. f.—*pl. t. ion (col)* That matures; a school.

Tri harddwch gwlad: yagobawr, o'dd, ac yagol.

The three ornaments of a country: a barn, a smithy, and a school.
Idem.

Ysgol, s. f.—pl. t. ion (côl) That rises up in a point; a peak, a pointed rock; a ladder. It is the same with *calon* and *coffa*; and it forms the names of some precipices, as *Ysgolion Duon*, in Caermarthenshire; and *Nant yr Ysgolion*, in Montgomeryshire.

Trefnallt wern uffern—
Trefred i bryfed, lle yd ymbrofan;
Troch heol ysgol esgar boethfan.

Thou didst prepare the slough of hell, a habitation for worms, where they struggle together; a broken path of the precipice of the fiery place of separation. *Carnodyn.*

Ysgolhaid, s. (ysgol) Appertaining to a school.

Ysgolâig, s. m.—pl. ysgolêigion (ysgol—aig) A scholar; a clerk, a clergyman; a parish clerk. *Ysgolâig y ddinas*, the town clerk.

Ysgolawr, s. m.—pl. ysgolorion (ysgol) A scholar.

Ysgoldy, s. m. (ysgol—ty) A school-house.

Ysgoleigdawl, s. m. (ysgolâig) Scholarship.

Ysgoleigdra, s. m. (ysgolâig) Scholarship.

Ysgoleiges, s. f. (ysgolâig) A female scholar.

Ysgoleigiad, s. m. (ysgolâig) A schooling.

Ysgoleigiaeth, s. m. (ysgolâig) A schooling.

Ysgoleigiaw, v. a. (ysgolâig) To school.

Ysgoleigiawl, a. (ysgolâig) Scholastical.

Ysgoleigiwr, s. m.—pl. ysgoleigiwyr (ysgolâig—gwr) A schoolman.

Ysgoli, v. a. (ysgol) To school, to give schooling.

Ysgoliad, s. m. (ysgol) A giving a schooling.

Ysgolp, s. m.—pl. t. iau (colp) A sharp pointed spar or wagget, a wooden pin. It is also called *colp*, and *aseth*.

Ysgolpen, s. f. dim. (ysgolp) A sharp spar.

Ysgolpiad, s. m. (ysgolp) A fastening with a wooden pin or wagget.

Ysgolpiaw, v. a. (ysgolp) To pin, or to wagget.

Ysgolydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ysgol) A schoolmaster.

Ysgor, s. f.—pl. t. au (côr) That encircles; a circular entrenchment; a fortification; rampart; or bulwark.

Ysgor ymddifyn pan ymddifder gwlad.

A bulwark of defence when he guards a country. *Cynddelw.*

Trais ar ysgwyd rhag ysgor Dinteiwr.

The shield was borne down before the camp of Dinteiwr. *Cynddelw.*

Ysgor gadw at gadwla llyfder.

A protecting bulwark that protected not cowardice. *Cynddelw.*

Blawdd eagar ysgor yn ddifidith;
Balch eryr barna llyr Lledidith.

He will blast the rampart of the foe to ruins; a towering eagle with the front of llyr Lledidith. *Cynddelw, i O. ab Madawg.*

Ni llefala neb trais trws ei ysgor;
Ni chymhwyl neb twyll tyllu ei ddor.

No body dares any trespass over his wall; no body will devise a fraud to break through his door. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Ysgorawg, a. (ysgor) Having a surrounding fence or rampart, an epithet for a ship.

Ysgorawl, a. (ysgor) Relating to fortification.

Ysgorodd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (côrdd) That encircles as a retinue.

Ysgorfa, s. f.—pl. ysgorfeydd (ysgor) A place of defence; protection, defence.

Gwyr a oeth Caltirnech gan wawr,
Wy heb llydys ysgorfa ysgwydwr;
Crau cyrchant cyn hynl trelawr,
Yn gyfaen hi taran twrf seawr.

Heroes went to Caltirnech with the dawn, to whom there was no protection from shields; blood they would seek before the course of the ebbing tide, loud in the front like thunder the din of shields. *Aneurin.*

Awen pan ddéfrau
Am ddeudwydd ddina
A'm bechedd ara,
Am oesau ysgorfa.

The muse when it flows, in happy days and in my tranquil life it shall be the protection of ages. *Taliesin.*

Ysgori, v. a. (ysgor) To form a circular camp.

Ysgoriad, s. m. (ysgor) An encompassing with a

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rampart; an entrenching or forming a circular camp.

Ysgorn, s. m. (ysg—orn) Scorn, contumely.

Al hyddar wyl, fy arharied,
Al ysgorn heb geislaw gwad!

Art thou deaf, my love, or is it scorn, without seeking a denial. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ysgorniad, s. m. (ysgorn) A scorning, a slighting.

Ysgorniaw, v. a. (ysgorn) To scorn, to slight.

Ysgornlyd, a. (ysgorn) Scornful, slighting.

Ysgort, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ysg—or) A harsh noise; a report; a jar; a twang; a rap.

Ar ysgort megys y gwn.

With a report as of the gun.

D. Nanmor.

Dwy Went a g'w hwyd awyr

Ysgort gwn yn mysg swart gwyr.

The two Gwent will hear through the air a report of a gun among a guard of men. *Rhy. Brydydd.*

Ysgortiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysgort) A making a report, an explosion; a jarring.

Ysgortiaw, v. a. (ysgort) To make a report.

Ysgortiawl, a. (ysgort) Apt to make a report.

Ysgorwg, s. m. (ysgor) That forms a screen round.

Ysgorydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ysgor) One who forms a rampart or camp.

Ysgotiad, s. m.—pl. ysgotiaid (ysgawd) One of the shades, or of the woods; a Scot.

Ysgotiaith, s. f. (ysgawd—iaith) The Scottish or Gwyddelion tongue.

Ysgoth, s. m. (coth) A purge, or a voidance.

Ysgothawl, a. (ysgoth) Purging, or voiding.

Ysgothfa, s. f.—pl. ysgothfeydd (ysgoth) A privy.

Ysgothi, v. a. (ysgoth) To void by a purge, to scour.

Ysgothiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysgoth) A purging.

Ysgra, s. m. (cra) That is harsh or dry.

Ysgrab, s. f.—pl. ysgreban (cra) What is drawn up or puckered; a scrip.

Ysgrabin, a. (ysgrab) Tending to pucker.

Ysgrabiniaid, s. m. (ysgrabin) A puckering.

Ysgrabiniaw, v. a. (ysgrabin) To pucker.

Ysgrabiniawl, a. (ysgrabin) Puckering.

Ysgrabiniawr, s. m.—pl. ysgrabiniwyr (ysgrabin—gwr) A puckerer.

Ysgrabwth, s. m. (ysgrab) That is in a heap.

Ysgrad, s. m. (cra) That is rigid or stiff.

Ysgrâell, s. f. (ysgra) The sea-swallow.

Ysgrâen, s. f. dim. (ysgra) A sea-swallow; also called *moruennol*. *Ysgrâen ddu*, the black tern.

Ysgraf, s. m. (craf) That scrapes or scratches.

Ysgrafell, s. f.—pl. t. i (ysgraf) A currycomb; a grater; a rasp.

Ysgrafelliad, s. m. (ysgrafell) A currying.

Ysgrafellu, v. a. (ysgrafell) To curry, to scrape.

Ysgrafellwr, s. m.—pl. ysgrafellwyr (ysgrafell—gwr) A carrier; a scraper.

Ysgrafellydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ysgrafell) A currier, or a scraper.

Ysgrafen, s. f.—pl. t. au (ysgraf) A scraper.

Ysgrafena, v. a. (ysgrafen) To go a begging.

Ysgrafiad, s. m. (ysgraf) A scraping.

Ysgrafin, v. a. (ysgraf) To scrape; to grate.

Ysgraff, s. f.—pl. t. au (craff) That is sharp; that makes an impression; also a ferry.

Ysgraffin, a. (ysgraff) Apt to scratch or graze.

Ysgraffiniad, s. m. (ysgraffin) A scarification.

Ysgraffiniaw, v. a. (ysgraffin) To scarify.

Ysgraffiniawl, a. (ysgraffin) Scarifying.

Ysgraffiniwr, s. m.—pl. ysgraffiniwyr (ysgraffin—gwr) A scarifier.

Ysgrain, s. m. (crain) That is crawling.

Ysgraw, s. f. (craw) That forms a crust.

Ysgrawen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (ysgraw) A crust.
 Ysgraweniad, *s. m.* (ysgrawen) An incrustation.
 Ysgrawennu, *v. n.* (ysgrawen) To incrustate.
 Ysgrawiad, *s. m.* (ysgraw) An incrustation.
 Ysgrawiaw, *v. a.* (ysgraw) To incrustate.
 Ysgrawling, *s. m.* (ysgraw) Cement, glue.

*Y rhew—
 las grolawu, fel ysgrawling.*
The ice of cruel touch, like glue. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ysgrawlingaw, *v. a.* (ysgrawling) To glue.
 Ysgrawlingiad, *s. m.* (ysgrawling) A gluing.
 Ysgre, *s. f.* (cre) That makes a crying.
 Ysgread, *s. m.* (ysgre) A making a crying.
 Ysgreaw, *v. a.* (ysgre) To make a crying noise.
 Ysgreawl, *a.* (ysgre) Crying, or craving.
 Ysgrech, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (crech) A scream, a shriek. *Ysgrech y coed*; a jay; also called *ysgrechog*.

Ysgrechawg, *a.* (ysgrech) Full of screaming.
 Ysgrechliad, *s. m.* (ysgrech) A screaming.
 Ysgrechian, *v. a.* (ysgrech) To scream, to shriek; to chatter as a jay.
 Ysgrechlaw, *v. a.* (ysgrech) To scream, to shriek.
 Ysgrechlawl, *a.* (ysgrech) Screaming, shrieking.
 Ysgrechlawr, *s. m.* (ysgrech—gwr) A screamer.
 Ysgrechlais, *s. m.* (ysgrech—llais) A screaming voice.

Ysgrechlef, *s. m.* (ysgrech—llef) A screaming voice.
 Ysgrechlefiaw, *v. a.* (ysgrechlef) To utter a screaming noise or chattering.

Ysgrechleisiad, *s. m.* (ysgrechlais) A making a screaming noise.

Ysgrechleisiaw, *v. a.* (ysgrechlais) To make a screaming noise.

Ysgrechleisiawl, *a.* (ysgrechlais) Of a screaming or shrieking voice.

Ysgrechleisiawr, *s. m.*—*pl. ysgrrechleisiawyr* (ysgrechlais—gwr) One who screams.

Ysgrechog, *s. f.* (ysgrech) A jay or culist.

Ysgrepan, *s. f. dim.* (ysgrab) A wallet, a scrip.

Ysgrepana, *v. a.* (ysgrepan) To collect into a bag; to go a begging; also called *cardota*, *hel bywyd*, and *cerdded tai*.

Ysgrepaniad, *s. m.* (ysgrepan) A scripping.

Ysgrepanu, *v. a.* (ysgrepan) To put in a bag.

Ysgretan, *s. c. dim.* (ysgrad) Any lean or lank looking animal; the sea-swallow; also called *gwracken*, and *ysgracen*.

Ysgrew, *s. f.* (ysgre) That is full of loquacity.

Ysgrl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cri) A shriek, or scream.

*Diarheb llydyst dori
 Dy cagrair won wedi ysgrl.*

It is a proverb that they broke thy white shank after the shriek.
L. G. Celti.

Ysgriad, *s. m.* (ysgrl) A shrieking, a screaming.

Ysgriaw, *v. a.* (ysgrl) To make a screaming.

Ysgriawl, *a.* (ysgrl) Screaming or shrieking.

Ysgribiniad, *s. m.* (cribiniad) A raking together.

Ysgribiniaw, *v. a.* (cribiniaw) To rake together.

Ysgrif, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (crif) A writing.

Ysgrifaw, *v. a.* (ysgrif) To notch; to write.

Ysgrifawl, *a.* (ysgrif) Relating to writing.

Ysgrifed, *s. f.* (ysgrif) A writing; a manuscript.

Ysgrifen, *s. f. dim.* (ysgrif) A piece of writing.

Ysgrifenawl, *a.* (ysgrifen) Relating to writing.

Ysgrifenedig, *a.* (ysgrifen) Being written.

Ysgrifeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ysgrifen) A writing.

Ysgrifennu, *v. a.* (ysgrifen) To write, to pen.

*Fel ysgrifennau Dew wir saw pob dyn ar ei daleu, pa leu
 cawdd deffydd mygw i lawb a'i coeddi!*

*If God had written the true name of every man on his forehead,
 where could there have been found stilt for a mask for
 every one who should seek for it!* *Adams.*

Ysgrifenawr, *s. m.*—*pl. ysgrifenawyr* (ysgrifen—gwr) A writer.

Ysgrifenydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ysgrifen) A scribe, a writer, a secretary.

Ysgrifenyddiaeth, *s. m.* (ysgrifenydd) The trade or profession of a writer.

Ysgrifiad, *s. m.* (ysgrif) A writing, a scribbling.

Ysgrifiyfr, *s. m.*—*pl. ysgrifiyfran* (ysgrif—Byfr) A manuscript.

Ysgrifwr, *s. m.*—*pl. ysgrifwyr* (ysgrif—gwr) A writer.

Ysgrog, *s. m.* (crog) That is hung or swung.

Ysgrogell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (ysgrog) A drawbridge.

Ysgrogl, *v. a.* (ysgrog) To suspend, to impend.

Ysgrogiad, *s. m.* (ysgrog) A suspending.

Ysgrubl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (crubl) A beast.

Ysgrubl diried yn eiddad.

A miscreant bawled on the outside.

Adams.

Ysgrubliad, *a.* (ysgrubl) Being beast-like.

Ysgrublawg, *a.* (ysgrubl) Abounding with beasts.

Ysgrubliad, *s. m.*—*pl. ysgrubliad* (ysgrubl) A beast, a brute creature.

Ysgrud, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (crud) A frame; a skeleton; a carcase.

Ysgrud fed draig Seisgllw.

A silent corpse is the potent leading chief. *Edwin Wen.*

Ysgrudiad, *s. m.* (ysgrad) A making a frame; a making a skeleton.

Ysgrudiaw, *v. a.* (ysgrad) To make a frame, to form a skeleton; to make a carcase.

*Ysgrud glod glerwyd fed faldard;
 Ysgrud gryd graiddawl hawl hydgraw.*

*The chief will make a skeleton of the heroism of the weakly
 glory; he will about a shroud of the vehement claims of the brave.*
Cynelidon.

Ysgrudiawl, *a.* (ysgrad) Belonging to a frame, belonging to a skeleton.

Ysgruth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (ysgruth) A full speed. *Mae ef yn myned ar ei ysgruth*, he is going on his full pace.

Ysgrwd, *s. m.*—*pl. ysgrwydion* (crwd) A carcase. *Hen ysgrwd*, an old wretch.

*Pa ddiell enaid—
 Ysgrwd wag is y fagyr;
 Os gwyb, myn i fagyr, als gwyb.*

What the condition of the soul, whether happy, the empty carcase beneath the wall knows not, upon my faith. *S. y Cant.*

*Ni roir pen an o'r coed
 Er ei ysgrwd.*

Not the head of one of the locks will be given for his carcase. *S. y Cant.*

Ysgrwdiad, *s. m.* (ysgrwd) A carcaseing.

Ysgrwdlaw, *v. a.* (ysgrwd) To make a carcase.

Ysgrwth, *s. m.* (crwth) A heap or bulk; a pile.

Ysgrwydr, *s. m.* (crwydr) A straying course.

Ysgrwydraw, *v. a.* (ysgrwydr) To make a wandering journey.

Ysgrwydrawl, *a.* (ysgrwydr) Of a wandering tendency.

Ysgrwydriad, *s. m.* (ysgrwydr) A making a straying journey.

Ysgryd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cryd) A shiver, a quake.

Ysgrydian, *s. m.* (ysgryd) A shivering.

Ysgrydian, *v. a.* (ysgryd) To keep shivering.

Ysgrydianawl, *a.* (ysgrydian) Shivering.

Ysgrydianu, *v. a.* (ysgrydian) To be in a constant shivering or shuddering.

Ysgrydiant, *s. m.* (ysgryd) A shivering.

Maint tydi yn sgwagwr yr ysgrydiant.

So great is the desperation will be the rapidation. *Pethen.*

Ysgrydaw, v. a. (ysgyrd) To shiver, to quake.

*Ysgryd gryd rhyd graid chrothian
Ysgryd wlyd ar wlyd y mettan.*

*The shawl will re-quake before the vehement parreyor of the
pumpered carcase over the carcase feast.*

Cynddaleu, i O. Cyfrillawg.

Ysgrydiawl, a. (ysgyrd) Shivering, quaking.

Ysgrydu, v. a. (ysgyrd) To shiver, to quake.

Ysgrydwr, s. m.—pl. ysgrydwyr (ysgyrd—gwr)
A trembler.

Ysgryn, s. m. (cryn) A trembling, a shiver.

Ysgrynawl, a. (ysgryn) Tremulous, quaking.

Ysgrynedig, a. (ysgryn) Trembling, quaking.

Ysgryniad, s. m. (ysgryn) A tremulation.

Ysgrynnu, v. a. (ysgryn) To cause a trembling.

Ysgrytian, v. a. (ysgrwd) To keep wriggling, to
write the body, as to allay an itching.

Ysgrythiad, s. m. (ysgrwth) A going all of a heap;
a tumbling about on the ground as animals do.

Ysgrythu, v. a. (ysgrwth) To tumble in a heap,
to tumble about as horses and other animals do.

YSGRYTHYR, s. f.—pl. t. an. The Scripture.

Ysgrythrawl, a. (ysgrythyr) Scriptural.

Ysgrythriad, s. m. (ysgrythyr) A making use of
the Scripture, a quoting Scripture.

Ysgrythyru, v. a. (ysgrythyr) To make use of the
Scripture, to quote Scripture.

Ysgrythyrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ysgrythyr) A
scripturist.

Ysguall, a. (cuall) Of a furious or fierce nature.

*Ar erechwydd ethyw gwall
O frau marchwag ysguall!
A fydd wrth Uries arall!*

*Upon the intrusion there came a disappointment from the dread
of a terrific knight: Will there be another compared with Uries!*

Llywarch Hen.

Ysgub, s. f.—pl. t. au (cub) A sheaf; a besom.

Haudd rhifaw yr ysgubau ar fawr gwr dhwg.

It is easy to reckon the sheaves on the field of an idle man.

Adage.

Ysgubedd, a. (ysgub) Bundle-wise; like a whip;
like a sheaf; like a broom.

Ysgubaw, v. a. (ysgub) To whisk, to whip; to
sweep.

Ysgubawl, a. (ysgub) Sweeping, brushing.

Ysgubawr, s. f.—pl. ysguborian (ysgub) A place
for corn in the sheaf, a cornyard; a barn.

Cyaf y llygwr yr odyu no'r ysgubawr.

Sooner will the kiln be burnt than the barn.

Adage.

Ysgubedig, a. (ysgub) Being swept with a broom.

Ysgubell, s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (ysgub) A whisk, a
small bundle; a besom; a brush. *Ysgubell o
lysiau per*, a bunch of aromatic herbs.

Ysgubellaidd, a. (ysgubell) Like a whisk:

Ysgubellau, s. f. dim. (ysgubell) A small whisk.

Ysgubellig, s. f. dim. (ysgubell) A small besom.

Ysgubiad, s. m. (ysgub) A sweeping.

Ysgubion, s. pl. aggr. (ysgub) Sweepings.

Ysgubolion, s. pl. aggr. (ysgubawl) Sweepings.

Ysguboran, s. f. dim. (ysgubawr) A small barn.

Ysguboriad, s. m. (ysgubawr) A putting in a barn.

Ysguboriaw, v. a. (ysgubawr) To put in a barn.

Ysguborig, s. f. dim. (ysgubawr) A small barn.

**Ysguborwr, s. m.—pl. ysguborwyr (ysgubawr—
gwr)** A barn-keeper.

Ysgubwr, s. m.—pl. ysgubwyr (ysgub—gwr) A
sweeper with a besom.

**Ysgubwraig, s. f.—pl. ysgubwraigodd (ysgub—
gwraig)** A female sweeper.

Ysgubydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ysgub) A sweeper.

Ysgubyddes, s. f. (ysgubydd) A female sweeper.

Ysgud, s. m. (cud) That rounds or whirls.

Ysgudaw, v. a. (ysgud) To send about; to whisk.

Ysgudawl, a. (ysgud) Scudding, whisking.

Ysgudell, s. f.—pl. t. i (ysgud) A dish, a platter.

Ysgudellaidd, s. f.—pl. ysgudellaiddau (ysgudell)
A dishful.

Ysgudelliad, s. m. (ysgudell) A dishing.

Ysgudellu, v. a. (ysgudell) To put in a dish.

Ysgur, s. m. (cur) That is impulsive.

Ysguraw, v. a. (ysgur) To make an impulse.

*Yn egsuraw hawl haudd adawes,
Yn egsur i bawb am beues.*

*In impelling a chain easily he gave a pledge, being a foe to
every body for a country.*

Lt. P. Much, i Rodri.

Ysgurawl, a. (ysgur) Impulsive, repulsive.

Ysguriad, s. m. (ysgur) An impulsion.

Ysgutyll, s. m. dim. (ysgud) A scudder.

Ysgutyll yn cymall caid.

A scudder gathering the battle together.

Id. ab Gwilym, i gyllwng du.

Ysguth, s. m. (cuth) A scud, a sudden whisk.

Ysguthan, s. f.—pl. t. od (ysguth) A woodpigeon.

Nerth ysguthan yn ei hdaedd.

The strength of a wood-pigeon in her wings.

Adage.

Ysguthaw, v. a. (ysguth) To scud, to whisk.

Ysguthell, s. f.—pl. t. od (ysguth) A scudder.

Dawl ysguthell o ddolletya caruam i newn, tas ddydded a chrynn.

*There came in a scudder of a wry-footed imp with pouting and
trembling.*

Ellis Wyn, D. Cwag.

Ysguthiad, s. m. (ysguth) A scudding.

Ysgw, s. m. (cw) Guard, care, or safeguard; re-
fuge. v. imper. Regard, take care.

Ysgwad, s. m. (ysgw) A guarding, a taking care.

Ysgwaeth, s. m. (ysgw) Guardianship; refuge.

Ysgwaetheroedd, adv. (gwaeth—er—oedd) The
more the pity.

Ysgwaw, v. a. (ysgw) To guard, to take care.

Ysgwawl, a. (ysgw) Guarding, care-taking.

Ysgwd, s. m. (ysg) A thrust, a push, a jet, a drive,
an impulsion; a step, a stifle. *Ysgwd metin*, a
mill jet.

Ysgwdawl, a. (ysgwd) Pushing, impulsive.

Ysgwdiad, s. m. (ysgwd) A pushing away.

Ysgwdu, v. a. (ysgwd) To make a push, to thrust.

Ysgwdwl, s. m. (ysgwd) That pokes or pushes.

Ysgwer, s. f. (ysgw) A kind of musical composi-
tion, so called.

*Fer, par ysgwer, oes chine mawr foliant
Mor feirys gŵs leunant!*

*Melodious, melodious the ysgwer, is there a tune greatly famed
so sweet to youth?*

L. G. Cech, i Ysgwr fach.

Ysgwfi, s. m. (cwf) That closes upon or holds.

Ysgwfi, s. m.—pl. ysgwyfion (ysgwfi) A grapple, a
snatch; a scuffle.

Ysgwl, s. m.—pl. ysgwyfion (cwl) An exerescence;
a knob, or knur; a scab.

Ysgwl de yn mlaen oegi dar.

A black exerescence on the top of an oak branch.

Id. ab Gwilym.

Ysgwn, s. m. (cwn) That rises or soars.

*Mis cwnn cod enyd rhag ysgwn;
Na thalawg mynydd, na mynyddwn.*

*Treasure will not be accumulated by the hasty before the exalted
one; nor by the boor with long hair, nor that is cropt.*

Cynddaleu, i O. Cyfrillawg.

Cyfarfa ysgwn ag angharat nor.

The exalted one met with the dispersed ones of slaughter.

O. Cyfrillawg.

Ysgwn, a. (cwn) Rising, uplifting, raising.

Gair teulu yn ysgwn.

The word of a family uplifting.

Adage.

Oswaw ysgwn enyd yn mlynnwydd.

The uplifted spear fixing in the field's slaughter.

Cynddaleu

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Ysgwrn *Meinid yn sgwddian.*
 The towering confagurator in the battle field. *Cynddelw.*
Cad tagen ysgwrn ysgwyd Bril.
 The rule of battle with the upflited shield of Belk. *Cynddelw.*
Gal ysgwrn ysgwyd anghyfan,
Garw eagar yn ysgwrn Gadian.
 A foe with upflited shield anentire, furiously he scatters in the field of Cadfan. *Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.*
Oedd ysgwrn, oedd tua tabarth ei darian.
 It was upflited, it was broken, the border of his shield. *D. Llwgwrn Maw.*
Deuran-waw terwyn a tores bar dygwra,
Fas ysgwrn eargores.
 Two hundred ardent spears the accumulating wrath did break, when eminently he escaped. *Li. P. Mech.*
Ys gwyr hi hydr ein gormail,
Ysgwrn dalka dan ysgia dril.
 She knows the drift of our vexation, on her flying journey under a covert of leaves. *D. ab Owain, i'r cwm.*
Ysgwr, s. m.—pl. ysgyr (cwr) A spike, a splinter; a bough or a branch; also violence.
Haw bieldidd lieldidd lloch ar ysgyr.
 The claim of the wolf the gleaming slaughtering on the pike. *O. Cyfeiliung.*
Neum gwant ysgwr o gwr dy god?
 Am I not wounded by a spike from the corner of thy bag? *Llywarch Hen.*
Ar ysgwr o'r asfian ydd oedd corn cana mawr.
 On a branch of the apple-tree there was a large blowing horn. *H. Gervais—Mabington.*
Nac sgurd freydr, nac ysgwr,
Nac ysgwydd gorwydd, na gwr—
 Nor the flying battle, nor spike, nor the shoulder of a steed, nor man, will obstruct thee. *D. ab Owain.*
Ysgwriwg, s. m. (ysgwr—llwg) A rustle, crackle
Ysgwriwgach, v. a. (ysgwrwg) To rustle; to crackle; to rattle, to clatter, to clash.
Ysgwrn, s. m. (cwrn) That juts or runs out.
Ysgwt, s. m. (cwt) A scud, a tail, a bottom. *Ysgwt y gysaken,* a mischief maker.
Ysgwth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwth) A push, a thrust.
Ysgwthiad, s. m. (ysgwth) A propulsion.
Ysgwthiaw, v. a. (ysgwth) To push, to impel.
Ysgwthiaw, a. (ysgwth) Propulsive, pushing.
Ysgwthiwr, s. m.—pl. ysgwthiwr (ysgwth—gwr)
 An impeller.
Ysgwthr, s. m.—pl. ysgythrion (ysgwth) A carving, engraving, or cutting into; a cut out or from; a paring.
Ys ysgwthr tryder,
Ys ysgwrn daryr,
Ys lloch ar ny'n lloch.
 In the lepping of tumult, in the exalted preparation, gleamingly he protected us. *Li. P. Mech.*
Ysgwyd, s. m. (ysg) A shake, a flutter. *v. a.* To shake, to flutter. *Ysgwyd llaw,* a shake hand; *ysgwyd law,* shake hand; *ysgwyd aden,* to flutter a wing.
Ysgwyd, s. f.—pl. t. au (ysgw) A shield, a target.
Llodw ysgwr ysgwyd bydduan.
 Asbes the structure that was the shield of hosts. *Cynddelw.*
Oedd ysgwrn ysgwyd twa.
 Upflited was the broken shield. *Cynddelw.*
Ys rhith rhyu ysgwyd,
Rhag ysgwrn byrnwyd.
 In the multitude of a terrible shield in front of a rising tumult. *Cynddelw.*
El ysgwrn gyanif,
El ysgwyd yn gyanif.
 His rising conflict, his shield in toil. *Cynddelw.*
Gryn ysgwrn ysgwyd wyarid.
 The rising energy of the gory shield. *Llyged Gwr.*
Aer ysgwr aer ysgwyd oedd.
 The stay of slaughter with a golden shield was he. *Bladdyn Fordd.*
Ysgwydadwy, a. (ysgwyd) That may be shaken.
Ysgwydaw, v. a. (ysgwyd) To use a shield.

Ysgwydawg, a. (ysgwyd) Having a shield.
Ysgwydawl, a. (ysgwyd) Belonging to a shield.
Ysgwydwr, s. m. (ysgwyd) A shield, a target.
Neum rhoddes i Rm Rhyddolwr
Can't baidle chent ysgwydwr.
 Have I not been gifted by Rhm the Magificent with a hundred swares, and a hundred shields? *Llywarch Hen.*
Ysgwydedig, a. (ysgwyd) Shaken, or agitated.
Ysgwydfa, s. f. (ysgwyd) A shake; a toss.
Ysgwydfoch, a. (ysgwyd—bolch) With notched shield.
Ysgwydfrith, a. (brith) With a variegated shield.
Ysgwydfrw, a. (brw) With a broken shield.
Ysgwydfrwr, s. m. (ysgwyd—bwrw) A cast of shields, an aggregate of shields.
Ys apid gwyth gwaithdodd ddargan
Ar llwrw ysgwydfrwr ysgytion.
 In the day of wrath a conquering leader amidst the shivered throng of shields. *Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*
Ysgwydiad, s. m.—pl. ysgwydiad (ysgwyd) One that bears a shield.
Pan ddolow pair trachwres trochial
Par trwy far trwy fydd ysgwydiad,
For clear assewr weiniald,
Pand rhagddaw be flew be Sgwyd!
 When calmed the ardent impulse of the plunging of the spear through wrath through a myriad of shieldmen, the chief, equilly the bearer of the buckler, before him was there not a glorious thronging! *Li. P. Mech, i D. ab Owain.*
Ysgwydrwy, s. f. (rhwy) A shield border.
Rhudd em fy nryllow;
Aur fy ysgwydrwy.
 Of ruddy gem my wreath; gold my shield border. *Taliesin.*
Ysgwydwas, s. m.—pl. ysgwydweis (ysgwyd—gwas) A shield-bearer.
Ysgwydwr, s. m. (ysgwyd—gwr) A shield-man.
Ysgwydwyn, a. (ysgwyd—gwyn) White-shielded.
Canad gwastad ysgwydwyn. *Cyfeilw Rhodda.*
Ysgwydydd, s. m. (ysgwyd) A shield-bearer.
Ysgwydd, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwydd) A shoulder.
Gorwen fy ysgwyd ar fy ysgwydd i drals;
Cerale ni gelaie gyfen awydd.
 White topt my shield on my shoulder for conquest; I loved what I did not obtain, notwithstanding what there might be of avidity. *H. ab Owain.*
Ysgwyddaw, v. a. (ysgwydd) To shoulder.
Ysgwyddawg, a. (ysgwydd) Having a shoulder.
s. f. That has the whole shoulder; a shoulder, as of mutton; a gammon.
Ysgwyddawg y derchafed i gwrall i gwrall lloerol.
 The heave shoulder I did receive from the children of lornet. *Llewelyn 7. m.*
Ysgwyddawl, a. (ysgwydd) Scapulary; shoulder.
Ysgwyddiad, s. m. (ysgwydd) A shouldering; a jutting out; a jostling.
Ysgwyddlian, s. m. (ysgwydd—llian) A shoulder-scarf; an ephod.
Ysgwyddwag, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ysgwydd—gwing)
 A shoulder-scarf; an ephod.
Ysgwyf, s. m. (cwyf) A thin covering or sprinkle; scum.
Ysgwyfan, s. c. (ysgwyf) A sprinkle. *Tafu ysgwyfan o lo dresto,* throw a sprinkle of coals over it.
Ysgwyfawl, a. (ysgwyf) Generating scum.
Ysgwyfen, s. f. dim. (ysgwyf) A sprinkle; a thin scum.
Ysgwyfiad, s. m. (ysgwyf) A scumming.
Ysgwyfa, s. f. (ysgwd) A shake; a stirring.
Ysgydiad, s. m. (ysgwd) A shaking; a stirring.
Ysgydiaw, v. a. (ysgwd) To shake; to stir.
Na ddoda dy baidler mewn cwmwlwst gariad: ysgyd ymleth ar-gyrd, drwy ymarfer a gorchyrudd ddaem.
 Place not thy affection upon carnal love; shake off shoddiness, through the being accustomed with good occupations. *Marchant Crispred.*

Yagydiawl, a. (yagwd) Shaking, agitating.
Yagydig, a. (yagwd) Apt to be shaking.
Yagydigaw, v. a. (yagydig) To cause a shake.
Yagydiwr, s. m. (yagwd—gwr) A shaker.
Yagydw, s. m. (yagwd) That is made to shake or stir. v. a. To be made to shake.

*El yagydw am egor at ddiid
 Yagydwaw llistadlhwir llistadl.*

*He comes to shake about the dwelling of his grandaie a sheld
 glittering with high polish.*
L. P. Mech, i Rodri.

Yagydwad, s. m. (yagydw) Agitation.
Yagydwawl, a. (yagydw) Being agitated, shaking.
Yagydwyd, v. a. (yagydw) To cause a shake.
Yagyfain, a. (yagwf) That abounds with involutions, that is convoluted; pulmonary.
Yagyfaint, s. f. (yagyfain) The lights; the lungs; also the strangles.

Tri rhyw yagyfaint y sydd; yagyfaint, a gwyn yagyfain, a du yagyfain.

There are three sorts of pulmonaria; inflammation of the lungs, white pulmonaria, and black pulmonaria.

Maddygyniaeth.

Yagyfala, a. (cyfal) Being in an uniform state; unemployed, being at ease, being at leisure; careless. *Ystafell yagyfala.*

Myned a wni i le dirgel yagyfala i ddwyn bechedd ddwywawl.

He went to a private place that was secure, to lead a pious life.

Hanes G. ab Cynan.

Ede a darawd y fyddia; canys y fyddia odd yagyfala.

He smokes the host: for the host was secure. *Barnwyrr a. 11.*

Yagyfalaad, s. m. (yagyfala) A rendering easy or secure; a becoming safe.

Yagyfalaû, v. a. (yagyfala) To render easy, to render secure; to become at leisure.

Yagyfalaûch, s. m. (yagyfala) A state of ease or composure; security.

Yagyfar, s. f.—pl. t. au (yagwf) An auricle, an ear.

Yagyfar waeddgur yddigam.

A wry-necked flap full of noise. *D. ab Owilym, i delym lodei.*

Yagyfarlynyg, a. (yagyfar—llyn) Having stained ears.

Sarled bresin Aber Ffraw fal hyn y tellr: can maw wrth bob cantref a fo lldo: a tharw gwyn ygyfarlynyg wrth bob can maw ondalynt; a gwialen aer gyho ag ef el hun, a chwa franed a'i fye llychyn, a chwa dored ag ewin smoth rhy smoth naw mynydd.

The insult face of the king of Aber Ffraw in this manner shall it be said: a hundred time for every cantref that belongs to him; and a white bull with red ears to every hundred kind of them; and a gold rod as long as himself, and equal in roundness to his little finger, and as thick as the nail of a husbandman who has been a husbandman for nine years. *Welsh Laws.*

Yagyfarn, s. f.—pl. t. au (yagyfar) An ear.

Y gwn ystafell bla o'r gwartheg aarhath cyanfar ag a fo cyhyd on rora ag ea bygyfarn.

The groom of the chamber claims of the captured cattle as many as have their horns and ear of equal length. *Welsh Laws.*

Yagyfarnawg, a. (yagyfarn) Abounding with ears. *s. f.—pl. yagyfarnogod.* That is large-eared, a hare; also called *ceinach*, and *cath eithin*. *Yagyfarnawg y mor*, the gurnard.

Rhaid pwyaw llawer llyw cyn cilio yagyfarnawg.

It is necessary to beat many a bush before a hare is started.

Adage.

Yagyfarnawg ty heile ddolef, am el bod yn cadw el helynt er mael i fo yr ymild arai.

The hare is a cry chase, because that she keeps her course however great the pursuit of her may be. *Cyfrith Hela.*

Yagyfarnogaid, a. (yagyfarnawg) Like a hare.
Yagyfeiniad, s. m. (yagyfain) A forming of lungs.
Yagyfeiniaw, v. n. (yagyfain) To furnish or form lungs; to get the strangles.
Yagyfeiniawg, a. (yagyfain) Having lungs; pulmonary; having the strangles.
Yagyfeiniawl, a. (yagyfain) Pulmonical.
Yagyfeiniilyd, a. (yagyfain) Pulmonarious.

Yagyfeiniwst, s. m. (yagyfain—gwst) Pulmonaria.

Yagyflaid, v. a. (yagwf) To snatch hold.

Yagyflgar, a. (yagwf) Apt to snatch hold.

Yagyflgarwch, s. m. (yagyflgar) Rapaciousness.

Yagyflgi, s. m.—pl. yagyflgwn (yagwf—cl) A worrying dog.

Yagyflin, a. (yagwf) That is laid hold of. *Bars yagyflin*, shew-bread.

Yagyfliad, s. m. (yagwf) A snatching hold.

Yagyflu, v. a. (yagwf) To snatch hold.

Pan ydoedd Achel yn mynu tyau arfas Trolius i amdano, aycha Menon yn dawed ac yn yagyflu corff Trolius.

When Achilles was about to pull the armour of Troilus from off him, so Menon coming and snatching away the body of Troilus. *H. Dared.*

Yagyflwr, s. m. (yagwf—gwr) A snatcher.

Yagyfrang, s. m. (cyfrang) That comes in contact

Yagyfrith, a. (cyfrith) Being of uniform aspect.

Yagyl, s. m. (yg) That is thin or edged.

Yagylf, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ygylf) That is taken or held by the beak; prey.

Yagylfiad, s. m. (yagylf) A beak-snatching.

Yagylfiaw, v. a. (yagylf) To snatch with the beak

Yagylfu, v. a. (yagylf) To snatch with the beak.

Yagymmod, s. m. (cymmod) That is accordant.

Yagymmodawl, a. (yagymmod) Accordant.

Yagymmodi, v. a. (yagymmod) To unite together.

Yagymmodiad, s. m. (yagymmod) Accordance.

Yagymyn, s. m. (cymyn) A felling or hewing.

Yagymyngyf, s. m.—pl. t. ion (yagymyn—cyf) A chopping-block.

Yagyn, s. m. (cyn) An ascent, rise, or mount.

Yagynawl, a. (yagyn) Ascending, or rising.

Yagyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (yagyn) Ascension.

Yagynial, v. a. (yagyn) To be ascending.

*Rhag bron Buddryre
 Brain-dwyre wybr yagynial.*

Before the course of victory the hovering crows ascend in the sky. *Anwyn.*

Yagynn, v. a. (yagyn) To ascend, to mount.

Yagynwil, s. m. (yagyn) That uplifts or raises.

*Ys canaf i'r yagynwil,
 A droes y pmon o'r pwll.*

I will sing to the spilitter, that turned the five ages from the pit. *Harri Hic.*

Yagynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (yagyn) A mounter.

Yagyrrch, s. m. (cyrrch) That tends towards.

Yagyrrchawl, a. (yagyrrch) Tending to, gravitating.

Yagyrrchiad, s. m. (yagyrrch) A tending towards.

Yagyrrchiant, s. m. (yagyrrch) Gravitation.

Yagyrrchlam, s. m.—pl. t. au (yagyrrch—llam) A leap towards.

Yagyrrchlamawl, a. (yagyrrchlam) Apt to leap or bound towards.

Yagyrrchlamiad, s. (yagyrrchlam) A leaping towards.

Yagyrrchlamu, v. a. (yagyrrchlam) To leap towards.

Rhyw i fab yagyrrchlamu.

It is natural for a youth to run forwards.

Adage.

Yagyrrchu, v. a. (yagyrrch) To tend to; to gravitate.

Yagyren, s. f. dim. (yagwr) A split piece of wood, a splinter; a stave.

Yagyrenig, s. f. dim. (yagyren) A small splint.

Yagyrlion, s. pl. aggr. (yagwr) Staves, splinters.

*Rhodde Daw ym llyw y llafn waedll, a'i yagyr
 Yagrlion yn ngwl.*

God furnished my chief with the blood-stained blade, and his shaft of shivers in the conflict. *Einion Wan.*

Yagyrlioni, v. a. (yagyrlion) To cleave into splinters; to shiver; to stave.

Yagyrlioniad, s. m. (yagyrlion) A splintering.

Yagyrlionyn, s. m. dim. (yagyrlion) A splinter.

Yagyrlnw, s. m. (yagwrn) A snarl, or a grin.

Ygyrnygwyl, a. (ygyrnyg) Searing, prising.
Ygyrnygiad, s. m. (ygyrnyg) A searing.
Ygyrnyga, v. a. (ygyrnyg) To sear, to grin.
Ygyrwydd, s. pl. egr. (ygyr—gwydd) Cleft wood. *Pont ygyrwydd, a bridge of split timber; cylchau ygyrwydd, hoops of split wood.*
Ygyryd, s. m. (ygyr) That consists of branches, spikes, or points; that is rough or harsh. *a. Full of ruggedness.*

Devils, wr du ygyrdd.

Choose, thou black rough man.

H. Duf.

Y cawr ac y widdon a gyrhynt leodd ygyrdd.

The giant and the hag were resorting to rugged places.

Robinog.

Ygytfa, s. f. (yagwd) A concussion, a shake.
Ygytliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (yagwd) A concussion.
Ygytlan, v. a. (yagwd) To keep shaking violently.
Ygytliaw, v. a. (yagwd) To shake violently.
Ygytliawl, a. (yagwd) Concussive, percussive.
Ygytliwr, s. m.—pl. ygytliwyr (yagwd—gwr) One who shakes violently.

Ygythawl, a. (yagwth) Jetting, or spouting.

Ygythiad, s. m. (yagwth) A spouting out.

Ygythyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (yagwth) A fang; a tusk.

Gweth pob un o'r ygythredd, dey few, a deagled wrth; mayn heryl y dannedd yst.

The value of every one of the fang teeth, two cows, and forty pence; for they are the guards of the teeth.

Welsh Laws.

Rhaid iml oclhi fy mhen, ac eiliaw fy marf: ygythyr Ygythrywn Pen Bodd a fyna i ddiol.

It is necessary for me to wash my head, and to shave my beard: the tusk of Whitestock the Supreme Bear I will have to share.

H. Cuckoo—Mabynogion.

Ygythradwy, a. (ygythyr) That may be lopt.

Ygythrawd, s. m. (ygythyr) A cut off, or gash.

Ygythrawg, a. (ygythyr) Having tusks or fangs.

Ygythrawl, a. (ygythyr) Catting; lopping; carving; engraving.

Ygythreddant, s. m.—pl. ygythreddaint (ygythyr—dant; a fang tooth.

Ygythredig, a. (yagwthyr) Cut out; carved.

Pennfetha euraid ygythredig o awydd draig.

A golden helmet carved with the figure of a dragon.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Ygythredd, s. m. (ygythyr) The state of being projected or jutting out.

At wrth dy orchymyn di yr ymyrdd yr cryn—ac yr cryn—ar ygythredd y graig?

Is it at thy command that the eagle doth rise up, and that it resteth on the pinnacle of the rock?

Job 20. 26.

Ygythriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (yagwthyr) A cutting; a carving; an engraving.

Ygythra, v. a. (yagwthyr) To cut away, to lop, to shed; to carve; to engrave.

Ygythred yma rylch o new radi yr enyilion, mwy y parhyno i bob gradd yn briawd.

Let him come here a circle of the nine orders of angels, as it may appertain to every order in particular. Cyssegrlan Fuchedd.

Ygythrwyr, s. m.—pl. ygythrwyr (ygythru—gwr) A cutter; a carver; an engraver.

Ygythrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ygythru) A cutter; a lopper; a carver; an engraver.

Ygythu, v. a. (yagwth) To jet or spout out.

Ygywen, s. m. (cy—gwen) That is fair or bright.

Yshiliad, s. m. (liliad) A spawning.

Yshiliaw, v. a. (hiliaw) To deposit spawn.

Yshwylad, s. m. (hwyliad) A making a course.

Yshwylaw, v. a. (hwyliaw) To take a course.

Yd, adv. (ys—d) There is, there may be; it may be.

Ysiad, s. m. (ys) A consuming; a devouring.

Ysiamawl, a. (ysiant) Tending to consume.

Ysiannu, v. a. (ysiant) To make a consumption.

Ysiant, s. m. (ys) A consuming; a devouring.

Ysid, adv. (ys—d) There is; it may be.

Ysid or least of tryder.

There is on every one his anxiety.

Adage.

Harold yr ynydd cailt byr. Yd cailtch byr yd iau cailtch.

It is easy for me to obtain that. Though thou mayest obtain that, it may be thou wilt not obtain it.

H. Cuckoo—Mabynogion.

Ysig, a. (ys) Inflammatory, fretting.

Ysigaw, v. a. (ysig) To inflame; to fret.

Thredd ysigaw hen gylch.

It is easy to fret an old one.

Adage.

Ysiglawd, s. m. (ysig) A bruise, a contusion.

Ysigfa, s. f.—pl. ysigfeydd (ysig) A bruise, a crush.

Ysiglad, a. m. (ysig) A bruising; a contusion.

Ysigiedig, a. (ysiglad) Bruised, or crushed.

Ysigwr, s. m.—pl. ysigwyr (ysig—gwr) A bruiser, or one who makes a contusion.

Yslab, s. m. (llab) That is lengthened out, or distended.

Yslabi, s. m. (yslab) A manikin, a slattern.

Yslabiad, s. m. (yslab) A forming a slab.

Yslac, a. (llac) Disinct, slack, or loose.

Yslachad, s. m. (yslachn) A making slack; a slackening, a becoming slack.

Yslachn, v. a. (yslac) To make slack, to slacken.

Yslacawd, s. m. (yslac) A slack or loose state.

Yslaciad, s. m. (yslac) A slacking; a loosening.

Yslaciaw, v. a. (yslac) To slack; to loosen.

Yslaciwr, s. m.—pl. yslaciwyr (yslac—gwr) A slacker; a loosener.

Yslacwydd, s. m. (yslac) Slackness, looseness.

Yslafan, s. m. (llafan) The laverplant.

Yslaif, s. m. (glaif) A slash; a slice, or cut.

Yslam, s. m. (llam) That leaps or bounds. *a. Skipping or leaping.*

Gwneithur gwith pobam ag of.

To make hasty work of it.

Adage.

Yslamawl, a. (yslam) Tending to rebound.

Yslamiad, s. m. (yslam) A making a rebound.

Yslamu, v. a. (yslam) To make a bound.

Yslan, s. m. (glan) That is pure, clean or immaculate. *a. Immaculate.*

Yslanadd, a. (yslan) Of a clean, or pure nature.

Yslaniad, s. m. (yslan) A rendering pure.

Yslanu, v. a. (yslan) To render immaculate.

Yslapiad, s. m. (yslab) A slapping; a flapping.

Yslapiaw, v. a. (yslab) To slap; to flap.

Yslath, s. f.—pl. t. au (llath) A rod; a perch.

Yslabawg, a. (yslab) Lanky, gawky. *Yslabawg: ddynes, a slattern of a woman.*

Yslabr, s. m. (yslab) That is lanky.

Yslabren, s. f. dim. (yslebr) A slattern.

Yslabyn, s. m. dim. (yslab) A lanky thing.

Yslacawd, s. m. (yslac) The state of being slack,

or out of tone; a slight indisposition.

Ysaled, s. f.—pl. t. i (lled) A drag, a dray.

Ysaledfen, s. f.—pl. t. i (ysled—men) A drag-cart.

Ysleifiad, s. m. (yslaif) A slashing, a slicing.

Ysleifiaw, v. a. (yslaif) To slash, or to slice.

Ysleifiawl, a. (yslaif) Slashing, or slicing.

Ysleifiwr, s. m.—pl. yslleifiwyr (yslaif—gwr) A slasher, a slicer.

Ysleifyn, s. m. dim. (yslaif) A slash, or a slice.

Yslepan, s. f.—pl. t. au (yslab) A trap.

Ysletan, s. f.—pl. t. au (ysled) Any flat body or vessel, a flat, a flat-bottomed boat; a flat boat peculiar to some of the creeks in Wales, now growing out of use.

Yslib, s. m. (llib) That is glib or smooth.

Yslipan, s. m. (yslib) A burnish, or a polish.

Yslipaniad, s. m. (yslipan) A burnishing.

Yalipannu, v. a. (yalipan) To burnish, to polish.

*En wy! at gwir a ddywedd arwst ti, i gwyddet yalipannu cled-
ydu yn dda!*

Well now! is it true what is said of thee, that thou knowest how
to burnish swords in a good manner? *H. Culbach—Mabwngton.*

Yalipannwr, s. m.—pl. yalipannwyr (yalipan—gwr)
A burnisher, a polisher.

Yalipannwr choddysu gorau y byd wyf i, chel Cal.

The best burnisher of swords in the world am I, said Cal.
[H. Culbach—Mabwngton.]

Yalod, s. m. (llod) A paddle; a dabble.

Yalotiad, s. m. (yalod) A paddling, a dabbling.

Yalotian, v. a. (yalod) To paddle; to dabble.

*Rhyddia, mod rhyddia i'n rhed,
Isel atter i'olotian,
Ar hyd gwir tîdus.*

Once, like above for our share, of low stop to paddle along the
top of the waves. *T. Prys.*

Yalotiwr, s. m.—pl. yalotiwywr (yalotian—gwr) A
paddler, a dabbler.

Yalwch, s. m.—pl. yslychau (llwch) A slough.

Yamach, s. m. (mach) A buffet; a ramble.

Yamacht, s. m. (ysmach) A buffet; a ramble.

Ysamachtad, s. m. (ysmacht) A buffeting.

Ysamachtaw, v. a. (ysmacht) To buffet, to ramble.

**Ysamachtwr, s. m.—pl. ysamachtwyr (ysmacht—
gwr)** A buffeter, one who rambles.

Ysma, s. m. (mal) That is light or fickle.

Ysmala, s. (ysmal) Light, fickle; droll, waggish,
humorous, whimsical.

Ysmalâd, s. m. (ysmala) A rendering humorous
or droll; a becoming droll.

Ysmalâw, a. (ysmala) Of a droll tendency.

Ysmalâs, v. a. (ysmala) To act with humour; to
become droll or humorous.

Ysmalâwch, s. m. (ysmala) Levity; drollery,
waggery, humour.

Ysmaldawd, s. m. (ysmal) Drollery, humour.

Ysmalder, s. m. (ysmal) Drollery, waggery.

Ysmalrwydd, s. m. (ysmal) Waggishness, drollery.

Ysmeityn, s. m. (meityn) A space, a while; a
good while. *Er ysmaityn*, a good while since.

Ysmiciad, s. m. (ysmig) A blinking, a winking.

Ysmician, v. a. (ysmig) To blink; to ogle.

Ysmiciaw, v. a. (ysmig) To blink; to wink.

Ysmiciawl, a. (ysmig) Blinking; winking.

Ysmiclwr, s. m. (ysmig—gwr) A blinker; a winker.

Ysmig, s. f. (mig) A blink or wink, an ogle.

Ysmiglad, s. m. (ysmig) A blinking; an ogling.

Ysmigiaw, v. a. (ysmig) To blink; to ogle.

Ysmigwat, s. f. (ysmig—gwat) A blinking ailment;
dumps. *Mac yr ysmigwat arno, mac ef yn glaf
o ysmigwat*, he is in the dumps.

Ysmot, s. m.—pl. i. iau (mod) A patch, a spot.

Ysmotad, s. m. (ysmot) A dappling, a spotting.

Ysmotlaw, v. a. (ysmot) To dapple, to spot.

Ysmetya, s. m. ddu. (ysmot) A small spot or
patch; a hare's scent; also called *cwt, cwtyn*,
and *cwtawg*.

Ysmud, s. m. (mud) Emotion, instigation.

Ysmudal, s. c.—pl. ysmudeion (ysmud) That
causes emotion; that instigates.

Ysmudaw, v. a. (ysmud) To cause emotion.

Ysmudawl, a. (ysmud) Instigating; motive.

Ysmudiad, s. m. (ysmud) Instigation, emotion.

Ysmudwr, s. m.—pl. ysmudwyr ysmud—gwr)
One who moves; an instigator.

Ysmwca, v. a. (ysmwg) To collect a little smoke,
to dim, to be dimmed.

Ysmwch, s. m. (ysmwg) A little puff of smoke,
fog, or mist.

Ysmwcan, s. c. dda. (ysmwg) A little volume of
smoke, fog, or mist; fog.

Ysmwciad, s. m. (ysmwg) A dimming with smoke,
mist, fog, or vapour.

Ysmwciaw, v. a. (ysmwg) To dim with smoke,
Mac y drych wedi ysmwciaw, the glass is become
dim.

Ysmwciawl, a. (ysmwg) Somewhat smoked.

Ysmwg, s. m. (mwg) That generates smoke.

Ysmwll, s. m. (mwll) That is close and damp.
a. Sultry and damp.

Ysmwllach, s. m. (ysmwll) Close damp weather.

Ysmwt, s. m. (mwd) That is round or squabby.
a. Squabby. *Twyn ysmwt*, a bottle nose.

Ysmygawl, a. (ysmwg) Tending to smoke.

Ysmygad, s. m. (ysmwg) A dimming with smoke.

Ysmygw, v. a. (ysmwg) To dim with smoke.

Ysnid, s. f.—pl. t. an (nid) A snout or beak; a
drop at the nose; a snipe.

Ysniten, s. f. dda. (ysnid) A snout; a drop at the
snout.

Ysnoden, s. f.—pl. t. i (noden) A fillet, band,
riband or lace; a head band, a hair lace; a
muslock, also called *edwyn dederydd*. *Ysnoden
gorhi, rhwymyn*, a swaddling band; *ysnoden y
mor*, sea-thongs; *ysnoden mawr*, English gallingale.

Ysnoden aur a gwa carth.

A gold lace with a hamper gown.

Adage.

Ysnodenaidd, a. (ysnoden) Like a fillet or lace.

Ysnodenawg, a. (ysnoden) Having a fillet, band,
or riband; filleted, laced.

Ysnodenawl, a. (ysnoden) Filleted, laced.

Ysnodeniad, s. m. (ysnoden) A filleting, a lacing.

Ysnodeniig, s. f. dim. (ysnoden) A handlet.

Ysnodenn, v. a. (ysnoden) To fillet, to bind with
a lace or riband; to belace.

**Ysnodenwr, s. m.—pl. ysnodenwyr (ysnoden—
gwr)** A dealer in fillets or laces.

Ysnodenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ien (ysnoden) A dealer
in fillets, laces, and ribands.

Yso, adv. (ys—o) Is thence; it may be thence.

Ysoldeb, s. m. (ysawl) A consuming state.

Ysoli, v. a. (ysawl) To render consuming; to
cauterize.

Yspaid, s. m. (padd) That is exhausted, or spent.

Yspaddawl, a. (yspadd) Tending to exhaust.

Yspaddiad, s. m. (yspadd) An exhausting.

Yspawdu, v. a. (yspadd) To exhaust, to empty.

Yspai, s. m. (pai) That is clear or visible.

Yspaid, s. m. (paid) A cessation, an intermission;
a term or space of time. *Tros yspaid iair
blynydd*, for the space of three years.

Yspaidd, a. (paidd) Being emptied or exhausted.

Yspail, s. f.—pl. yspelliau (pail) A spoil or prey.

Nid yspail ond gwynn.

There is no spoiling like that of wind.

Adage.

Yspaidh, s. m. (paidh) That is open or clear; a
prospect, a scene, a view, a vision.

Yspant, s. f.—pl. yspellniau (pant) That is in-
volving or inclosing; a flake.

Yspar, s. f.—pl. ysperi (par) A spear, or pike.

*Llestraw ysb caraw, ysperi weyll.
Llid Pyl arf drydyll, arfard Rhodri.*

A smooth hand giving gold to guests, with blades of spears
wrought as Pyl, with weapons broken in three, and spoke of
Rhodri. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ysparawg, s. (yspar) Having a spear or pike.

Yspardun, s. f.—pl. t. au (ysper—tun) A spur;
also called *ethy*. *Yspardunau y marchawg*, the
larkspur.

Yspardaned, s. m. (ysparden) A spurring.
Yspardunaw, v. a. (ysparden) To spur.
Yspardunwr, v. m.—pl. yspardunwyr (ysparden—gwr) One who uses a spur.
Ysparth, s. m.—pl. t. au (parth) A separation.
Ysparthiad, s. m. (ysparth) A separating.
Ysparthu, v. a. (ysparth) To separate, to part.
Yspas, s. m. (pas) That is in the act of passing.
a. Passing; probationary.
Yspawr, s. m.—pl. ysporian (pawr) That is used as fodder; the refuse of fodder.
Yspeiad, s. m. (yspai) An exploring, a spying.
Yspeiant, s. m. (yspai) An exploration.
Yspeiaw, v. a. (yspai) To explore; to spy.
Yspeiawd, s. m. (yspai) An exploration.
Yspeiawl, a. (yspai) Exploratory; spying.
Yspeiawr, s. m. (yspai) That is visible.
Yspeidiad, s. m. (yspaid) An intermission.
Yspeidiaw, v. a. (yspaid) To make an intermission; to form a space of time; to desist.
Yspeidiawl, a. (yspaid) Intermittent.
Yspeienna, v. a. (yspeiant) To prowl about.
Yspeiliad, s. m. (yspail) A spoliation.
Yspeienddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (yspeiant—dyn) A person who prowls about.
Yspeiliata, v. a. (yspeiliad) To be pilfering.
Yspeiliatan, v. a. (yspeiliad) To be pilfering.
Yspeiliaw, v. a. (yspail) To spoil, to ravage.
Yspeiliawd, s. m. (yspail) A spoliation.
Yspeilidig, a. (yspeiliad) Spoiled, ravaged.
Yspeiliedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (yspeiliad) Ravager.
Yspeiliota, v. a. (yspeiliawd) To be pilfering.
Yspeiliwr, s. m.—pl. yspeiliwyr (yspail—gwr) A spoiler, a ravager.
Yspeinniad, s. m. (yspant) An involving or enclosing; a shelling.
Yspeinniaw, v. a. (yspant) To involve, to enclose, to shell. *Yspeinniaw ffa*, to shell beans.

Yspeinniaw Rhys ab Eilon
A oera sein yr oer hon.

The enveloping of Rhys the son of Eilon renders the voice of this generation dismal. *L. O. ColAl.*

Yspeinwydd, s. m. (ys—pan—gwydd) Box-wood.
Yspeiorad, s. m. (yspeiawr) Exploration.
Yspeiorawl, a. (yspeiawr) Exploratory.
Yspeiori, v. a. (yspeiawr) To explore.
Yspeithiad, s. m. (yspaith) A looking about.
Yspeithiaw, v. a. (yspaith) To look about.
Yspeithiawl, a. (yspaith) Relating to a looking about; exploratory.
Yspeithig, a. (yspaith) Tending to look about.
Yspeithigaw, v. a. (yspeithig) To form an open prospect or view.
Yspel, a. m. (pel) An exposition; expulsion.
Yspeliad, s. m. (yspel) An exposing.
Yspeliaw, v. a. (yspel) To expose; to expel.
Yspeiwr, s. m. (yspel) A gall, a rub, or fret.
Yspeiawd, s. m. (yspelw) Exulceration.
Yspeiwl, v. a. (yspelw) To gall, to be galled.
Yspell, s. m. (pell) That is far or long.

Yr cryr a ddywodd: mi a ddeuthym yma er ysbell o amser.—
The eagle said: I am arrived here for this long space of time. *H. Culbach—Mabingation.*

Yspelliad, s. m. (yspell) A rendering distant.
Yspella, v. a. (yspell) To render distant.
Yspennydd, s. m. (yspant) That involves. **a. Involving; overwhelming.**

Llary yspar yspennydd ei sid;
Llew wrth aer, a llwyr wrth circhid.

A mild one with a spear of overwhelming bound; a lion in the slaughter, and a yielding one to the stirrer. *Ll. P. Moch, i Rodri.*

Ysperyl, s. f. (peryl) A leg bone, or the tibia.

Yspicell, s. f.—pl. t. au (yspig) A dart.
Yspicella, v. a. (yspicell) To throw darts.
Yspicellad, s. m. (yspicell) A darting.
Yspicella, v. a. (yspicell) To throw a dart.
Yspig, v. f.—pl. t. au (pig) A spike, a spine.
Yspigaw, v. a. (yspig) To spike; to prick.
Yspigawd, s. f.—pl. yspigodau (yspig) A spindle, a spigot.
Yspigawg, a. (yspig) Full of spikes or prickles.
Yspigawgli, s. pl. aggr. (yspigawg—gli) Spinnage.
Yspigydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (yspig) The titmouse; also called *yepigydd bach*.
Yspil, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pil) A dribblet.
Yspilyn, s. m. dim. (yspil) A little matter, a dribblet. *Mae arno ryw yspilyn bach i mi, hec oves me some small trifle.*
Yspin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pin) A spine, a prick.
Yspinan, s. m. dim. (yspin) That is spinous; a gooseberry-bush.
Yspinawg, a. (yspin) Abounding with prickles.
s. f. The squincy.
Yspinc, s. m. (pinc) That is smart or trim.
Yspincyn, s. m. dim. (yspinc) A finch; it is also called *pinc*.
Yspinen, s. f. dim. (yspin) That is spinous; any prickly plant.
Yspinglairch, s. m. (yspin—clairch) Bridegroom.
Ysplan, a. (plan) Clear, bright, splendid.
Ysplanu, v. a. (ysplan) To elucidate, to explain.
Ysplanawl, a. (ysplan) Luminous, lucid.
Ysplander, s. m. (ysplan) Brightness, splendour.
Ysplandra, s. m. (ysplan) Brightness, clearness.
Ysplanedig, a. (ysplan) Being brightened.
Ysplanedd, s. m. (ysplan) Brightness, lucidity.
Ysplaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysplan) A brightening.
Ysplenydd, a. (ysplan) Lucid or luminous.
Ysplenyddu, v. a. (ysplenydd) To irradiate.
Ysplent, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (ysplan) A slippery place or slide; a sheet of ice.

Rhaid eu gryn, am oerod eu rheymau, fr yspiant llaw yr ngwyd yr ia trawyddawl.

They must be driven, because of the coldness of their darts, to the great sheet of ice in the region of eternal frost. *Ellis Wyn, B. Comp.*

Ysplyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (plyg) A splice.
Ysplygawl, a. (ysplyg) Spliced, infolded.
Ysplygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysplyg) A splicing.
Ysplygu, v. a. (ysplyg) To splice, to infold.

Da oedd ysplygu y cyghaneddiad o'u hamryw feddau.

It were well to enfold the concatenations with their various sorts. *Gr. Rhodri.*

Yspodol, s. f.—pl. t. au (yspawd) A slice or spatula.
Yspodoli, v. a. (yspodol) To spattle; to beat with the flat side of any thing; to slap.

Yspodoliad, s. m. (yspodol) A spattling; a slapping.

Ysponc, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ponc) A jerk, a jet, a spurt; a skip or quick bound.

Taraw, o'm amwyd dyrru.
Thir ybanc, toros y byn.

Striking, from my mischievous whim, three jerks, the last broke. *D. ab Gwilym, fr. dth.*

Ac ysbonc y wmbach.

And the snarl of the delicate lip. *Llondedd, fr. eum.*

Ysponciad, s. m. (ysponc) A sudden jet or bound, a twitch; a smack.

Ysponciaw, v. a. (ysponc) To bound sharply; to smack; to jerk, to jet.

Yspori, v. a. (yspawr) To feed; to eat fodder.

Ysporiad, s. m. (yspawr) A feeding; the eating of fodder, a foddering.

Ysporiaw, v. a. (yspawr) To eat fodder.

Ysporion, s. pl. aggr. (yspawr) Refuse of fodder.
Ysporion, v. a. (ysporion) To produce refuse or leavings of fodder.

Ysporth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (porth) Sustenance.
Ysporthaw, a. (ysporth) Supporting, sustaining.
Ysporthell, s. f.—pl. t. i (ysporth) A provision basket or pannier.

Ysporthen, s. f. dim.—pl. t. i (ysporth) A basket or pannier.

Ysporthi, v. a. (ysporth) To support or sustain.

Ysporthiad, s. m.—pl. ysporthiad (ysporth) A sustainer or supporter.

*Cyfarclaf—
 I blwyf cryr, arf gwanod a gwed
 A gwyddgw ysporthiad.*

*I will greet the warriors of the eagle, the weapon of a happy country with blood, and the feeder of the wild dogs.
 Ll. F. Mech, i D. ab Owain.*

Ysporthiadawl, a. (ysporthiad) Of a supporting or sustaining tendency.

Ysporthiansawl, a. (ysporthiant) Yielding sustenance or support.

Ysporthianaw, v. a. (ysporthiant) To produce sustenance or support.

Ysporthiant, s. m. (ysporth) Sustenance, food.

Ysporthion, s. pl. aggr. (ysporth) Refuse of fodder.

Ysporthion, v. a. (ysporthion) To make leavings of fodder.

Yspred, v. st. aggr. (pred) Outcasts; refuse.

*Yr eidd—e eidd—
 Yspred o anybryddod.*

*There was a fold of goats, outcasts of mere phantoms.
 Or. ab Idris at Tudy.*

*Fe dal yr Arddwyd fr yspred
 A wneith y wneithred dywyll.*

*The Lord will requite the crew who committed that dark deed.
 Lewis Morris.*

Ysprudd, a. (prudd) Moping, stupid, or dull.

Yspruddach, s. m. (ysprudd) That is of a dejected aspect, a moper, a stupid one.

Yspwng, s. m.—pl. t. an (pwng) A light tuft, such as the tops of reeds; sponge.

*Oned yd gych cyngwyr o'i gynnwyl pwng.
 Maf pa gych fflandd fflandd yspwng.*

*Rebated for him to attack perversive in his overwhelming rage, so when the flaming fire fared an inflammable covering of reeds.
 E. ab Medwyn at Rhawdd.*

Yspwy, s. m. (pwyr) A rebuff, or a repulse.

Yspwyad, s. m. (yspwy) A rebuffing, repulsion.

Yspwyaw, v. a. (yspwy) To rebuff, to repulse.

Yspwyll, s. m. (pwyll) A mental faculty.

Yspwyllaw, v. a. (yspwyll) To ratiocinate.

Yspwylliad, s. m. (yspwyll) Ratiocination.

Yspwyllus, a. (yspwyll) Ratiocinative.

Yspwys, s. m. (pwys) That is impressive or weighty. **a. impressive, imposing.** **Gwraig yspwys, and gwraig dwys, a wedded wife, or a spouse.**

Mae yspwys ysbys ochrys ochers.

*The imposing conduct of the conspicuous terrific party.
 Cynddelw.*

*Rheol gwyll—
 Dy o yspwys i blesher.*

*The ruling of the outrageous is of weight to Jasper.
 L. G. Codd.*

Yspwysaw, v. a. (yspwys) To impress.

Yspwysawl, a. (yspwys) Impressive, imposing.

Yspwyslad, s. m. (yspwys) An imposing.

Yspydd, s. m. (pydd) A jutting, or run out.

Yspyddad, s. m. aggr. (yspydd) That runs out; that expels; that is projecting; a hawthorn.

*Yspyddad mawr,
 Rhaiet uch y pwyll.*

*The hawthorn surrounded by obstacles, with pain at his head.
 Talcott.*

Yspyddaden, s. f. dim. (yspyddad) One that is armed or protected; hawthorn, white-thorn.

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Yspyddaid, a. (yspydd) Jutting; prickly; harsh, sharp, repulsive; protected. *Mae o yn dywedyd mwr yspyddaid, he is speaking so wildly. Sil. Heirdd yspyddaid, refugee bards.*

Yspyddaw, s. m. (yspydd) A running out; a repelling or guarding; protection.

*Parawd yspyddaw i eubyd Prydale,
 Udd pyddaw ei wryd,
 Maredad—*

*Of ready protection to the refugees of Britain, a chief of state's form, Maredad.—
 Ll. F. Mech, m. M. ab Cynan.*

Yspyddiad, s. m. (yspydd) A jutting out.

Yspyddu, v. a. (yspydd) To jut, to run out.

Ysran, s. f.—pl. t. an (rhan) A dividend.

Ysranawl, a. (ysran) Forming a dividend.

Ysranlad, s. m. (ysran) A making a dividend.

Ysranu, v. a. (ysran) To make a dividend.

Ysrath, s. m. (rhath) That is rubbed.

Ysrathawl, a. (ysrath) Productive of friction.

Ysrathiad, s. m. (ysrath) A causing a friction.

Ysrathu, v. a. (ysrath) To cause a friction.

Ysrith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rith) That is apparent.

Ysrithiad, s. m. (ysrith) A making apparent.

Ysrithiaw, v. a. (ysrith) To make apparent.

Ysrwydd, a. (rhwydd) Tending to facilitate.

Ysrwyddaw, v. a. (ysrwydd) To render facile.

Ysrwyddawl, a. (ysrwydd) Of a clearing tendency

Ysrwyddiad, s. m. (ysrwydd) A rendering facile.

Ysawd, s. m. (sawd) That combines or forms.

Yssig, a. (ys—sig) Shattered, crushed, bruised.

Yssigaw, v. a. (yssig) To shatter, to crush, to bruise. **Yssigaw byddinoedd, to crush armies.**

*Yr hawdd—
 Tynnu tua eu mur,
 Tofing eu llaw,
 Tofnoedd disgwr,
 A'h hysiga.*

*In Saxony towers with their broken walls, tumult their tall, hosts told of inactivity will crush them.
 D. Benfryn.*

Ysigawl, a. (yssig) Tending to shatter or crush.

Ysigdawl, s. m. (yssig) Shatteredness, bruisedness; confusion, a crushed state.

Ysigiad, s. m. (yssig) A shattering, a crushing, a bruising; a confusion.

Ysigwr, s. m.—pl. ysigwyr (yssig—gwr) A shatterer, one who bruises, or makes a confusion.

Ysodi, v. a. (ysawd) To render combined.

Ysy, s. m. (ys—sy) That has existence, or has entity. **adv.** That is, that be.

Ysydd, s. m. (ys—sydd) That has existence, or that has entity. **adv.** That is, that be.

Na seuthya ni bellach, canya awr ac addod ysydd awr, ag a fo mwy, os nydd: dyro iai dy farch.

*Do not shooting at us any more, for the harm and ruin that is upon thee, as to what more may be, if thou wilt; give us thy daughter.
 H. Chuluck—Mabington.*

Ysyddawl, a. (ysydd) Causing of existence.

Ysyddiad, s. m. (ysydd) A causing of existence.

Ysyddu, v. a. (ysydd) To cause to be, or exist.

Ysyddyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. od (ysydd) That is occupied; a tenement.

Ysyddynawl, a. (ysyddyn) Under occupation.

Ysym, adv. (ys—sy—ym) That is to me, that is of mine.

*Ysym hoddw pen y mla,
 Ys y wneid ydd edwla.*

*What might be mine this day ending the month, in the entertainment I have left it.
 Llywarch Hen.*

Ysym argwydd gwdd.

*There is to me a powerful lord.
 Cynddelw.*

Yst, s. m. (ys) That exists; that proceeds; that is active or ardent.

Ystac, s. m.—pl. t. ian (tag) That is reared; a heap; a stack.

Ystac, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ystac) A standard; a heap; a measure of capacity, equal to 5½ bush-

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els, used in Glamorgan; but in the neighbouring parts it is called *Tel*; and *Ystaca* is used as a measure of length.

Ystaciad, s. m. (ystac) A forming a standard; a forming a heap; a stacking.

Ystaciaw, v. a. (ystac) To form a standard; to form a heap; to stack.

Ystad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tad) That is continuous or proceeding; state, condition.

Ystadawl, a. (ystad) Being continuous or even.

Ystaden, s. f. dim. (ystad) A measure of length; a stadium.

Ystadiad, s. m. (ystad) A forming a position.

Ystadi, s. m. (ystad) That is continuous, that is proceeding, or that is uninterrupted.

Ystadi cad cynnygydd.

The threatenor of the induction of battle.

Tellurion.

Ystadledd, s. m. (ystadi) A continuous state.

Ystadiad, s. m. (ystadi) A rendering continuous.

Ystadiu, v. a. (ystad) To remain, to stay.

Ystaen, s. m. (taen) That is spread out; that is sprinkled over; a stain; also tin. *a. Out-spreading; stained.*

*Nid
Rhwyd ystaeu yn rhydu;
Rhwyd adar y ddolwr dda.*

The mist, an outspreading riddle diffusing rust; the nest of the birds of the sable earth.

Ystaenald, a. (ystaen) Tending to overspread; of a staining quality; like tin.

Ystaenawd, s. m. (ystaen) The state of being spread, sprinkled, or stained.

*Rhag gwyar ar graud,
Afar ystaenawd.*

Against gore on flesh, a dismal staining.

Tellurion.

Ystaenawl, a. (ystaen) Tending to spread, of a staining quality; belonging to tin.

Ystaenawr, s. m.—pl. ystaenorion (ystaen) A tinner, or a worker of tin.

Ystaeniad, s. m. (ystaen) A spreading out; a staining; a working of tin; a tinning.

Ystaeniaw, v. a. (ystaen) To spread over; to stain; to tin.

Ystaeniwr, s. m.—pl. ystaeniwyr (ystaen—gwr) One who stains; a tinner.

Ystaenu, v. a. (ystaen) To cover with tin.

Ystaenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ystaen) A tinner.

Ystaf, s. f. (taf) That is spread, extended, or laid out; that is stretched out or laminated.

Ystafell, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ystaf) A chamber, an upper room; a bedchamber.

*Nid a fedraf ystafell;
Das o wair; nid oes ei well.*

I can form a chamber: a haystack; there is not its better.

D. ab Owlym.

Ystafelliad, s. f.—pl. ystafelleidiau (ystafell) A chamber-full, a room-full.

Ystafellaidd, a. (ystafell) Like a chamber.

Ystafellawg, a. (ystafell) Having a chamber; having a room, or a cell.

*Pedair ar agoriad fydd obediwr gwr ystafellawg; dwydeg cel-
lawg yw obediwr gwraig ystafellawg; ac i arglydd y tir y'bo
yr ystafell arno y telir.*

Twenty-four pence shall be the heriot of a man having a cot; twelve pence is the heriot of a woman having a cot; and to the lord of the soil whereon the cell may be stall it be paid.

Welsh Laws.

Ystafelliad, s. m. (ystafell) A chambering.

Ystafellu, v. a. (ystafell) To form a chamber.

Ystafellwas, s. m.—pl. ystafellweision (ystafell—gwas) A chamberlain.

Ystafellwr, s. m.—pl. ystafellwyr (ystafell—gwr) A chamber-man.

Ystafellwraig, s. f.—pl. ystafellwreigedd (ystafell—gwraig) A chamber-woman.

Ystafellydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ystafell) A chamberlain, a groom of the chamber.

*Pwy gyd a mi! Pwy! A das neu ddi o'r ystafellyddion a ch-
rychyd arno.*

Who along with me! Who! And two or three of the chamber-
lains looked at him. *Brachnodd S. 22.*

Ystafellyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (ystafellydd) A chambermaid.

Ystafellyddiaeth, s. m. (ystafell) Chamberlainship.

Ystagiad, s. m. (tagiad) A causing a choking.

Ystagu, v. a. (tagu) To suffocate, to choke.

Ystain, s. m. (tain) That spreads or expands.

Ystal, s. f.—pl. t. on (yst—al) A stock or produce, a stall; a frame on stone pillars for corn racks.

*Aeth i'r cor ystor ac ystal oesodd,
Gwasd i'w ymawg Mathriall.*

Went to the circle in the transverse and the stock of agnes, the
blood of the prince of Mathriall. *W. Cyman.*

*Ffynodd, celydd ystal;
Ffynau'n Nhywys a Phenol.*

He prospered, he extended a stock; prospering in Tywyn and
Penol. *Edward Fyfe.*

Ystaliad, s. m. (ystal) A producing a stock.

Ystalm, s. m. (talm) A determined space; a good while, a good space.

Ystalmiad, s. m. (ystalm) A forming a determined space; a determining.

Ystalmu, v. a. (ystalm) To form a determined space; to form a conclusion; to determine.

Ystale, v. a. (ystal) To form a stock; to obtain produce.

Ystalw, a. (ystal) Being made productive.

Ystalwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (ystaliw) A stallion.

*Gwarch ystaliwys gwrwy a llo dol, a cheng rwyg o'i fann ar
arall yn ei ol.*

The value of a stallion is a stud that he can cover, with a brand
more before him than another behind him. *Welsh Laws.*

Ystalyndd, a. (ystaliw) Like a stallion.

Ystan, s. f. (tan) That is spread or laid out.

*Eistedd 'n au ystan nwyd,
Trio fydd cyn y tolon' fydd.*

Sitting in one spread of coldness, a troll there will be before
they carve any victuals. *S. ab Hywel Gwyn.*

Ystanc, s. m.—pl. t. iau (yst—anc) That is strait; that confines; a pile; a holdfast; a bracket; a wooden hook nailed to a wall. *Ystanc cryfol*, a horse block; *ystanc i wastatun awr*, a pile in the ground to keep up a causeway.

Ystanciad, s. m. (ystanc) A piling; a propping; a bracketing.

Ystanciaw, v. a. (ystanc) To pile; to prop; to pin; to bracket.

Ystang, s. m.—pl. t. au (yst—ang) That is strait; that straitens or bounds; a stang or perch, used as a measure; in some parts of South Wales it is 18 feet; in others 21 feet; and it is also a square measure: in Cardiganshire it is 160 square rods 13½ feet each: in Pembrokeshire it is a quarter of a Welsh acre, and contains 160 yards by 16 yards.

A'i ystang a waseth angau.

And his spear has depth accomplished.

D. Rhys.

Ystangiad, s. m. (ystang) A straitening, a fastening; a limiting; a measuring the space of an *ystang*.

Ystangu, v. a. (ystang) To straiten, to pin; to limit; to measure out the space of an *ystang*.

Ystarn, s. m.—pl. t. au (tarn) Saddle; a pack-saddle.

Gwoddw, mai ystarn ar gefn breich.

Fitting, like a saddle on the back of a cow.

Adams.

Ystarnawg, a. (ystarn) Having a saddle.

Ystarniad, s. m. (ystarn) A saddling.

Ystarnu, v. a. (ystaru) To saddle; to put on a pack-saddle.

Y bwrddwr llyn a ddyr, y pân y parawstrawd, ddwaleid ei farch: o'r holl grynol aed y ddwaleid; ac ei ystarnu, ac ei ddwyn iddo ac ei ystarnu arno, pan farchoco.

The judge of the palace ought to have, from the chief groom, his horse made complete, from the first till to the last; and to have the saddle put on, and brought to him with the saddle on, when he rides.

Welsh Laws.

Ystarnwr, s. m. (ystarn-gwr) A saddler.

Ystau, s. m. (tau) That is silent or calm.

Ystawd, s. f.—pl. ystodion (tawd) A course, a race; a layer; a swath of hay or corn, laid with a scythe. **Ystend ianias**, course of nature.

Mae efo wedi terfynu—y dygwylledas anghyffredin cydd yn ddaemwain yn ystawd rhaglenioeth.

He has determined the uncommon accidents that happen in the course of providence.

Ier. Owein.

Ystawi, s. m.—pl. ystafion (tawf) That is regulated or ranged; a warp, in weaving.

Ystawiad, s. m. (ystaw) A rendering silent.

Ystawl, s. f.—pl. ystollon (tawl) A stool. **Ystawl fair**, the lesser century.

Ystawl, dwy gainlawg a dâl.

A stool, its value is two pepee.

Welsh Laws.

Ystawr, s. f.—pl. ystôran (tawr) What covers; any resin; rosin.

Ea gwyafyd yw cyfoeth, dyb annoeth bob awr Hyd elawr, wan ystawr, yn wastad.

Their habitation is wealth, a foolish notion, continually to the day, a frail covering.

D. Williams.

Ystefais, s. f. (ystaf) The roof of the mouth.

Ystefiad, s. m. (ystain) A causing a spread.

Ystefianw, v. a. (ystain) To cause to spread.

Ystel, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tel) That stretches.

Ystelc, s. f.—pl. t. iau (telc) That is shrinking; a lark; a loiter.

Ystelciad, s. m. (ystelc) A causing a shrinking; a larking; a loitering.

Ystelcian, v. a. (ystelc) To go in a shrinking manner; to lark about; to loiter.

Ystelciaw, v. a. (ystelc) To go shrinkingly; to lark; to loiter.

Ystelciwr, s. m.—pl. ystelciwyr (ystelc—gwr) A larker; a loiterer.

Ystelf, s. m.—pl. t. od (ystel) That is rigid; a blockhead.

Ystelfiad, s. m. (ystelf) A rendering rigid.

Ystelfu, v. a. (ystelf) To render rigid or stiff.

Ysteliad, s. m. (ystel) A stretching, a causing a spring or elasticity.

Ystellaw, v. a. (ystel) To stretch; to spring.

Yn Myrwr wedi y mas'n wir;

Dros ddy-wind yr ystelfir.

It is Myrwr it is in truth; over two countries it will be made to extend.

L. G. Cuth.

Ystelyw, s. m. (ystel) That is stretched out.

Ystem, s. f. (tem) That forms a round spread; a base, a stem.

Yster, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ter) That is ardent.

Ysteraig, a. (yster) Apt to produce ardency.

Ysteraiglawg i Craig

For and ysteraig.

Abounding with broken stones, by the side of a rock, the post tree is not of an ardent quality.

Talliesin, Cad Godden.

Ysterc, s. f.—pl. t. ian (terc) That makes a jerk.

Ysterciad, s. m. (ysterc) A making a jerk.

Ystercian, v. a. (ysterc) To be jerking out.

Ystercianw, v. a. (ysterc) To jerk, throw, or mount up, as a football.

Ysteriad, s. m. (yster) A rendering ardent.

Ysterialwyn, s. m. (yster—Hewyn) A meteor.

Ystern, s. m.—pl. ystyrn (tern) That produces ardency or motion; that is sharp or active. a. of an active or sharp tendency.

Corwen stryfawr

Ysternwef a llyw—

Corwen pan yw ystern;

Pan yw llywedd gwrn.

I know the regulation between heaven and earth: or else why it is of an active quality; the alder why it is of a purplish hue.

Talliesin.

Hwyl yw yr all praw, cistaw cam,

Oer ei ystern, a roid stream.

This is the second taste, an adverse mere of cold impulses, which then had set upon us.

Rhyr Goch Rhyr.

Ysternu, v. a. (yster) To render ardent or vivid.

Ystid, s. f.—pl. t. au (tid) That forms a wreath.

Ystid zoch, ys da dy got.

A red wreath, thy memory is good.

D. ab Gwilym, i geinach.

Ystidaw, v. a. (ystid) To form a chain.

Ystidiad, s. m. (ystid) A rig-ma-roll.

Ystig, a. (yat) Assiduous, persevering.

Ystig, da da yw ystig

dydd ei dda a'i ddaw yn ddi.

Consider that man's wealth is not uninterruptedly good should his God be displeased.

Dr. S. Cant.

Ystigaw, v. a. (ystig) To act with assiduity, to persevere; to become assiduous.

Ystigiad, s. m. (ystig) A persevering; a becoming assiduous; a sticking close to work.

Ystigrwydd, s. m. (ystig) Perseverance, assiduity, diligence, close application.

Ystigl, s. f. (ystig) A stile. *Ceredigion.*

Ystlin, a. (yst) Of a tendency to be or to act.

Ystinos, s. m. (ystin) The asbestos.

Ys y gwrdd—ar metyn—

A gale dyn ac yllaw.

In the girdle, yellow gold will a person seek, and asbestos.

R. Goch, Bryri.

Ystle, s. m. (ystyl) That is impulsive; that is extreme; a flight or retreat; kindred.

Carannawd, cymhwys arad,

Alwen dy ystle o gad;

Gnawd men ar ran cybuliad.

Carannawd, there being a constraint on thee, Alwen thy retreat from battle; a mark is natural on the brow of a combatant.

Llywarch Hen.

All dydd brawd, brawd ystle.

Like the day of judgement, terrific the course of retreat.

Gwalchmai.

Ystlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (yat—Hen) A sex, a kind.

Cyfring dros ofanedwyl waelplaw ystlen.

Intercede for the devoted females.

Dafydd Idu, a Hiraedd.

Ystlennaid, a. (ystlen) Sexual; kindred.

Ystlenawl, a. (ystlen) Sexual; kindred.

Ystlom, s. m. (ystyl—om) Excrement, ordure.

Ystlomi, v. a. (ystlom) To void excrement.

Ystlomiad, s. m. (ystlom) A voiding excrement.

Ystlwn, s. m. (yst—llwn) Connection; kindred.

Ystliwyd, s. m. (yst—llwyd) Grey or hoary.

Ystliwyn, s. m. (yst—llwyn) A insuriant grove.

Am y rhyllyr yd

Tu a'r ystliwyn tir ystliwyd.

Often of superior quality thou art towards the lively grove of land of dusky growth.

Iwan Tew.

Ystlym, s. m.—pl. t. od (yat—llym) A bat.

Nid diffailth ond ystlym.

There is nothing so filthy as a bat.

Adage.

Ystlynnawl, a. (ystlwn) Connected; related.

Ystlyned, s. f. (ystlwn) That is connected, associated, or in communion.

Ac ym Rheu gwyn gwyn ystlyned wyf i.

And to my blessed Creator a feeble communion have I.

Rhyrion ab Gwalchmai.

Ystlynedd, s. f. (ystlwn) Connection, kindred.

Ni bu oedlaid beidd o'r ystlynedd.

Beide have not been of needy life from his connection.

Gt. ab Gurgunus.

Ystlyniad, s. m. (ystlwn) A forming a society; a forming a relationship.

Ystlynnu, v. a. (ystlwn) To associate; to form a connection, or kindred.

Ystlys, s. f.—pl. t. au (ystyl) A side, a flank.

Cadarn a chrochwn eadylat oc y ddyw ystlys; ond ar y ddyw lantys a gafal y fuddysodeth.
Mighty and furious were they of the two sides; but at length lantys obtained the victory. *Chwilydd y Llangyfan.*

Ystlysawl, a. (ystlys) Lateral, or sided.

Ystlysboet, s. m. (ystlys—post) A side-post.

Ystlyddid, s. f.—pl. t. au (ystlys—tid) A side chain, the trace of draught harness.

Ystlygam, a. (ystlys—cam) Lob-sided.

Ystlygamiad, s. m. (ystlyagam) A bending laterally; a rendering lob-sided.

Ystlygamu, v. a. (ystlygam) To be lob-sided.

Ystlygell, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ystlys—cell) A side-chamber, a cell.

Ystlygerdded, v. a. (ystlys—cerdded) To walk by the side; to walk sideways.

Mae yn ystlygerdded a gwirionedd.

It is going parallel with truth.

Adage.

Ystlyglawdd, s. m.—pl. ystlygloddian (ystlys—clawdd) A flanker, in fortification.

Ystlysiad, s. m. (ystlys) A forming a side; a rendering lateral; a sideling.

Ystlysu, v. a. (ystlys) To tend to one side.

Ystlyswaith, s. m. (ystlys—gwaith) A lateral work, a work that flanks.

Ystodl, s. a. (ystawd) To dispose a course, range, or layer; to form a swath.

Ystodiad, s. m. (ystawd) A disposing a course, a ranging; a forming layers or swaths.

Ystodawl, a. (ystawf) Tending to regulate or dispose in order; warping.

Ystofen, s. f. dim. (ystof) A warping tray.

Ystofi, v. a. (ystof) To regulate, to dispose; to warp thread or yarn for weaving; it is also called *dyllwax*. *Ystofi y gwaith*, to regulate the work.

*Arwybwr taerfar yn lori cadde,
Cadarn-frwydr ystofi.*

*A hero with an ardently watchful spear breaking through battles,
disposing a mighty conflict. *Llygod Gwr, i Llywelyn III.**

Ystofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ystawf) A regulating, a disposing; a warping.

Ystofiawd, s. m. (ystawf) Regulation, disposition; the act of warping yarn.

Ystofiawdr, s. m.—pl. ystofiawdron (ystofiawd) A regulator; a warper.

Ystofiawdr gwydd yn ddiol.

The combiner of wood that is faultless.

D. ab Gwilym, i hel fedi.

Ystofwr, s. m.—pl. ystofwyr (ystawf—gwr) One who regulates or puts in order; a warper.

Ystol, s. f.—pl. t. ion (tol) That involves; that covers or includes.

Ystola, s. f. (ystol) A scarf, an ephod; a wrapper, a loose gown, a stole.

*Gwelynt wr lreanc yn eiddod dr y ta ddiol; wedi rhy wileg
mewn ystola gaeol.*

*They beheld a young man sitting on the right side, being clad
in a shining vest. *W. Salisbury.**

Ystolc, s. m.—pl. t. iau (tolc) That is hollow or indented by pressure.

Ystolciad, s. m. (ystolc) A forming a hollow or indenting by punching; a butting.

Ystolcian, v. a. (ystolc) To butt repeatedly.

Ystolciaw, v. a. (ystolc) To make a depression or indenting by butting.

Ystor, s. m.—pl. t. au (tor) That forms a bulk or heap; a store.

Ystorad, s. m. (ystawr) A forming of resin.

Ystoraeth, s. f. (tornaeth) That is a produce; that is productive or plentiful; a store.

Ystoralld, a. (ystawr) Resinous, or like resin.

Ystoraew, a. (ystawr) Resinaceous, resinous.

Ystordyl, s. m.—pl. t. au (ystor—ty) A storeroom.

Ystordyn, s. m. dim. (tor—dyn) A trigger in bowling; a mark to jump from.

Ystoreithiad, s. m. (ystoraeth) A rendering productive; a forming a store.

Ystoreithaw, v. a. (ystoraeth) To render productive or yielding; to form a store.

Ystori, v. a. (ystawr) To cover with resin; to do with resin.

Ystoriad, s. m. (ystor) A forming a store.

Ystoriaw, v. a. (ystor) To treasure up, to store.

Y dechbas a ystoriad wybedoth.

*The wise men do treasure up knowledge. *Disarhobion 12. 24.**

Ysturm, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (torm) A tempest, a storm.

Ysturm o ffynwys dyrrale.

A storm from the bosom of the vast.

D. ab Gwilym.

Blodd'i a' dechbas—

Ystymawr yr ysturmodd.

A shout thou wouldst give, thou trumpet of the storm.

M. ab Iago Fr. gwydd.

Ysturmaw, a. (ysturm) Stormy, tempestuous.

Ysturmiaid, s. m. (ysturm) A raising a storm.

Ysturmiau, v. a. (ysturm) To raise a storm.

Ysturmws, a. (ysturm) Stormy, tempestuous.

Ystwrwr, s. m.—pl. ystwrwyr (ystor—gwr) A warehouseman.

Ystrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trad) A flat, a vale, a bottom, or valley, formed by the course of a river. It forms the names of many places in Wales; as *Ystrad Yw*, *Ystrad Tywi*, and the like.

Lleu dda gwynnawr yn gwynnawr Rhyg.

An Dwyll, dech ystrad.

*Two towers were dale in leaving of the Angles, about Twyffort, a pleasant vale. *Cyfrillan.**

Ystradaidd, a. (ystrad) Like a vale or dale.

Ystradawl, a. (ystrad) Belonging to a vale.

Ystraff, s. f. (traff) That stirs about or strews.

Ystradawl, a. (ystraff) Strewing; wasteful.

Ystraffiad, s. m. (ystraff) A strewing; a wasting.

Ystraffu, v. a. (ystraff) To strew, to lavish.

Ystraffwr, s. m.—pl. ystraffwyr (ystraff—gwr) A strewer, a lavisher, a waster.

Ystrail, s. m.—pl. ystreilion (traig) A buckle.

Ystrail, s. m.—pl. ystreilion (traig) A tum.

Ystrail, s. m.—pl. ystreilion (traid) That is drawn, trailed, or turned over; a mat.

Ystrain, s. f. (train) A tribe; a crew, a breed.

Gochei yr ystrain, beware of the breed.

Ystram, s. f.—pl. ystremydd (tram) A frame.

Ystram y drws, the door-frame; ystram y ffenestr, the window-frame.

Ystranc, s. m.—pl. t. iau (tranc) A trick, a wife.

Ystranciad, s. m. (ystranc) A playing tricks.

Ystranciaw, v. a. (ystranc) To play tricks, to quirk. *March yn ystranciaw*, a horse shewing vicious tricks.

Ystranciawl, a. (ystranc) Apt to play tricks.

Ystrancus, a. (ystranc) Apt to play tricks.

Ystraul, s. f. (traul) That is diminished.

Ystraw, s. m.—pl. t. eu (traw) That is progressive; that is advanced or matured.

Arlywydd o'r hen pen pob ystraw;

Arlywydd pob ddiolch yn y ddiol.

*The Lord from above is the head of every congregation; the lord of every house of grace his glory is to come to glory. *Llywelyn Gŵyl, m. Llywelyn III.**

Ystrawd, s. m.—pl. ystrodion (trawd) That makes a course or transit.

Berdd Rhyf—

En gwedd m'm gw.

Ar ystrawd, ar ystraw.

*The forest bared, their praise will not bring me to flourish, nor on a course, nor on a station. *Taliesin.**

Ystrawiad, s. m. (ystraw) An advancing.

Ystrawm, v. a. (ystraw) To advance; to educate.
Ystre, s. f.—pl. t. on (yst—rhe) A course.

Cymyd aber rhyg ystre.

The tumult of a conflict hushes the course. *Ascuria.*
 Cymodd! Owrn egyptu ar ystre.

The disposition of Owrn is to mount upon the course.

Ascuria.

Odd dffus ar ystre. *Llywarch Hen.*

He was a belmark on the course.

Pa wing giew yr ystre. *Llywarch Hen.*

When a hero arrays the course.

Cawodd Gwennllan, gwyn llyw ar
 Cawoddy llyw llywch ystre.

The ramparts of Gwennllan, fair as the sparkling of stars, the
 lovely fair one the splendor of the course. *L. P. Moch.*

Dy feld a'rh reuodd a ddech real,

Diddiddeg larchwag farchwag ystre.

Thy mound and thy wealth thou wilt wisely distribute, thou distin-
 guished rider of the steeds of the course. *D. Dafydd, i Llywelyn 111.*

Ystred, s. f.—pl. t. i (tred) A village. *Dasthast*
traw yr ystred, thou hast come through the
 villages, said to a drunken person. *Sil.*

Ystref, s. f.—pl. t. i (tref) That forms a dwelling.

Ystrefiad, s. m. (ystref) A forming a dwelling.

Ystrefu, v. a. (ystref) To form a dwelling.

Ystreiglaw, v. a. (ystrai) To turn; to roll.

Ystreigllaw, s. m. (ystrai) A turning.

Ystreillach, s. m. (ystrail) A trundling along. *Mi*
af diaben ystreillach, I will go topsy-turvy.

Ystreilliad, s. m. (ystrail) A trundling along.

Ystreilliaw, v. a. (ystrail) To trundle along.

Ystrem, s. m. (trem) That forms a scene; that is
 exhibited or displayed. *Geiriau ystrem*, magi-
 cal words.

Ystremiad, s. m. (ystrem) A forming a scene.

Ystremiaw, v. a. (ystrem) To form a scene.

Ystrem, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ystrem) A dash, a
 stroke; a trick, a charm, witchery.

Ystrempiad, s. m. (ystrem) A dashing; a trick-
 ing; a charming, a bewitching.

Ystremplaw, v. a. (ystrem) To dash; to stroke;
 to trick; to charm; to bewitch.

Ystremplawl, v. a. (ystrem) Dashing; charming.

**Ystremplwr, s. m.—pl. ystremplwyr (ystrem-
 gwr)** A tricker; a bewitcher.

Ystres, s. f.—pl. t. i (tres) That forms a wreath.

Y Nedd—

Ystres frutha nroth frutha.

The snake, a variegated chain of afflicting bites. *Iwan Gethin.*

Ystresawl, v. a. (ystres) Forming a wreath.

Ystresiad, s. m. (ystres) A forming a wreath.

Ystresu, v. a. (ystres) To form a wreath or chain.

Ystrew, s. m.—pl. t. au (trew) A sneeze.

Ystrewi, v. a. (ystrew) To sneeze, to sternutate.

Ystrewiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ystrew) A sneezing.

Ystrewluch, s. m. (ystrew—lluch) Snuff.

Ystrewlys, s. m. aggr. (ystrew—llys) Sneez-
 wort, tansy; water tansy.

Ystrin, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (trin) That causes strife
 or bustle. *v. a. To cause strife.*

Gwne elynion, bilion baid,

Ac ystrin gwastroudd.

Woe to him, a vexatious crew, and to cause a strife woe to
 strangers. *T. Pryi, i Gledydd.*

Ystroddur, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ystrawd) The frame-
 work of a saddle or of a packsaddle; a pack-
 saddle; the saddle of draught harness.

Ystroddwm, s. m. (ystrawd) A roundabout.

Ystrwy, s. m. (trwy) That passes through.

Ystrwyad, s. m. (ystrwy) A forming a passage.

Ystrwyaw, v. a. (ystrwy) To form a pass through

Ystrwyth, s. m. (trwyth) That is pervasive.

Ystrwythaw, v. a. (ystrwyth) To saturate.

Ystrwythiad, s. m. (ystrwyth) A saturation.

Ystrych, s. m. (trych) That forms an opening.

Ystrychawl, v. a. (ystrych) Having a scope.

Ystrychiad, s. m. (ystrych) A forming a scope.

Ystrychu, v. a. (ystrych) To form a scope.

Ystryd, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (tryd) That is trodden
 or travelled; a street.

Ystryd anhytryd yr hen,
le dalar sent warden!

An unpleasant way is this, under ground neighbours go!
D. ab Iwan Dda.

Ystrydawl, v. a. (ystryd) Belonging to a street.

Ystrydeb, s. m. (ys—try—deb) Stereotype.

Ystrydebn, v. a. (ystrydeb) To stereotype.

Ystrym, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (trym) A main stream,
 a current, a channel; also called *rhin*.

Ystrym y r Noder Edmwnd,
A yr y morwyr o'r awnt.

Master Edmwnd is a stream that will drive the sailors from the
 moor. *Gwilym Iwan.*

Ystryw, s. f.—pl. t. iau (tryw) Penetration, sub-
 tility; finesse, craftiness, stratagem, device; a
 trick. *Mac efo yn llawn o ystrywiau drag*, he
 is full of bad tricks.

Y sawl ni redia dodwydd yr
Ys of drag ystryw gyngor.

Happy is such as walks not according to the counsel of bad
 vice. *Edm. Pryi, Psalm 1.*

Ystrywgar, v. a. (ystryw) Subtle; full of finesse,
 device, or tricks; wily.

Nid ystrywgar oed ystyfnawg.

There is nothing so apt to see quick as a hare. *Adge.*

Ystrywgarwch, s. m. (ystrywgar) Craftiness.

Ystrywiad, s. m. (ystryw) A devising schemes.

Ystrywiaeth, s. m. (ystryw) A using subtlety; a
 using finesse or stratagem; a plotting; a de-
 vising or imagining.

Ystrywiau, v. a. (ystryw) To act with craft or
 cunning; to devise, to invent.

Yn Aber Ystryw yn ystyfnawg gwyth,
Gwath Faddon ynddellu,
Gwagral bewb rhingdaw.

In Aber Ystryw devising wrath, appearing as in the battle of
 Bedon, every body would disperse before him.
Cydeleu, i H. ab Owain.

Ystrywiau, v. a. (ystryw) Full of craftiness.

Y ddyddiad—

Ou drag yn ystrywiau well,
Drow o' gynhadu, drag arall.

Both parties, if had the one, of crafty falling, ponder out of his
 reach, had in the other. *H. D. ab Iwan.*

Ystrywiawl, v. a. (ystryw) Plotting, devising.

Ystrywus, v. a. (ystryw) Crafty, wily, cunning.

Ystum, s. m.—pl. t. iau (tum) A shape, form,
 gait, or fashion; turn, bend, or curve. *Gario*
dy ystumiau di, strange are thy looks; *derbyn*
ystum, to receive a turn, a term in coursing.

Flawn yn gadno,
Cyngal ystumiau;
Flawn yn fectus,
Mai na thychyru.

I fled as a raynard, of even-paced turns; I fled a marten, so
 that it availed not. *Tall. sin.*

Ystumgar, v. a. (ystum) Flexible; well-formed.

Ystumgarwch, s. m. (ystumgar) Flexibleness.

Ystumiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ystum) A giving a
 shape, form, or fashion; a situation.

Ystumiau, v. a. (ystum) To form, to shape, to
 mould, to fashion; to bend.

Ystumiau, v. a. (ystum) Having a form, shape or
 mould; having a bend.

Ystumiau, v. a. (ystum) Tending to form or to
 fashion; pliable, sinuous.

Ystumiw, s. m.—pl. ystumiwyr (ystum—gwr)
 One who assumes shapes.

Ystun, s. m. (tun) That is irritating.

Ystunad, s. m. (ystun) Instigation, irritation.

Ystunaw, v. a. (ystun) To instigate, to irritate.

Macromedial, cythrethid, yn sefnewt Hydrigedion mawrwl
Ayn a chysyrtu degardant amhwyll, chwastus, a chyffellorai.

The breath of devil is irritating the corruptions of the mind of
man with vehement impulses of madness, lust, and crime.
C. Edwards, H. y Fydd.

Ystunawl, a. (ystun) Instigating, irritating.

Ystwc, s. m.—pl. ystycolau (two) A shallow wooden
vessel, a pail, a bucket, also a shock of corn.

Ystwyll, s. m.—pl. ystyfyllau (ystwf) That keeps
up or suspends; a log, a stock; a holdfast; a
staple; the knocker of a door.

Yr ystwyll hwn a'r hwn draw,
Mwy gorddyllogol am daww
Eiwa'n lly, a dwy'r awn.

The stock that is here, and this one there, more congenial
round them would have been the triumph of a host, and the path
of melody. Llywarch Hen.

Ystwg, s. m. (twng) A putting down; a depres-
sion. v. a. To put down; to depress.

Yr ab fab ym rhwyf ry, gwaeth ystwg
Ar ei estronion, yn drud ehwng.

The only son of my lord completely caused a depression on
those entrusted to him, an awful event. E. ab Madoc Rhodri.

Ystwr, s. m. (twr) That makes a raling; a stir.

Lleis! 'dwr, fal lleis! 'dwr,
Awr doet, gwa'n slender yr dya.

The least noise, as the note of a bird, on a painful moment,
causes trouble to a man. L. Hopkin.

Ystwrriad, s. m. (ystwr) A making a bustle.

Ystwrllaw, v. a. (ystwr) To make a bustle or stir.

Ystwy, s. m. (twy) That causes a stop, a check.

Ystwyad, s. m. (ystwy) A checking, a curbing.

Ystwyal, s. f.—pl. ystwyall (ystwy) A cudgel.

Ystwyaliad, s. m. (ystwyal) A cudgelling.

Ystwyahu, v. a. (ystwyal) To cudgel.

Ystwyaw, v. a. (ystwy) To check, to restrain.

Ystwyawl, u. (ystwy) (checking) restraining.

Ystwyll, s. m.—pl. i. an (ystwyl) That exists in
the gloom; an epithet for the star of the Epi-
phany; the Epiphany. Dydd ystwyll, twelfth day.

Ystwyrr, s. m. (twyr) That is agitated; that is
stretched out.

Ystwyrrain, v. a. (ystwyrr) To cause a continual
agitation; to be stretching.

Ystwyraw, v. a. (ystwyrr) To agitate; to stretch
out as to recover from lassitude.

Ystwyrawl, s. (ystwyrr) Apt to be agitated; stretch-
ing as recovering from lassitude.

Ystwyrgam, s. (ystwyrr—cam) Obliquely stretched.

Ystwyriad, s. m. (ystwyrr) A rendering agitated;
a stretching out.

Ystwyth, a. (fwyth) That is springing; flexible,
pliant, supple, limber.

Ystwythad, s. m. (ystwyth) A making pliant.

Ystwythaid, s. (ystwyth) Apt to be pliant.

Ystwythaw, v. a. (ystwyth) To render elastic; to
render flexible or supple; to become elastic;
to grow flexible or pliant.

Ystwythawl, s. (ystwyth) Of a pliant nature.

Ystwythder, s. m. (ystwyth) Elasticity; flexible-
ness, suppleness, pliancy.

Ystwythdra, s. m. (ystwyth) Elasticity, pliancy.

Ystwythedig, a. (ystwythad) Being made pliant.

Ystwythedd, s. m. (ystwyth) Elasticity; pliancy.

Ystwythiad, s. m. (ystwyth) A rendering pliant,
flexible or elastic.

Ystwytholdeb, s. m. (ystwythawl) Pliancy.

Ystwythwr, s. m.—pl. ystwythwyr (ystwyth—gwr)
One who makes pliant or elastic.

Ystycald, s. m.—pl. ystycaldian (ystwe) A painful.

Ystycyll, s. m. (ystwe) A signal of safety.

Y collau de—
Ystycyll yn cynnau cad.

The black cock, a signal collecting a host. D. ab Gwilym.

Ystyfarnach, s. pl. agfr. (ystwf—arn) Utensils.

Ystyfyllawg, a. (ystwfllw) Having stocks; stapled.

Cist ystyfyllawg, a stock chest; a great chest
with a raised lid, hutch, or bin, that has pedestals.

Ystyfyllgi, s. m. (ystwfllw—ci) A dog with a leg
fastened to him.

Ystyfylliad, s. m. (ystwfllw) A stocking or legging;
a suspending by a staple.

Ystyfyllu, v. a. (ystwfllw) To prop with a stock or
log; to fasten with a staple.

Ystyl, s. m. (yst—yl) A cause of activity.

Ystyr, s. m.—pl. i. ion (yst—yr) That gives ex-
istence, form, or figure; that gives similarity;
sense, meaning. ade. As may be deemed.

Tri chyferlynhad doethineb: awen, ystyr, ac ymgh.

The three concomitants of wisdom: genius, study, and reason.
Ceryn ab Gwynedd.

Ystyrbell, a. (ystyr—pell) Of profound import.

Tri pheth blaenwag ar gerdd: ystyrbell ieth, a gwybodaeth
wyr, a chyfarfod gelyddyd.

Three things that are forth in work: profoundly critical
language; and sweetly lucid ideas, and accurate art. Rhydderch.

Ystyrbyll, a. (ystyr—pwyll) Of important con-
sideration or meaning.

Ystyredig, a. (ystyr) Being considered or studied.

Argwydd, iwrwddau fy newddi yn ddydd,
Biddi glwllau yn ystyredig.

Lord, hearken kindly to my prayer, be thine ears attentive unto
Dof. Deu, a Hwdd.

Ystyrgar, a. (ystyr) Apt to reflect, considerate.

Nhi ystyrgar ond awenau.

There is none so apt to consider as the inspiration. Ade.

Ystyriaeth, s. m.—pl. i. an (ystyr) Reflection.

Tri chynfodollon doethineb: deall, ystyriaeth, ac ddydd.

The three origins of wisdom: understanding, reflection,
and instruction. Ceryn Hen.

Tad doethineb yr awen, a'r fath yn ystyriaeth.

The father of wisdom is memory, and his mother is reflection.
Ade.

Ystyriaethawl, a. (ystyriaeth) Having consider-
ation or reflection.

Ystyriaethiad, s. m. (ystyriaeth) A using con-
sideration or reflection.

Ystyriaethu, v. a. (ystyriaeth) To use consid-
eration, to use reflection.

Ystyriannawl, a. (ystyriant) Considerate.

Ystyriannu, v. a. (ystyriant) To use consideration.

Ystyriant, s. m. (ystyriant) Consideration.

Ystyriaw, v. a. (ystyr) To consider; to regard, to
take notice.

Cyfarfod ym Rhos,
Ystyriaw awen,
Cy'n ddyddig awen,
Cy'n no Chyrdwren.

I will enquire of my Creator, meeting upon Isafon, who
derwent the state of necessity, before Cyrdwren. Taliesin.

Ystyriawg, a. (ystyr) Having consideration.

Ystyriawl, a. (ystyr) Considerate; sentimental.

Ystyried, v. a. (ystyr) To consider, to reflect.

Tri pheth a ddyddi dya ar ystyried: o ba le y ddech, ym mla le
mae, ac i ba le yr ei.

Three things ought a man to consider: from what place he is
come, to what place he is, and to what place he goes. Rhys.

Ystyriedig, a. (ystyr) Considered, studied.

Ystyriedigaeth, s. m. (ystyriedig) Consideration.

Ystyriedeb, s. m. (ystyriawl) Considerateness.

Ystyrioli, v. a. (ystyriawl) To render considerate;
to become considerate.

Ystyriwr, s. m.—pl. ystyriwyr (ystyr—gwr) One
who considers or reflects, a studier.

Ystyrmant, s. m.—pl. i. an (ystyr—mant) A
jaws-harp.

Y gwynt—
Ystyrmant yr ystyrmant.

The wind, the trumpet of the storm. E. ab Gwilym.

Ystyw, s. m. (tyw) That spreads out or about; a settlement.

Ystywawu, s. f. (ystyw) Stays, a pair of stays.

Dwy ystywau pedair celalawg a dahant.

Two stays fourpence are thy worth.

Welsh Laws.

Ystywan, s. m. (ystyw) A settling, a flattening.

Ystywaniad, s. m. (ystywan) A settling; a flattening.

Ystywanu, v. a. (ystywan) To settle; to belabour.

Ystywell, a. (ystyw) Stedfast; manageable.

*Begha bren, did ystywell,
A'n cyfnewidh a fo gweli.*

Wooden creek, be steady that thou mayest support me the better.

Llywarch Hen.

Ystywelliad, s. m. (ystywell) A making stedfast.

Ystywellu, v. a. (ystywell) To make steady.

Ysu, v. a. (ys) To hanker, to itch; to corrode; to consume, to devour, to eat. *Mae fy nyman yn gou em dy deraw,* my fists are itching for striking thee.

Ni ddyly drwg fely namyn drwg yu.

A bad stomach ought not to devour badly.

Adage.

Yswad, s. (gwad) A throwing down, a falling flatly

Yswadan, s. m.—pl. t. au (yswad) A stroke, a slap.

Yswaetheroedd, adv. (ys—gwaeth—er—oedd) It is worse for what was, the more the pity.

Yswail, s. m.—pl. yswellion (yswall) That ejects; that is thrown out, ejected, or wasted.

Yswain, s. m.—pl. yswainoedd (gwain) An esquire; an armour-bearer.

Yswain aur-adain ydyw.

A golden-winged page is he.

Byrryn Cyfrillanog.

A'n yswain a'n hys o'n hys.

And thy esquire with thy blade before thee.

Iolo Goch.

Yswatiad, s. m. (yswad) A squatting down.

Yswatiaw, v. a. (yswad) To squat, to lie flat.

Yswatiwr, s. m.—pl. yswatiwyr (yswatiaw—gwr) A squatter.

Yswbwb, s. m. (wbwb) A tossing about; a hubbub. *interj.* Confusion!

Yswbwb! heb! anybwr ydych!

Hi a adwaen dich arfer.

Confusion! a pack of ignoble people ye are: I know your custom.

D. ab Gwilym.

Yswbwiad, s. m. (yswbwb) A tossing about; a rumpling.

Yswbwiad, v. a. (yswbwb) To toss about, to tumble about; to rumple.

Yswbwbwr, s. m.—pl. yswbwbwyr (yswbwb—gwr) One who tosses about, a rumpler.

Yswelliad, s. m. (yswall) An ejecting, or casting out; a wasting; a brawling.

Yswelliaw, v. a. (yswall) To eject, to cast out; to waste; to bicker.

Yswellydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (yswall) One who ejects or casts out; a brawler.

Ysweliniad, s. m.—pl. ysweliniad (yswain) An esquire, an armour-bearer; a page.

Myned a oragynat ar eu trued, a gwadw eu mairch gan eu hysweliniad; a gadau Arthur yn eu blaen a oragynat.

Go they did on their feet, and leave their horses with their pages; and letting Arthur to be before them was what they did.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Yswid, s. m. (gwid) That makes a quick turn.

Yswidw, s. f. dim. (yswid) That is made to twirl or hop about; the titmouse.

Yswigw, s. f. dim. (gwig) A titmouse; also called *yswidw*, and *yswidw*.

A'r yswigw h'r seiglad.

And the titmouse on a banquet.

Philip Emlyn.

Yswil, a. (gwil) Bashful, abashed; timid.

Yswilder, s. m. (yswil) Bashfulness, timidity.

Yswildra, s. m. (yswil) Bashfulness, timidity.

Yswiliad, s. m. (yswil) An abashing.

Yswiliaw, v. a. (yswil) To induce bashfulness; to be abashed.

Yswitiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (yswid) A chirping.

Yswitian, v. a. (yswid) To chirp, to make a small noise.

Yswitiaw, v. a. (yswid) To chirp, to twitter.

Yswr, s. m.—pl. yswyr (ysw—gwr) A consumer.

Yswyddu, s. f. (gwydden) A privet tree.

Yswymbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (gwyym—pren) A quiver for arrows.

Yswyr, s. m. (gwyrr) That dawns; the east.

Yswyrain, a. (yswyr) Eastern or oriental.

Yswyth, s. m. (gwyth) That pervades; that aches.

Yswythysg, s. pl. aggr. (yswyth—pysg) The cramp-ray, the torpedo.

Ysyn, s. m. dim. (ys) That is all in agitation.

Mae wedi mynad yn ysyn gwyth.

He is become a wild firebrand.

Adage.

Ysywaeth, adv. (y—sy—gwaeth) That is the worse, the more the pity.

Yta, v. a. (yd) To collect corn; to beg for corn.

Ytoedd, v. (m. of ydoedd) That was, was, were; she, it, was or were. *Pan ytoeddwn,* when I was.

Ytyw, v. (m. of ydyw) That is, is; he is, she is, it is.

YTH, s. m. r. That tends to stretch out or to be continuous.

Yw, v. (yw, s.) Is; be; it is. *Pwy yw?* Who is it?

Angen rhyw angen yw.

Want of kind is want indeed.

Adage.

YW, s. m. r.—pl. t. ydd. That exists; yew tree.

Bangor Ebor, a Bangor Henllan,

Ydd or clodfa clyd ywydd.

The minister of Ebor, and the minister of Henllan, they be for celebrity for sheltering yews.

Gr. Brycheiniog.

Ywen, s. f. dim. (yw) A single yew tree.

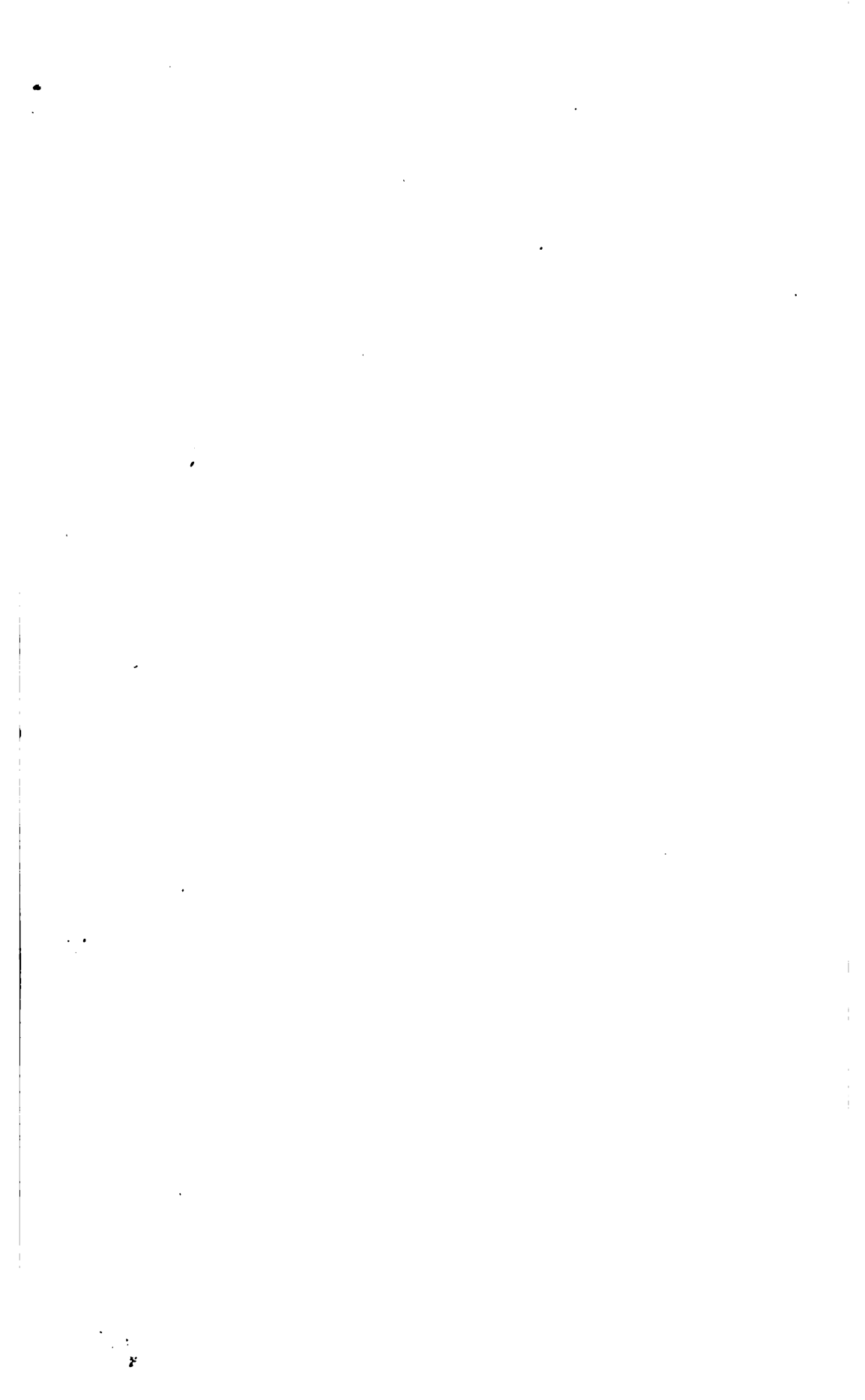


AN
OUTLINE
OF
THE CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE
WELSH,
AND
ITS UTILITY IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER
Ancient Languages,
FOR
DEVELOPING THE PRIMITIVE SPEECH OF MANKIND.

BY
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DENBIGH:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THOMAS GEE.

1832.



AN OUTLINE

OF

THE CHARACTERISTICS

OF THE

Welsh, &c.

THE language of the Cymry, or Welsh, is limited, at the present time, to express the wants of a population, amounting in number to about six hundred thousand, which inhabits the mountains of Wales.* This language, in the course of the long period of its existence, extended over the most considerable part of Europe; and it still remains spoken, with more or less variety of dialect, by about four millions of the inhabitants of the western parts of France, under the name of the Breton; and also in Lusatia, and other districts of the north of Germany, under the name of Wendish,† being the connecting link between the Welsh and the various Slavonic dialects. It has largely contributed to the formation of other tongues, which have supplanted it, through several subsequent periods, in different countries.

There are many peculiar characteristics in the Welsh language which are well deserving the attention of the learned; and from this consideration, some account of them becomes a pertinent appendage to my Dictionary: I shall therefore endeavour to convey to the reader a general idea of the subject, with as much precision as I am able, and as far as the brevity of this sketch will admit.

The investigation may be conveniently included under the five following heads:

1. The structure and character of the Welsh language, with its dialects.
2. Its alphabet, with an analysis of its literal mutations.
3. Its stability shown, by comparing its present state, with what, from proofs, it was in other periods, with examples of different evidences of the high antiquity of its formation.
4. Its three primary branches, with the extent of their difference.
5. Its affinity with other languages, as a corroborative evidence of its being spoken by the first inhabitants of Europe, and who migrated out of Asia, as is evident, from a comparison with the oriental languages.

* The population of Wales, according to the official returns, in 1831, amounted to upwards of 600,000.

† Some interesting particulars respecting the Wendi may be seen in the CAMBRO-BRITON, vol. iii. pp. 433, 477.

I. THE STRUCTURE OF THE WELSH, OR LANGUAGE OF THE CYMMRY.

This is a subject that is highly deserving the attention of the philosopher; as it abounds with some remarkable phenomena, and, perhaps, peculiar to itself, which may greatly contribute to illustrate the original formation of speech.

I consider the most prominent peculiarity of the Welsh tongue to be, that it has for its basis, nearly two-thirds of all the possible variety of simple or elementary sounds, each of them being the appropriate or fixed symbol of one simple idea. Upon these radical and indigenous principles depends the whole of its structure, regularly combined, so that, by having an accurate knowledge of the import of the ideas symbolized by those elements, we become considerably advanced towards learning the signification generally of all the compounded words in the language.

What I have here pointed out is an excellence, which can be but imperfectly appreciated by those who are acquainted only with languages that are not formed upon their own intrinsic materials: therefore, it may be necessary to enter into a particular illustration of the subject. And, in the first place, the following table of the elementary words will be useful for accomplishing the design in view.

Class 1, of elementary words.

a e i o w y

ae ai au aw—ei en ew—ia ie io iw—oe oi ow—wi wy—yw=23.

Class 2, of elementary words.

ab ac ach ad add af aff ag ang al all am an ar as at ath—
ob ec ed edd ef eff eg eng el ell em en er es eth—
ib ic ich id idd if iff ig iag il ill im in ir is it ith—
ob oe oeh od odd of og ong ol oll om on or os ot oth—
ub uoh ud udd uf uff ul ull um un ur us ut uth—
wb wch wd wdd wf wff wg wng wl will wm wn wr wa wt wth—
yb ych yd ydd yf yff yg yl yll ym yn yr ys yth=109.

Class 3, of elementary words.

ba be bi bo bu bw by—ca ce ci co cu cw cy—
da de di do du dw dy—fa fe fi fo fu fw fy—
ga ge gi go gu gw gy—ha he hi ho hu hw hy—
lla lle li lo lu llw lly—ma me mi mo mu mw my—
na ne ni no nu nw ny—pa pe pi po pu pw py—
rha rhe rhi rho rhu rhw rhy—sa se si so su sw sy—
ta te ti to tu tw ty=91.

Total 23 + 109 + 91 = 223.

The number of elements in the foregoing table amounts to two hundred and twenty-three. Out of these, seventy-eight are words of defined and common acceptation; that is to say, they are used as names for some actions, qualities, or things.

Of the remaining one hundred and forty-five elements, I do not know that any are used simply and unconnectedly as absolute names ; but in their combined forms we may discover them to be signs of abstract ideas ; and by which it may be inferred, in what manner they originally stood absolutely for the names of things, like the others.

Out of the last mentioned number of one hundred and forty-five, there are fifty-one which may be classed under the denomination, given them by Horne Tooke, of "little winged words ;"* and which perform the various functions of pronouns, articles, conjunctions, and prepositions.

Deducting those fifty-one symbols, we have ninety-four still left to be designated ; and these are not discoverable in their individual capacities, but enter into combinations, and serve as prefixes and affixes.

In the first compartment of the table are seen the vowels, standing singly, and also connected together in couples. These vowel sounds are symbols in themselves, or words having significations, of which it is important to obtain an accurate knowledge. Notwithstanding this, some philological theorists have asserted, that these vowel sounds are in themselves symbols of no ideas ; and that, being of no consequence as to meaning, they may be used one for the other, promiscuously, in the analysing and comparing of languages.†

The vowels, in a general sense, are words significant of action, or of motion, either past, present, or future : and this faculty they even preserve, in various degrees, when they are combined with other powers.

Illustrations.

The word *a* implies action or motion ; also what is present, or objective ; and continuity, or accompaniment. Whatever functions it has to perform in speech, they originate from the attributes here detailed as belonging to it. In the structure of the Welsh tongue it performs the functions of the words *and, that, with, do, did, does*, in English.

By the word *e* is expressed that which is past, gone, or distant ; and therefore it is used as the pronoun for the third person masculine.

The vocable *i* is a word that has respect to the future, and it implies *to, towards, into, unto* ; and, as a pronoun, it represents the first person.

By the vocable *o* is indicated the past ; and thus it implies *of, from, out of*. As a pronoun it stands for the third person neuter.

The remaining three vowels, *u, w, y*, are derivatives, as being inflections of the primary vowels. It is only the last, or the *y*, that stands as a word unconnected with other powers ; and it serves to point out an object ; and therefore it is a definitive article, answering to *the* in English.

The important functions performed by these primary elements of speech, in the vocable class, demand some additional illustration ; and this may be obtained by attending to the following examples.

* From the Homeric expression, *εκα προεστα*.—

† Theorists thus forget the difficulty they would have to encounter in finding what affinity there could subsist, for instance, between the words *bed, bad, bid, bud ; bit, bet, bat, but*, and others, of similar consonants.

*Examples of vowel-words in construction.**A e i o—*

Going is he into out of.

A e o dy i dy—

He goes from house to house.

I ba le yr ei di?—

To what place art thou going?

Af i do y ty—

I will go to the roof of the house.

A ei di o dy le?—

Going wilt thou go out of thy place?

or

Wilt thou go from thy place?

Ai da i ti a yw da i mi?—

Is it good for thee that is good for me?

Ti a ei er dy lw.

Thou--going--wilt go for the sake of thy oath

Cu yw hi i ti, a da i mi.

Dear is she to thee, and good to me.

Ni bu da i ni a fu da i ti.

It has not been good for us that has been good for thee.

A ei di yno?

Going, wilt thou go there?

A a hi i ei thy?—

Going, will she go into her house?

Pwy a a yno?

Going, who will go there?*

The vowel *w*, which is a mutation of *o*, discovers a very peculiar faculty, or power, in the termination of words, for it describes a state beyond what is expressed by the past participle.

Thus *gwedd*, connection, order or trim, when formed into *gweddw*, is a state beyond connection, or a widow.†—Again, *wl* is moisture; and *uwl* what has been divested of moisture; that is, embers, or cinders; and further, *a*, motion, by having *w* joined to it, becomes *aw*, a fluid, or water; and that is, instead of moving or flowing, it is become the element that is flowing. The same may be said of the following words:

<i>Ban—banw</i>	<i>Ca—caw</i>	<i>Gwas—gwaew</i>	<i>Llan—llanw</i>
<i>Ble—blew</i>	<i>Del—delw</i>	<i>Gwel—gwelw</i>	<i>Lli—lliw</i>
<i>Cad—cadw</i>	<i>Du—duw</i>	<i>Her—herw</i>	<i>Llad—lladw</i>
<i>Car—carw</i>	<i>Da—daw</i>	<i>Hel—helw</i>	<i>Rhe—rhow</i>

also of several other words.

* *Yno*, there, means a place out of view, or distant; as *ywa*, there, implies a place in view, pointed at, or present.

† The English words, a *wedded state* and a *widow*, are derived from one common original—the Welsh *gwedd*: for the initial of *gwedd* in many forms of construction becomes quiescent.

The remarkable discrimination of time, action, and position, in the vowel words, is retained even when they are combined with other powers, producing articulate sounds; yet this principle may be often so subtle as to elude common observation, in words composed of several elements; but in simple words it is plainly discernible.

EXAMPLES.

Ta, that spreads, or is in continuity.
Te, that is spread or extended.
Ti, that is in, that is in prospect; thou, thee
To, that is outer or over; a covering, a roof
Tu, that is lateral; a side; a region.
Tw, that rises out or up; drive: sway.
Ty, that is about or including; a house.

A clear knowledge of these elements, or seeds of language, and of their significations, opens to the mind a prospect for speculation, wherein many very curious phenomena may be discovered; and respecting which the following general hints may satisfy or amuse the cursory observer of the mechanism of language.

A radical word denoting some abstract idea becomes the name of a thing, which has its predominant characteristic described thereby: thus *to*, that is over, or as an exterior, becomes the appellation for a roof;* and *ty*, which is an inflection of *to*, signifies a house.

This principle extends also to words of the first order of compounds: thus, for instance, the word *tan*, a compound of the two elements, *ta* and *an*, abstractedly implies an expanding principle; and as the name of the greatest agent of expansion, it signifies fire. The word *dal*, compounded of the elements *da* and *al*, means abstractedly what is held out, or borne, and a bearing; it also denotes a leaf.† But, in these two, and in similar instances, in order to preserve the characteristic difference between the abstract and the appropriated significations, each class has its peculiar inflections and terminations: thus *tanu* and *taenu* are to expand, and *taniaw* is to fire; again, *dala* is to hold or bear, and *deiliaw* is to foliate, and *deila* is to accumulate leaves.

All the elementary words of the Welsh tongue are to be explained in the same manner as the foregoing examples; and, according to a few simple rules, their powers and meanings, when they enter into various combinations to form longer words, may be discovered; the component parts of which longer words must therefore be pregnant with their several primary ideas. And, as before observed, they extend to the compass of about two-thirds of

* The form of the letter *τ*, in some ancient inscriptions, represents the gable end of a house; there being a line crossing the perpendicular from the two points of the sloping top; and indeed its general form sufficiently preserves the resemblance.

† The Hebrew letter *ד* is called *daleth*, which also means a leaf; and so the Welsh *daleth* and *deiliaeth* mean foliation: and the same letter in the Arabic alphabet was called *dal*. The form of the letter *д* in most alphabets represents a leaf; and in some ancient inscriptions the fibres of the leaf are delineated.

all the possible simple articulations; for that reason, no sound, or articulation can be uttered, but what is significant of some meaning in the language now under consideration, unless it may happen to be one of the number pointed out as not retained therein. This is a circumstance, which to persons who may only be acquainted with such languages as, by intermixture or other causes, have been deprived of their original simplicity of character, can scarcely be represented with due effect; such languages, for instance as the Greek, the Latin, and all the modern ones; but, on the contrary, a speaker of these mixed tongues utters many of the longest words, the component parts whereof separately convey to his mind no meaning whatever.

By having a correct knowledge of the elementary keys, briefly noticed here, many of the intricate arcana even of modern languages may be opened; not excepting those that have undergone every kind of commixion, like the French and the English, the intricacies of which are impenetrable by all other means.* The power, that has been explained as belonging to the vowel words of the Welsh language, for instance, is seen to govern in the formation of the past, the present, and the future, of the English verbs.

With the exception of the Welsh and its sister dialects of the Celtic, there is not one of the European languages that has preserved the benefits resulting from being constructed upon the significant elements which are here under consideration; and yet these elements, in a greater or lesser number, can easily be proved to pervade all languages, but destitute of any abstract import annexed to them in those languages that have suffered intermixon; and the number of elements, any way preserved in such mixed languages, is very small, as may be seen in the following table.

A table of elementary words in mixed languages.

	<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Pronouns, Prepositions, &c.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Greek.....	4	40	44
Latin.....	5	40	45
German.....	4	27	31
French.....	6	33	39
English.....	7	31	38

Should the same criterion be applied to the Oriental languages, which all allow to be more ancient than those that are analysed above, a very different result will appear, and that result stands in them as follows.

	<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Pronouns, Prepositions, &c.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Hebrew.....	35	30	65
Arabic.....	100	48	148
Persian.....	81	41	122

* The English word *love* is preserved in the Welsh, with its primary meaning, which is a *lick with the tongue*, being the way in which animals shew their fondness; and the verb, *to love*, is in the Welsh to lick with the tongue. The primary import of *heaven*, *hymen*, and *cream*, is the same; and this may be thought rather strange. But let it be recollected, that *heaven*, or *himmel*, is the expanse over-head; and *hymen*, (though, in aftertimes, a little deity,) meant originally a veil; and *cream* is the top of milk: and the verb to heave is from the same root.

Two thousand years and upwards have passed away since the Hebrew was a living language, as spoken in its purity*: much of it is, therefore, undoubtedly lost; and of the portion of it preserved, with respect to a great many words, the exact and primitive significations are not known. Had it been otherwise, a critic, well versed in that tongue, would be able probably to show a greater number of simple sounds, as signs of ideas, to be preserved therein, than I have produced, as still existing in the Welsh. But, even as we have the Hebrew in ruins, it exhibits the very remarkable fact, that 88 of its elements, out of the whole number of 65, which we now discover in it, have an identity of signification and functions with those in the Welsh.

In the next place, by examining the other more ancient languages of the East, and still spoken, there are of elementary words, agreeing in like manner with the Welsh, in the Arabic 63, and in the Persian 61.

Though the several European tongues, exhibited in a foregoing table, have not preserved the elementary words, as signs of abstract ideas, or as names of things; nevertheless, such elements are distinctly discoverable as contributing largely to the structure of them all; and on that account they are deserving of very particular attention from those who investigate the principles of language. And the result, which is above brought to the view of the reader, is of itself very conclusive evidence of the descent of the several nations of the world from one common origin. It may serve, also, as an unerring index, by which may be pointed out the nature and form of the primitive language of mankind, which has ceased to exist, as entire, prior to every record of history, though we discern more or less remains of its ruin in all subsequent combinations of speech. And, aided by this index, we obtain a glance at that original language, leading to a conviction of its being in its construction far more perfect than has been hypothetically conceived, as the perfection of speech, by the profoundest philosopher of ancient or modern times.

The structure of the Welsh language more particularly analysed.

The first form which the elementary words takes is, when any two of such words are combined together, the first with a consonant initial, and the other with a vowel; the first element is then a qualifying prefix to the other, which is the object.

Words of this first combination are either short or long monosyllables, as the vowel of the first element happens to be short or long. Thus, the *y*, being a short vowel, and dropped in the combination, forms *tda*, which

* The Hebrew ceased to be a living language about four hundred and fifty years before our era, when the Chaldee, closely resembling it in idiom and genius, but differing in some characteristics, was substituted in its stead. Hence from that period, the Old Testament is found to be written only in the Chaldee.—H. P.

† Many learned writers, and, among the number, Grotius, are of opinion, that the primitive language was entirely lost in the confusion at Babel. It is, however, far more probable, as above intimated, that it was partially retained in all the new dialects, and most perfectly in the Hebrew. Yet it should be noticed, that this distinction has been claimed for the Syriac, the Arabic, the Coptic, the Ethiopic, the Armenian, and others, by their respective champions.—H. P.

word is from *ty* and *an*, the first vowel disappearing by such a formation; and *a*, being a long vowel, forms *tan*, a word compounded of the elements *ta* and *an*. All similar words, or those of the first combination, claim our particular attention, as being to be depended upon in etymological researches and comparisons, like *bâr, bar, càr, car, càn, can*, and others; and, being a class of the first formed words, they are therefore most likely to be found diffused through the various languages of the earth*. Words under the primary combinations are generally signs of ideas more precise and unequivocal than the elements themselves, when they are separately made use of; for the latter being of general import, a nice discrimination is requisite to fix upon a word in a different tongue, which shall preserve their subtle meanings.

Another class of monosyllabic words of the first combination is, that where the short vowel *y* disappears, so that two consonants come together either in the beginning or in the ending of such words. They are like the following;—

Brad, bran, bardd, barn, cras, carn,—braint, brunt, plant, trawst,—cain, main, cwyn, mwyn, swyn, trwyn, plaid, plwyf, ffrawd, ffroyl.

Words of the second form of combination are dissyllables, and consist of two elements, each preserving its original form entire; and such are the following:

Adar, anaw, arad, awel, awyr—bala, bara, delo, derw, ewin, elo, isel, iwin, ogof, ofer, ufel, uho, sylw.

The elementary words, with the above three classes of their combination, comprehend the substance of the language; as all other kinds of words are farther combinations, by prefixes of various functions, or by postfixes, for the formation of verbs, adjectives, and the several distinctions of nouns. And these are so numerous, and in so many ways connected, as to give the language a copiousness of expression beyond all others, and almost unlimited.

A primary source of the copiousness above mentioned, is the great number of qualifying prefixes in the language, and which are, unlike what we find in other languages, capable of being universally applied to qualify all nouns, adnouns, and verbs.

There are fifty-two simple prefixes; and these may be compounded, so as to make altogether about three hundred: thus any radical word, whether in the form of a noun, adnoun, or verb, should such a thing be required, may be modified in form and sense three hundred ways.

A few examples may suffice for the illustration of these prefixes: *Lled*, is breadth or expanse; *lledawl*, expanding; *lledu*, to expand.

Amledu, to expand about.

Ymledu, to expand one's self.

Goledu, partly to expand.

Gorledu, to over expand.

Dyledu, to be expanding.

Tryledu, to expand through.

* Thus the word *hen*, old, is common to the Welsh, the Armenian, and the Burman languages.

Traledu, to expand extremely.

Arledu, to expand on the surface.

Diledu, to unexpand.

Afledu, to cease expanding.

Adledu, to re-expand.

Cyaledu, to expand equally.

Amymledu, and *ymamledu*, to expand one's self about.

Goamledu, partially to expand about.

Goymledu, partly to expand one's self.

Gorymamledu, to expand one's self about extremely.

Diymledu, to cease expanding one's self.

It is in consequence of the copiousness of the language, that some peculiarities of dialect are to be found in different parts of Wales; for that variety is principally produced by the use of many synonymous modes of expression. Hence also has arisen the poetic dialect, which generally is very unlike the speech of common life; and especially, as it appears in the poetry of some of the early periods, and in none more so, than in the remains of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Indeed in the poetry of these eras so freely are the transcendental prefixes made use of in addition to singular modes of construction, that a person, acquainted only with the speech of common life, would almost conclude the other to be altogether a distinct language. There can scarcely be a greater dissimilarity, and at the same time in one language, than between the mode by which the moderns would express the ideas in the following expressions:—

Dychymmriw tôn amlw am lân ;

The billow of many hues will be spraying itself together about the shore.

Dychymer ufeliar bar ;

The sulphur fire will be taking to itself rage.

Dymgwaddoles Duw dofn awen ;

I have been endowed of God with a profound genius.

Caraf drachas Lloegr ;

I love the extreme enmity of England.

Rhymdoddy ddawn ;

There was given of talent to me superabundantly.

Dadlidia ;

Divest thyself of wrath.

2. ON THE ALPHABET, AND THE ORIGIN OF WRITING AMONG THE CYMMRY.

The articulations of the Welsh language are represented by sixteen radical letters, four vowels and twelve consonants, to denote so many primary sounds; and from these are derived twenty-seven secondary letters,

eight vowels, and nineteen consonants, which are mutations or modified powers of the radicals, under certain circumstances of combination, as signs of the same number of secondary sounds.

From the two classes of radical and secondary letters is derived the system of literal mutation, which is more peculiarly Welsh, and forms a prominent portion of its grammatical principles; a system that displays the aptitude which the radical letters possess of changing their sounds, as before observed, thus requiring, by a modification of their forms, as many secondary characters as equal the number of their mutations. But, since an original alphabet, of which a description will be given in the sequel, has fallen into disuse, the mutable characteristic of the letters is become more difficult of explanation than otherwise it would have been to those who are unacquainted with our language. And, though this principle of literal mutation, according to fixed rules, is now peculiar to the Welsh, yet the effects of such an aptitude in some of the letters, both consonants and vowels, to change their sounds, is observed to pervade all languages, more or less; but, in the Welsh, it regulates many of its fundamental forms of construction, as well with respect to syntax, as to the composition of words.

There are nine out of the twelve radical consonants which are susceptible of being affected by the principle of mutation, or which have their sounds changed under certain forms of construction; and, for representing such sounds, so many modifications of the primary letters are used in forming the secondary ones.

The mutable consonants are *c, p, t, —b, d, g, —ll, m, rh*: and these are reducible to three classes, each class consisting of three letters. Those of the first class are *c, p, t*; which undergo three modifications each; that is, they take a soft, an aspirate, and a light sound. The letters of the second class are *b, d, g*; and these assume a soft and an aspirate sound. The third class consists of *ll, m, rh*; and they have each one mutation, from being aspirates, by becoming soft.

Thus the letters *c, p, t*, by being softened, sound respectively like *g, b, d*; by being aspirated, they sound as *ng, mh, nh*; and their light sounds are like *ch, ph, and th*.

The letters *b, d, g*, by being softened, assume sounds like *f, dh, and i*, (or quiescent); and, by being aspirated, they sound as *m, n, and ng*.

The remaining three letters, *ll, m, rh*, by losing their inherent aspirate character, sound as *l, f, and r*.*

* The system of literal mutation, it is certain, formerly prevailed in most tongues, and its remains are still to be traced in several. In the Welsh alone, however, is it preserved as intimately connected with the grammatical construction of the language. The following table of the mutation of initial letters, in Welsh, will perhaps be acceptable here, as reducing to a compressed form the observations above made.

<i>Mutable Letters,</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>ll</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>rh</i>
<i>Soft Mutations,.</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>dd</i>	—	<i>l</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>r</i>
<i>Aspirate,.....</i>	<i>ng</i>	<i>mh</i>	<i>nh</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>ng</i>			
<i>Light,</i>	<i>ch</i>	<i>ph</i>	<i>th</i>						

It would be curious to trace the rhins of this system as they are to be found in other languages; but space does not suffice in the compass of a note. A short collation of words

Some tribes of the Britons, the Cymry more particularly, from very remote antiquity, were possessed of a characteristic alphabet, containing all the appropriate and necessary signs for representing every modification of sound in their language; and which alphabet, as implied by the method of writing it, was denominated *COELBREN Y BEIRDD*, or *Stave of the Bardic Symbols*. The forms of the letters consisted of straight perpendicular strokes and angles, as all curves were necessarily excluded, in consequence of their being written, or cut across the sides of squared pieces of sticks; and these sticks, or staves, after having been so written upon, were put into a frame-like form, and so inserted, as to admit of being turned round, to facilitate the reading of the inscription on all the sides; and this aggregate of staves was called a *Peithlynen*.

Allusions to such a method of writing on sticks very frequently occur in the voluminous remains of the poetry of the bards of Wales of all periods; and this is an important evidence of its existence from the most early times.* To such evidence may be added another of at least an equally decided character; and which is, that the *Coelbren y Beirdd* is preserved among many other curious remains, collected under the sanction of several congresses of the bards, convened in the course of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, by the Nevilles, the Herberts, and other noblemen and gentlemen of South Wales; and the last of these congresses was held in the year 1681, at Bewpyr Castle, in the county of Glamorgan, wherein all the prior collections were blended into one, examined, and sanctioned by the procurator of Sir Richard Bassett.† For the more complete verification of the genuineness of the bardic alphabet, a third important proof to be referred to is, the inscriptions on ancient stone monuments. Amongst those preserved in Camden's *Britannia*, several may be seen, having the Bardic characters occasionally intermixed with those that are generally Roman: such are the *l* in legion, the *s* in *filius* and *ejus*; also the *ff*, *p*, *f*, and the *t*.‡

The invention of the Bardic Alphabet was particularly convenient and useful in a pastoral state of society, such as the Historical Triads describe to have been that of the Cymry;§ and, as the only necessary tool was a knife for preparing the sticks, and for cutting letters thereon, such an invention might have been, and probably was, of universal usage wherever the

in various languages, ancient and modern, that appear to have undergone this process, may be seen in the *Cambro-Briton*, vol. i. p. 407. H. P.

* Writing on sticks is alluded to in Ezekiel xxxvii. 16—20. "Son of man, take thee one stick and write upon it, For Judah, and for the children of Israel his companions: then take another stick, and write upon it, For Joseph, &c." Also, Numbers xvii. 2—"Take of every one of them a rod—write thou every man's name upon his rod."

† A more particular account of those bardic meetings is prefixed to Owen's translation of the Heroic Elegies of Llywarch Hen, prince of the Cambrian Britons, printed in 1793.

‡ See Gibson's edition of Camden, vol. ii. pages 1007, 1030, 1031, 1038, and 1458. Ancient graves were also discovered, in 1821, at Pentrev Voelas, in Denbighshire, whereon, among others, the peculiar character for the *s* (*r*) is to be seen, in the word *ejus*.

§ It may be doubted whether a state of society, strictly pastoral, according to the popular acceptance of the term, was ever known to the Cymry. The *Coelbren y Beirdd*, or Bardic Alphabet, above alluded to, will be seen in the subjoined comparative table. It has also appeared in other publications. In the *CAMBRO-BRITON*, vol. i. p. 241, may be seen the derivative as well as the radical letters, amounting altogether to forty-four. H. P.

by the Cymmry in the sixth century, it will be sufficient to lay the few following extracts from the works of the bards of that period before the reader, as being the familiar speech of the present day, to obtain his assent to the first fact; and then some of the names of places in Britain, as given by the Romans, and still preserved, may, without going farther, suffice as to the other point, as corroborated by some collateral evidences in the sequel of this sketch.

Familiar Welsh Phrases from the Bards of the Sixth Century.

TALIESIN.

Gwelais wyr gorfawr,
A ddygyrchynt awr,
Gwelais waed ar lawr :
Rhag rhuthr cloddyfawr
Glesynt esgyll gwawr.

I have seen men pre-eminent,
who were assembling to the shout,
I have seen blood on the ground :
from the rush of swords
they tinged with blue the wings of
the dawn.

Addwyn aeron yn amser cynhauf;

Pleasant the fruits in the time of
harvest;

Arall addwyn gwenith ar galaf.

another pleasure—wheat on stalk.

Màn y mae meillion,
A gwlith ar dirion;
Màn y mae cerddorion.
Yn gywair gyson—
Cain bid eu gofalon
Gan Wledig gorchorddion.

Where there are trefoils,
and dew on lands;
where there are minstrels
in accordant harmony—
precious be their anxieties
with the Sovereign of supreme cir-
cles.

Enaid Owain ab Urien
Gobwyllid ei Ren ei raid :

The soul of Owain the son of Urien
may his Lord compassionate his ne-
cessity;

Rheged udd ei cudd tom las,

the chief of Rheged that is hidden by
the green mound,

Nid oedd fas ei gywyddaid.

not low was his panegyric.

ANEURIN.

Mal pan ddel medel ar freith-hin

As when there comes a reaping in
fair weather

Y gwnai Marchleu waedlin.

would Marchleu cause a stream of
blood.

Pan grysiat Caradawg i gad,
Mal baedd coed trychwn trychiad.

When Caradawg arrayed for conflict
like a boar of the woods an upturning
tearer,

Tarw byddin yn nhrin gymyniad,
Ef lithiai wyddgwn o'i angad :

a bull of the host in the felling toil,
he would allure wild dogs from his
hand :

Ys wy fy nhyst, Owain fab Eulad,

there be my evidence, Owain the son
of Eulad,

A Gwrien, a Gwyn, a Gwriad,
O Gattræth gymyniad.

and Gwrien, and Gwyn, and Gwriad.
from the felling of Cattræth.

Gwyr a grysiast, buant gydnaid,	Men have arrayed themselves, they have together leaped,
Hoedlfyrion, maddwon uch medd hidlaid;	short-lived ones, drunken ones over purified mead;
Gosgordd Mynyddawg, canawg yn rhaid,	the retinue of Mynyddawg, adorned with gold in a strait,
Gwerth eu gwledd o fedd fu eu henaid.	the price of their feast of mead has been their soul.
Yn nydd gwyth adwyth oedd ei lafnawr,	In the day of wrath his blades were devastation,
Pan grysiat Cynon gan wyrdd wawr.	when Cynon had arrayed with the green dawn.
O gywrysodd gwragedd gwych y gwnaethant	From the contention of women gallantly they have caused
Llawer mam a deigr ar ei hamrant.	many a mother with a tear on her eyelid.

LLYWARCH HEN.

Yr aelwyd hon, neus cudd glesin?	This hearth, is it not hidden by green sward?
Yn myw Owain ao Elfin	in the life of Owain and Elfin
Berwasai ei phair breiddin.	its cauldron had boiled venom.
Tawel awel ti hirglyw:	Gentle gale, far art thou heard:
Odid a fo moledyw,	scarcely shall there be that is praise-worthy,
Nam Urien, can nad yw!	after Urien, since he is not!
Y ddeifen hon neus cynnired gwynt,	This leaf so buffeted by wind,
Gwae hi ei thynged:	woe to her her fate:
Hi hen, eleni gawed!	she is old, this year was she born.

Examples of British Names of Places in Roman Authors, and still in use.

Mona, Anglesey, in Welsh *Mon*. It is pronounced long, as if written *Mene*,

Aberconovium, *Aberconwy*, or the Efflux of the Conwy, in Carnarvonshire.

Aberavonium, *Aberavan*, or the Efflux of the Avan, in Glamorganshire.

Abergavennium, *Abergavenni*, the Efflux of the Gavepi, in Monmouthshire

Avona, or Auvona, the *Avon* river; one in Somersetshire, one in Wiltshire, and another in Worcestershire. *Avon* is the common term for a river in Welsh; therefore I conceive that those rivers in England, if correctly written, should be *Avon*, like the river in Glamorganshire.

Avalonia, or Glastonbury, which the Welsh call *Ynys Avallen*, or the Island of the Apple-tree,

Caledonia, the woody parts of Scotland, or the Forest of Caledonia, which the Welsh call *Coad Celyddon*, or the Wood of the Coverts. And this name is synonymous with *Celtica*, *Scotia*, and *Goidheli*, or *Gwyddeli*.

Ceretia, Cardiganshire, called by the Welsh *Ceredigion*.

Corinium; Cirencester, called by the Welsh *Caer Corun*.

Conovium, the river Conway, called by the Welsh *Conwy*, or the Dart Stream.

Deva, the river Dee, passing by Chester, and the Dee at Dundee, in Scotland. The Welsh name is *Dwyv*. Hence the inhabitants near the Deva or Dwyv were called Ordovices, or the dwellers on the Dwyv; or, as the Welsh would stile them, *Arddwygywys*.

Demetia, Pembrokeshire, called in Welsh *Dyfed*.

Damnonia, Devonshire, which the Welsh call *Dynafat*.*

Esa, or Osea; the Esk, in Devonshire and in Scotland, and the Usk in Monmouthshire, the Welsh name for which is *Wysg*.

Menovia, the district where St. David's is situated, called *Mynydd* in Welsh.

Nidum, the Neath river in Glamorganshire, which is called *Ned* in Welsh.

Tava; the name of several rivers, synonymous with *Tain*; therefore the Welsh call the Thames, *Tain* and *Tav*; and the Tyne in Devon and Northumberland is called *Tau*; as well as the Fay and the Esk, in Scotland. *Tav* and *Tain* mean the spreading stream.

In addition to what has been here brought forward to prove the antiquity of the Welsh language in its present state; there is another most remarkable evidence: and it is, that the people of Wales and of Britany are able at this day to converse together;† yet they must have been separated from each other for upwards of two thousand years.‡ We learn from the Triads that the Cymmry migrated to Britain over the Hazy Sea from about the Elbe, where they left a memorial of their name in the Chersonesus Cimbrica; and in that neighbourhood we find the Wendi still preserving the language of the Cymmry, though not so purely as in Wales and Britany, owing to their being in a situation more liable to produce an intermixture with strangers.

From the period, when the Romans abandoned Britain, down to the present time, the Welsh language had to withstand the effects of the intimacy and encroachments of the English, which must have been more intrusive upon its stability than any thing it had to oppose during any former period of equal duration, even including the time of its being under the

* This word implies, literally, deeps and hollows, which, it will be allowed, is descriptive enough of the country to which it is appropriated.—H. P.

† A vessel from Moulais, in Britany, being in the Thames, in 1820, the captain was invited to come to hear the harp, by the Cymreigyddion: One of the members, after an air had been played, said to the Breton, in Welsh,—“*Dyna gannu da*.” To this the Breton replied,—“*Na: dyna chwara da: cawn â gennau; a chwara â thelyn*.” So that the Welshman was corrected in his own speech by the stranger, thus—“No: that is good playing: it is *singing* with the voice; and *playing* with the harp.”

‡ The Historical Triads record, that the Cymmry came to Britain, and another colony of them to Llydaw, Armorica, or Britanny, from the Chersonesus Cimbrica, or Jutland. The Welsh cannot discourse with the Irish of Ireland and Scotland; therefore the latter must have separated at an earlier period from the original stock. The old name of Hamburg is Treva, and of which, as a Welsh name, the former is a literal translation.

influence of the Latin language. If therefore the English connection has produced no change in our language during a thousand years, the inference is, that it must have undergone less alteration in any other equal period.

As a collateral evidence in support of the subject before examined, the Laws of Hywel may particularly be referred to. The body of this code of ancient institutes, divested of some technical phrases and of several allusions to obsolete customs, is expressed in the familiar speech of the present time.* Names of places still left existing in England and Scotland, which are Welsh words of common use, are also good proofs, so far as they extend; for they show that portion of the language once spoken, where the names are found, was exactly the same as is now used in Wales; and by plain inference in proving a part, they prove the identity altogether. Such, for instances, are the names of *Avon* and *Aber*, which are preserved, even without a literal difference, in various parts of the island.

Again, we have manuscripts as old as the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, which prove the remarkable fact, that even the peculiarity of the dialects of the different parts of Wales then existed as we find at this day.

And lastly, next to the internal structure of the Welsh language, the primary cause of the preservation of it without a change has been probably the singular institution of bardism; and the system of poetical prosody under that institution became gradually, from the thirteenth century downwards, so very strict and mechanical as to euphony, that even the sounds and syllables intended to be expressed could not possibly be mistaken. Consequently, we know to a certainty what the ancient pronunciation of the language must have been. Besides which, its preservation unadulterated was a fundamental maxim of the Bardic system, as appears by the following triad:—

“Tri pheth a ddylai Bardd eu cynnal: yr iaith Gymmraeg, y brif farddoniaeth, a chof am bob dalonus a rhagor”

Three things which a bard ought to maintain: the Welsh language, the primitive bardism, and the memorial of every thing good and excellent.

3. ON THE THREE PRIMARY DIVISIONS OF THE LANGUAGE OF THE CYMMRY.

The three dialects of the primitive language of a great part of Europe are—the Slavonic; the Cymmyric, of which there are remains in Wales, and in Britany; and the Gwyddelig, originally spoken in Gaul and the south-east of Britain, and still spoken in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland.†

The first people that penetrated Europe westward from the shores of

* The Laws of Hywel were compiled in the tenth century.—H. P.

† Perhaps the popular distinctions of Gothic and Celtic would embrace the three dialects here noticed, though the subdivisions, above adopted, must be allowed to be more accurate. Some excellent observations on this point, by the same writer, may be seen in the Cambrian Register, vol. i. p. 13—20.—H. P.

the Euxine, went under the general appellation of Celts, among the Greek historians; and the Romans recognised, in after ages, the wooded parts of Gaul under the same name, in contradistinction to the *Gal*, or open country. The generic name of Cymmry,—the Cimmerioi of the Greeks—by which the original stock was known while it remained on the sides of the Caucasus and on the Cimmerian Bosphorus, became lost among all the colonies from thence; by their assuming appellations descriptive of peculiar situations, excepting the faint traces of the Cimmerii in Italy, the Cimbri in Denmark, and the Cymmry in Britain.

Now, as the Wendi, on the Elbe, the Bretons, in France, and the Cymmry, in Wales, have so far preserved an identity of speech, as to be able to hold an intercourse one with another, whilst at the same time neither of these three nations can converse with those who speak the Irish in Ireland and Scotland, the necessary conclusion must be, that an earlier separation must have taken place between the progenitors of the Irish people of Ireland and Scotland, and the progenitors of the Wendi, the Bretons, and the Cymmry of Wales, than the separation between the three last mentioned people respectively. The inference to be drawn therefore is, that the ancestors of the Irish people, though of the same original stock as the Cymmry, who migrated towards the Elbe, in the north of Germany, must have separated themselves from their brethren by taking a rout from the shores of the Euxine, following the course of the Danube, and eventually spread colonies over Gaul and Italy.

It must be owing to the proximity of the ancestors of the Irish people to the Romans that there is a greater affinity of character between the Irish dialect and the Latin, than there is between the Welsh and the Latin; for the Romans formed no settlements in Ireland, so as to produce that affinity, which is much more evident than what can be traced between the Welsh and the Latin, though the Romans remained in Britain about five hundred years. In addition to this remarkable fact, there is another equally so, which is, that the Welsh language has a far greater resemblance to the Greek than to the Latin, in its characteristics, which leads to the conclusion of there having been an intermixture of the progenitors of the Cymmry and of the Greeks, in some period prior to all historical record, by which the manner of that intermixture can be satisfactorily explained.

At about what era that the more central mass of the Celts, or Woodmen, of Europe began to be distinguished under the appellation of Slavonians would be difficult to determine satisfactorily; but it is pretty evident that they must have originated from that branch of the Cymmry before mentioned, as having had an intimate connection with the Greeks, before their

† The name of Celt was the most appropriate that could be applied by the first colonies to themselves; and, no doubt, it was applied by themselves, and so the Greeks got it. The meaning of *Celt* is a covert, from *Cel*, a shelter; and it is applied to woody places, as opposed to *Gal*, an open place or plain. Celt would necessarily be a name of frequent use among first colonies, as is now the case in America, where woodmen is the term applied. It is remarkable, that all the old synonymes of Celti, Celyddon, Gwyddeli, and Ysgodi, or Ysgodogion, are still preserved in Welsh, being the originals of Celtica, Caledonia, Gwethelia, and Scotia.

progression into the north of Germany; and that the other branch of the Cymmry, which penetrated into Gaul and Italy, had not the appellation of Sclavonians applied to any of its colonies. Under the name of Sclavonic are comprehended the several dialects spoken in Dalmatia, Albania, Carniola, Croatia, Servia, Poland, Russia, and Lusatia, with other small districts in the neighbourhood, by the people called Wendi. And this last dialect is the connecting link between the Welsh and the Sclavonic dialects.

In the South-east part of Britain an extensive colony established itself, known to the Cymry under the appellation of Lloegrwys, and the territory inhabited by this people was called Lloegr, which is now the name given by the Welsh to all England, notwithstanding its being brought under the sway of the Saxons and Angli. Our Triads of History record that the Lloegrwys originally came to Britain from Gascony, that is, from Celtio Gaul; where they left traces of their name on the river Liger, or the Loire, as well as in the North of Italy, which we recognise in Liguria.* Names of places in Lloegria still preserved, and of men, as given by Roman authors, warrant the inference before drawn, and the Lloegrwys of Britain, and the Liguri of Celtic Gaul and of North Italy, spoke a dialect, whereof the present Irish is the remains. So that the Lloegrwys were probably the first people that settled in Ireland, with whom subsequent colonies of Belgians from the South of Britain intermixed, as mentioned in our old chronicles.

There is reason for supposing that the dissimilitude between the Irish and the Welsh languages has been increased by an intermixture or some other cause as affecting the former in Ireland, one third of the words of which only is recognised in the Welsh tongue, as words in common use. It deserves to be noticed that the Irish people, owing to some cause not easily accounted for, have greatly altered the pronunciation of their language since the first use of letters among them, and arising principally from their causing a great many of the sounds in their words as written to be quiescent. Thus most Irish words preserved in the Welsh would not be understood by a Welshman, when spoken by a native of Ireland, though readily understood when committed to writing: for every word is distinctly pronounced in Welsh as written, without variation or exception.

Like the rendering of sounds quiescent, as above mentioned, is the Irish, what causes the dissimilitude of dialect between the Welsh and the Sclavonic, in all its varieties, is the vitiating of the letters *t*, *th*, and *d*, in the latter by a mutation, into sounds represented by *sch*, *tz*, *dz*. This mutation of *t* and *d* into *tz* and *dz* is rather common in the pronunciation of the Irish;

* The Triadic record, here alluded to, describes the Lloegrwys as one of the "three social" tribes of Britain: the other two are the Cymmry and Brython.—H. P.

† The patronymic name of the Irish, in their own tongue, as well as in the Welsh, is Gaoidhel, or Gwydhel, which the Welsh pronounce as if written Goithel, but the Irish pronounce it Gael. And the Irish who write on their own history, in this age, take the liberty to write the name Gäel, to the discredit of their history, with a view of identifying the Irish as the descendants of the Gauls.

‡ Yet, by selecting phrases, identities such as this may be found: "O Dda! hwnidh mi mi fbein mar dhuin asaf." "O Daw! boddaf fi fy hun mál dyn gwyrdd." O God, I will drown myself like a gentleman.

and not unfrequently the Welsh use it in familiar talk. When an Irishman swears, he pronounces his *Men diawl* as if written *Mon diawl*, which is the *Myn diawl* of the Welsh, and the *Mon diable* of the French. And the Welsh word *Meddyliau*, cogitations, is pronounced *Medzolie* by the Wendi; *Mezoulion* by the Bretons; but the Welsh pronounce their words as if written *Matholia* or *Medhotia*. In the Albanian dialect *Vladica*, or *Wladica*, signifies a Bishop; but *Gwledig*, in Welsh, is a supreme one over a country, in a general sense, and often applied by the poets to the Deity; as *Iolaf Wledig nef*, I will adore the Supreme of heaven. Here, *Iolaf Gwledig nef* would be the phrase, independent of the literal mutation; but the *g* takes its soft sound, or becomes quiescent.

4. THE AFFINITY BETWEEN THE WELSH, OR CYMMRAEG, AND OTHER LANGUAGES, AS A CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE OF ITS ORIENTAL ORIGIN, AND OF ITS BEING SPOKEN BY THE FIRST INHABITANTS OF EUROPE.

This is a very important topic, and upon which the true history of the origin of nations principally depends; for, though much has been said and written upon it, the light elicited thereby has been so very faint and imperfect, that little knowledge and information has been thereby obtained. Indeed, it is what would require a perseverance in labour so intense for its accomplishment, as almost to deter any one from the undertaking, even though possessed of the requisite qualifications. The outline of such a work has been laid down, though imperfectly, by E. Lhwyd, in his *Archæologia Britannica*; and it has been so far advanced by Gebelin, in his *Monde Primitif*, as sufficiently to discover, that the Greek and Latin, with the modern languages of Europe generally, are derived, for the most part, from a common origin, and which common origin, though improperly, is denominated the Celtic, and of which the language still spoken in Wales, owing to some fortuitous circumstances, preserves the most uncontaminated remains. If the extraordinary writer last-mentioned had had the advantage of acquainting himself with the whole compass and characteristics of the language, which he took as the basis of his superstructure, he would have accomplished every thing that could be desired; but, as such advantage did not fall to his lot, the work remains to be finished by some other Gebelin who may arise to do justice to this curious and interesting subject. All that I profess to do here, however, is merely to state the case, and, by way of estimate, to exhibit a few general observations, accompanied by some necessary examples for the illustration of it, with a view of being serviceable to future inquirers.

The following vocabularies of the affinities, existing between the Welsh and the Hebrew and Greek languages, must be considered only as specimens, and that generally with respect to their primitive words only. Connections equally close might be proved between the first-mentioned tongue and the Sanscrit; and in the next place, it might be shown, that about one

half of the primary words of the French and English consist of the remains of the speech of the original population of Europe, commonly denominated Celts, blended with the Teutonic or Gothic.

EXAMPLES OF HEBREW AND WELSH AFFINITIES.

The extinction of a primitive language has been asserted in a former section of this work ; and we find, in Genesis xi. the scene of that event laid at Babel, and the cause assigned for it to have been the dispersion of mankind. It may be pertinent to offer one or two remarks here, in support of the proposition, that the Hebrew tongue, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, had its origin, like others, in the confusion of the first language.

Men had not multiplied so greatly, after the flood, as to be compelled to form themselves into separate communities, or at least to acquire national distinctions, at the era of the confusion of Babel ; and, from the tenour of the history given of that confusion, we are plainly to infer the implication of the whole of the human race therein. But, towards obtaining a clearer view of the subject, we shall be aided by recurring to the subjoined table of a few leading dates, subsequent to the epoch of the flood, A. C. 2348.

EVENTS.	Years after the flood.
The confusion of language	101
The birth of Abraham	352
The birth of Isaac	452
The death of Shem	502
The birth of Moses	775

Or the following dates may be taken.

Shem lived until the age of Isaac was ..	50
Isaac lived until Levi was	60
Levi lived until Amram was	41
Amram lived until Moses was	40

Thus, it appears that Shem died only two hundred and seventy-three years before the birth of Moses, or that only four generations intervened between them. Again : by examining the above dates, we observe, that Shem lived four hundred years after the dispersion from Babel ; and, Shem being the patriarch of all the families then on the earth, it cannot be well supposed, that the building of the tower could have been projected without his concurrence. Had it been otherwise, the primitive language must, undoubtedly, have been preserved by him in its purity until his death, and by his descendants, through two hundred and seventy-three years, to the time of Moses ; so that, in that case, he and they must have spoken Hebrew. But there are the remains of the first language discoverable in the composition of all the ancient tongues, which collectively prove them to be formed from the ruins of an original one now lost ; and this original language, as those ruins prove, was, in every respect, far more perfect than the Hebrew, or any other known language.

On a comparison being made between the Welsh and the Hebrew, we do not, at first sight, discover any great connection between the two languages ; though, by a closer examination, we recognise their common origin ;

and this apparent dissimilitude is, perhaps, principally to be accounted for, from that system of construction, in the Hebrew, of blending the prepositions, conjunctions, pronouns, and other particles, with the primary words, either as prefixes, or as postfixes; whereas they preserve their separate stations, in the Welsh. The affinity might also appear more manifest, if the Hebrew had remained better preserved as a living language: for, as that is not the state wherein we find it, we may suspect many niceties of pronunciation, without adverting to words and phraseology, to have been lost, notwithstanding the precautionary adoption of the masoretic points, both in respect to the vowels, as also the mutable consonants.

א

אז, greenness, verdure; pleasantness.
אח, exclamation of pleasure, or of pain.

אח, or אחי, one of the same kindred or kind; a brother.

אל, or איל, strength, power; virtue; an epithet applied to the Deity, and to any being or thing that is great.

אל, a negation; not; nothing.

אל, אלה, a plural pronoun; these.

אל, a ram.—אילים, idols.

אל, a deer, male or female; that is, a buck or a doe.

איש, a being, a person, a man: יש, to be.

אלה, a curse, or ban; an oath.

אלף, to teach; to manage, to rule.

אלף, a kine, or one of the cattle kind; also a thousand. אלפים, or אלופים, cattle or bullocks.

און, און, vigour, strength; labour.

און, און, affliction, grief, sorrow.

און, און, virtue, or good quality.

און, און, an object of worship in Egypt, and in Canaan.

אין, אנה, אין, an interrogative particle as to time or place: when, where; here; there.

אין, not; nothing, nonentity.

אנס, to press, to molest, to trouble.

אף, fie! ha! denoting dislike.

אץ, to urge, to press forward, to drive on.

אר, a river; light, lucidity.

אר, to flow, to run as a fluid.

Ov, that is elementary; crude, raw.

Och, a forcible utterance; a moan; oh! alas!

Ack, a root, a stem; lineage, kindred; by, near, at.

El, what has in itself the power of motion; a moving principle; an intelligence; a spirit; an angel.

All, other; another; extra or outward; very, most.

Eill, they, those: eill dau, they twain.

Ell, what is out or divided: ellyllon, goblins.

Al, influence; harmony; power: el-ain, a musical being, a fawn.

Oes, a space of existence, or being; an age.

Llw, elw, hylw, a curse, an oath.

Alawu, to energise, to endow, to enrich.

Alav, pl. alavoedd and elyv, cattle, also chattels. Like Aleph, the Welsh use mil for an animal, and for a thousand.

Yni, vigour, energy, strength; force.

Hoen, effusion; hue; liveliness.

Han, that proceeds from, or that is derived.

Huan, the sun, from Hu, that is pervasive. On, in Egypt, was called by the Greeks Heliopolis.

Yn, yna, yno: yn, in; yna, in there; yno, in such a place; there; then, at such a time or place.

Aa: na: an, prefix of negation; and na, is no.

Aanos, to pursue, to drive, to molest.

Wft! fie! wft iti! fie upon thee!

Aethu, to point, to sharpen; to urge; to vex.

Air, brightness, splendour, lucidity.

Arw, to emit; to utter; to utter a sound.

אש, fire : to set on fire, to consume.

אם, a verbal particle, or adverb, is, there is.

אחז, to come, to arrive, to reach to.

אחז, a pruning knife; or cutter.

Ys, that consumes; ysa, to consume, to burn.

Oes, there is. *A oes yma nob?* Is there any body here?

Atlu, to proceed or to go : *dathu*, to come.

Acth, that is sharp, or pointed; a point.

ב

באר, a well, or pit. See בר

בית, a house, a dwelling.

בטן, the belly, or the stomach.

בכה, to weep, to moan, to lament.

בל, to mix, to blend; to confound.

בל, the idol of Babilon; Belus.

בול, a stump of a tree, or a stem.

בול, decay, or withering; October.

בלה, to decay, to waste, to wear out.

בלי, corruption, decay, waste.

בלע, destruction, ravage ruin.

בן, that is reared, that is built; a son

בנה, to build, to erect, to rear.

בניה, a structure, a building.

בנין, a structure, a building.

בר, to purify, to clean; to be clean.

בר, גור, a pit, a well; a grave.

בר, corn; a child, a son. ברה, corn, bread.

ברי, clearness, the pure matter of the heavens.

ברית, purification, or a cleansing.

ברא, to create. ברא: אלויים, the Aleim created.

ברך, to honour, as in bending the knee; to bless.

Bwr, a trench, an entrenchment; a vallum.

Bwth, a hut, a cottage, or a booth.

Poten, a paunch, a belly, a stomach.

Beichlaw, to cry aloud, to roar, to scream.

Boli; cyboli, to mix, to commix.

Bel, that breaks out, a peak; a budding.

Bwl, a rotundity; a hole, or stem.

Pall, ruin, decay; failure; a miss.

Pallu, to decay; to fail; to miss.

Beli, havoc, devastation; war.

Bela, havoc, ravage; tumult; war.

Ban, high, lofty; a height, a peak.

Banu, to elevate; to exalt; to rear.

Banaeth, what is raised or reared up

Banan, dybanan, what rears; a builder; an ant.

Briaw, to render excellent; to dignify.

Bwr, a trench; an entrenchment.

Bara, bread; bar, a summit, a top.

Bri, excellency; dignity, honour.

Briaeth, excellency; the giving dignity.

Peru: e berai clye, the powers created, or created.

Parchu, to revere, to respect, to honour; to confer honour.

ג

גמות, loftiness; raging, as of the sea

גאל, to redeem, to buy off; to avenge

גאל, a redeemer; an avenger.

גורל, to greatness; to grow great or large.

גורל, greatness; dignity, honour.

גדר, to fence, to enclose, to hedge.

Gwyak, a swell out; wrath, indignation.

Gal, to render clear, open, or free.

Gal, a conspicuous station; that breaks out; a foe.

Gwyddoli, to render cognitive, or conspicuous.

Gwyddawl, that is conspicuous, or present.

Godreu, to form a skirt, border, or rim.

גבר, a fence, or an enclosure.
גו, a body, the whole person.

גוי, a body of people, a nation.
גלה, what rolls along, up and down,
or to and fro; any rotundity in
form or motion; and often it is
compounded into גלגל.
גלה, to roll, to turn, or to wheel.
גן, to defend, to fence, to protect;
also a shelter, a place sheltered.
גר, to make strange; to sojourn.

גרר, a sojourner, a stranger.
גת, a press, as for grapes or olives.

דא, to fly, as birds do.
דג, to be fruitful, to multiply, to in-
crease.
דג, fish, from their great increase.
דגן, corn, or grain of any sort.

דגון, fertility. To this idol the Phi-
listines attributed all their plenty.
דר, plural דרים, paps; love.
דיו, ink, for writing with.
דח, דחה, to drive, force, urge, or
expel.

דל, דלה, a leaf; the thin part of a
door; a lid, a cover: the letter ד,
or D

דל, poor, low, meek, humble.
דלי, a bucket, or a pail.

דמן, dung, a heap of dung.

דן, to judge, to rule, to order, to go-
vern. And with the formative מ,
דמן, one who has power to judge;
a lord, or master; and it is also
written דמון or דמני, a dispenser
of virtue.

דור, דור, space, or time, a round of life;
an age, a generation.

דשן, to make fat, to become fat.

דת, statute, law, or appointment.

Godre, a skirt, a border, a rim.

Ciw, compact; what is compact. Ys-
gion.

Ciwed, a multit^ם; a tribe; a rabble
Gele, that moves or rolls along; that
oozes; a leech, from its rolling
motion. Gel, aptness to move,
flow, or ooze; a leech.

Geleu, to move with a rolling motion
Ganu, to contain, to include. Gan,
capacity; a mortise.

Gweiriaw, to break out, to stray:
Gwair, a stray.

Gweirawr, one who roves or strays.
Gwth, a press; a push; a thrust.

Dawu, to come or move towards.

Dwgu, to bear; to produce, to yield

Dwg, that is full or perfect; a bearing
Dwgon, a continuity of bearing; to
produce.

Dwgan, a bearing or producing agent,
a producer.

Did, diden, a pap or a nipple.

Du, black; a black; ink.

Techu, to cause to sculk; to sculk.

Dal, dalaeth, deiliad; dal, a leaf;
dalaeth, foliage; deiliad, a leafing,
or foliation.

Del, churlish, dogged; obdurate.

Dalai, that holds; a receptacle.

Tomen, a heap of dung, a dung-hill.

Doniaw, to dispense, in any way; to
endow, or to enrich; addonai, one
who has to dispense a virtue or
gift; one who has a virtue or en-
dowment. It is formed from the
prefix a an dawn, a gift.

Dor, what overspreads, a covering;
the leaf of a door.

Dwysaw, dwysain, to make dense, to
be dense.

Dedd, and deddf, statute, or rule of
action.

חב, חבה, to give, to bring to.

חר, חרה, to praise, to give thanks.

חוי, an exclamation expressive of
grief.

חי, heigh; alas! oh! ah! woe!

Hybu, to get onward; to recover; to
get before.

Hoddi, hoddiauw, to render easy or
accessible.

Hwi, to set up a halloo; a halloo.

Hai, excitement; hurry, haste! hir

זו, *hwa*, a demonstrative pronoun, and adverb.

הר, *hori*, to be big, *to grow big*; *she bigged with, she conceived.*

הר, *hori*, a mountain, a hill.

הרי-גבנונים, *hori-gabnonim*, a mount of several heights.

הרי-טרף, *hori-teref*, mountains of prey.

הרה, *hori*, one pregnant, plural *horai*, *horai*, חריות.

Hon, *hwn*, *hyn*: *hon*, this female; *hwn*, this masculine; *hyn*, this thing; *hyna*, that thing.

Hori, to become round or bulky: *dyhorai*, she became bulky, or paunched.

Hawr, what is distended or swelled out.

Hawr gofanyaw, a swell of several heights.

Horori tarf, protuberances of scaring.

Horai, *koren*, one that is swelled out. Pl. *Horoeidd*, and *korod*, tikes.

י

זב, *zab*, to flow, to gush, to bubble out.

זג, *zag*, liquor, also a husk, or shell.

זה, *zhe*, compound of *זה* and *זו*—a demonstrative pronoun; it; this; that; here.

זהר, *zher*, clear, bright; a clear sky; clearness.

זהל, *zhele*, to be afraid. A serpent.

זל, *zale*, profusion, squandering; waste.

זמ, *zame*, to imagine, to think, to devise; whim, fancy—to *seem*: *זומים*, whim, fancy, conceit: *זומים*, Deut. ii. 20. Imaginers.

זון, *zune*, to feed, to provide; store, provision.

זון, *zune*, store, provision, victuals.

זנה, *zane*, to fornicate, to whore.

זונה, *zane*, a harlot: *זונות*, whoredoms.

זע, *ze*, to move, or shake, to be agitated.

זרא, *zera*, loathsome, repulsive, offensive.

זרה, *zera*, to disperse; to winnow.

זר, *zere*, מור, a stranger.

זר, *zere*, a rim, a bandlet; a crown.

Swyf, scum; yeast, *swyfav*, to form scum.

Sug, liquor, juice; what is sucked.

Sy, and *Sydd*, is: *pwysy glaf?* who is ill: *pwysydd yma?* who is here.

Pa elw sydd? What profit is there.

Ser, stars, the starry system: *Serw*, sparkling.

Sychwylaw, to turn or roll aside: *Sychwyl*, a whirl off.

Sil, that is produced; spawn, seedling; issue.

Symtaw, to consider the magnitude of a thing; to consider: *sym*, size, magnitude: *symaeth*, a state of ease, or enjoyment: *somsymiaid*, illusory seemers.

Swyn, a preservative: *swynaw*, to apply a preservative.

Mysyn, that is put by; that is protected.

Synu, to cause sensation; to cause consternation.

Synai, that causes concern: *Synoeidd*, dreads.

Sangu, to trample; to tread, to pace.

Sar, a repulse; insult, offence.

Saru, to throw off, to repulse; to insult.

Sarai, *mysar*, that is thrown or pushed off.

Ser, *sert*, that tends round; a bill-hook.

ח

חב, *chab*, to lay up close, to hide.

חדל, *chale*, to cease, to desist, to leave.

Cub, a bundle; *cubaw*, to make into a heap.

Gadel, *gadw*, to desist, to leave; to forsake.

- חרל, the world, or the universe.
 חרר, a recess, a retired place; a chamber.
 חוה, Eve, the first woman.
 חוה, to look upon, to see: to contemplate.
 חוה, חוון, חוון, a vision, a sight that is shown.
 חוה, חוה, any hooked, prickly, or bushy stuff, briar, thorn; a clasp, a fibula; a bracelet.
 חוה, חוה, to tie up, to bind; to restrain.
 חוה, to live, or to have life.
 חי, life; living, lively, vivacious.
 חיה, חי, a living creature, an animal.
 חך, the palate; the mouth.
 חל, חלל, to break in upon, to violate: wounded, smitten; slain.
 חלה, to hurt, to annoy, to grieve; to be sick.
 חלי, sickness, illness, malady.
 חול, the sand or beach of the sea.
 חלצ, חלצ, the loins. Kings shall come out of thy loins.
 חומה, חומה, a wall, a mound. The waters were a wall on the right and on the left.
 חמד, to desire, to long after; to take pleasure in: also desire.
 חמק, to turn aside: חמקי, the joints of the thighs.
 חמש, five, from the number of the fingers, and their use in counting: also חמשה, חמשה, five.
 חנן, חנן, to be kind, gracious, or favourable.
 חן, kindness, grace, or favour.
 חונן, one that is kind, gracious, or merciful.
 חנון, kindly disposed, gracious merciful.
 חין, graceful, comely: חין ערכו, his comely body.
 חנון, חנון, supplication.
 חנה, to pitch a tent, or to encamp.
 חנה, חנה, a pitching, or encamping.
 Gwadal, that is fixed, firm, or established.
 Cader, a strong hold, or fortress; a chair.
 Chwyfai, that exerts motion, that has motion.
 Gwyddaw, to become perceptible or present.
 Gwydd, knowledge; presence: gwyddon, a knowing one, a perceiver; one having presence.
 Cwuch, that is wrinkled; a knitting of the brows, or a frown.
 Cadw, to keep, to guard; to save.
 Chweiaw, to be volatile, brisk, or lively.
 Chwai, ertness; alert; brisk; nimble, quick.
 Chwaiai, that is recipient of motion, or activity.
 Ceg, a mouth, an inlet, or outlet.
 Cwll, what separates; a stomach: cyllu, to separate, to divide.
 Cwl, a fault: cwlau, to hurt; to become sick.
 Cwli, a weak state, sickness.
 Chwal, a spread, a dispersion.
 Coludd, bowels, or entrails.
 Cwm, a rounding or rising up, the sides of hills forming a hollow.
 Cymmodi, to be sociable; to reconcile; to covenant.
 Cameg, what is bent; a felly: camegu, to form bends or fellies.
 Cymmys, and cyfys, from cy and bys, the finger in conjunction: also cymmysai, and cymmysaeth.
 Cwynaw, cwynain, to utter complaint.
 Cwn, one that attracts, a chief; kind, gracious.
 Cwnon, a kind or gracious one.
 Cwnain, attractive, kindly disposed.
 Cain, bright, fair: ei gain gorff o.
 Cwynan, the uttering plaints, a complaint.
 Chwaenw, to come abruptly, or by chance.
 Chwaen, chwaena, a hap, a start; a pitch.

חנית, a spear, a halbert, a pike.
 חסר, a turning from ; חסר הוא, it is
 a bad or wicked thing.

חסר, goodliness ; mercy : חסרו, its
 goodliness, his love, or good will.
 חסות, מחסה, shelter, refuge, safety.

חפה, to cover over : חפרו, they covered.

חוף, a sea-port, where ships are under cover.

חפץ, to be in a hurry, or flurried.

חפץ, to delight in any thing, to fancy.

חפץ, delight ; frankness ; willingness.

חוף, what is divided ; a field ; a street :
 חוף, על פני, upon the field.

חר, to heat, to kindle, to incense.

חרי, חרון, חרון, heat, anger, or ire.

חריים, חוריים, noble or illustrious
 ones : בן חוריים, a son of nobles.

חרס, the solar fire ; the sun.

חרס, some hot fiery humour.

חש, חוש, to hurry, to hasten ; חוש, haste,
 stay not. חשי, hurry, haste.

חת, חתה, to sink down, to bring down
 or under ; to reduce ; to cast down.

Conad, conaeth, a point ; a shaft.

Casedd, hatefulness, hatred ; an odious thing.

Cysed, what tends to assuage ; a quiet state, quietude.

Cysaeth, mychysaeth, security ; quietude.

Cyfu, to compass, to hem in, to surround.

Cwff, that hems in or encompasseth.

Chwyfan, to flutter ; to heave ; to hover.

Hoffeddu, hoffi, to render delightful ; to like.

Hoffedd, delight ; endearment, fondness.

Cwys, a division ; a gore ; a farrow ;
kul pen y cwys, the cover of the farrow head.

Chwerwi, to become bitter ; to exarbitter ; to incense.

Chwern, that is acrid ; a bitter ; bitter, severe.

Cawri, great ones of strength, or stature ; giants ; *mab cawri*, son of mighty ones.

Gwres, sun heat ; ardency ; fever.

Gwres, heat, inflammation ; fever.

Chwysu, to sweat : *chwysa*, be thou in a sweat ; *chwys*, *chwysi*, sweat.

Coth, an ejection ; *cothi*, to eject, to cast out, to expel, to force out.

ט

טב, good ; goodly, fair, sweet, pleasing, profitable, regular, in order.

טהר, clean, clear, pure, refined ; also clearness.

טח, to overlay, to daub, to plaster ; a daub, a plaster.

טח, the inside : טחות, inward parts.

טיש, mud, mire, or clay.

טור, טיר, טור, a row, a rank, a range.

טל, dew, or fallen vapour.

טלל, to cover, to envelop, to enclose.

טף, little children, or youngsters.

טיר, a castle ; a habitation, a town, a village.

טרא, to break in pieces, to snap a bit, to tear.

טרא, that is chased ; prey, or spoil.

Tef, that tends to spread out ; an even spread ; a spread, or layer.

Ter, subtle, pure, clear, refined, transparent, clarified.

Tawck, that rises or stretches over ; vapour, haze : *tecki*, to cover with haze.

Teck, a hidden place ; a sculk, a lurk

Tud, ground, soil ; a surface, a region

Tor, a bulge, a swell out, a prominence.

Til, a minute particle, a grain.

Telu, to expand over : *telu haf*, summer covering.

Twf, growth, growth in the aggregate

Twr, a tower ; *twf*, a habitation ; a town.

Tori, to break, to fracture ; to cut.

Tarf, expulsion ; a seere, a drive, a flight.

יָבֹן, to grieve, to vex, to afflict.
יָבוֹן, grief, sorrow, or affliction.
יָד, יִיד, to cast, to put forward; to handle; to shoot, to throw, to cast
יָד, a hand, or the fore limb.
יָד, a banner, a monument; a trophy
יָלַל, to cry out, to exclaim, to howl
יָנָה, a dove; an emblem of love.
יָצַר, the ' mutable, to form, to fashion

יָצַר, one who formeth, a fashioner.
יֵשׁ, is, or are; there is, there are.

יֵתֶר, overplus, remainder; excellence;
also a string, as of a bow, a cord.

Igiaw, *igiam*, to sob, to sigh deeply.
Igian, a sobbing, or a sighing deeply
Id, that is stretched out; a point:
idiaw, to push out; to render acute
Adaf, a hand, what takes hold.
Id, that is drawn or stretched out.
Wylaw, to cry, to weep, to wail.
Ion, a source, or origin; the Lord.
Saeru, to act as a wright, joiner, or mason.

Saer, a wright, a carpenter, a mason.
Oes, there is; is there? *A oes yma neb?* *Oes*.

Eithr, that is besides or over; an exception; except; but.

כָּבֵד, weight; glory, weighty; heavy

כָּבֵד, the liver, the organ so called.
כָּבַשׁ, to bring under, to keep in subjection, to subdue.

כֶּרֶךְ, a pitcher, a bottle, a jar, a jug.
כֶּרֶךְ, destruction, ruin, ravage.

כִּירוֹן, supposed to be a dart: Joshua put it out as a sign to an ambuscade

כֹּחַ, masculine, and כִּי, feminine, a restrictive particle: thee; thine; there; here; so.

כִּי, restriction, used as a particle; why, wherefore, so, therefore; but; if; because.

כֹּהֵן, a priest; a minister of God; also of a king.

כָּלַם, to restrain, to withhold, to confine.

כָּלִי, כלִי, confinement; a prison.

כָּלִי, any piece of work, or thing done: a tool, an instrument: כָּלִי בֵּיתְךָ, the utensils of thy house.

כָּן, some insect that settles in the skin; louse.

כָּן, right, fixed, stable: adverb, so.

כָּנַם, to heap, to gather, to collect together.

כֶּסֶם, כֶּסֶם, a covering; a covered place

כָּסֶל, the flank, or loins, the haunches
כָּפָה, a curvity, or bending over; the bottom of the foot; the hollow of the hand; a vault.

כֶּפֶס, a stem, a stock, as of a tree.

Cyfoeth, power, dominion; wealth, riches.

Cyfaed, a coming or rising together.

Cyfasu, to bring down together, to subdue together.

Ced, a receptacle to keep any thing in
Cid, havoc, ravage, destruction.

Cudyn, a flowing lock of hair or wool, a flowing ringlet.

Cw, a rounding; quick motion; wherefrom, whence; at or in what place, where.

Cy, a particle denoting a mutual act, or quality, or effect. *Cy gynted*, as quick.

Cwyn, a setting in motion, or agitating; a plaint, a complaint.

Ciliaw, to draw back, to recede; to drive back.

Cilfa, a retired place, a recess, a retreat.

Celfi, tools, instruments, or utensils: also any trifling things: *celfi dy foth*, the utensils of thy house.

Chwain, fleas, from their nimbleness.

Can, sight; brightness; because; for; as; with; of.

Cynnwys, to concentrate; to contain; to admit.

Cas, a being separated; a castle; hate, envy.

Cesail, the arm-pit, the bosom; a cove
Caf, what curves inward; a grapple, a grasp, a rake with bent prongs; a snatch.

Cyf, a stock, a stem, a stump, or boll

- כפול, coupled or double ; כפול, a couple.
 כריס, soldiers keeping guard by their going round ; patroles.
 כר, to dig, or to delve ; to turn the ground.
 כחה, to break, to bruise, or to wear to pieces ; to dissipate ; a wearing away.
 כחן, a coat, or vesture ; raiment : *Xituv*.
 Cwpol, a junction, or joint ; a couple
 Cor, a round, a circle ; cori, rounds, circles : cor, is also a crib, or stall
 Cori, to turn ; to form rounds or circles.
 Cothi, to cast off, to throw off, to eject, to squirt : a throw off : a squirt.
 Coden, what envelopes ; a bag ; ced-en, a shaggy coat.

ל

- לא, not ; nay ; nothing. לא צר, not oppressed.
 לאט, to cover, or to conceal : to suppress, to be silent.
 לבא, לביא, a lion, male or female.
 לחש, to burn, to set on fire.
 לו, to wrest, to turn aside, to distort ; to depart : perverse.
 לוח, לוח, a slab, a plank, a table : לחת, tables, or slabs.
 לחי, the flat part or side of the face.
 לש, to drop, to hang as a drop : a drop ; also dropping, pendant.
 בלש, cautiously.
 לט, some rich gum ; what drops.
 ליש, a lion, from לש, to temper the chops, as a sign of greediness.
 לכר, to take, to catch, to lay hold on.
 לכר, a taking, or catching ; a trap.
 לו, to lodge, to stay, to harbour at a place.
 לע, to swallow, to gulp : the swallow.
 לץ, to repeat ; to explain : to interpret
 לץ, and לרץ, a repeater ; an interpreter, or explainer.
 לש, to temper ; to knead, or work about.
 לשר, moisture ; juice of plants ; fresh oil.
 לשן, to tongue ; to abuse ; to prattle.
 לשון, לשון, the tongue ; language ; Arabic, Lisan.
 Llai, lesser, less ; it is used for *lleia*, smaller : *llai sar*, less offence.
 Llethu, to press flat : to overlay or press down.
 Lleibai or lleibiai, that licks up.
 Lliidiaw, to inflame ; to grow angry.
 Llysu, to bar out, to put aside, or to reject. *Llys* and *llysiad*, rejection.
 Llech, a flat stone, a slab : also a squat, a sculk : *llechoedd*, *llechan*, and *llechi*, slabs, flat stones.
 Llechoedd and llechi, the side of the face, the temple.
 Lled, that is prone or flat : a flat : *lleddu*, to make flat ; to become flat
 Llydd, that is diffusive : that is poured out.
 Llwy, that is cleared or cleaned : that clears or cleans out.
 Llochiadu, to mound, to pen up, to fold.
 Llochiad, a forming a mound or dam, a penning up.
 Llen, a cover, a veil : *lleu*, to cover, to veil.
 Llyngu or llyncu, to swallow : *llong*, the swallow.
 Llithiaw, to allure, to train : to read a lesson.
 Llith, that is given as nurture, a lesson. *Llithion*, one who allures ; a trainer, a lecturer.
 Llws, mucilage, slime : *llwsu*, to yield mucilage, to slime.
 Llysaid, a slimy state, mucilage.
 Lleisoni, to produce a voice ; to form the voice.
 Lleison, the organ that forms the voice.

מאד, strength, might ; greatness : ad-
verb, very much : entirely.

מאס, to abhor, to despise : to reject,
to cast off.

מנ, מנג, to melt away, to dissipate,
to dissolve.

מנר, what is excellent, or precious :
thus, pleasant things are מנרים.

מנר, מנר, to mete, to measure.

מנר, מנר, a measure.

מה, מי, how ? what ? who ?

מהר, to hasten, to speed, to be quick ;
also one that is hasty or rash.

מט, מטט, to slide, to slip aside or
asunder : thus, בל מט, is, they can-
not be moved.

מל, to cut, to chop, to chop off, to
cut down, to bray, or to bruise.

מל, מלל, to speak, to talk : מלה, a
word.

מל, to cut off the top ; to circumcise.

מול, plural. מלים, circumcised.

מולת, circumcision, that is a baring
the top.

מול, מול, opposite to, near to, over
against.

מלא, to fill, to fill up : to complete :
fulness.

מלה, to salt, to season with salt : salt,
or saltiness.

מלחה, pervaded by salt ; barren.

מלאכה, work, affair to be managed ;
affair, business.

מלאך, an agent, a messenger ; an
angel.

מלך, to have supreme power, to reign,
to rule.

מלך, a sovereign, a king, or a prince :
also the title of an object of wor-
ship—Moloch.

מלכנ, a brazen image of Moloch, so
named, probably from its form of
a bust.

מלכה, the queen of heaven, the ruler
of heaven ; the moon.

מלוכה, ממלכה, מלכות, a kingdom ;
reign.

מלך, sweet, of a sweet savour or smell

Med, that is full, perfect, or mature :
as far as to the full ; to, unto, as
far as.

Masu, to depart ; to swoon, or to
faint away.

Mygu, to become smoke ; to smoke ;
to suffocate.

Myged, reverence, honour ; grandeur ;
glory : *mygedion*, grand things.

Medu, to render extended, full, or
perfect.

Med, *medai*, that is full or perfect.

Mae, there is ; is there ? what is ?
where is ?

Meru, to flit, to drop : *mer*, that is
dropped off or parted ; a drop.

Mudaw, and *symudaw*, to flit, to move,
to quit ; also *ymmod*, motion ; and
ymmodi, to move.

Malu, to bray or break small, to
grind ; *malu ewyn*, to chafe, to foam
at the mouth, as a horse doth.

Malu, to liken : to joke ; to utter
levity.

Moeli, to make bare or bald the top
or head.

Moel, bare, bald : plural *moelion*,
bald ones.

Moelaeth, the act of making bare or
bald.

Moll, that surrounds, closes upon, or
includes.

Mola, to concrete matter, to form
gum.

Molochi, to raise a ferment : *moloch*,
ferment. *Prydain arfoloch*, Bri-
tain in a ferment.

Molochw, that has passed through a
ferment.

Maeloca, the act of trafficking, or a
merchandising.

Maloch, one that is light or volatile.

Maelychu, *maelogi*, to act as a mana-
ger, or trader.

Maelawg, *maelwg* that has means of
power, that has abundance ; that
has traffick.

Maelgwn, the summit or head of
power : the name of a king of
Wales, who died A. D. 542.

Maelocai, a teeming one : that tends
to increase.

Maelogaeth, a state of teeming or
abundance.

Melys, sweet, dulcet : a sweet.

מנה, to dispose into classes or ranges, to sort.

מין, **מינא**, **מין**, a species, or kind; likeness, or appearance; a peculiar thing; a particle like hoar, which the Israelites on seeing, called out **הוא מין**! it is a species of itself; as they knew not what it was **מניכ**, plural, a sum or quantity of money.

מין, **מינא**, kind, or species: **למינו**, after his kind.

מני, an object of idolatry: a drink offering to **מני**, that number; therefore **מניח**, I will number you to the sword. Isaiah lxx. 11.

מני, to rule, to order: what is regular, rule, order.

מסח, **מסס**, to melt, to dissolve, to loosen: a soft or melting mood; voluptuousness.

מסך, to mix, or to intermingle.

מץ, **מרה**, to squeeze, to press together, to crush, to squeeze out; also a squeezer.

מצא, to find, to meet with, to come upon; to supply; to be present: to succeed.

מריא a fattening; plural **מריאכ**

מש, **משש**, to feel, to handle, to take hold: **משח**, to take or draw out: to remove.

מח, **מחח**, to die: **מחי**, I die.

מח, a dead person: **מחיים**, mortals.

מחח, pleasant, agreeable, sweet.

נר, comfort, or solace; joy; ease. **נחה**, to make a moaning, to grieve.

נח, **נחי**, **נח**, a lament, a moan, a wail.

נח, to run as a stream, to flow; to run: a stream.

נח, a home, a dwelling a habitation.

נץ, to shoot out, to fly out or upon.

נחח, to cut in pieces; to dissect.

Moni, to individualize, to become a separate one.

Mon, a separate or isolated being: **man**, a spot, a speck; a place: **man**, what consists of small particles: **manion**, small particles of any thing: **man yw fo**, a speck it is, or **yw fo man**, it is a spot.

Mwnai, that is formed of or having ore; money.

Mynw, an individual; a person, a body.

Mewn, an intellect, mind, or soul: also a mythological personage, stiled **Mewn mab teirgwaedd**, or Menw the son of three cries.

Mynu, to will, to exert volition; to obtain.

Maru, to volatilize; to swoon, to faint.

Mawedd, a volatile state; voluptuousness.

Mygu, to mix, to intermingle, to blend.

Matku, to render flat or even; **mathru**, to tread or trample: that is flat, spread out, or even.

Meddu, to possess, to own, to have, to have command of: to be able.

Merydd, a fattening; plural **meryddon**.

Moes, conduct, behaviour; civility: **moesa**, to give, or to confer: to hand.

Metku, to fail; to become inert: **methwyf**, I fail.

Meth, a failure; a state of inertness.

Mwythawg, tender; soothed; pampered; softening.

Naid, a refuge, or a sanctuary.

Neuaw, to wish earnestly, to long, to pant.

Nes, a pant, or an earnest wish.

Nar, that tends out; that is forward: abortion.

Naf, a hollow; a place of rest; heaven.

Nwyth, a drift; a whim: **nwythaw**, to do a freak.

Naddu, to chip; to cut with any tool.

ו

סבך, to entangle; to perplex, to vex.

סבך, a tangle; a thicket, or brake.

Sybachu, to draw in a heap, to shrink up.

Syback, that is drawn in a heap.

סב, סוג, סיג, scum, dross, or dregs.	<i>Soeg</i> , that is seethed; draff; grains of malt.
סגר, to enclose, to shut up; to confine.	<i>Segrw</i> , to enclose; to put apart; to secrete.
סגר, what encloses; a caul; a border.	<i>Segr</i> , that keeps apart; that is enclosed.
סד, סדר, to lay a foundation, to found; to advise: to ordain.	<i>Sodi</i> , to fix, to constitute, to implant; to limit.
סר, סדר, foundation, or base; council; secret.	<i>Sawd</i> , tendency; juncture; extremity, limit.
סח, סחה, to sweep, or to brush off any thing.	<i>Syckw</i> , to dry; to grow dry; to wipe.
סס, to turn aside: a turn aside, plural, ססיס, those that turn aside.	<i>Swydaw</i> , to intimidate, to awe: <i>swydtion</i> , intimidated or scared ones.
סך, סכה, סכך, to cover over, as a tent; to shelter; a covering; a shelter, a covert.	<i>Swckw</i> , to envelope the point of a thing, as a cone: <i>swckw esgid</i> , to toe-piece a shoe.
סך, that covers, or is covered; a shelter, a covert; also written סוך.	<i>Swck</i> , a snout; a soc, or share of a plough: <i>swck esgid</i> , point of a shoe.
סכת, plural סכת, a booth; a tent.	<i>Swckai</i> , that envelopes in the form of a cone.
סכל, to be thoughtless, foolish, or silly.	<i>Siglaw</i> , to waver, to act with fickleness.
סכל, thoughtless, foolish, silly: a fool.	<i>Sigl</i> , a waver, a shake or rocking; a wag.
סכלות, thoughtlessness, folly, stupidity.	<i>Siglaeth</i> , a state of wavering or fickleness.
סל, סלה, to exalt, to elevate, to raise.	<i>Sylw</i> , to gaze. <i>Sylla, sela</i> , behold! lo!
סלם, a ladder, a gradual raise.	<i>Sylam</i> , that serves for a step or a stride.
סע, סעה, to move along, or to proceed.	<i>Sangu</i> , to tread, to trample, to tramp along.
סער, to stay, or to prop; to strengthen: also a stay or prop.	<i>Sangadu</i> , to make a step: <i>sangad</i> , a pace, a tread, a trampling.
סר, to turn aside, to turn off; to take a huff.	<i>Sdri</i> , to offend; to become sulky, to sulk.
סר, סור, סורר, one that revolts, or turns off.	<i>Sor</i> , a sulk: <i>sorai</i> , one that sulks or revolts.
סרה, a turning away; revolt; aversion.	<i>Sor</i> , a sulk; sullenness; aversion.
סח, to stir up, to irritate; to entice: also a stirring up, or irritation; enticement.	<i>Sythw</i> , to render erect or stiff: erectness, rigidity; erect, stiff; rigid.
סחו, winter, or the cold season.	<i>Sytha</i> , that causes stiffness or rigidity

ע

ער, to set, appoint, constitute, or fix: an appointment; a set portion, or an allotment; a witness; any length of time: ער, מני, of old.	<i>Oedi</i> , to set a time, to make an appointment; to delay: <i>Oed</i> , a set time; age; an appointment; <i>ym oed y dydd</i> , during the day: <i>plentyrn blwydd o oed</i> , a child of a year old.
ער, ערי, עור, to, unto; yet; whilst: כל עור, all the while.	<i>Hyd</i> , to, unto, until; whilst: <i>hyd yma</i> , as far as here; <i>o hyd</i> , all the while.
ערה, an assembly; a putting off; protest; testimony, evidence.	<i>Oedi</i> , a setting of time; an appointment; a putting off; or delaying.
ערי, plural עריים, an ornament.	<i>Eddi</i> , flue; fringe: also thrums.

ערן, delight; delicacy; delicate, nice.

ערן, the name of a country; Eden.
על, עלה, to be up or upon; to ascend.

על, above, up, over, on high.

על, עליון, on, upon: near by.

על, עול, a yoke. לא עלה עליה על, which no yoke hath come upon.

עלה, עולה, what ascends; burnt offering.

עלה, a leaf; also a branch.

ענן, to cloud: a cloud: ענני ענן, when I cloud a cloud.

עץ, plural עצים, a tree; wood.

ער, ערה, to pour out, to stir up, to rouse.

ער, a stirrer up, a rouser, a mover.

ער, plural ערוה, a juicy plant; papyrus.

ערב, Arabia: Arabia is a peninsula.

ערב, the evening, or night-fall.

עשק, to press down, to oppress; also a pressure, or oppression.

עת, a time or season of any thing.

עוה, to distort, to wrest, to writhe.

עורר, עורר, an he goat; a ram; from the idea of their pushing.

Addwyn, what is fair; delight: becoming; kind.

Addwyn, that is intellectual.

Hulaw, to cover, to deck, to spread over.

Hul, a cover; a coverlet; a mat.

Hul, hulyn, what covers; a coverlet.

Hwyl, a course; regimen, order; plight, or state; also a sail.

Hulai, that tends to cover, or to overspread.

Hulai, that tends to cover, that forms a cover.

Haenen, a stratum; a sprinkling; a covering: *pen haenwyf haenen*.

Gwydd, a shrub, a tree: a wood.

Gweiriao, to shoot out; to make hay.

Gwafr, that shoots out, is brisk, or luxuriant; hay.

Gwyr, that is luxuriant or verdant; verdancy.

Gwyrth, that juts out; a peninsula.

Gwyrfa, the place of declination.

Gwasgu, to press, to squeeze: *gwasg*, a press; pressure.

Gwaith, course, turn, or time; season

Gwaethu, to deteriorate, to hurt.

Gwthiad, that butts, or pushes: a pusher.

D

פגור, a carcase, or a dead body.

פז, to be stiff; to be dense; to be strong.

פז, that is dense; solid metal; solid gold.

פוח, to blow, to give wind; to vent.

פחד, to be amazed; to surprise, to astonish.

פחד, amazement, surprise, dread.

פיר, destruction, ravage, havoc, ruin

פלג, to divide, to sever, to share.

פלג, a division, a distribution.

פלר, it is rendered torches.

פלת, to separate, to sever; to divide

פנה, to turn to, to turn about.

פנה, a turning, a corner: the פנות, chief of the tribes of Israel: a corner stone פנתהו.

פני, in regimen פני, the face or fore part.

פניאל, face of God, a place so called

Pegor, a pivot; a dwarf; a pert little body.

Pwysaw, to weigh; to press, to weigh down.

Pwys, weight, pressure, moment.

Puchaw, to pant; to sigh: *puch*, a pant.

Puchadu, to make a panting: to sigh.

Puchad, a producing a panting; a sighing.

Pyd, that sinks or falls in; a pit, a snare.

Pellogi, to render of remote state.

Pellwog, a distant or remote state.

Peiliad, a brandishing, a gleaming.

Pellu, and *pellau*, to render distant.

Penn, to head; to come to head or end.

Pen, a head, a front: an end or extremity: *penaeth*, a chief, or principal: a corner stone, *maen penartha*

Pen, a head: a front: an end: a fore part.

Pen-i-el, a head or front to a spirit.

- פסח**, to halt, to limp, to be lame.
פסח, the passover; but literally a halting at, or stopping at.
פר, to break, to fracture; to cut off.
- פר**, a bullock: plural **פרות**, kine; and **פריז**, bulls.
פור, a lot, destruction: plural **פורים**: to throw down: to break.
פזיר, a boiling pot, or a kettle.
פרד, to separate, to divide, to part off.
- פרס**, a village, or open town.
- פרך**, It is rendered rigour: the Egyptians made the Israelites serve with rigour.
פרץ, to break forth, to burst, to spread abroad: a breach, a breaking forth: a destroyer: Mount Perizim.
- פריץ**, one that bursts forth; a robber
- פרש**, to spread, stretch out, or extend
פרש, a rider, upon any animal.
פש, to increase, to grow big: that is great, or of weight. **בפש פאר**, with great extremity.
- פשתח**, flax, the filament of the plant.
- פסע**, to stride, to take a step; to march: also the stride by which we step: a step.
פח, a bit, a morsel, a mouthful.
- פח**, a hinge, that part of the body on which it turns, the hip; fickle; sudden.
פח, to slide, to slip, or to glide.
- פחח**, **פחי**, easily turned; fickle; simple.
פחן, it is rendered the asp, or adder.
פחח, to open, in a general sense; to loose; to grave, to engrave; to carve: a laying open; an engraving; a carved work: an aperture; a door.
פחל, to twist, to twine together.
- פחל**, a twist; a cord; a thread; a lace.
פחח, to open, to explain; to interpret, to expound dreams, or oracles: an opening, or expounding.
- Pesychu**, to intermit; to cough.
Paswch, and **peswch**, an intermittent effort: a cough.
Peri, to graze, from **pawr**, what is grazed.
Porai, that grazes, a grazing animal: **porcion**, grazers.
Burw, a cast, a throw; a woof; a tally: to cast, to throw down.
Pair, a cauldron, or a boiler.
Paredu, to make a partition, to partition.
Pres a resort: a covert: **pres y ci**, a dog-kennel.
Parch, awe, respect, reverence, honour: **parchu**, to be in awe; to respect.
Preiddiau, to make a booty of cattle, to predate: **praid**, a herd; a booty of cattle, to predate: **praid**, a herd; a booty of cattle: **mynydd preiddiau**.
Preiddiai, one that hunts for prey; a depredator.
Pwysaw, to protrude: **pressu**, to hurry
Pwysai, one that urges or presses on.
Pwysaw, to weigh: to press: to oppress: **pwys**, weight, pressure: **my-ned wrth bwys**, to go on leisurely; **peth o bwys**, a thing of moment.
Peisiaeth, coating: **peiswyn**, chaff of oats.
Pysang and **mysang**, a trample: **py-sangu** and **mysangu**, to trample.
- Peth**, a thing; a small quantity, a little; some.
Pwyth, that runs in; a point; a turn; an angle, a stitch; a requital.
- Pwythaw**, to thrust in; to form an angle; to stitch.
Pwythaid, having a tendency to thrust in.
Python, a period or circle of time.
Peithwchu, and **peithwgu**, to make clear or open: **peithwch**, and **peith-wg**, that is open or clear; that abounds with openings, as a comb; hunting ground.
Pwythyllu, to form interstices or intertexture.
Pwythell, an interstice, an intertexture.
Peithori, to lay open, to explore. The Gauls called the priests of Apollo **pateræ**: **peithorau**, expounders.

ז

זר, a side; a turn; a hunt; בזרוח, in the side thereof.

זיר, זירח, that is aside, store, provisions; a hunting: also one that hunts.

זריח, a laying by, or in wait, a skulk

זרק, exact, righteous; just: righteousness: to render exact, to justify
זרקח, exactness, righteousness, justice.

זריק, one that is exact or just; a just man; one that can justify.

זוח, to be dried up; to desiccate: such a hue as a dry wind gives: pale, white.

זוח, dry; white, pale: a dry wind.

זוחח, a drought: that is dry, dry.

זוחח, to laugh, to deride; to sport.

זין, זיון, a title; a way-mark; a sign

זלל, a shadow: shelter: זלמות, shadow of death: the plural of זלם, an image, is זלמות.

זום, to be empty; to fast: זום יום, fasted a fast: זומים, robbers.

זום, the being empty: a fasting.

זמא, to hunger; to thirst: emptiness, thirst, or hunger.

זמח, to bring to nothing; to vanish, to waste, to consume.

זער, to step, to go along; to march.

זער, זערה, זערע, a stepping; a march, a treading, a pacing.

זעה, a throwing down, or prostrating; a travelling.

זעע, tread to tread; he made two cherubims of זעע, mutual movement.

זר, to vex, to afflict, to straiten, to press together; to bind up.

זר, זורר, זורר, that afflicts, that oppresses, an enemy: vexed: straitened, close, narrow, bound up.

זר, some cutting tool; a knife: a flint

Sid, a turn; a rim; a circle; a wind, a reel.

Sidai, a recipient of turns or courses; one that winds about.

Sidiaw, to wind about: a winding about.

Sodig, that is fixed or constituted: *sodigaw*, to render fixed or exact.

Sodica, that is fixed or implanted.

Sodawog, that is implanted or exact: one that is fixed or exact.

Sycku, to dry; to be dried, to desiccate; to wipe: *hia syck*, dry weather.

Syck, dry, parched: *syched*, thirst, drought.

Syck-syck, drought upon drought.

Swochoca, to make mouths, to grimace

Senw, a mark, sign, or stigma.

Sel, a distant sight or glance: *seth*, a gaze, a beholding, a view: *seth meth*, a sight of annihilation.

Somi, to produce emptiness; to balk, to disappoint.

Som, a vacuity, or a void; a balk.

Soma, to gather emptiness: emptiness, a void state.

Somaethu, to produce emptiness, or a void state.

Sangu, sangadu, to step; to trample.

Sangad, sangiada, ymsangiad, mysangiad, a treading, a trampling.

Sangu, to trample, to tread upon.

Sang-sang, tread to tread, of mutual tread, or stepping together.

Sardu, to throw off; to abuse; to insult, to offend; to injure.

Sar, that is on or along; that is apt to cast down; fury, rage; insolence: offence: disgrace, reproach

Ser, that tends to enclose; a bill, or bill-hook.

פ

קבל, to receive, to accept, to obtain.

קבל, an engine of war; a grapple.

קב, to hollow out; to dent, to pierce

קב, a vessel of measure, as is supposed; a cob.

קבה, the maw; the belly, or paunch.

Cafael, to get, to obtain, to have.

Gafael, a hold, a gripe, a grapple.

Cibaw, to form a vessel, shell, or pod

Cib, a vessel; a shell, a pod: *cibyn*, a peck measure.

Cwb, a concavity; a cote, or kennel; a hut.

קר, to bend or bow down the head.
קו, קו, a line, a string, a cord.

קל, to abate: to see if the waters
חלו, were abated; lightness, vile-
ness; despised, vile.
קלט, to contract, to shrink.

קלע, to sling; a sling; what is slung,
also a slinger: a hanging.

קום, קום, what is raised or set up; a
rising up; a statue: an image;
also one that rises up, an insur-
gent; to raise up; to arise; to
stand up, to fix.

קנ, קנה, a reed; a cane; a pipe; a
stalk.

קנ, קנה, to get, to acquire, to obtain;
to purchase.

קנה, קנן, to lament, or to bewail.

קונה, קונה, one who acquires or gets;
a buyer.

קונה, lamentation, or complaining.

קנא, zeal: envy, jealousy: one that
is zealous; an envious one.

קנא, one full of zeal; a jealous one.

קריה, קריה, in regimen קריה, plural
קרייה, a wall: בקיר החומה, on the
battlement of the wall.

קרן, to shoot forth, to cast rays or
horns; to have horns.

קרן, a horn; a ray, or beam; a shoot

קש, stubble, bits of straw, or any
refuse

קשה, to be rigid, hard, or stiff; to
be cruel; to harden.

קשי, rigidity, stiffness, stubbornness.

קש, a bow, for shooting with.

רא, to look; to see, to perceive.

ראי, the look; a gazing-stock; מרא, a
mirror.

ראש, the head; a chief; a point;
priority: principal, head, chief.

ראש, to sum up: a sum total; ac-
count.

ראשית, the chief or first; a beginning.

רב, to strive, to contend; to make
words.

Cwyddaw, to fall, to lapse; to tumble
Caw, a bine, a bind, a tie, a band, a
bandage.

Ciliaw, to retreat; to retire; to
chace, to drive away: cil, a recess;
a flight, a retreat.

Caledu, to harden; to grow hard or
dense.

Gollwng, to let go; to loosen: a de-
parting point; a loosening.

Cwm, a rounding together; a hollow,
by the rising of the sides: the
sides of hills forming a dingle; a
deep valley: cwmaw, a buttock; a
kive.

Cawa, what is empty; canes, reed-
grass.

Canu, to have in possession or with:
to be with.

Cwynaw, cwynain, to complain, to
lament.

Canai, a recipient of possession.

Cwyna, a reiteration of complaint.

Ceina, a glancing cautiously: cein-
iaw ni lwydd, it is useless to pry.

Ceinai, one that looks suspiciously.

Caer, a wall or mound; a fortified
camp; a fort, a fortress; caer sidi,
the ecliptic.

Corni, to be formed as a horn; to
have a horn.

Corn, any pointed projection; a horn;
a roll.

Cws, cwsur, refuse of corn and straw

Casaw, to be severe; to be at enmity,
to hate.

Casi, hatred; envy: cesair, hard
snow, hail.

Cisaeth, that is by the effect of a
touch or twang.

Rheiaw, to ray, to gleam, to radiate.

Rhai, a ray, a glance, or a gleam:
rheiaeth, radiation.

Rhys, a start, offset: a beginning.

Pen Rhys, in Wales, and Start
Point, in England, are synonymous
names.

Rhesu, to place in a rank, or row:
rhes, a row, a rank.

Rhysaeth, the act of putting on a start.

Rheibaw, to snatch violently, to
clutch.

- רב, strife, contention, quarrel. *Rhaib*, greed, voracity: a snatch, or clutch.
 רבח, to increase; to multiply; to grow large. *Rhyfu*, to enlarge, to swell out, to puff.
 רב, that is large or big: great, large: much; enough. *Rhyf*, that enlarges or swells out; a puff; pride: *rhyf*, *rhy*, too much, excess, extreme.
 רב, multitude; greatness. *Rhyf*, the state of being beyond or over: excess.
 רבץ, to lie or squat down; to repose. *Rhybysaw*, to over-press, to preponderate.
 רבץ, a reposing, a squatting down. *Rhybys*, over-pressure, preponderance.
 רגל, to foot, to trace by the foot. *Rhuglaw*, to move on briskly: to clear away.
 רגל, a foot, a limb to move with. *Rhugl*, that is of free motion; quick, ready.
 רגן, to murmur, to mutter. *Rhegain*, to make a murmur: to creak.
 רגע, to be at ease, to settle, to rest; to pause. *Rhygyngu*, to go leisurely, to amble.
 רגע, a being easy; a pause; ease. *Rhygyng*, an easy or ambling pace.
 רד, to go down, to submit; to subdue, to have dominion. *Rhetinio*, to necessitate; to need, to render needful.
 רד, a being down; submission: down. *Rhaid*, need, necessity; that is unavoidable.
 רוח, wind; breath, breathing; spirit. *Rhock*, a forcible or rough utterance; a grunt.
 רח, to blow; to breathe, to take breath: to wind. *Rhecki*, to breathe forcibly; to grunt.
 רח, to triturate, to grind: a mill. *Rhugu*, to triturate; to rub: *rhug*, a rub.
 רחח, something to fan with for blowing off chaff. *Rhockad*, a blower, that blows roughly.
 רוחח, a breathing, or a blowing. *Rhocka*, a making a rough noise: a grunting.
 רוח, to wind; to smell; to stink. *Rhecku*, to break wind forcibly; to fart.
 רם, to raise, to lift up, to exalt; to be high. *Rhamu*, to rise over; to soar; to vault.
 רם, רום, high, exalted: height; exaltation; haughtiness. *Rham*, exalted, soaring: a rise over; a reach over.
 רמת, exaltation: praise, eulogy. *Rhamaeth*, the state of being over or above.
 רמח, to cast, to fling; to throw out; to report. *Rhemiau*, to run or thrust out, to puff out.
 רע, רעח, noise, din, or clatter. *Rhinc*, a continued sharp noise; a creak.
 רעח, to be with, to accompany; to manage, to feed: a companion; a friend; a mate. *Rhangu*, to accommodate; to render replete; to satiate: *rhang*, accommodation.
 רעח, רוע, a companion; a mate; also another: a shepherd; attendance; pasture. *Rhangai*, one that fulfils or satisfies: one that renders conducive.
 רץ, to run; to break, to crumble, to bruise. *Rhedu*, to run, to perform a course, to race.
 רץ, one that runs; a post; a soldier; what is made to run. *Rhedai*, one that runs; one that produces a running.

רצוה, to delight, to be pleased, to enjoy.

רצון, delight; will, pleasure; acceptance.

רצד, to leap, to bound, or to jump.

רש, to drive out: to inherit: to succeed.

רש, poor: ריש, poverty: רישון, driven out, expelled.

רשע, to vex: to worst: to wrong: to be wrong.

רשע, worsting: vexing: wrong, injury.

Rhwyddaw, to make easy; to become free.

Rhwyddon, a facilitating faculty.

Rhuthadu, to make a burst; to burst away.

Rhusaw, to cause to start; to start; to hesitate.

Rhus, that is started or driven out; also a fox.

Rhysangu, to over tread, to over trample.

Rhysang, an over-tread, an over-trample.

ש

שאל, שאל, the lowest state; the grave; a pit.

שאון, שואון, noise; ostentation; pomp.

שאר, to remain, to be left as a residue.

שארית, remainder, remnant.

שארית, ferment, leaven.

שב, שבו, to turn; to turn to and fro; to change: a turn, a change, return.

שבת, to cease, to stop, to desist, to rest.

שבת, cessation, rest, leisure.

שר, שרר, to harrass, to spoil, to dissipate.

שר, שרר, שור, a harrasser, a spoiler.

שרי, that causes to be set forth; a maintainer, or establisher; the all-bountiful.

שרים, heathen gods, or idols; that is, heavenly bodies.

שרים, a vale where now the dead sea is: if not so called from a temple to the stars of heaven, it might be from its immersion.

שר, to plaister; to bedaub; to lime.

שיר, lime, burnt stone; plaister.

שט, שטה, to turn or go aside, to run aside.

שטן, to stand up against; an adversary: Satan.

של, שלל, to shed; to put off, to pull off.

שלח, to be easy, quiet, or inactive.

שלו, שלי, שלום, tranquillity, ease, quiet.

Sail, a base, a ground-work; a foundation.

Son, *ymson*, noise, report, rumour.

Saraw, to throw off; to injure; to insult.

Sar, *saraeth*, a throw off; fury, insult.

Sur, an acid; *suraeth*, sourness: acid sour.

Sybiaw, *sybwiaw*, to pile or bundle together, to toss about: *sybwob*, a rumple.

Seibaw, *seibaethu*, to take respite, to rest.

Seibiaeth, respite, leisure, rest.

Swydaw, to awe, to intimidate, to scare.

Swydai, that is a cause of intimidation.

Swyddai, that has jurisdiction or office, that has service.

Sidydd, the tropics: *sidoedd*, revolvings; and *sidion*, revolving bodies.

Soddion, immersions, or sinkings. If so named from a temple, the Welsh word *sidion* would be descriptive of it.

Suddaw, to pervade; to moisten.

Sudd, what pervades; moisture; juice.

Swtā, to be volatile or sudden; to fly about.

Swydan, one that intimidates or scares.

Silw, to yield; to spawn; to hull grain.

Swlaw, to become flat or prone; to make flat.

Swla, the being flat, prone, or grounded.

- שטט, to throw off: to dismiss, to cast out of the hand; to release.
 שטוט, a throwing off; a discarding; a release.
 שטן, to fatten, to become fat; to make fat.
 שטן, fat; rich juice; oil; ointment.
 שונא, to hate, to dislike, to reject, to disapprove.
 שק, a sack, a bag, or pouch.
 שקל, to weigh, or to balance.
 שקל, weight: a coin so called: a weigher: and thus—משקלה is a plummet.
 שר, שרר, to regulate or order the voice; to sing: and שירה, a song.
 שרף, a burning; also a serpent.
 שרק, to hiss; to whistle, to blow.
 שט, to set, to put; to beset; to appoint: also that is set or put.
 שט, a foundation; the buttocks.
 שטי, the fixed threads in weaving; the warp.
- Symudaw*, to move, to stir, to remove; to displace.
Symud, motion, move, stir, or removal.
Seimian, *seimiaw*, to grease, to become greasy.
Saim, *seimiant*, grease, oily fat.
Sennu, to taunt, to scoff; to chide; to reproach.
Sack, a sack, or a bag: *sackaid*, a sackful.
Siglaw, to vibrate as a balance: to shake, to rock.
Sigl, vibration; a shake, a stir; a rocking: *siglaeth*, vibration.
Saer, a wright, or mason: it is curious that the Welsh word *cerdd* is also a craft, and a song.
Sarff, a serpent, or a dragon.
Sarugaw, to be stern, surly, or austere.
Sythu, to stiffen, to make rigid or erect; to become stiff, rigid, or erect.
Sedd, a sedate or still state; a seat.
Sythi, straight or stiff things, upshots.

n

- תכן, to fix the proportion or quantity of a thing: to establish.
 תכן, a settled quantity or proportion: a sum or tale, a total.
 תלה, to hang up, or to suspend.
 תל, a heap, a pile, a mass.
 תלי, a quiver for holding arrows.
 תר, to turn or go about, as a person turns to look about him.
 תר, one who pries about, a traverser.
 תר, a turn, order, or round: a prying.
 תור, a turtle dove, from its wheeling in flight.
 תום, תום, a whole: integrity: entirely.
- Dogni*, to settle a quantity, to proportion: to fix an allowance.
Dogn, a settled quantity, share, or proportion: sufficiency.
Telu, to put on a stretch, to strain.
Twl, what is rounded, also a toft.
Telai, that is strained; that is suspended.
Troi, to turn, to wind, to wheel, to circulate.
Trosi, one that is made to turn or wind.
Tro, a turn, a round; a twist.
Tur, a turn, or reverse; an overturn.
Twm, a bend, a turn, a form; a round heap.

EXAMPLES OF GREEK AND WELSH AFFINITIES.

There are in the Welsh several characteristics, which discover it to have a greater affinity than any other language of Europe with the Greek; and, among the most prominent of those characteristics are the following.

The Welsh and the Greek agree in containing about an equal number of

vowels and consonants; that is, upon an average, there are in each a hundred vowels to every hundred consonants. The language that approaches nearest to the like proportion is the Italian, the average of vowels wherein is eighty-eight to every hundred consonants; then follow in order, the Latin, the Spanish, the French, and the English.*

There is a great variety of qualifying prefixes in both the Greek and the Welsh, but in the latter tongue more particularly; for, enumerating such as are simple and compound together, it contains upwards of two hundred and fifty, and which are of universal application to all classes of words.

A considerable identity exists in respect to the conjugation of the verbs of the two languages, but more especially in each having reflective verbs, or those denominated of the middle voice; yet with this difference, that, in the Welsh, the qualifying agent is prefixed to the root of the verb, and in the Greek inserted between the root and the various terminations. Thus *ymdwyyf* is, in the Welsh, I regulate myself, and *τιομαι*, in Greek, is I honour myself: and the root of the former is *twy*, and of the latter *ti* is the, root.

The two languages are so alike in the general sound of their words, that the first impression upon strangers, from hearing the service of the church read in Welsh, is of its being the Greek which they hear.

The primitive words of the Welsh language are capable of being compounded almost infinitely, and generally upon similar principles to those of the Greek, so celebrated for this convenient quality. Thus *Βωπις*, the Homeric epithet for the queen of heaven, might be expressed in the Welsh with equal elegance, by these words—*buolwg*, *bulygad*, *budrem*, *budremant*, *budremiant* and *budremynt*; or, in a plural form thus—*buolygon*, *bulygaid*, *bylygadon*, *budremion*, *budremeianion*, *budremiannion*, and *budremynnion*. This epithet of *Βωπις* discovers the poverty and inelegance of the French translation, wherein it is rendered *Juno aux yeux de bœuf*, which is scarcely better than *beef-eyed Juno*; but, in the Welsh, *Juno-lygad-eidion* is not quite so bad.

Again, *βουκολος*, a cow-keeper, has, in the Welsh, the very ancient equivalent term of *Bygeilydd*; and from which we might use the name of *Bugeileg*, or the speech of the herdsman, for the *Bucolics* of the poets.

Independently of the above mentioned analogies, we discover in both languages a large stock of primitive words, agreeing in sound and meaning, as is exemplified in the subjoined vocabulary.

A

'Αγγος, ἄγγειον, a vessel: αγγεια, Matt. xiv. 4—8.	<i>Angad</i> , <i>angan</i> , <i>angeian</i> : <i>angeiau</i> —a receptacle.
'Αγκαι, αγκυλαι, the arms.	<i>Angeieu</i> , <i>angellau</i> , a fore leg, a pinion; an arm.
'Αγκυρα, an anchor.	<i>Angor</i> , a bearing round; an anchor.
'Αδew, to please, to delight, to content	<i>Hoddiau</i> , to render easy: to become easy.
'Αει, always, ever, continually.	<i>Au</i> , a continuity of motion: the liver

* I have not made out the average in any of the Teutonic dialects, excepting the Dutch, which has a less proportion of vowels than the English.

- Ἄερ, air, the element to breath in.
 Ἄηρος, vehement, eager, or earnest.
 Αἰγιαλος, the shore, or the sea coast.
 Ἄιδης, ἄδης, hell: πῦρ σου, ἄδη τὸ νικος.
 Αἶθω, to burn, to consume by fire.
 Αἰκάλλω, a fawn, a young deer.
 Αἰξ, a she goat.
 Αἶω, to hear, to perceive by the ear.
 Αἰών, αἰώνος, an age, life.
 Ἀκτῆ, the shore, or the sea-coast.
 Ἀλειφω, to anoint, to rub with oil.
 Ἀλίσκω, to take, to seize, or to catch.
 Ἀλίω, to roll, or to turn about.
 Ἀλλοίω, to change, or to alter.
 Ἀλς, salt.
 Ἀλύω, to pine, or to languish.
 Ἀμφι, about, in a circle, around.
 Ἀνία, sadness, dejection.
 Ἀνώγω, to instigate, to spur; to command.
 Ἀρα', prayers; vows, or promises.
 Ἄρης, a title of Mars.
 Ἄρκτος, a bear, the animal so called.
 Ἀροτρις, a plougher, a ploughman.
 Ἀρόω, to plough, or to till.
 Ἀρτύω, to dress, to deck, to adorn.
 Ασπίς, a shield, or buckler.
 Ἀυλή, an area; a hall, a court.
 Αὐλος, a pipe, or flute: αὐλα, pipes.
 Αυχέω, to vaunt, to boast, to brag.
 Ἀχλύς, darkness, or obscurity.
 Αχλύνω, to grow dark, to darken.
 Ἄωρ, sky; air; the firmament.
 Ἀέθω, pungent, acrid; grievous.
 Αἰγιαλ, the bound or limit of the sea.
 Ἄδ, seed; the bardic hell: *py tau, had, dy nychad?*
 Ἀέθω, to be pungent; to smart; *goddeithiaw*, to burn.
 Εἰγell, a teeming or bearing animal.
 Εἰwig, the she of deer, or a hind.
 Οἰaw, to hear; to hearken, or to listen.
 Εἰstees, life, or the duration of life.
 Αἰgdde, a shoaling spread; the sea shore.
 Εἰiaw, to anoint, to rub with salve.
 Ηylugaw, to drag, to trail along.
 Οἰaw, to track, to leave a trace.
 Αἰleiw, *allu*, to alternate, to alter.
 Hal, *halen, heli, halli*, salt, brine.
 Αελεν, *alaethu*, to grieve, to pine.
 Am, about, round; for concerning.
 Annwyf, ENNUI, want of vivacity.
 Annogi, to incite, to instigate; to exhort.
 Ar, the faculty of speech: *ares*, speeches.
 Aerwas, a youth of slaughter: a hero.
 Arth, a bear: *arthes*, a she-bear.
 Aradawr, a plougher: *aradwr*, a ploughman.
 Aru, to plough, to till: *aru tir*, to till.
 Ardwya, to keep in trim, to keep in check.
 Aes, a flat; a shield: *aesbaith*, a flat surface.
 Gal, a clear space; *dyna dy al*, there is thy station.
 Awelai, any wind instrument.
 Awchiaw, to be ardent; to sharpen.
 Achlud, covert, concealment; darkness.
 Achludaw, to cover with darkness; to conceal.

B

- Βαινω, to ascend, to mount up.
 Βάθος, deepness, profundity, depth.
 Βατος, little; small, diminutive.
 Βάλανος, an acorn; a bolt; a clasp.
 Βάλλω, to throw, to dart, to fling.
 Βήξ, a cough.
 Βίος, life: age, or duration of life.
 Βώτ, a bow, for shooting with.
 Βόμβος, a buzz, a humming.
 Βανω, to elevate, to go to the top.
 Βawdd, an immersion, a drowning.
 Βach, little, small, tiny, or minute.
 Βalant, a shoot, a spray; a bud.
 Βalu, to throw out, to eject; to shoot.
 Pas, *perwch*, that is expulsive; a cough.
 Byw, *bywyd*, life, duration of life.
 Bwa, a bow; an arch: *bwa cyfemmod*, bow of covenant, rainbow.
 Bwmbwr, a hollow noise, a murmur.

Βορα, food, nourishment.

Βελή, counsel, or advice.

Βελέω, to deliberate, to counsel.

Βῆνδος, a hill, an ascent, or rise.

Βῶνς, an ox, kine, or cow; cattle.

Βόσκω, to graze, to feed.

Βραδύς, dull, heavy, dejected.

Βραχίον, an arm; force, or strength.

Βραχιόνιον, a bracelet, or armband.

Βράχω, to resound, to bruit; to brake

Βρύχω, to bite, to gnash the teeth; to shiver.

Βρύω, βρυσω, to bud, to sprout.

Βρώμος, a stink, a bad smell.

Βρωμύω, to stink, to smell offensively.

Βρωμώδης, stinking, of ill scent.

Βρώσκω, to eat; to browse, to graze.

Βυκάνη, a trumpet.

Βῶλος, βῶλαξ, a lump, a clod.

Βαρε, bread; food: *bara miad*, fritters.

Ρωυλλ, *pwylla*, impulse; reason, sense, wit.

Ρωυλλω, to clear a way; to deliberate

Βαν, bant, banad, a height, an ascent.

Βυ, biw, buch, buwek, an ox, or kine, a cow.

Ρεγι, to feed, to fatten, to grow fat.

Βραδω, fretting away, diminishing.

Βρατch, breichiawn, an arm; strength of arm.

Breichionen, breichionyn, a bracelet.

Βροχι, to wax fierce, to bluster, to chafe.

Βρωchu, to make a stir, or tumult.

Βρουω, brwysaw, to generate; to flourish.

Βραμ, bramiad, a breaking wind.

Βραμυ, bremiaw, bremian, to break wind.

Bremiadus, apt to break wind.

Βρωysaw, to grow heavy, or unwieldy; to get drunk.

Βυγυнай, that makes a bellowing.

Βυλ, buolog, rotundity; a round hollow body.

Γ

Γαίω, to boast, to vaunt, or to brag.

Γάλα, γαλαξ, γαλακτος, milk.

Γένεσις, Genesis, generation.

Γένος, kind, race or generation.

Γένυς, the chin, the mandible.

Γέρανος, a crane, the bird so called.

Γέρων, an old man, an old fellow.

Γλαφω, to carve, to engrave, to grave.

Γλήνη, the apple of the eye, or pupil; the eye.

Γλωσσα, γλωττα, the tongue.

Γνάθος, the mouth, the jaw, or chops.

Γόω, a sigh, a wail, a weeping.

Γόης, a cheat, trickster, or deceiver.

Γραία, an old woman, or a hag.

Γράφω, to engrave, to grave, to write.

Γύνη, γυναίξ, a woman, a female.

Γαω, gawa, to stretch, or extend out.

Γαλ, what is fair; milk: *galaeth*, the galaxy.

Genidas, the act or state of bringing forth.

Genad, genadaeth, a generating; a being born.

Gen, the chin: *car gen*, the jaw bone.

Garan, a crane, the bird so called.

Geryn, a querulous, or grumbling one.

Gleifiaw, to blade, to use a blade.

Glain, gleinai, what is pure; a gem; the pupil.

Gloth, glytha, a couch, from its form; a voluptuary.

Gnawth, gnythawd, voracity: *gnythai*, a devourer.

Gwae, woe; a wail, a moan; grief; a curse.

Geuus, geuawg, that is false or lying.

Geraí, gwrach, a querulous one, a hag.

Creifiaw, to notch: *crafu*, to scratch.

Genai, genog, that generates; *geneth*, a girl.

Δ

Δαήρ, a brother-in-law, a step-brother.
Δάκνω, to bite, to separate with the teeth.

Δακρυ, a tear: μετὰ δακρύον, with tears.

Δαμάω, to tame, to make gentle.
Δάνος, a gift: interest; usury, gain.
Δεκα, ten: δέκατος, tenth.
Δέρκω, to see, to look, or to behold.

Δέργμα, a look, aspect, or appearance.

Δηλέω, to deceive, to impose upon.

Δηρις, quarrel, strife, debate, brawl.
Διδάσκω, to teach: διδάσκει, teach thou.

Δόλος, deceit, treachery, artifice.
Δολώω, to deceive, to mislead, to cheat.

Δονέω, δονεύω, to shake, or to move.

Δούλος, a slave, a servant.

Δράσσω, to snatch, to lay hold.
Δρύς, δρύνος, an oak; the oak.
Δυω, two: δύο και, two woes.

Δωω, to give: δὲ εἰμι, I give.

Δωρεω, to present: δῶρον, a gift.

Daw, dawawr, a boon; a son-in-law.
Dognai, to divide into morsels: dygnoi, to bite.

Dagr, deigr, deigryn, a tear: cyda dagrion, with tears: meddu deigrion, having tears.

Dofdu, dofi, to tame, to grow tame.
Dawn, doniad, a gift, or talent.
Deg, ten: degfed, degaid, tenth.

Drycku, to make manifest; to give a look.

Drychfa, drychiad, drychiant, appearance.

Twyllaw, to deceive, to cheat, to mislead.

Deriad, a bickering, or a brawling.
Dysgu, dyddysgu, to teach: dyddysge, do thou teach.

Twyll, twyllad, deceit, cheating, fraud.
Twyllaw, to deceive, to cheat, to mislead.

Twynaw, to move, or wave about; to nod.

Dylai, dylad, that is owned or possessed.

Treisaw, to do violence; to ravish.
Dar, derw, derwen, an oak; the oak.
Dau, two, masculine: dwy, two, feminine: dwy wae, two woes.

Dodi, to give, to place: dodwyf, I give.

Dyroi, to give, to present, to bestow.

Ε

Εαρ, ηρ, the spring, the vernal season.

Εαριζω, to send the spring season.

Εγγύς, near, contiguous, or close.
Εγγιζω, to approach, to approximate.

Εδω, to eat, to take food, to feed.
Επω: ειπον: ειπε μοι, he said to me.

Εχ, from, or out of, and of.

Εἰλω, to cover, or to envelope.
Εμοι, for me, or to me.

Εν, in: ἐν ἀγορᾷ in the market.
Ενθα, adverb, there, on that side.
Ετι, as yet, yet: ἐρχονται εἰς δύο και.

Ir, that is verdant; verdant, green, juicy.

Ireiddiaw, ireiniaw, to render juicy, or green.

Wng, yngus, near, contiguous, or close.
Yngu yngiadu, yngusaw, to become near, to near.

Eidiaw, to enliven: ynu, to consume.
Ebu, to say: ebron: ebai imi, said he to me.

Ack, off; near; by: ack ei law, by his hand.

Huliaw, to cover, or to envelope.

Imi, to me, or for me.

Yn, in: yn agorfa, in an open place.
Yna, there, or in that place.

Eto, yet, again: erchwyna eto ddwy wae, two woes are yet to come.

H

- Ἦ, or: ἡ ἐκτείν, Ἔγεγρα, or to say, arise. *Ai: ai ebian, agora, or to say, open.*
 Ἡ, a pronoun: ἡ ὄνομα, her name. *Ei, his, her, its: ei henw, her name.*
 Ἡλιος, and anciently, ἥλ, the sun. *Haul, the sun; also called huan.*
 Ἥλια, a bridle, or a head-stall. *Hoennai, hwynai, hoenen, hwynyn, a thong.*
 Ἡρέμος, soft, peaceable, or tranquil. *Araf, arafaid, arafus, slow, soft, gentle.*
 Ἡρεμέω, to rest; to appease, to tranquillize. *Arafu, arafeiddiau, arafusaw, to appease.*
 Ἡσυχος, ἡσυχαιος, ease, quietude. *Heddwch, heddychiad, hedd, peace, tranquility.*
 Ἡσυχία, peace, rest, or quietude. *Heddychiad, an appeasing or quieting.*
 Ἡσυχάζω, to be at rest, to be quiet. *Heddykusaw, heddychiadu, to become at ease.*
 Ἡχος, ἡχώ, sound, noise, or din. *Aich, eichiad, a loud noise; a scream, a roar.*
 Ἡως, ἡς, aurora, the dawn, the day-spring. *Eaws, eosig, the nightingale.*

Θ

- Θέμελον, θεμελιον, a base, or foundation. *Teml, temlon, a spread, or expanse: a seat.*
 Θεός, God, the supreme being, deity. *Duw, that is beyond darkness; God*
 Θέρω, to warm, to heat moderately. *Twyraw, to agitate; to parch; to heat.*
 Θηλή, the nipple, a teat, or a dug. *Telai, that is strained, or stretched out.*
 Θήρ, θηρίον, a wild beast. *Ter, terydd, teryn, a furious state; that is vehement.*
 Θίς, a bunch, a heap, a cluster. *Twys, a bunch; an ear of corn.*
 Θην, a rampart, or a wall. *Din, dinas, an intrenchment, a fort; a city.*
 Θολός, filth, dirt; mud, or mire. *Tail, dung, manure, soil, muck.*
 Θόρυβος, tumult, noise, stir, bustle. *Twrf, tumult, din, noise, bustle, stir.*
 Θορυβεω, to make a noise, to shout. *Twrfu, to make a tumult, or uproar.*
 Θράνω, to break, or to fracture. *Trafu, to stir; to scour: tori, to break.*
 Θρώσω, θρώχω, to jump, or to leap. *Trosi, tracku, to convey over, or beyond.*
 Θύελλα, a storm, or a tempest. *Tywyllai, that produces gloom or darkness.*
 Θύρα, a door, a gate, or opening. *Trwy, trwya, a passage, or a pass.*
 Θῶ, θάω, to nourish, to nurse. *Toi, to cover over, to cover in; to roof.*
 Θῶ, θέω, to run: to fine; to do. *Twya, twyaw, to put in order or form; to order.*

I

- Ἰάχω, to bawl out, to make a noise. *Eichiaw, to make a loud din; to scream.*
 Ἰδιος, own, proper, one's own, peculiar. *Biddaw, eiddo, one's own: eiddof, mine; eiddot, thine.*
 Ἰς, ινός, a sinew; a fibre; strength. *Gi, gien, a fine fibre or string; a nerve.*

Ἰστωρ, ιστορος, learning; knowledge.

Ἰνα, preposition: ἵνα ῥυθῶ ἀπὸ, that I may be delivered from. Rom. xv. 31.

Ystyr, ystyriad, meaning; consideration.

Hynd, that: hyna y rhyddiwyf heibio, that I be loosened past, or from.

K

Καθαίρω, to purge, or to cleanse out.

Καινός, new, recent, or fresh.

Καίνω, to kill, to deprive of life.

Καίνε, slaughter, or a killing.

Κάλαμος, reed, cane, or straw.

Καλέω, to call, to implore, to crave.

Καλύπτω, to conceal, or to hide.

Κάμηλος, a camel, a dromedary.

Κάμπτω, to bend, to curve.

Καρδία, καρδιά, the heart.

Κάρηνον, κράνιον, the head; a skull.

Κατα, by, of, according to; against: κατα σὺ, with thee, κατα σὺ, with thy: καταγγέλλω, I declare: ὃν καταγγέλλομεν, whom we preach: Col. i. 28.

Καύχησις, boasting: καὶ οὖν η καύχησις

Κελλω, to land safely, to get ashore.

Κέρκος, a tail, or hinder part.

Κεύθω, to hide, to conceal, to cover.

Κεύθος, κεύθεος, a lurking-place.

Κέω, to cleave, to rend, or to rift.

Κηρός, wax: ὁ κηρός, the wax.

Κιβωτός, a coffer, a chest; an ark.

Κίρκος, a circle, or a round.

Κίσση, disgust, nausea; a magpie.

Κισσάω, to have a disgust, or hate.

Κλειω, to shut up, to close in, to enclose.

Κλείς, a key; also a bolt, or bar.

Κλίνω, to incline, to bend, to lean, to decline: κλινουσῶν, they prostrated themselves.

Κλιτή, κλισία, a tent.

Κλύω, to hear; to understand, to apprehend.

Κλυτός, famous, or renowned.

Κνάω, κνέω, κνέω, to gnaw; to vex.

Κοιλία, the belly, the stomach.

Κολλώμενος, a joining, or tying together.

Κολέω, to cut off, or to sever apart.

Cothi, cothori, to cast out, or to eject

Cain, that is clear, bright, or fair.

Ceintaw, ceintaw, ceintach, to bicker

Ceinta, ceintach, a conflict, or a

scuffle.

Calaf, reed; stalk or straw of corn.

Galw, to call; to name; to summons

Celu, celiadu, to conceal, or to hide.

Camell, a curving or bending animal.

Camu, camiadu, to bend, or to curve.

Craidd, the centre, or middle part.

Corun, coronon, the crown of the head; a summit.

Cyda, along with, with; cyda thi, with thee, cyda dy, with thy: cydanghelwyf, I bring out of concealment: hwn cydanghelwn, him we declare.

Coegedd, vaunting, boasting: py gwa y coegedd?

Cella, to make a lodgement, or recess

Cwrcwd, a squat; the posterior; a cowering.

Cuddiau, to hide, to secrete, to conceal.

Cudd, cudded, a hide, a secret place.

Cenaw, to make hollow: to penetrate

Cwyr, wax: y cwyr, the wax.

Cib, cibawd, any vessel; a measure.

Cyrcâ, a round place; a resort; a meeting.

Cas, casedd, odious; hate, loathing.

Casau, to hate; to become disgustful

Cloi, to lock: to fasten with a lock; to enclose.

Clo, a knob, or boss; a lock; a close

Cleisiaw, to lie prostrate: cleisiawant, they have prostrated themselves.

Clydat, that gives shelter, that covers

Clyws, clywed, to hear; to have perception.

Clodus, renowned: praiseworthy.

Cnâi, cnawu, to gnaw, to bite: to vex

Cylla, the separating organ, the stomach.

Cylmyniad, connection, a tying together.

Cwlla, to cut, to separate to sever.

Κολωνός, a hill, a mount, a bank.

Κόχλω, to turn, or to wind about.

Κυκλος, a circle, a cycle, a round.

Κραίνω, **κραινω**, to perfect, to finish.

Κρέκω, **κρέω**, to sound, or to report.

Κρημνός, a precipice, a steep place.

Κρήνη, a spring, or fountain: also **κρονός**.

Κρίζω, **κρίω**, **κρίχα**, to make a sharp noise, or cry.

Κρινον, **κριναν**, the lily.

Κρίνα, the poor, or necessitous ones.

Κρίνον, a kind of dance.

Κρίνω, to choose, to judge, to decide.

Κρούω, to beat, to strike, or to bang.

Κυλλος, maimed, lame, or halt.

Κῆμα, a wave, or a billow at sea.

Κύμβος, a concavity, or hollowness.

Κυμβη, a boat, or a small vessel.

Κύτος, a cavity, or a hollow place.

Κύω, **κνέω**, to carry, also to kiss.

Κύων, a dog, an animal so called.

Κώδων, a crater; a cup, a rummer.

Κῶμη, a village; also a street.

Κωμητης, a peasant, a countryman.

Κῶνος, a cone, a figure so called.

Κωναω, to cause to kindle, to kindle.

Κωφος, a silly fool; dull; deaf; dumb.

Col, **colyn**, a round point; a pivot; a sting.

Cwchlu, **cylchu**, to circle; to round; to hoop.

Cylch, a circle, a round; a hoop.

Cyweiniaw, to make accurate, to perfect.

Creciaw, **crechu**, to creak; to scream

Crim, **crimell**, **crimen**, a ridge, a ledge

Cronai, that collects, or generates.

Cregu, **crecu**, **crechu**, **crechian**, to creak, to squeal.

Crinon, **crinen**, **crinlys**, the violet.

Crinion, brittle or dried ones; hunks, misers.

Cronen, that forms a round or circle.

Crynöi, to gather or put together.

Curaw, to beat, to strike, to throb.

Call, **callus**, that is divergent: **tread-gall**, club-footed.

Cwmai, that rises to form a hollow.

Cwm, **cwman**, a sinking in; a kive, a rump.

Cafu, a trough; a boat; a ferry-boat

Cwt, **cut**, a hovel, a shed, a sty.

Cuaw, to fondle: **cu**, a cleaving to.

Ci, **cian**, a dog: plural, **cion** and **cwn**.

Cuthwn, **cothyn**, what throws off, or ejects.

Cyma, **cymod**, **cymmod**, a community.

Cymydai, one of a commune; a neighbour.

Con, that ends in a point; **coned**,

Cynneu, **cynneuaw**, to kindle, to set on fire.

Cyff, a stock, a stump, a butt, a dolt.

Λ

Λᾶς, **lās**, a stone, a stone slab.

Λάlew, to speak; to chat, to talk.

Λάλος, a prattler, or a chatterer.

Λαδς, **λεος**, the people, or multitude.

Λάρω, to lap, or take with the tongue.

Λαρινδς, fat and sweet, plump, agreeable.

Λαρινέω, to fatten, to become fat.

Λαρδς, agreeable, sweet, or dulcet.

Λάτω, to revile, to calumniate.

Llech, a flat stone, or a slate.

Llotiaw, **llolian**, to chatter, to prate, to chat.

Llotyn, a chatterer, a jabberer, a bab-bler.

Lliaws, a multitude, a great many; a mob.

Lleibiaw, **lleipiaw**, **lleipian**, to lick, to lap.

Llerwin, nice, delicate, or fine.

Llerwi, **llervinau**, **llervosiniau**, to grow nice.

Llerw, nice, smart, delicate; fine; subtle.

Lleagu, to be or become weak; to en-feeble.

Λάω, to see ; to enjoy, to be pleased.
Λαίω, to enjoy, or to feel pleased.
Λέγω, to say ; to enjoin, or to bid.

Λέγα, to lie down, to be prostrate.
Λέσκη, idle chat, tattle or babble.
Λήγω, to cease, to make an end ; to quit.

Λήθω, *λῆσω*, to lie hid, to skulk.
Λιάζω, to divide, or to separate.
Λιμὴν, a harbour, port, or haven.
Λίμνη, a lake, a pool, a mere.
Διτή, a prayer, or a petition.
Λοετρὸν, washings.
Λοχὸς, an ambush, also a troop.
Λοχάω, to lay an ambuscade.

Λύθρον, blood and dust, or grime.
Λυθρῶ, to wallow in blood or grime.
Λύπη, grief, sorrow, vexation : *εν λύπη*.

Λύρα, a lyre, a stringed instrument.

Λύχνος, a lamp, a torch, a flambeau.

Λlyw, to guide, to direct ; to steer.
Llywiau, to direct : *llywy*, a paragon.
Llygu, to clear : *llug*, a gleam, a glance.

Llechu, to lie close, to squat ; to skulk.
Llega, *llegedd*, listlessness ; idleness.
Llagnu, to grow slack, loose, or sluggish.

Llethu, to press flat : *llacu*, to trail.
Llysu, *lliasu*, to part off, to separate.
Llifon, *llion*, a place of flooding.
Llyn, *llifon*, a lake, a pool, a mere.
Llith, a lure ; a lesson, or a lecture.
Llwtron, any liquid dirt, or dregs.
Lloches, a covert, a hiding place.
Llochi, *llochiau*, *lochesu*, to make a covert.

Lhetron, *llwtrach*, slimy matter, grime.
Llwtriau, to begrime ; to form grime.
Llipa, that is flaccid or flagging.

Llyre, a tortoise : the shell formed the lyre.

Lluch, *lluchyn*, *llugas*, a gleam of light.

M

Μάκαρ, happy, blessed, fortunate.
Μαλάσσω, to mollify, or to soften.

Μαλός, tender, soft, or delicate.

Μαμμή, *μαμμα*, *μαμμαία*, a grand-mother.

Μανός, rare, thin, fine, or slender.
Μαραίνω, to fade, to wither, to decay.

Μαρνάμαι, to fight, to combat, to battle.

Μάχομαι, to fight, to battle, to contend.

Μάχη, a battle, a fight, a combat.
Μέγας, *μεγάλον*, great, grand, puissant, big : *Λιδασκαλε, ποία εντολή μεγάλη εν τῷ νόμῳ ;*

Μέδω, to command : also *μεδέω*, *μεδενω*.

Μέθυ, *μεθυος*, wine, the juice of grapes.
Μέθη, drunkenness, or intoxication.

Μεθυω, to drunk : *ἐμεθύσθησαν : μεθύσαν.*

Μεθύσκω, to make drunk, to intoxicate

Μελίσσω, to sweeten ; to become sweet.

Μελαινο, to become black, to blacken.

Mygyr, grand ; splendid, glorious.
Mallusaw, to make soft or lax ; to grow soft.

Mall, *mallus*, soft or lax ; insipid ; blasted.

Mam, a mother ; *mammai*, a matron.

Μαν, small, fine : *main*, thin, slender.
Merwinaw, to grow torpid ; to be numb.

Murniau, *murnofi*, to obstruct ; to murder.

Macku, *machofi*, to endeavour to secure.

Mach, *machai*, security, that secures
Myg, *mygawl*, grand ; solemn, glorious : *dyddysgolai, pa y dydyed mygolaf yn y nam ?*

Meddu, to possess, to have command of.

Medd, origin of motion ; centre : mead
Meddwo, drunk ; *meddwoad*, ebriety.

Meddwi, to inebriate : *ymfeddwasant : meddwasai.*

Meddwadu, to make drunk, to intoxicate.

Melyu, to sweeten, to become sweet.

Melynu, to grow yellow, to grow swarthy.

- Μελι**, *melicos*, honey, the food of bees. *Mel*, *melid*, honey; *melys*, honeyed, sweet.
- Μελιηδες**, sweet, or dulcet.
- Μελισσα**, a bee, or gatherer of sweets.
- Μέλλω**, to delay, to defer, to put off.
- Μέλος**, melody; verse or song.
- Μένος**, the mind, or intelligent power.
- Μένω**, to remain; to last, to wait.
- Μένος**, the middle, or central part.
- Μέτρον**, measure, that metes things.
- Μινυός**, small, little, or slender.
- Μινύθω**, to diminish or to lessen.
- Μόλος**, battle and noise: also *μῶλος*.
- Μολυνω**, to pollute, or to defile.
- Μόνος**, alone, deserted, or desolate.
- Μονον**, one; only, single; singly.
- Μούσα**, a muse, the power of poetry.
- Μυδάω**, to moulder, to wear away.
- Μυδαλίος**, mouldy, musty, stale.
- Μυδαίνω**, to rot, or to putrefy.
- Μύλη**, a mill-stone, a grinder.
- Μύρμος**, *μύρμηξ*, an ant; *μυρμηδον*, an ant-hillock.
- Μύρω**, to flow, or to run as water.
- Μωρος**, silly, foolish, or simple.
- Μελ**, *melid*, honey; *melys*, honeyed, sweet.
- Meleidus**, of the nature of honey.
- Melysai**, a honey-bearer: a sweetener.
- Malu**, to dally, to fondle; to trifle.
- Melawd**, that is sweet, like honey.
- Menw**, intellect, mind, or soul.
- Mann**, to set a place; to impress.
- Medd**, the origin of motion; a middle.
- Mydr**, *mydrai*, *mydryn*, a metre.
- Man**, *manw*, small, fine, tiny, petty.
- Manaethu**, *manweiddiaw*, to make fine.
- Moloch**, tumult, uproar, riot, stir.
- Molwynaw**, to spot; to cover with foam.
- Mynw**, that is isolated or lonely.
- Mon**, *monyn*, that is alone: a sulky one.
- Mawsai**, a recipient, of sweetness.
- Mwydaw**, to become damp, to sodden.
- Mwydiolus**, of a soddening tendency.
- Mwydioni**, to become pulp or pith.
- Malai**, that grinds or that brays.
- Myr**, *myrion*, ants: *mor*, an ant: *mor-ion*, ants: *myrfydon*, a mound of ants.
- Meru**, to drop; to dribble, to distil.
- Meredig**, being drooping; stupid.

N

- Naiw**, *raíaw*, *raw*, to dwell, to abide.
- Ναῦς**, a temple: *ναος τῷ θεῷ*. 1 Cor. iii. 17.
- Ναῦς**, a ship, or a sailing vessel.
- Νέμω**, to divide, or to separate.
- Νέος**, new, novel, or recent.
- Νέω**, to swim, to move on water.
- Νησος**, an island, or an isle.
- Νικάω**, to overcome: *νικα*, overcome.
- Νίφω**, to snow, to drop in snow.
- Νηθω**, to spin, to draw out in threads.
- Νόθος**, illegitimate, bastard.
- Νόος**, the mind, intelligent power.
- Νύξ**, night.
- Nuddi**, *noddau*, to harbour; to take refuge.
- Neuadd**, a hall, a saloon: *neuadd y Ddw*.
- Nawfai**, *nofai*, a floating agent.
- Namu**, to stigmatize; to except.
- Newydd**, new, novel; that is new.
- Nofíaw**, to swim; also to float.
- Ynys**, an island: *ynysig*, an islet.
- Nychu**, to torture; to pine: *nycha*, cause pain.
- Nyfu**, *nyfiaw*, *odi*, *bwrrw eira*, to snow.
- Nyddu**, to spin; to twist, or to writhe.
- Nwythus**, *nwydus*, eccentric, freakish.
- Naws**, temperament, disposition.
- Nos**, night: *noson*, *noswaith*, a certain night.

O

- ’O**, the article *the*.
- Oí**, pronoun: *oi eípon*, they said.
- Oíγω**, to open, to set open, to lay out.
- ’Όλος**, a whole, all of a thing, a total.
- ’Ομιλω**, to engage.
- Ον**, pronoun: *ὃν καταγγελλομέν.* Col. i. 28.
- Y**, and *yr*, the article *the*.
- Hwy**, they: *hwy ebynt*, they said.
- Agw**, *agenw*, to rift; *agori*, to open.
- Holl**, *oll*, a whole, or all, a total.
- Ymaelu**, *ymaelyd*, to take mutual hold.
- Hwn**, this one; whom: *hwn cyd-anghelwn*.

G

ὄνομα, a name : ἡ ὄνομα, her name.
 ὀξύς, sharp, quick, ready ; sour :
 ὀξύς οἱ πόδες αὐτῶν. Rom. iii. 15.
 Οἶν, therefore : πᾶς οἶν ἡ καύχησις
 Rom. iii. 27. Where then the
 boasting?
 Οἶαι, a woe, or wailing.

Εἶω, a name : εἰ εἶω, her name.
 Ἀσχεύς, keen, ardent ; greedy : *asch-*
us ex pedes hwynt.
 ὕνα, there ; then ; there now ! *pa*
yna y coegedd? what then the
 vaunting?
 Γῶαε, a woe, a wailing, a curse.

II

Παίω, to strike, to beat, to knock.
 Παλλῶ, to dart, to throw, or to fling.
 Παύω, to cease ; to rest, to be still.
 Πέδιλον, a shoe ; a sock, a buskin.

Πιέζω, to press, to squeeze, to crush.
 Πλέκω, to double, to fold, or to plait.
 Ποίω, to blow, to breathe, to respire.
 Πούς, ποδος, a foot : ὀξύς οἱ πόδες
 αὐτῶν,
 Πρίσμαι, to purchas, to buy : ἐκπρίω,
 to redeem.
 Πρίν, preposition ; before : πρίν Ἀβραάμ
 γενεσθαι, ἐγὼ εἰμι : before Abraham
 was, I am.
 Πρό, for, before, instead.
 Πωλέω, to sell, to offer for sale.
 Πωλος, a colt, or a young horse.

Πῶγῶ, to beat, to pummel, to thump
Peiliaw, to spread out, to radiate.
Peuaw, to pause ; to hesitate ; to pant.
Pedol, pedolan, a foot-trace ; a horse-
 shoe.
Pwysaw, to weigh ; to press ; to ponder
Phygu, to double, to fold ; to bend.
Peuaw, to pause ; to hesitate ; to pant.
Pedd, ped, a foot : *aschus ex pedes*
hwynt.
Prwyaw, to attain, or to reach : *eck-*
brwyaw, to attain from.
Prin, scarce ; scarcely : *prin y genid*
Abraham, myf wyf, scarcely was
 Abraham produced, I am.
Prwy, a tendency forward or onward.
Peliaw, to spread out, to brandish.
Ebawl, a male colt ; *eboles*, a she colt.

P

Ῥαδιος, easy, facile, of free course.
 Ῥασσω, to dash against, or to rush.
 Ῥέγχε, to snore, or to breathe hard.
 Ῥέω, to flow ; to spread, to scatter.
 Ῥέω, to speak ; to tell, or to relate.
 Ῥίζα, a root, or a radix.
 Ῥιν, a nose ; as of a man or beast.
 Ῥοδανός, running, or swiftly moving.
 Ῥοῦς, a stream, or a current.

Rhwydd, rhwyddus, facile, easy of
 progress.
Rhysyaw, to move violently, to rush.
Rhocki, to make a rough noise ; to
 grunt.
Rhes, to move ; to be active ; to run.
Rhuaw, to cry aloud, to roar ; to
 chatter.
Rhadd, that advances, or proceeds
 onward.
Rhyn, that stretches out ; a point, a
 cape.
Rhodianus, coursing ; *rhedianus*,
 running.
Rhawd, a course, a way, a rout ; a
 race.

Σ

Σὰρξ, the flesh, the body.
 Σκόλοψ, a stake, post, or pale.
 Σκοτος, darkness, obscurity.
 Σκοτω, σκοτίζω, σκοταζω, to darken.
 Σκύβαλον, dung, filth, or rubbish.
 Σκυβαλιζω, to cast out filth or refuse.

SarcA, what covers ; also gear, harness
Ysgof, a sharp pointed spar or stake
Ygawd, that rises over ; a shade.
Ysgodi, ygedusaw, ygodiadu, to shade
Ygubellion, or *yagubian*, sweepings,
 refuse.
Ygubellu, ygubaw, to sweep, to use
 a broom.

Σταυρος, a cross ; a gallows.
Στήλη, a pillar : *στέλος* : *στηλαι*.

Στομα, *στοματος*, the mouth.

Ystwyrai, that writhes : a stretcher.
Ystawl, a stem ; a stool : *ystolion*,
 pinnacles.
Ystumai, the organ of shaping or
 turning.

T

Ταλαντον, a talent ; scales ; weight.

Τασσω, to order, or to arrange.
Ταυρος, a bull, the male of kine.

Ταχὺς, quick : *ταχὺν*, quickly.
Τείνω, to stretch, or to extend.

Τείρω, to beat ; to vex, or to afflict.
Τελαμὼν, a strap, or a thong.
Τέλος, the end, or termination.
Τελέω, to finish, to terminate.

Τέμνω, to cut, to cleave, to break down
Τερέω, to bore through, to perforate.

Τετθὺς, the breast, or the nipple.
Τεθῆ, *τεθηνη*, a nurse.
Τερην, tender, delicate, or soft.
Τιμάω, *τίω*, to honour, to respect.

Τραχύς, rough, harsh, or rugged.
Τρεῖς, *τρία*, three ; *τρίτος*, third.
Τρέχω, to run, to race, to strive in a
 race.

Τρεπλαξ, *τριπλακα*, triple, three-fold.
Τρύω, to break, to tear ; to push, to
 thrust.

Τύμβος, a tomb, a tumulus.

Τύπος, a type, figure, form, likeness.
Τυφλός, blind, deprived of sight.
Τυφλώω, to blind, to deprive of sight.

Tawl, *toliant*, a cast : *mantawl*, a ba-
 lance.

Tywyssaw, to lead, or to conduct.
Tarw, that strikes or bursts through ;
 a bull.

Toc, that is short or quick ; shortly.
Taenu, to spread, to extend, or
 stretch out.

Taraw, to strike, to hit ; to affect.
Telamwyn, a stretch-defence or band
Telad, a straining out or to a verge.
Tehu, to put on a stretch ; to extend
 out.

Timynw, to break into small bits.
Trwyaw, to bore through, to pass
 through.

Teth, a teat ; a nipple, a dug ; a breast
Tethai, *tethenai*, that has a teat.

Tirion, pleasant, tender, or genial.
Tumiaw, to make a bend : *twyaw*, to
 order.

Trwch, a cut ; cutting ; rough, harsh
Tri, three ; *trifed*, *trydydd*, third.

Trechw, to surpass, to overcome, to
 master.

Triphlyg, threefold, or triple.
Trwyaw, to penetrate : *tori*, to break

Tom, *tomen*, a mound, or heap ; a
 tumulus.

Teb, a parallel state, a type, a like.
Tywyll, dark, obscure : *dull*, blind.
Tywyllu, to darken : *dallu*, to blind.

Y

Υδω, to sing, to make melody.
Υμήν, a covering, a membrane.

Hudaw, to allure, to fascinate.
Hufen, the top formed upon liquids ;
 cream.

Φ

Φάω, to shine, to glitter, to illumine.
Φάος, light ; splendour ; sunshine.
Φέρβω, to pasture, to depasture ; to
 feed.

Φορβη, *φορβειά*, pasture, or grass.
Φεύγω, *φύγω*, to shun, or to avoid.
Φυγίς, a fugitive ; a vagrant.
Φλάω, to smash, to break.
Φλέγω, *φλεγεθω*, to burn, to blaze.
Φλυω, *φέω*, to trifle, to act idly.

Ffaww, to render radiant or glorious
Ffawdd, radiation, splendour.
Porffw, to pasture, to depasture.

Porfa, pasture, a grazing place.
Ffoi, to flee, to run away, to retreat.
Ffoadai, a fugitive, or a vagrant.
Fflaww, to shiver, to splinter, to flaw
Ffaghu, *ffaglaethu*, to flame, to blaze
Ffleuaw, to radiate : *ffuaw*, to seem.

Φρέιρ, a well ; a ditch.
Φρίξ, the roaring of the sea.

Φωνή, voice ; report, noise or din.

Φῶρ, a thief ; a spy, or a prying one.

Ffreuer, a ditch : *ffrenad*, a gushing.
Ffruch, *ffrock*, a violent gust ; a storm.

Ffwa, respiration, breath ; a puff ; a sigh.

Ffwyr, a violent drive or chase : assault.

X

Χαίρω, to rejoice, or to be glad.
Χαλάω, to loosen, or to relax.

Χάρις, grace, favour ; love, kindness.
Χθέρ, yesterday, or the day past.

Χολή, choler, bile, or gall.

Χορός, a choir, a ball, a rout, or assembly.

Χρόνος, time, space, or season.

Chware, to play, to sport ; to be merry
Chwatu, to spread, to disperse, to separate.

Cariad, love, affection, or kindness.
Echdoe, the day before yesterday ;
doe, yesterday.

Caul, a maw ; chyle ; rennet ; curd.

Cor, a circle, a round ; a crib ; a choir.

Cronawd, a state or act of revolving.

Ω

ὠθέω, to push, to thrust, or to press

ὠλένη, the elbow, or bend of the arm

ὠμός, crude, raw, undigested.

ὠδόν, ὠιον, also ὠιον, an egg.

ὠρα, time, or age ; an hour.

ὠρυω, to howl, to cry as a dog.

Gwthiaw, to push, to thrust ; to obtrude.

Elin, the elbow, the bend of the arm.

Of, uncombined ; crude, raw, fresh.

Wy, *wyan*, and *wyyn*, an egg.

Awr, an hour ; time or season.

Gawru, to howl, to scream ; to shout

ON THE AFFINITIES OF THE LATIN AND WELSH.

Those who form systems from general premises, without being duly acquainted with the characteristic features of their various component parts, would not hesitate to assert, that a considerable portion of the Welsh tongue must necessarily be derived from the Latin, in consequence of the dominion held by the Romans over Britain, for about five hundred years. What impression might have been produced upon the dialect of the Lloegrian Britons by such an intimate connexion with foreigners, it would be difficult, at this time, to determine, as the peculiar characteristic of that dialect cannot be traced, from its having been successively blended with the Saxon, the Danish, and the Norman, so as to have gradually formed the present English tongue. But, in respect to Wales, it might be urged as an argument of great weight, that the proportionate intercourse of the Romans there, must have been of too insignificant extent, to produce any change in the dialect of the natives, as none has been subsequently effected by the far more general intercourse of the English, holding a sovereignty there, and in every way a closer connexion, and through a much longer period of time. All the influence, that the Roman domination had upon our language, was the giving of currency to a few score words ; and the sway of the English has effected about as much : yet the strange words, whether from one nation or the other, have not been naturalized in the Welsh, as they still plainly discover their alien origin.

However, it is not by any means intended here to claim the smallest advantage from such argumentative objections, but, on the contrary, to state the important fact, that the Welsh language contains thousands of words in common with the Latin; yet these words can be satisfactorily proved not to have been borrowed by the Welsh from the Romans; neither could the latter people be indebted to the Britons for them. Therefore, the affinity, existing between the two languages, must be attributed to a common origin of such words, and preserved in each from a period anterior to the commencement of the history of either nation.

The Latin is, to a very considerable degree, a mixed language, being gradually formed by adventitious circumstances, whereby the original basis of its structure has been so obscured, that scarcely any of the words therein are regularly reducible to those primary elements, or radices, within itself, which are essentially the characteristics of the Welsh and other unmixed languages. Had not the Welsh a systematic combination of its words, yielding to an obvious and certain analysis, it would then stand only on equal terms with the Latin, with respect to words common to both languages; and in that case there would be no certain criterion, by which the claim of originality to such words could be awarded to either of them. This point may be illustrated by a few of those common words, traced to their primary elements in the Welsh, and which are not capable of being so analyzed in the Latin language. The following are obvious proofs:—

Latin words.

Catena
Caterva
Turba
Garrio
Garrulus

Welsh words.

Cadwen, a chain
Cattyryfa
Tyrfa
Geiriau
Geiriolus.

These words are precisely of the same signification in both languages; but it is only in the Welsh that they can be resolved to their primary elements.

The feminine noun *cadwen* is in the masculine form *cadwyn*; the *en*, in the former, and *yn*, in the latter, being general terminations for all similar nouns. Taking away these terminations, we have *cadw*, a keeping, a guarding, a preserving in safe custody; also, to keep, to guard, to have in custody; and *cadw* is derived from *cad*, a striving to take; also a conflict, or a battle; the simple elements forming *cad* being *ca* and *ad*. The plurals, most commonly used, out of several, of *cadwen* and *cadwyn*, are *cadweni*, *cadwenau*, *cadwyni*, and *cadwynau*.

The *caterva* is a very remarkable word, from its being so written in the Latin; because that one of its parts, *terva*, is plainly the Welsh word *tyrva*, which used to be written *terva*, before the *y* was introduced into our alphabet; and which is precisely of the same import as *turba*. The Welsh word is nearly of the same import, whether written *catyryva* or *cattyryva*,—the first from *ca* and *tyrva*, and the other from *cad* and *tyrva*,—and implies a troop of defence and a troop of conflict: *cattyryva*, in ancient numeration, expressed 100,000. The meaning of *cad*, a conflict, is literally an aptitude or

effort to keep, having *oa* and *ad* for its elements. The word *tyroa* is partly explained already; but its structure may be farther defined. *Twr* implies a heap, a crowd, an aggregate, or accumulation; and thence comes *twrv*, a multitudinous noise, or tumult, and often used for *taran*, thunder. The *w* of all monosyllables becomes *y*, when such words are extended; and thus *twrv* becomes *tyrva*. The *a* postfixed gives the idea of continuity, accumulation, or collection; and such words are used both as nouns and verbs.

The Welsh primitive *gair*, a word, by a regular inflection forms the verb *geiriau*, to word, to express words, to form words, to use words. From *gair*, in the same manner, is formed the adnoun *geiriauol*, wordy, verbose, belonging to a word; and from *geiriauol* is formed *geiriolus*, apt to be wordy, full of words, or garrulous.

Some thousand Latin compound words have their similitudes in the Welsh with respect to structure and signification; and all to be analyzed, like the foregoing examples, in the latter language, thus proving, that they could not have been borrowed from the former, but that such words exist in both languages from one common origin.

CONCLUSION.

Notwithstanding all that has been hitherto written, the origin and affinities of the several nations of Europe remain in great obscurity; and the principal cause for this, where we have not the light of history to guide us, must be attributed to the want of a proper examination of the languages of those nations, so as to discover the approximate relation existing between some of them, and the contrary characters of other. As a proof of how little is generally and correctly known in respect to this subject, we need only point out that there are remnants of an original population still existing in France, in Flanders, in Germany, in two parts of Britain, and in Ireland; and who speak their ancient and common language, under diversities of dialects, and which is identified with the Slavonic; and these remnants of a primitive people are the Bretons, the Walloons, the Wendi, the Welsh, and the Gwydhelians of Scotland and Ireland. Historians have not used an appropriate and generic name for the common language of the people here mentioned; for the several appellations mostly in use, except the Slavonic, which is not very ancient, of Gallic, and Celtic, are only relevant to circumstances of locality; such as denote a dwelling in open regions, or in woods and forests. There is one name, however, which is descriptive of a generic character, and still preserved by one remnant of those nations, and used to designate itself, and also applied to it nationally, from the remotest periods of history. This appellation is used by the Welsh, who call themselves CYMMRY; and which was written *Cimmerioi*, *Cimmerii*, and *Cimbri*, by the Greeks and Romans.

N.B. The preceding Notes, with the Initials H.P. are by the late Mr. Humphreys Parry; and were added by him to an Edition of this Treatise published by the Cymmrodorion Society.



Rebid S.H
2001

